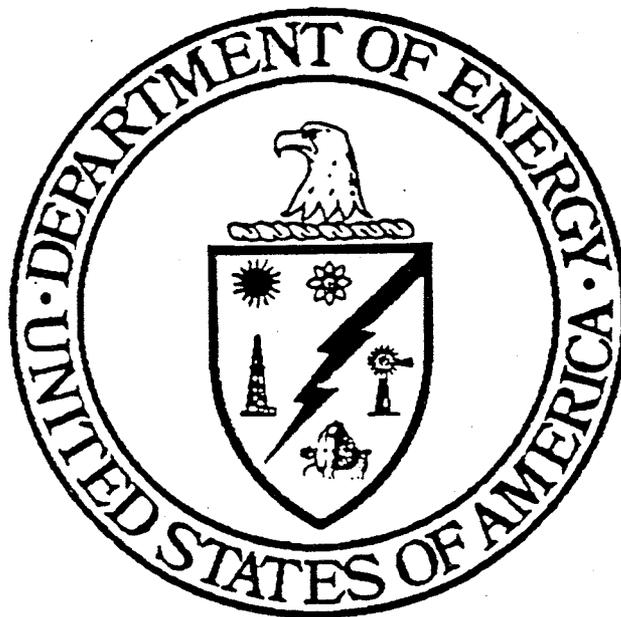


SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY

DEFINITIONS GUIDE



**U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Security Affairs
Office of Safeguards and Security**

December 20, 1993

ADMIN RECORD

SW-A -002859



ACCESS CONTROL.

- a. The process of permitting authorized access or denying unauthorized access to information, facilities, resources or designated security areas through information security, physical security, personnel security, communications security, technical security, operations security and/or other programs, procedures and means.
- b. The process of limiting access to information or to resources on a Classified Automated Information System only to authorized users.

ACCESS CONTROL MEASURES. Hardware and software features, physical controls, operating procedures, administrative procedures, and various combinations of these designed to detect or prevent unauthorized access to classified information, Special Nuclear Materials, Government property, Automated Information Systems, facilities, or materials, or areas containing the above and to enforce utilization of these measures to protect DOE security and property interests.

ACCESS CONTROL SYSTEM. An electronic, electromechanical, or mechanical locking system designed to admit properly authorized to a controlled access or security area.

ACCESS PERMIT. An authorization, issued by the DOE, affording access by a specifically named person or organization (permittee) to Restricted Data applicable to the civilian uses of atomic energy in accordance with specific terms and conditions.

ACCESS PERMITTEE. An individual or organization which has been issued an access permit by the DOE providing access to Restricted Data applicable to civilian uses of nuclear energy in accordance with the terms and conditions stated on the permit and with security regulations in Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 725.

ACCIDENT (NUCLEAR WEAPON). Any unplanned occurrence involving loss or destruction of, or serious damage to, nuclear weapon systems, nuclear weapons, or nuclear components that results in an actual or potential hazard to life and property.

ACCIDENT RESPONSE GROUP. A group of technical and scientific experts composed of DOE and DOE contractor personnel assigned responsibility for providing DOE assistance to peacetime accidents and significant incidents involving nuclear weapons anywhere in the world.

ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSION. An unplanned or premature detonation/ignition of explosive/incendiary material or material possessing explosive properties.

ACCOUNTABILITY.

- a. The feature which enables activities on a Classified Automated Information System to be traced to individuals who can then be held responsible for their activities while on the system.
- b. That part of the materials control and accountability program which employs measurements and accounting records and reports to account for nuclear materials.
- c. A system which audits the control measures provided classified material through the use of a verifiable inventory and the establishment of a custodial chain.

ACCOUNTABILITY INFORMATION (AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM).

A set of records, often referred to as an audit trail, that collectively provides documentary evidence of the processing or other actions related to the security of an Automated Information System.

ACCOUNTABILITY MEASUREMENT. The quantitative determination of bulk or nuclear attributes of nuclear material used in nuclear materials accounting.

ACCOUNTABILITY STATION. An individual or organization which controls the receipt, transmission, accountability, and disposition of accountable classified matter.

ACCREDITATION.

- a. (Includes Provisional Accreditation) The formal declaration by an authorized authority that a Classified Automated Information System or network is approved to operate: in a particular security mode; with a prescribed set of technical and nontechnical security safeguards; against a defined threat; in a given operational environment; under a stated operational concept; with stated interconnections to other Classified Automated Information Systems or networks; and at an acceptable level of risk for which the Designated Accrediting Authority has been formally authorized to assume responsibility.
- b. A DOE Office of Safeguards and Security process to formally recognize safeguards and security training programs and courses that have satisfied training objectives, standards, and criteria as established and determined by the Central Training Academy.

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ACCREDITATION LEVEL. The highest classification level and most restrictive classification category that a Classified Automated Information System has been authorized to process.

ACCURACY. A measure of the agreement between the true value and the measured value.

ACOUSTIC SECURITY. Physical measures specifically designed to deny aural access to an area set apart for the discussion of sensitive or classified information.

ACTIVATED BARRIER. Dispersable denial materials which are activated either remotely or in response to a stimulus, and which are designed for direct interference with human sensory and/or motor processes. They include such items as non-pyrotechnic smoke, aqueous foam, rigid foam, and CS and CN gas.

ACTIVE INVENTORY. Nuclear material contained within the Material Balance Area that enters into calculation of the limit of error for the Material Balance Area .

ACTUAL INVENTORY DIFFERENCE. The portion of the *Inventory Difference* that is not *Explained Inventory Difference*; expressed mathematically as:

$$\text{Inventory Difference} - \text{Explained Inventory Difference} = \text{Actual Inventory Difference}$$

ACTUAL THREAT. A credible situation or validated information which indicates that DOE interests are currently or will be at risk.

ADJUSTMENT. An entry into the nuclear material accounting records to reflect an approved, justified, and documented change.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHECK. A review to determine that no irregularities appear to exist, no items are obviously missing, and no tampering is indicated.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECURITY. The management procedures and constraints, operational procedures, accountability procedures, and supplemental controls established to provide an acceptable level of protection for classified information.

ADVANCE TEAM. A group of individuals designated to travel to a location to make security, logistical, and communication arrangements before a protectee arrives at that location.

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capabilities of the container and lock. Such containers will be labeled "General Services Administration Approved Security Container" on the outside of the top drawer.

ARMORED VESTS. A general term used to describe any article designed to prevent or reduce personal injury from gun shots or shrapnel.

ARMORER. An individual who by schooling, experience, and assignment is certified by the Central Training Academy to operate, maintain, and repair firearms used by protective force personnel.

ASSAULTER. A certified Security Police Officer III capable of performing force options for interdiction, interruption, neutralization, and recovery operations directed against an adversary.

ASSESSMENT.

- a. An evaluation of the effectiveness of an activity/operation or a determination of the extent of compliance with required procedures and practices; and/or
- b. An evaluation of a Material Control and Accountability anomaly or Material Discrepancy Indicator (Material Control Indicators).
- c. An appraisal of the credibility, reliability, pertinency, accuracy or usefulness of information.

ASSURANCE (AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM). A measure of confidence that the security features and architecture of an Automated Information System accurately mediate and enforce security policy.

ASSURANCE TESTING. A process used to determine that the security features of a system are implemented and functioning as designed, and that they are adequate for the proposed environment.

NOTE: This process may include hands-on functional testing, penetration testing, and/or software verification.

ATOMAL. A NATO marking applied to RESTRICTED DATA or FORMERLY RESTRICTED DATA provided by the United States to NATO, or to "U.K. Atomic Information" provided by the United Kingdom.

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ATTACK. A malevolent covert or overt act directed against Departmental assets or personnel that, if successful, would result in damage to Departmental property or the environment or injury to Departmental or contractor employees.

ATTRACTIVENESS LEVEL. A categorization of nuclear material types and compositions that reflects the relative ease of processing and handling required to convert that material to a nuclear explosive device.

AUDIT. Independent review and examination of records and activities to assess the adequacy of system controls to ensure compliance with established policies and operational procedures, and to recommend any changes in controls, policies, and procedures.

AUTHENTICATION.

- a. Security measure designed to establish the validity of a transmission, message, station or originator, or a means of verifying an individual's eligibility to receive specific categories of classified or controlled information.
- b. Certification that a document contains Top Secret Information. (Document Accountability)

AUTHENTICATING OFFICIAL. An authorized Top Secret Classifier who has received specific authorization to classify information as Top Secret.

AUTHENTICATION SYSTEM. A cryptosystem or a cryptographic process used for authentication.

AUTHENTICATOR. Means used to confirm the identity or eligibility of a station, originator, or individual.

AUTHORIZATION. Access rights granted to a user, program, or process.

AUTHORIZED CLASSIFIER. A generic term used to identify either an Original Classifier or a Derivative Classifier.

- a. Original Classifier. An individual authorized to classify National Security Information by an original determination based on Executive Order 12356, where no specific guidance exists.

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- b. **Derivative Classifier.** (Also referred to as Authorized Derivative Classifier). An individual authorized to determine that documents and/or material are (a) unclassified, or (b) classified as Restricted Data, Formerly Restricted Data, or National Security Information, in accordance with existing guidance or source documents.

AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL. A person authorized to represent and sign for an offeror/bidder or contractor (e.g., a corporation – a person identified in the Corporation's by-laws as responsible for managing the business and affairs of the Corporation; a partnership – the managing or general partner, etc.).

AUTHORIZED PERSON. A person who has a need-to-know for classified information in the performance of official duties and who has been granted the required security clearance.

AUTHORIZED FIREARMS. Firearms approved by the Department and issued by the responsible contractor or Departmental element to be used by protective force personnel in the performance of duties.

AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL. A DOE official authorized to release records under the Freedom of Information Act as defined in DOE 1700.1. (See DENYING OFFICIAL)

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING CENTER. One or more rooms or a building containing the main elements of an Automated Data Processing system.

AUTOMATED ACCESS CONTROL SYSTEM. An electronic or electro-mechanical system used to authorize movement of personnel, vehicles, or material through entrances and exits of a secured area. Authorization is obtained by the user entering personal identification information (e.g., through a magnetic or proximity card reader, Personal Identification Number, or biometric scan), a computer comparison of identification data against an authorized user list, and computer activation of the portal unlock mechanism if the requestor's name is on the list of authorized personnel.

AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM. Any equipment or interconnected system or subsystems of equipment that is used in the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data, to include computer software, firmware, and hardware.

AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY. Measures and controls that protect data in a computer against unauthorized (accidental or intentional) disclosure, modification, or destruction.

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AUTOMATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM. A logically connected set of mechanized and/or electronic components that may be substituted for direct human surveillance.

AUTOMATIC RIFLE. A lightweight firearm normally shoulder fired, designed to fire rifle ammunition, and capable of firing more than one round of ammunition by a single manipulation of the trigger.

AUXILIARY POWER. A back-up power system (battery or engine driven system) that provides emergency electrical power to security systems when normal power is lost. (See **SECONDARY POWER** and **UNINTERRUPTIBLE POWER SUPPLY**)

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3.0 DEFINITIONS FOR B TERMS

B

"B" MATERIALS. Special Nuclear Material in Attractiveness Level B. Such material is metal which can be used in its existing form, or that can be utilized after simple mechanical removal of cladding, packaging, or matrix material, to produce a nuclear weapon or improvised nuclear device. Direct utilization of these materials in a nuclear device can be accomplished through casting, forming, or other nonchemical operations.

BACK DOOR. A hidden means of accessing software/firmware that permits the program originator/other person to gain access to the program without doing so through the normal means.

BACKSTOP. A device constructed to stop or redirect bullets fired on a range.

BAFFLES. Barriers which are used to contain bullets and to reduce, redirect or suppress sound waves. Baffles are placed either overhead, alongside or at ground level to restrict or interrupt errant or off-the-target shots.

BALLISTIC COEFFICIENT. A number which indicates how a bullet's shape, length, weight, diameter and nose design affect its stability, velocity and range against air resistance.

BARREL. The metal tube of a gun made from iron or steel, through which the bullet or shot charge passes when the gun is fired.

BARRIER. A coordinated series of natural or fabricated impediments that direct, restrict, limit, delay, or deny entry into a designated area.

BASIC SECURITY CREDENTIAL. A credential issued to designated security employees whose official duties entail conducting interviews, security investigations, inquiries, inspections and/or surveys, and is used as a supplemental form of identification.

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BATCH. A particular portion of nuclear material, in bulk form or contained in a number of separate containers, that is handled as a unit for accounting purposes and for which the composition and quantity are defined by a single set of specifications or measurements.

BEGINNING INVENTORY. The quantity of nuclear materials on hand at the beginning of an accounting period.

BENT SPEAR (NUCLEAR WEAPON INCIDENT). A term used in the Department of Defense to identify and report a nuclear incident involving a nuclear weapon/warhead, nuclear components, or vehicle when nuclear loaded.

BERM. An embankment used for restricting bullets to a given area or as a dividing wall between ranges.

BIAS. The deviation of the expected value of a random variable from the corresponding true or assigned value.

BIOMETRIC DEVICE. An automatic device that can verify an individual's identity from a biological measurement of one of his/her features. The biological measurement (or biometrics) can be physiological, behavioral, or both.

BLACK DESIGNATION. A designation applied to all wireless components, equipment, and systems which handle only encrypted or unclassified signals and to areas in which no unencrypted classified signals occur.

BLANK AMMUNITION. A cartridge loaded with powder but containing no projectile, or ammunition that is deemed by the manufacturer to be incapable of firing a projectile that will kill, wound, or otherwise harm any individual at a distance greater than 10 feet (3.05 meters).

BLANK FIRE ADAPTER. A mechanical device attached to a firearm for the purpose of adapting it for use with blank ammunition.

BLASTING AGENTS. Any material or mixture of materials, consisting of fuel and oxidizer, intended for blasting purposes, not otherwise defined as an explosive (e.g., ammonium nitrate and fuel oil composition), provided that the resulting material or mixture of materials cannot be detonated by a number 8 test blasting cap when unconfined.

BOOK INVENTORY. The quantity of nuclear material present at a given time as reflected by accounting records.

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BOOK MESSAGE. A message forwarded by teletype, telegraph, or other electrical means to two or more addresses, each of whom receives the message without the list of other addresses.

BOOSTERS. An explosive charge, usually of high strength and high detonation velocity, used to increase the efficiency of the initiation system of the main charge.

BOUND DOCUMENT. A document whose pages are permanently fastened together in a manner by which pages may not be removed without leaving evidence of the removal. This excludes methods such as brads, spiral binders, or similar commercial fasteners.

BOUNDARY. The conceptual limiter of a Classified Automated Information System that extends to all intended users of an Automated Information System, both directly and indirectly connected, who receive output from the Classified Automated Information System without a reliable human review by an appropriately cleared authority.

BROKEN ARROW (NUCLEAR WEAPON ACCIDENT). A term used to identify and report an accident involving a nuclear weapon/warhead or nuclear component.

BULK MATERIAL. Material in any physical form that is not identifiable as a discrete item, and thus must be accounted for by weight, volume, sampling, chemical analysis, or nondestructive analysis.

BULLET CONTAINMENT DEVICE. See CLEARING BARREL.

BULLET TRAP. A device designed to trap or capture an entire bullet and fragments as opposed to redirecting the projectile into a water or sand pit.

BY-PRODUCT MATERIALS. Means any radioactive material (except Special Nuclear Material) yielded in or made radioactive by exposure to the radiation incident to the process of producing or using Special Nuclear Material.

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4.0 DEFINITIONS FOR C TERMS

C

"C" MATERIALS. Special Nuclear Material in Attractiveness Level C. It is high-grade chemical compounds, mixtures, or alloys of SNM that can be converted to pure metal using relatively little processing time or effort. Examples include uranium fluorides and oxides of an enrichment of 50% U-235 or greater, plutonium oxide, and solutions whose Special Nuclear Material concentration is greater than 25 grams Special Nuclear Material per liter of solution.

CANDLE or CANDELA. An international unit of luminous intensity. The value of one candle can be expressed in either of the following ways:

- a. 1/60 of the intensity of one square centimeter of a blackbody radiator at the temperature of solidification of platinum (2045°K).
- b. The luminous intensity of 5 mm² of platinum at first solidification point (1773°C). (See FOOT-CANDLE)

CARVE-OUT. A classified contract issued in conjunction with an approved Special Access Program wherein the designated Special Access Program Security Office retains inspection responsibility, in whole or in part. While the term carve-out technically only applies to the security function, it may also be used to designate contract administration services, audit, review, and other functions that are performed by groups other than those who normally accomplish these tasks.

CATEGORIES OF SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL (Categories I, II, III and IV). A designation determined by both the quantity and type of Special Nuclear Material or of an Special Nuclear Material location based on the type and form of the material and the amount of material present.

CATEGORY. A grouping of information to which an additional restrictive label is applied to signify that personnel are granted access to the information only if they have appropriate authorization (e.g., Restricted Data).

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CENTRAL PERSONNEL CLEARANCE INDEX. A Headquarters-resident database which tracks security clearances from initial request through disposition for all employees of the Department of Energy, Departmental contractors and subcontractors, and other organizations associated with the Department.

CENTRAL STATION ALARM SYSTEM. An alarm system utilizing communications through wireless, telephone line, or other direct wire means, supervised by security personnel and monitored in a central station.

CENTRAL STATION - COMMERCIAL.

- a. An organization or business established for the purpose of monitoring a subscriber's alarm system from a centralized monitoring location. Communication with the subscriber alarm system is generally by telephone line, but may be by wireless or direct wire.
- b. The control point of a monitoring system is supervised by security personnel or shall be subject to Government oversight or a business reliability program, i.e., bonding.

CENTRAL STATION - PROPRIETARY. Activity within a facility that monitors a proprietary alarm system from a centralized location generally within the facility. Communication between the facility alarm areas and the monitoring location is by hardwire but may be by wireless or telephone.

CENTRAL TRAINING ACADEMY. The organization designated by the Director of Safeguards and Security to carry out a safeguards and security education program that includes instructor training, development of course material, firearms research and development, and selected site assistance programs.

CENTRAL VERIFICATION ACTIVITY. The Government agency, or specifically its designated office, that is responsible for verifying the Facility Clearance Level or safeguarding capability of a contractor facility.

CERTIFICATION.

- a. Comprehensive evaluation of the technical and nontechnical security features of a Classified Automated Information System and other security measures that is made in support of the accreditation process to establish the extent to which a particular design and implementation meets a set of security requirements specified in the Classified Automated Information System Security Plan.

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- b. The verification that a standard of knowledge or skill level pertaining to a safeguards and security or classification discipline has been demonstrated by testing.

CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL. A reference material, one or more of whose property values are certified by a technically valid procedure accompanied by or traceable to a certificate or other documentation which is issued by a certifying body.

CHEMICAL DEVICES. Devices that contain incendiary mixtures or liquid mixtures that will produce smoke or irritant, burning, or poisonous or asphyxiating gases.

CITY LEAD. A term used to designate the individual in charge of a Security Advance Team operating in a particular city or designated location. Synonymous with "Security Advance Team Leader".

CLASS II LINE SUPERVISION. A method of protecting alarm transmission lines achieved by the use of pseudo random-generated tones or digital encoding using an interrogation and response scheme throughout the entire communication, or Underwriters Laboratory Class AA line supervision.

CLASS A FACILITY. A facility which is:

- a. Engaged in administrative activities considered to be essential to the direction and continuity of the overall program;
- b. Engaged in research and development, manufacture, production, assembling or storage of nuclear weapons, weapon assemblies, or military reactors;
- c. Engaged in major research and development in uranium enrichment or operation of major uranium enrichment facilities;
- d. Involved in research and development, manufacture or production, and assembling of non-nuclear weapon components, assemblies, and parts essential to the weapons or military reactors programs;
- e. Receiving, handling, and storing Top Secret documents exclusive of keying material for secure communications over an extended period; or
- f. A possessor of Category I quantity of Special Nuclear Material.

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CLASS B FACILITY. A facility which is a:

- a. Departmental contractor or subcontractor facility or Government-owned facility with security interests other than the types categorized for a Class A facility and which handles and stores Secret Weapon Data documents or Secret research and development reports;
- b. Facility, other than the type categorized for a Class A facility, engaged in the uranium enrichment program;
- c. Facility in possession of Category II quantity of Special Nuclear Material;
- d. Departmental National Laboratory with security interests other than those listed categorized for a Class A facility; or
- e. Emergency Operations Center. (Unmanned Emergency Operations Centers are considered Class C facilities).

CLASS C FACILITY. A facility which is a:

- a. Federal Records Center holding DOE classified security interests;
- b. A DOE Administrative Office or a contractor or subcontractor facility engaged in manufacturing, research and development, administrative or consultant activities, including machine and specialty shops, automatic data processing, printing and photographic work, and design engineering where the security interests are limited in scope;
- c. Facility established for classified bid negotiations or quotations;
- d. Facility established to retain classified matter, other than that noted under Classes A and B above, after completion or termination of contract, subcontract, or other agreement;
- e. Facility in possession of Category III quantities of Special Nuclear Material; or
- f. Unmanned Emergency Operations Center.

CLASSIFICATION. Classification is a means of identifying information concerning the national defense and foreign relations of the United States that requires protection against unauthorized disclosure.

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- a. Original Classification. The initial determination that information requires protection as National Security Information under the provisions of Executive Order 12356. This includes the specification of a classification level and the classification duration.
- b. Derivative Classification
 - (1) Restricted Data or Formerly Restricted Data. A determination in accordance with approved classification guidance or source documents that a document or material contains Restricted Data or Formerly Restricted Data.
 - (2) National Security Information. A determination in accordance with approved classification guidance, source documents, or instructions from an original classifier that a document or material contains National Security Information.

CLASSIFICATION APPRAISAL. A systematic process by which a judgment is made of the quality of a classification program.

CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY.

- a. Original Classification Authority. Authority to originally classify information as National Security Information.
- b. Derivative Classification Authority. Authority to derivatively classify documents or material as Restricted Data, Formerly Restricted Data, or National Security Information.

CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY. One of three kinds of classified information; i.e., Restricted Data, Formerly Restricted Data, or National Security Information.

CLASSIFICATION GUIDE. A document issued or approved by an authorized original classification authority or the senior agency official and containing explicit classification guidance for the use of Authorized Classifiers and Derivative Declassifiers in making classification, declassification, and appropriate downgrading determinations.

CLASSIFICATION LEVEL. A designation assigned to specific elements of information based on the potential damage to national security if disclosed to unauthorized persons. The three classification levels in descending order of potential damage are Top Secret, Secret, and Confidential.

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CLASSIFICATION OFFICER.

- a. **DOE Classification Officer.** A person designated by the Head of a Field Element to administer its classification program and oversee or monitor the classification programs of contractor organizations under its jurisdiction.
- b. **Contractor Classification Officer.** A person designated by a contractor organization to administer its classification program and oversee or monitor the classification programs of subcontractor organizations under its jurisdiction.

CLASSIFICATION VIOLATION. Knowing, willful, or negligent abuse of the classification provisions of the *Atomic Energy Act of 1954* (as amended), Executive Order 12356 and its implementing directives, other statutes or Executive orders pertaining to classification, DOE 5650.2A, CLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION MANUAL or approved classification guidance.

CLASSIFICATION/SECURITY MARKING. Stamps or markings applied to classified documents or material to indicate, among other things, the classification category of information contained therein (i.e., Restricted Data, Formerly Restricted Data, or National Security Information), the classification level (i.e., Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential) and other markings (e.g., handling instructions) required by DOE orders. The designation "Unclassified" is considered a classification marking.

CLASSIFIED AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM. An Automated Information System accredited for processing classified information. The composition of the Classified Automated Information System includes the components of the Automated Information System and any additional features and assurances that enhance the secure operation of the Automated Information System.

CLASSIFIED AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM ACCOUNTABILITY INFORMATION. A set of records, often referred to as an audit trail, that collectively provide documentary evidence of the processing or other actions related to the security of a Classified Automated Information System.

CLASSIFIED AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM FACILITY. One or more rooms, generally contiguous, containing the components of a Classified Automated Information System.

CLASSIFIED AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PLAN. A document(s) which specifies the measures to be applied to protect a specific Classified Automated Information System or network against unauthorized (accidental or intentional)

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disclosure, modification, or destruction of the system or data, and denial of service to process data. This document provides specific details of how the Classified Automated Information System shall be operated to comply with DOE Orders. The measures specified include physical, personnel, administrative, telecommunications, hardware and software security features.

CLASSIFIED COMPUTER SECURITY PROGRAM. All of the technological protection measures and administrative requirements established and applied to Classified Automated Information System Facilities and Classified Automated Information System (including computer hardware, software, and data) in order to ensure the protection of classified information.

CLASSIFIED CONFIGURATION. A classified item that by virtue of its visual characteristics reveals classified information.

CLASSIFIED CONTROL OFFICER. A person appointed to control and account for classified matter within DOE or DOE contractor or subcontractor organizations or a level of organization.

CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT. Any document or media containing a document (e.g., computer disk) containing classified information.

CLASSIFIED INFORMATION. Certain information requiring protection against unauthorized disclosure in the interests of national defense and security or foreign relations of the United States pursuant to Federal statute or executive order. The term includes Restricted Data, Formerly Restricted Data, and National Security Information. The potential damage to the national security of each is denoted by the classification levels Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential. (See CLASSIFICATION LEVEL and CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY)

CLASSIFIED INTEREST. Classified documents, information, or material including classified SNM possessed by the Department, a contractor of the Department, a Departmental facility, or any other facility under the Department's jurisdiction.

CLASSIFIED MAILING ADDRESS. An authorized mail address, including ZIP code, for which procedures for classified mail deliveries have been approved.

CLASSIFIED MATERIAL.

- a. Chemical compounds, metals, fabricated or processed items, machinery, electronic equipment, and equipment or any combination thereof that has been assigned a classification level and classification category.

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- b. Any combination of documents, products, substances, or material that has been assigned a classification either individually or as a group.

CLASSIFIED MATTER. Classified information, documents, parts, components, or other material.

CLASSIFIED MILITARY INFORMATION. Classified information originated by or for the Department of Defense or its departments or agencies or which is under their control or jurisdiction.

CLASSIFIED PROGRAM. Any program that involves the use of or access to classified information.

CLASSIFIED SHIPPING ADDRESS. An authorized location for the delivery of classified material that cannot be transmitted by mail and for which procedures for classified freight receipt have been approved.

CLASSIFIED TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY. A facility that contains both cryptographic equipment and input/output equipment for the electronic transmission, receipt, or processing of classified information.

CLASSIFIED VISIT. A visit that requires or is expected to require access to, or release of, classified information to or by the visitor.

CLASSIFIER. An individual who makes a classification determination and applies a security classification to information or material. A classifier may have original classification authority or may derivatively assign a security classification based on a properly classified source document or a classification guide.

CLEAR ZONE. An area within the storage site perimeter and around the boundary of the storage site free of all obstacles, topographical features, and vegetation exceeding a specified height. The zone is designed to facilitate detection and observation of an intruder, to deny protection and concealment to an intruder, to maximize effectiveness of the security force, and to reduce the possibility of a surprise attack.

CLEARANCE EXTENSION. An active DOE security clearance (access authorization) held by an individual concurrently at more than one Departmental Element.

CLEARANCE NOTIFICATION LETTER. A letter of notification to the contractor of the granting of a personnel clearance.

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CLEARANCE TRANSFER. A DOE security clearance (access authorization) that has been activated by a DOE Operations Office or by DOE Headquarters following the termination of the security clearance by another DOE Element. The physical transfer of the individual's personnel security file is required to complete a clearance transfer.

CLEARING. Removal of data from a Classified Automated Information System, its storage devices, and other peripheral devices with storage capacity, in such a way that the data may not be reconstructed using normal system capabilities (i.e., through the keyboard). The media, once cleared, must continue to remain within the classified environment.

CLEARING BARREL. A device used to point a weapon at or into during the loading and unloading process that will contain inadvertently discharged rounds.

CLOSED STORAGE. The storage of classified material in a secured, General Services Administration-approved security container within a controlled environment.

CLOSEOUT BRIEFING. A formal summary of the survey, inspection, or other evaluation results provided to management or supervisors responsible for the program, operations, system, facility, or site reviewed.

CODE WORD. A unique name assigned to a project, program, or element of information for the purpose of safeguarding the true nature of the protected interest.

NOTE: A code word can be one or more unclassified words, symbols, letters, numbers or a combination thereof, but does not include nicknames, chemical symbols, or abbreviations.

COGNIZANT DOE OFFICIAL. The Departmental line manager, or designee, with contract administration responsibility.

COGNIZANT SECRETARIAL OFFICER. The Departmental senior outlay program official whose responsibilities include firearms safety.

COMBINATION LOCK. A keyless lock that requires manipulation of certain features in a certain preset sequence to open it.

COMMAND POST. An operations and communications center established to assist a Security Detail and/or Advance Team performing executive protection activities.

COMMON PROCUREMENT. Acquisition of identified safeguards and security equipment through the process described in DOE 5630.17.

COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY. Protective measures taken to deny unauthorized persons information derived from telecommunications related to national security and to ensure the authenticity of such communications. Communications security protection results from the application of security measures to electrical systems which generate, handle, process, or use classified information and also includes the application of physical security measures to communications security information or materials. These measures involve proper application of cryptography, TEMPEST and physical and transmission security standards.

COMPLEMENTARY SENSOR. An intrusion detection device that covers the same zone as one or more other sensors. A complementary sensor's strength compensates for the weakness of one or more other, thereby creating a system that is uniformly effective against a greater threat spectrum.

COMPLIANCE. Meeting DOE safeguards and security requirements set forth in Orders and other guidance.

COMPOSITE FACILITY RATING. An overall rating that reflects a balance of safeguards and security program performance and compliance topical rating results as determined by the inspecting organization.

COMPREHENSIVE SECURITY BRIEFING. A briefing designed to inform individuals who are granted a DOE access authorization (security clearance) of their responsibilities prior to being granted access to classified information.

COMPROMISE. Disclosure of classified information to unauthorized person(s).

COMPROMISING EMANATIONS. Unintentional data-related or intelligence bearing signals that, if intercepted and analyzed, would disclose the information transmitted, received, handled, or otherwise processed by information processing equipment. (See TEMPEST)

COMPUTER CRYPTO-ALGORITHM. Part of a computer program which will accomplish encryption, decryption, and in some cases, authentication in the automated data processing system. After inserting a cryptovvariable into a computer-based computer cryptoalgorithm, a cryptographic function can be performed which is similar to that performed by cryptoequipment.

COMPUTER HARDWARE. Any equipment or device used in the configuration and operation of an Automated Information System. Includes general - and special - purpose digital, analog, and hybrid computers that perform logical, arithmetic, or storage functions; and all components directly related to, or operating in conjunction with, such

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computers that are used to process, create, compose, collect, store, edit, communicate, display, or disseminate information.

COMPUTER SECURITY. The protection resulting from all measures designed to prevent deliberate or inadvertent unauthorized disclosure, acquisition, manipulation, modification, or loss of information contained in a computer system, as well as measures designed to prevent denial of authorized use of the system.

COMPUTER SECURITY INCIDENT. An adverse event associated with an Automated Information System; that is, a failure to comply with security regulations or directives; that results in attempted, suspected, or actual compromise of information; or that results in the waste, fraud, abuse, loss, or damage of Government property or information.

COMPUTER SOFTWARE. Programs, procedures, rules, and any associated documentation developed or acquired for the operation of a software product.

COMSEC. (See **COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY**)

COMSEC CUSTODIAN. Person designated by proper authority to be responsible for the receipt, transfer, accounting, safeguarding, and destruction of COMSEC material assigned to a COMSEC account.

COMSEC EQUIPMENT. Equipment designed to provide security to telecommunications by converting information to a form unintelligible to an unauthorized interceptor and by reconverting such information to its original form for authorized recipients, as well as equipment designed specifically to aid in, or as an essential element of, the conversion process. COMSEC equipment is crypto-equipment, cryptoancillary equipment, cryptoproduction equipment, and authentication equipment.

COMSEC INFORMATION. All information concerning COMSEC and all COMSEC material.

COMSEC INVENTORY. The verification by physical sighting that each item of COMSEC material charged to a COMSEC account is in the possession or under the control of the COMSEC custodian.

COMSEC MATERIAL. All documents, aids, devices, or equipment (including cryptomaterial) associated with the security of authenticating of telecommunications.

CONCEALMENT. Protection from hostile observation.

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CONCISE NOTE. Additional nuclear materials transaction, material balance, or inventory data supplied to the International Atomic Energy Agency, in free text format, by facilities selected under the provisions of the Agreement between the United States of America and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in the United States of America (U.S./International Atomic Energy Agency Agreement), and by facilities engaged in the import and/or export of nuclear materials.

CONFIDENTIAL. A classification level that is applied to information, the unauthorized disclosure of which reasonably could be expected to cause damage to the national security.

CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT (Automated Information System). Control of changes made to Classified Automated Information System hardware, software, firmware, documentation, test, test features and test documentation (including an inventory of the system components) throughout the development and operational life of the Classified Automated Information System.

CONFIRMATORY MEASUREMENT. A measurement made to test whether some attribute or characteristic of nuclear material is consistent with the expected attribute or characteristic for that material.

CONSTANT SURVEILLANCE SERVICE. A transportation and storage protective service provided by a commercial carrier qualified to transport shipments. The service requires constant surveillance of the shipment by a qualified carrier representative. The carrier providing the service must maintain a signature and tally record for the shipment.

CONSTRAINT. A boundary, limit, or parameter to which the inspection area will be confined.

CONTAIN (CONTAINMENT OF ADVERSARY). Holding an adversary within a defined area or facility for the purpose of preventing escape.

CONTINENTAL (OR CONTIGUOUS) UNITED STATES (CONUS). The adjoining 48 states, and the District of Columbia, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

CONTINUING ACCESS. Authorization, for a period not to exceed one year, given to an individual who visits DOE, DOE contractor, or DOE subcontractor facilities frequently and requires access to the same type of classified information under the cognizance of the same field organization or Headquarters division or office.

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT. Management of all the potential options or actions to be taken before, during, and after a disaster (emergency condition),

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along with documented, tested procedures which, if followed, shall ensure the availability of critical Classified Automated Information Systems and which shall facilitate maintaining the continuity of operations in an emergency situation.

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLAN. A plan maintained for emergency response, backup operations, and post-disaster recovery for a Classified Automated Information System, as a part of its security program, that will ensure the availability of critical resources and facilitate the continuity of operations in an emergency situation.

CONTRACTING OFFICER. A government official who, in accordance with departmental or agency procedures, currently is designated as a contracting officer with the authority to enter into and administer contracts, and make determinations and findings with respect thereto, or any part of such authority. The term also includes the designated representative of the contracting officer acting within the limits of his/her authority.

CONTRACTING OFFICER'S REPRESENTATIVE. A government employee formally designated to act as an authorized representative of the contracting officer for specified functions, such as technical monitoring, which do not involve a change in the scope, price, terms, or conditions of a contract or financial assistance instrument.

CONTRACTOR. Any industrial, educational, commercial, or other entity, grantee, or licensee, including an individual, that has executed an agreement with the Federal Government for the purpose of performing under a contract, license, or other arrangement.

NOTE: This includes subcontractors of any tier, consultants, agents, grantees, and cooperative agreement participants.

CONTRACTOR ASSESSMENT REPORT. A formal report prepared by the contractor summarizing the comparison of a training program to each Training Approval Program objective and its supporting criteria.

CONTRACTOR PROTECTIVE FORCE OFFICER CREDENTIAL. A credential issued to a contractor protective force security inspector which serves to identify the individual and provide documentary evidence that the individual has been authorized to carry firearms and make arrests under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, Section 161k or the Department of Energy Organization Act, Section 661.

CONTRACTOR RESPONSE. A written response to the Approval Review Team Report describing corrective actions to be taken.

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CONTROL. The power, of any nature and by any means, direct or indirect, whether exercised or exercisable, to prevail over matters affecting the management or operations of the U.S. organization. (DOE 5634.3)

CONTROL LIMIT. The established value beyond which any variation, such as inventory difference, is considered to indicate the possibility of an assignable cause. Control limits established at the 95 percent confidence level are called "warning limits"; those at the 99 percent confidence level are called "alarm limits". (See ALARM LIMIT and WARNING LIMIT)

CONTROLLED ACCESS FACILITY. Any area where the perimeter of a building, structure, or room is protected by security-in-depth.

CONTROLLED ACCESS PROGRAM. An all-inclusive DOE term for any program which imposes special access, clearance, adjudication, investigative, or security procedures beyond those normally imposed for the protection of classified information. This term covers all Special Access Programs, Sensitive Compartmented Information, Limited Access Programs, Special Use Controlled Information, "Eyes Only" information, cover operations, and code word programs.

CONTROLLED AREA. An area established to store classified material that, because of its nature, size, or unique characteristics, cannot be safeguarded by storage in an approved container.

CONTROLLED CRYPTOGRAPHIC ITEM. A secure telecommunications or information handling equipment, or associated cryptographic component or ancillary device which is unclassified when unkeyed (or when keyed with unclassified key) but controlled. Equipments and components so designated will bear the designator "Controlled Cryptographic Item".

CONTROLLED INTERFACE. The software, hardware, firmware, and equipment that mediates the differences in security and need-to-know between the attached Unified Networks that makeup an Interconnected Network.

CONTROLLED UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION. Unclassified information to which access or distribution limitations have been applied in compliance with national laws and regulations.

CONTROLLER. An individual trained in firearms activities who helps to ensure that training exercises are conducted safely and that all participants follow the rules.

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CONTROLLING OFFICIAL. An individual who may make a determination that specific Government information is, is not, or is no longer Unclassified Controlled Nuclear Information.

COSMIC. A North Atlantic Treaty Organization marking applied to all copies of TOP SECRET documents prepared for circulation within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

COUNTERIMAGERY PROGRAM. A program designed to identify and counter the undesirable imagery collection potential of air- and space-borne platforms.

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE. Activity intended to detect, counteract, and/or prevent espionage and other clandestine intelligence activities, sabotage, and international terrorist activities by or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations, or persons.

COUNTRY CONTROL NUMBER. Eight-character coded identifier used in nuclear materials documentation and reporting to indicate the country of origin of nuclear materials; the country providing isotopic separation services; the country in which reactor products were produced; and the country or international organization with any special safeguards conditions attached to the materials' use or transfer.

COURIER (DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY). A DOE employee or member of the Armed Forces assigned to and performing duties under the direction and control of the DOE, who is specifically designated for armed protection in transit of Top Secret or other matter which, in the opinion of the responsible Head of a Department Element requires such protection. Couriers are required to carry credential identification.

COVER. The act of placing a barrier between a protectee and a threatening individual. The barrier could be the body of a member of the Security Detail, a vehicle, a safe haven, or any other location where injury can be avoided.

COVER OPERATION. Any classified activity or project in which it is necessary to conceal the interest of the DOE.

COVER SHEET. A shield developed to protect classified and sensitive information from inadvertent disclosure and to alert observers of the classification level and category of the attached information.

COVERED CONTRACTOR. A seller of supplies or services involving access to and protection of classified matter, nuclear materials, or other safeguards and security interests under a procurement contract or subcontract.

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COVERT ENTRY. A method of entry into a classified container which would leave evidence undetectable by a user during normal use, but detectable during inspection by a qualified locksmith.

CRAWLING. The physical act of entering and leaving a detection zone by lying prone to the ground, moving at an approximate velocity of 0.1 meter per second through the zone while maintaining a low profile. (See DETECTION ZONE)

CREDENTIAL. A document which identifies and indicates the intended bearer has the authority to perform specific functions (e.g., authority to carry firearms, authority to arrest). (See BASIC SECURITY CREDENTIAL, CONTRACTOR PROTECTIVE FORCE OFFICER CREDENTIAL, FEDERAL OFFICER CREDENTIAL and TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COUNTERMEASURES OFFICER CREDENTIAL)

CREDENTIAL INSERT. The blank (unused) credential form which is used to prepare the credential.

CRITERIA. A standard of judgment or criticism; an established rule or principle for testing anything.

CRITERIA COUNTRY. Obsolete term for a country determined to have interests inimical to the United States.

CRITERION TEST. A test of an objective after sufficient learning has taken place. Criterion test scores become a part of a student's official record.

CRITICAL AND SENSITIVE INFORMATION LIST. A list containing the most important aspects of a program or technology, whether classified or unclassified, requiring protection from adversary exploitation.

CRITICAL INFORMATION. Specific facts about friendly intentions, capabilities, and activities vitally needed by adversaries or competitors for them to plan and act effectively so as to guarantee failure or unacceptable consequences for mission accomplishment.

CRITICAL NUCLEAR WEAPON DESIGN INFORMATION. Department of Defense marking for TOP SECRET RESTRICTED DATA or SECRET RESTRICTED DATA revealing the theory of operation or design of the components of a thermonuclear or implosion-type fission bomb, warhead, demolition munitions, or test device. Specifically excluded is information concerning arming, fusing, and firing systems; limited life components; and totally contained quantities of fissionable, fusionable, and high-explosive materials by type. Among these excluded items are the components which military personnel, including contractor personnel, set, maintain, operate, test, or replace.

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CRITICAL RESOURCES. Those assets required to ensure the continuity of the essential mission of a site.

CRITICAL SYSTEM ELEMENT. A component of a safeguards and security system which directly affects the ability of the system to perform a required function. Components may be equipment, procedures, or personnel.

CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY. Technologies that consist of:

- a. Arrays of design and manufacturing know-how (including technical data);
- b. Keystone manufacturing, inspection, and test equipment;
- c. Keystone materials; and
- d. Goods accompanied by sophisticated operation, application, or maintenance know-how that would make a significant contribution to the military potential of any country or combination of countries and that may prove detrimental to the security of the United States (also referred to as militarily critical technology).

CRYPTANALYSIS. The steps and operations performed in converting encrypted messages into plain text without initial knowledge of the key employed in the encryption.

CRYPTO. CRYPTO is a marking or designator identifying all classified and unclassified COMSEC keying material used to protect or authenticate telecommunications authorized to carry national security-related information. CRYPTO material requires special accounting and safeguarding. When written in all uppercase letters, CRYPTO has the meaning stated above. When written in lowercase as a prefix, crypto and crypt are abbreviations for cryptographic. (The CRYPTO marking also identifies COMSEC equipment with installed hardwired operational keying variables.)

CRYPTO-EQUIPMENT. Any equipment employing a cryptoprinciple.

CRYPTOGRAPHIC. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with cryptography; normally abbreviated as CRYPTO and used as a prefix.

CRYPTOGRAPHIC LOGIC. (See CRYPTOPRINCIPLE)

CRYPTO-IGNITION KEY. A small, domino-sized electronic device with electrical connections that must be attached to a Secure Telephone Unit for secure communications.

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CRYPTOPERIOD. A specific time period during which a particular set of cryptovariabes may be used.

CRYPTOPRINCIPLE. A deterministic logic by which information may be converted to an unintelligible form and reconvered to an intelligible form.

CRYPTOSYSTEM. The associated items of cryptomaterial that are used as a unit and provide a single means of encryption and decryption.

CRYPTOVARIABLE. (See PRIMARY CRYPTOVARIABLE and SECONDARY CRYPTOVARIABLE)

CRYPTOVARIABLE EXTRACTION ANALYSIS. The analysis of cryptographic equipment to determine if the cryptovariabes can be removed (and its removal be undetected) by an unauthorized person.

CUSTODIAN. Any person who has possession of, is charged with, or otherwise has assigned responsibility for the control and accountability of classified matter or other security interest. (See NUCLEAR MATERIAL CUSTODIAN)

CUSTODIAN OF RECORD. All authorized Top Secret classifiers, original or derivative, and other permanent holders of Top Secret documents.

5.0 DEFINITIONS FOR D TERMS

D

"D" MATERIALS. Special Nuclear Material in Attractiveness Level D. It is bulk and low-purity Special Nuclear Material which requires extensive processing time or complex processing to convert the material to a high grade or metal form. Examples include uranium compounds with an enrichment of less than 50 percent but greater than 20 percent U-235 and solutions whose Special Nuclear Material concentration is between 1 and 25 grams Special Nuclear Material per liter of solution.

DAILY ADMINISTRATIVE CHECK. A daily review to provide timely identification of obvious abnormalities or missing items, or to ascertain that there is no indication of tampering.

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT. An analysis of the impact on national security of disclosure of classified information to an unauthorized person(s).

DANGER AREA. An area which poses increased vulnerability to personnel due to lack of cover and/or concealment, such as roads, parking lots, open areas.

DEADLY FORCE. That force which a reasonable person would consider likely to cause death or serious bodily harm.

DECISION SHOOTING. Practical application of an individual's decision-making ability in use of deadly force, as based on the DOE Use of Force Policy.

DECLASSIFICATION.

- a. **Information.** A determination by appropriate authority in accordance with approved classification policy that information is no longer classified; or
- b. **Documents or Material.** A determination by appropriate authority in accordance with approved classification guidance that a classified document or material no longer contains classified information.

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- c. The determination that classified information no longer requires, in the interest of national security, any degree of protection against unauthorized disclosure, together with removal or cancellation of the classification designation.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY. Authority to determine that (1) information or (2) documents, or material may be declassified and to effect such declassification.

DECLASSIFICATION EVENT. An event that eliminates the need for continued classification of information.

DECLASSIFICATION NOTICE. A notification of a determination by proper authority in accordance with approved classification policy or guidance that a document marked as containing classified information no longer contains classified information.

DECLASSIFIED DOCUMENT. A previously classified document that:

- a. Has been declassified by appropriate authority in accordance with approved guidance and from which the classification markings have been removed or canceled, or
- b. Is marked for declassification at a specific time/event and that time/event has passed.

DECRYPT. To convert encrypted text into its equivalent plain text by means of a cryptosystem. (This does not include solution by cryptanalysis.)

NOTE: The term decrypt covers the meanings of decipher and decode.

DEFECTIVE FIREARM. A firearm that, because of improper assembly, excessive wear, or broken or missing parts, does not function according to the design specifications.

DEFENSE-IN-DEPTH. The use of multiple, independent protection elements combined in a layered manner so that system capabilities do not depend on a single component to maintain effective protection against defined threats.

DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM. Military-controlled transportation terminal facilities, Air Force-controlled aircraft, Navy-controlled or arranged sealift and Government-controlled air or land transportation.

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DELAY. The effect achieved by physical features, technical devices, or security measures and forces that impedes an adversary from gaining access to an asset being protected.

DENIAL. The effect achieved by safeguards and security systems or devices that impedes or hinders a potential intruder or adversary from gaining access to or use of a particular space, structure, or facility.

DENYING OFFICIAL.

- a. A DOE official authorized to make initial determinations for DOE to deny, in whole or in part, requests for records under the Freedom of Information Act as defined in DOE 1700.1, FREEDOM OF INFORMATION PROGRAM. (With respect to determinations to release information, referred to as an "Authorizing Official.")
- b. An individual who denies any request made under statute or Executive Order for all or any portion of a document or material containing Unclassified Controlled Nuclear Information.

DEPARTMENTAL PROPERTY. All land, buildings, and structures (real property) and portable equipment, records, and supplies (personal property) which are owned, rented, or leased by the U.S. and subject to the administrative custody or jurisdiction of the Department.

DEPARTMENTAL-APPROVED EQUIPMENT. Equipment (e.g., alarm, assessment, monitoring, detection) used in conjunction with other elements of a site-specific safeguards and security system, as described in the Site Safeguards and Security Plan (after such plan is approved by the Departmental Element).

DEPUTY U.S. MARSHAL. A Federal employee deputized by the U.S. Marshals Service to assist in carrying out law enforcement duties.

DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION.

- a. **Restricted Data or Formerly Restricted Data.** A determination made by an authorized classifier other than the original classifier in accordance with approved classification guidance or source documents that a document contains Restricted Data or Formerly Restricted Data.
- b. **National Security Information.** A determination made by an authorized classifier other than the original classifier in accordance with approved

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classification guidance or source documents that a document contains National Security Information.

(See CLASSIFICATION)

DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY. (See CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY)

DERIVATIVE CLASSIFIER. (See AUTHORIZED CLASSIFIER)

DERIVATIVE DECLASSIFIER. One authorized to downgrade and declassify documents or material in specified areas.

DEROGATORY INFORMATION. Unfavorable information regarding an individual which brings into question the individual's eligibility or continued eligibility for access authorization or suitability for Federal employment. (See ADVERSE INFORMATION)

NOTE: Specific types of derogatory information are listed in Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 710 and Executive Order 10450.

DESIGN BASIS THREAT POLICY. A policy statement that describes threats that are postulated for the purpose of establishing requirements for safeguards and security significant programs, systems, components, equipment, information or material.

DESIGNATED ACCREDITING AUTHORITY. Official with the authority to formally assume responsibility for operating a Classified Automated Information System or network at an acceptable level of risk.

DESIGNATED DISCLOSURE AUTHORITY. An official designated by the head of a Government agency or by the agency's principal disclosure authority to control disclosures of classified information.

DESIGNATED GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE. A person with the requisite security clearance designated, in writing, by a United States Government agency or by a foreign government to act on its behalf for purposes of transferring custody or accepting custody and assuming security responsibility for classified information.

DESIGNATED SECURITY AUTHORITY. Government agency officials authorized to act for their respective governments in overseeing international security programs.

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DESTRUCTION.

- a. The physical alteration of Classified Automated Information System media or components such that they can no longer be used for storage or information retrieval.
- b. Annihilation, demolition, or reduction to pieces or to a useless form.

DETECTION. The positive assessment that a specific object is the cause of the alarm. (See IDENTIFICATION AND RECOGNITION)

DETECTION ZONE. A volume of space or surface area under the surveillance of one or more intrusion detection devices from which an alarm is produced when the volume or surface area is subject to a condition for an alarm.

DETONATING CORD. A flexible cord containing a center cord of high explosives used to detonate other explosives with which it comes in contact

DETONATOR. Any device containing a detonating charge that is used for initiating detonation in an explosive. This term includes, but is not limited to, electric and nonelectric detonators (either instantaneous or delayed) and detonating connectors.

DIRECT ACCESS. Access to Category I quantities of Special Nuclear Material which would permit an individual to remove or misuse that material in spite of any controls that have been established to prevent such unauthorized actions. Category I quantities of Special Nuclear Material are defined in DOE 5633.3, Control and Accountability of Nuclear Materials.

DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZED CONTROL MARKINGS. The six caveats approved for use with other security markings are:

- a. **WNINTEL.** WARNING NOTICE - Intelligence sources or methods involved.
- b. **ORCON.** Dissemination and extraction of information controlled by Originator.
- c. **NOCONTRACT.** Not releasable to contractors/consultants.
- d. **PROPIN.** Caution - proprietary information involved.
- e. **NOFORN.** Not releasable to foreign nationals.

f. **REL.** Authorized release to (country).

DISCLOSURE. The conveyance of information by any means.

DISCRETIONARY ACCESS CONTROL. The means of restricting access to files based on the identity and need-to-know of users and/or groups to which the file belongs.

DISPERSION OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL. The time history of the spatial distribution of a released quantity of radioactive material.

DIVERSION. The unauthorized removal of nuclear material from its approved use or authorized location.

NOTE: The definition of "authorized location" in the context of diversion of nuclear material is the responsibility of the cognizant DOE Operations Office.

DIVERSIONARY DEVICES. Special purpose pyrotechnic munitions (known as flash bangs, stun grenades and flash grenades) intended to give protective forces nonlethal force options whenever possible.

DOCUMENT. Any recorded information, regardless of its physical form or characteristics, including, without limitation, written or printed matter, data processing cards, tapes, charts, maps, paintings, drawing, engravings, sketches, photographic prints, exposed or developed film, working notes and papers; reproductions of such things by any means or process; and sound and video recordings by magnetic, optical, or any other electronic means.

DOCUMENTATION. An annotation, on the face of a classified document, of the number of pages of the document, the series designation for the particular set of copies, and number of each copy within the set.

DOMESTIC COUNTERINTELLIGENCE INFORMATION. Information related to counterintelligence activities conducted within the United States.

DOWNGRADE. A determination that classified information requires, in the interest of national security, a lower degree of protection against unauthorized disclosure than currently provided, together with a changing of the classification designation to reflect a lower degree of protection.

DOWNGRADING. A determination by appropriate authority that:

- a. Information may be handled or discussed at a level lower than the initial classification level, or
- b. Documents and/or material may be handled or stored at a level and/or category lower than the initial classification level and/or category.

In either case, the revised classification level shall not be lower than Confidential.

DOWNGRADING NOTICE. A notification of a determination by proper authority in accordance with approved classification policy or guidance that a document marked as containing classified information at a certain level is now correctly classified at a lower level.

DRUG CERTIFICATION. A written assurance signed by an individual stating the person will refrain from using or being involved with illegal drugs while employed in a position requiring DOE access authorization.

DRY FIRING. A training procedure used to improve shooting proficiency by "firing" unloaded weapons.

DUD. Any explosive device (e.g., bomb, shell, cartridge, grenade, etc.) that fails to explode.

DURESS. A condition characterized by a forcible restraint of liberty, imprisonment, constraint, or compulsion.

DURESS CODE. A prearranged word, group of words, phrase, or other signal (normally aural) which covertly indicates to a knowledgeable person (e.g., guard or alarm console operator) that the individual is under some form of coercion and is acting unwillingly.

DURESS SYSTEM. A system that can covertly communicate a response requirement to a security control center or to other personnel who can then notify a security control center.

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6.0 DEFINITIONS FOR E TERMS

E

"E" MATERIAL. Special Nuclear Material in Attractiveness level E. It is not covered by Attractiveness Levels A to D and includes other nuclear material including highly radioactive Special Nuclear Material materials, solutions containing less than 1 gram Special Nuclear Material per liter of solution, and uranium enriched to less than 20% U-235.

EARLY WARNING SYSTEM. An intrusion detection system that can detect intrusions beyond a protected perimeter.

EFFECTIVENESS TEST. A test to confirm that a critical system element or total system is operating as required and can effectively perform a specified function.

EMANATIONS SECURITY. Obsolete term. Refers to security measures designed to deny unauthorized persons access to important information which might be derived from intercepting and analyzing compromising emanations from other than crypto equipment and telecommunications systems. (See **EMISSION SECURITY**)

EMBEDDED SYSTEM. An Automated Information System that performs or controls a function, either in whole or in part, as an integral element of a larger system or subsystem such as ground support equipment, flight simulators, engine test stands, or fire control systems.

EMERGENCY (NUCLEAR WEAPONS). An unexpected occurrence or set of unexpected circumstances in which personnel or equipment unavailability, due to accident, natural event, or combat, may demand immediate action that may require extraordinary measures to protect, handle, service, transport, or employ a nuclear weapon.

EMISSION SECURITY. Protective measures taken to deny unauthorized persons information of value that might be derived from intercept and analysis of compromising emanations from crypto-equipment and telecommunications systems.

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EMPTY QUIVER. A reporting term to identify and report the seizure, theft, or loss of a U.S. nuclear weapon.

ENCRYPT. To convert plain text into unintelligible form by means of a cryptosystem.

NOTE: The term encrypt covers the meanings of encipher and encode.

ENDING INVENTORY. The quantity of nuclear materials on hand at the end of an accounting period.

ENGAGEMENT SIMULATION SYSTEM. A training system comprised of three subsystems:

- a. Devices that provide firearms effects,
- b. A control system, and
- c. A training-support package.

ENRICHED URANIUM. Uranium which contains more of the fissionable isotope U-235 than the naturally occurring fraction, which is defined as 0.00711 by weight.

ENTRY CONTROL POINT. Entrance to a site or secured area at which access is controlled and egress is allowed.

ENTRY-LEVEL. The condition that exists when a person is first assigned the duties and responsibilities to perform a job or task.

ESCORT.

- a. An authorized individual assigned the responsibility to accompany persons who lack need to know or access authorization within a security area in order to ensure adherence to security measures.
- b. An authorized individual or common carrier employee assigned the responsibility to accompany personnel, matter, or material while in transit.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF FRIENDLY INFORMATION. Pathways or indicators that lead to specific information identified on the Critical and Sensitive Information List items.

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ESTIMATE. A technically defensible approximation of the quantity of special nuclear material based on process parameters and/or material attributes. An estimate is used when a direct measurement of the special nuclear material amount is not possible.

EVALUATED PRODUCTS LIST. Chapter 4 of the Information Systems Security Products and Services Catalogue published by the National Security Agency that contains the listing of off-the-shelf, commercially produced and supported systems that meet computer security needs of Government departments and agencies.

EVALUATION. Determination of the effectiveness of a safeguards and security system or program element relative to approved standards.

EXCEPTION. An approved deviation from a Safeguards and Security Order requirement that creates a safeguards and security vulnerability.

EXCLUSION AREA. A type of DOE security area where mere presence in the area would normally result in access to classified information.

EXECUTIVE PERSONNEL. Those individuals in managerial positions, other than owners, officers, or directors, who administer the operations of the facility.

EXECUTIVE PROTECTION. The policies, procedures, and activities related to physically protecting a high level official. In DOE, the officials authorized to receive executive protection are as follows: the Secretary of Energy, the Deputy Secretary of Energy when designated by the Secretary, and the spouse of the Secretary when the spouse is on official travel to a foreign country.

EXECUTIVE PROTECTION CERTIFICATION. An act or document which verifies that an individual has the training, experience, judgement and qualifications to conduct executive protection duties and has been authorized by DOE to perform such duties.

EXECUTIVE PROTECTION OPERATION. All the security activities, from intelligence gathering to actual physical protection, to provide armed executive protection to a protectee. The operation covers a specific period of time and a specific location (or locations).

EXECUTIVE PROTECTION PROGRAM MANAGER. An individual, with training and experience in executive protection, appointed to administer, control, and manage all aspects of personal security for a high level official. In DOE, the Program Manager is a Safeguards and Security employee assigned to the Physical Protection Branch, Headquarters Operations Division, Office of Safeguards and Security, Office of Security Affairs.

EXERCISE. Any scenario that simulates an actual incident requiring a response.

EXERCISE AREA. An area geographically defined to contain an exercise.

EXPLAINED INVENTORY DIFFERENCE. The portion of the inventory difference accounted for and reported to the Nuclear Materials Management and Safeguards System in one of the following categories: redetermination of discreet items on inventory, redetermination of material in process, process holdup differences, equipment holdup differences, measurement adjustments, rounding, recording and reporting errors, shipper-receiver adjustments, or identifiable item adjustments.

EXPLOSIVE. Any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that, when subjected to such stimuli as heat, impact, friction or shock, undergoes a very rapid chemical change that releases large volumes of highly heated gases that exert pressure in the surrounding medium. The term applies to materials that either detonate or deflagrate. The term includes, but is not limited to, high explosives, black powder, pellet powder, initiating explosives, detonators, safety fuses, squibs, detonating cord, ignitor cord, and ignitors.

- a. **High Explosives.** Explosive materials which can be used to detonate by means of a blasting cap when unconfined (e.g., dynamite).
- b. **Low Explosives.** Explosive materials which deflagrate rather than detonate (e.g., black powder, safety fuses, and "special fireworks" as defined as Class B explosives).

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES. Those particular courses or modes of action for access to, recover, rendering-safe, and final disposal of explosive ordnance or any hazardous material associated with an explosive ordnance disposal incident.

- a. **Access Procedures.** Those actions to locate exactly and gain access to unexploded ordnance.
- b. **Recovery Procedures.** Those actions to recover unexploded ordnance.
- c. **Render Safe Procedures.** The portion of the explosive ordnance disposal procedures involving the application of special explosive ordnance disposal methods and to provide the interruption of functions or separation of essential components of unexploded ordnance to prevent an unacceptable detonation.

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- d. **Final Disposal Procedures.** The final disposal of explosive ordnance by explosive ordnance disposal personnel, which may include demolition or burning in place, removal to a dispersal area, or other appropriate means.

EXPLOSIVES DETECTOR. A device capable of detecting the presence of certain types of explosives. Two types of explosives detectors are:

- a. Ion mobility spectrometer, which is capable of detecting all types of nitrated explosives, and
- b. Gas chromatograph-electron capture detector, which is capable of detecting all of the nitrated commercial explosives, including TNT.

EXPORT.

- a. The movement of Departmental assets outside the continental United States in any manner;
- b. Transferring registration or control to a foreign person of any aircraft, vessel, or satellite on the U.S. Munitions List, whether in the U.S. or abroad;
- c. Sending or taking technical data outside of the U.S. in any manner except by mere travel by a person whose knowledge includes technical data;
- d. Disclosing or transferring technical data or defense articles to a foreign person, whether in the U.S. or abroad; or
- e. Performing a defense service on behalf of, or for the benefit of, a foreign person, whether in the U.S. or abroad.

EXTERNAL TRANSFER. Transfers of nuclear materials from one reporting identification symbol to another.

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7.0 DEFINITIONS FOR F TERMS

F

FACILITY.

- a. An educational institution, manufacturing plant, laboratory, office building, or complex of buildings located on the same site that is operated and protected as one unit by the Department or its contractor(s).
- b. A petroleum reserve system or a power distribution system usually made up of a number of sites.

FACILITY APPROVAL. A determination that a facility is eligible to receive, produce, use, or store classified material, nuclear materials, or DOE property of significant monetary value.

FACILITY DATA AND APPROVAL RECORD. A standard DOE form (DOE F 5600.2) which is used to record approvals, changes, and deletions of security facilities.

FACILITY ENVELOPE. All outermost walls, doors, ceilings, floors, and openings of a facility.

FACILITY IMPORTANCE RATING. A method of grading the relative importance of a facility, in relationship to other DOE facilities, and its importance to the security and common defense of the United States.

FACILITY NATIONAL AGENCY CHECK. A national agency check of a facility that includes a check of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Defense Central Index of Investigations, the Department of Defense Personnel Investigations Center, and other agencies as appropriate.

FACILITY REGISTER. An index of security facilities under the administrative or inspection responsibility of a DOE Operations Office.

FACILITY SECURITY CLEARANCE. An administrative determination that, from a security viewpoint, a facility is eligible for access to classified information.

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FACILITY SECURITY OFFICER. The individual at the facility assigned with the responsibility of administering the requirements of the Safeguards and Security Program within the facility.

FADED GIANT. A Department of Defense reporting term used to identify an event involving a nuclear reactor or radiological accident.

FALSE ALARM. An alarm, generated internal to the sensor equipment, for which the specific cause is unknown.

FALSE ALARM RATE. Number of false alarms per unit of time.

FEDERAL COORDINATING OFFICER. The Federal official appointed by the President upon declaration of a major disaster or emergency under Public Law 93-288 to coordinate the overall Federal response.

FEDERAL OFFICER CREDENTIAL. A credential issued to a DOE employee which serves to identify the individual and provides documentary evidence of the individual's authority (e.g., to carry firearms and to make arrests).

FEDERAL RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN. The Federal plan to assist State and local government officials or other Federal agencies in the response to a radiological emergency in the US, its possessions, and territories.

FEDERAL RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT CENTER. A facility established by DOE, usually at an airport near the scene of a radiological emergency, for which the Offsite Technical Director conducts the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan response.

FEDERAL RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT PLAN. A plan contained in the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan for coordinating Federal offsite radiological monitoring and assistance with that of the affected states.

FEDERAL RESPONSE CENTER. The on-site focal point established by the Senior Federal Emergency Management Agency Official, as required, for coordinating the Federal response to a nuclear weapon accident or significant incident.

FEDERAL SECURE TELEPHONE SYSTEM. An end-to-end (telephone-to-telephone) secure telephone system that is applicable to public and government narrow-band telephone systems such as the Direct Distance Dialing and Federal Telecommunications System.

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FIELD ELEMENT. Any Departmental component located outside the Metropolitan Washington, D.C., area.

FIELD ORGANIZATION. Any DOE Operations Office, Energy Technology Center, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Regional Office, or Power Administration.

FILLER. Type of explosive/incendiary/chemical substance which, in combination with a detonating/ignitor system and container, constitutes an improvised explosive device (e.g., dynamite, match heads, gasoline).

FINDING.

- a. A separate, distinct situation in an inspected organization that is not in compliance with directives or requirements, a deficiency in the performance of a safeguards and security system, or a concern regarding the adequacy of a practice.
- b. Concise, factual statements of key observations and conclusions resulting from an inspection and/or assessment activity.

FIREARMS. All weapons capable of propelling a missile by means of an explosive charge, as well as all explosive ordnance, engagement simulation equipment, chemical weapons and pyrotechnic devices.

FIREARMS RANGE. An area designated for firearms training; it does not include training areas where blank ammunition or engagement simulation weapons are used exclusively.

FIREARMS RANGE COMPLEX. A grouping of two or more ranges of differing types, purposes or firing distances located at a single site location or property.

FIRMWARE. Hardware with the ability to store instructions.

FLARE. A mechanical device that uses pyrotechnic materials to produce light for signaling, illuminating or attracting attention.

FLASH GRENADE. A device that produces a brilliant flash (of about 2 million candle power) and a loud report (200 decibels at a distance of about 5 feet (1-1/2m)) without producing lethal fragmentation.

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FOOT-CANDLE. A unit of illumination equal to the illumination on the inside spherical surface that is everywhere 1 foot from a uniform point-source of light of 1 candle intensity. (See CANDLE and CANDELA)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY. The control marking to be applied to official information that has not been given a security classification pursuant to the criteria of an Executive Order, but that may be withheld from public disclosure under the criteria of the Freedom of Information Act, Title 5, United States Code, Section 552.

FORCE-ON-FORCE EXERCISE. Simulation using protective force personnel in the role of adversary personnel and includes the actual engagement of adversary personnel by protective forces.

FORCE OPTIONS. The tactical means that are available to a Special Response Team including, but not limited to, open air assault, mobile assault, emergency assault, and stronghold assault using dynamic and covert entry techniques to effect interdiction, interruption, neutralization, and recovery operations (e.g., resolution of a terrorist situation, a hostage rescue, or the protection of Special Nuclear Material from theft or sabotage.)

FORCED ENTRY. A method of entry which would leave visible positive evidence of the physical penetration and which would be readily discernible in the normal course of inspecting the object or area breached.

FOREIGN CLASSIFIED CONTRACT. A classified contract awarded to a U.S. contractor by a foreign government or a foreign contractor.

FOREIGN CONTACT. Contact with any person who is not a U.S. citizen or a U.S. national.

FOREIGN CONTRACTOR. A contractor or subcontractor organized or existing under the laws of a country other than the United States, its territories, or possessions.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT INFORMATION. Information that is:

- a. Provided to the United States by a foreign government or governments, an international organization of governments, or any element thereof with the expectation, expressed or implied, that the information, the source of the information, or both, are to be held in confidence; or
- b. Produced by the United States pursuant to or as a result of a joint arrangement with a foreign government or governments or an international

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organization of governments, or any elements thereof, requiring that the information, the arrangement, or both are to be held in confidence.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE. Any foreign interest or representative of a foreign interest.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. The product resulting from collection, evaluation, analysis, integration, and interpretation of intelligence information about a foreign power, which is significant to the national security, foreign relations, or economic interests of the United States and which is provided by a government agency that is assigned an intelligence mission (i.e., an intelligence agency). It includes information relating to the capabilities, intentions, and activities of foreign powers, organizations, or persons, but not including counterintelligence, except for information on international terrorist activities.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION. Foreign Intelligence Information is National Security Information relating to the capabilities, intentions, and activities of foreign powers, organizations, or persons, which carry the special caveats of WNINTEL, NOCONTRACT, and ORCON for control and access.

FOREIGN INTEREST.

- a. Any foreign government, agency of a foreign government, or representative of a foreign government;
- b. Any form of business enterprise or legal entity organized under the laws of any country other than the United States or its possessions;
- c. Any form of business enterprise organized or incorporated under the laws of the United States, or a State or other jurisdiction within the U.S., which is owned, controlled, or influenced by a foreign government, agency, firm, corporation, or person; or,
- d. Any person who is not a U.S. citizen.

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES. That portion of U.S. security assistance authorized by the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, and conducted on the basis of formal contracts or agreements between the United States Government and an authorized recipient government or international organization. Foreign Military Sales includes government-to-government sales of defense articles or defense services, from Department of Defense stocks or through purchase under Department of Defense-managed contracts, regardless of the source of financing.

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FOREIGN NATIONAL. Any person who is not a U.S. citizen or a U.S. national, including foreign corporations (i.e., a corporation not incorporated in the United States), international organizations, foreign governments, and any agency or subdivision of foreign governments (e.g., diplomatic missions).

FOREIGN OWNERSHIP, CONTROL, OR INFLUENCE. Foreign ownership, control, or influence exists when an offeror/bidder or DOE contractor performing classified work, or having access to significant quantities of special nuclear material, has an institutional or personal relationship with a foreign interest. An offeror/bidder or contractor is considered to be under foreign ownership, control, or influence when the degree of interest as defined above is such that a reasonable basis exists for concluding that compromise of classified information or a significant quantity of special nuclear material, as defined in Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 710, may result.

FOREIGN OWNERSHIP, CONTROL, OR INFLUENCE STATEMENT.

FOREIGN RECIPIENT. A foreign government or international organization to which the United States is providing classified material.

FOREIGN TRAVEL BRIEFING. A security briefing designed for all travelers who hold or have held a DOE access authorization within the last five years, and who are traveling to sensitive countries.

FORMAL ACCESS APPROVAL. Documented approval by a data owner to allow access to a particular classification and category of information.

FORMERLY RESTRICTED DATA. Classified information jointly determined by the DOE or its predecessors and the Department of Defense to be related primarily to the military utilization of atomic weapons, and removed by the DOE from the Restricted Data category pursuant to Section 142(d) of the *Atomic Energy Act of 1954*, as amended, and safeguarded as National Security Information, subject to the restrictions on transmission to other countries and regional defense organizations that apply to Restricted Data.

FREIGHT FORWARDER (TRANSPORTATION AGENT). Any agent or facility designated to receive, process, or transship U.S. material to foreign recipients.

FUNCTION ANALYSIS. A systematic method used in obtaining a detailed listing of tasks of a specific function.

FUNCTIONAL TEST. A test of a sensor which determines if the minimum design requirements for the sensor are being met; e.g., for an interior microwave intrusion

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detection sensor, a functional test would confirm that the detection pattern and orientation is within design limits.

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8.0 DEFINITIONS FOR G TERMS

G

GOAL. The result or achievement toward which the intent of a body of instruction, such as a course, is directed.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY. Any executive department, commission, independent establishment, or corporation, wholly or partly owned by the United States of America, which is an instrumentality of the United States, or any board, bureau, division, service, office, officer, authority, administration, or other establishment in the executive branch of the Government.

GOVERNMENT OPEN SYSTEMS INTERCONNECTION PROFILE. As defined in FIPS PUB 146, this standard establishes open systems interconnection requirements for computer network products or services and communications systems or services acquired for use in the Federal government.

GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT CHANNELS. The principle that classified information and material will be transferred by government officials through official channels or through other channels expressly approved.

GRADED SAFEGUARDS. A system designed to provide varying degrees of physical protection, accountability, and material control to different types, quantities, physical forms, and chemical or isotopic compositions of nuclear materials consistent with the risks and consequences associated with threat scenarios.

GRAPHIC ARTS. Facilities and individuals engaged in providing consultation, services, or production of any component or end product that contributes to, or results in, the reproduction of classified information. Regardless of trade names of specialized processes, it includes writing, illustrating, advertising services, copy preparation, all methods of printing, finishing services, duplicating, photocopying, and film processing activities.

GRENADE LAUNCHER. A device that propels a grenade by means of gas pressure.

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9.0 DEFINITIONS FOR H TERMS

H

HAND-CARRIER. An individual assigned to hand-carry classified material on a one-time basis.

HAND CARRY. The authorized personal control, possession, and physical transmission between or within approved facilities.

HAND-CARRY AUTHORITY. Written certification in the form of a hand-carry card (DOE F 5635.13), letter or memorandum indicating that the holder is authorized to hand-carry Secret and Confidential matter between DOE-approved security facilities.

HANDGUNS. Hand-fired weapons normally carried as side arms and designed to be fired with one hand. Handguns include all revolvers and pistols and may include submachine guns under some circumstances.

HANGFIRES. Missiles or rockets which have been fired but have not left the launching device.

HARDENED CONTAINER. A container used for transportation of such strength and durability as to provide security protection to prevent items from breaking out of the container and to facilitate the detection of any tampering with the container.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Any solid, liquid, or gaseous material that is chemically toxic, flammable, radioactive, or unstable upon prolonged storage, and that exists in quantities that could pose a threat to life, property, or the environment.

HEAD OF FIELD ELEMENT. The manager of a field element.

HEADQUARTERS STAFF. Heads of Headquarters Elements and employees under their respective jurisdiction.

HEADS OF HEADQUARTERS ELEMENTS. Program Secretarial Officers and Staff Secretarial Officers.

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HEARING COUNSEL. DOE attorney assigned to prepare and conduct a personnel security hearing before a Hearing Officer.

HEARING OFFICER. An individual appointed by the manager of a DOE Operations Office, or for Headquarters cases, the Director, Office of Safeguards and Security, who, upon considering the evidence at a hearing, makes specific findings as to the validity and significance of the derogatory information, and submits a recommendation to grant, continue, deny, reinstate, or revoke an individual's access authorization.

HEAVY SHIPPING CONTAINER. A thick-walled container (e.g., spent fuel shipping cask) which is used for shipping radioactive materials and which would require the use of high explosives or other such means for breaching in order to effect release and dispersion of its radioactive contents.

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EASILY DISPERSIBLE FORM. A form, specific activity, and total activity that can be handled in such a way as to effect a highly significant malevolent dispersal.

HIGHLY IRRADIATED MATERIAL. Material having a radiation level of at least 100 rem/hr at one meter.

HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT MALEVOLENT DISPERSAL. A malevolent dispersal in which greater than Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 100 criteria or similar levels of respirable, ingestible, or water soluble doses can be received.

HOAX DEVICE. An inactive or "dummy" device designed and intended to appear as a bomb or explosive material.

HOLDUP. The amount of nuclear material remaining in process equipment and facilities after the in-process material, stored materials, and product have been removed.

NOTE: Justified estimates or measured values of materials in holdup will be reflected in the facility's inventory records.

HOME OFFICE FACILITY. The headquarters facility of a Multiple Facility Organization.

HUMAN INTELLIGENCE. Intelligence collection activity conducted through the use of human resources.

10.0 DEFINITIONS FOR I TERMS

I

IDENTIFICATION. The positive assessment of a recognized object as a specific person, animal, or thing.

IDENTIFICATION BADGE. Obsolete term for Security Badge.

IGNITOR CORD. A small cord which burns progressively along its length with a short, hot external flame used to ignite safety fuses in the execution of multiple shot patterns.

ILLEGAL DRUGS. Drugs listed in the *Schedules of Controlled Substances* established pursuant to Section 202 of the *Controlled Substances Act of 1970*, except where such possession or use is administered or prescribed by a physician licensed to dispense drugs in the practice of medicine.

IMAGERY INTELLIGENCE. Information derived from the interpretation of imagery.

IMMIGRANT ALIEN. Any person lawfully admitted into the United States under an immigration visa for permanent residence is an immigrant alien.

IMPACT AREA. That area in a backstop or bullet trap directly behind the target where bullets are expected to impact. The term may also refer to a safety zone or area down range of an outdoor range where bullets will impact if not captured in a backstop.

IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE. A homemade device consisting of an explosive/incendiary and firing components necessary to initiate the device. Similar in nature to a grenade, mine, or bomb.

IMPROVISED NUCLEAR DEVICE. A device or design which is made outside an official United States Government or other nuclear-weapon-state program and which has, appears to have, or is claimed to have the capability to produce a nuclear explosion. (See NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE)

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IMPROVISED NUCLEAR DEVICE INCIDENT. An event resulting from a deliberate act, involving nuclear weapons or nuclear materials which include the sabotage, seizure, theft, or loss of a nuclear weapon or radiological nuclear weapon component or the fabrication or employment of an Improvised Nuclear Device or a credible threat of either.

INCENDIARY DEVICE. See CHEMICAL DEVICES.

INCIDENT OF SECURITY CONCERN. Events which, at the time of occurrence, cannot be determined to be an actual violation of law, but which are of such significant concern to the DOE Safeguards and Security program as to warrant immediate preliminary investigation, review or inquiry and subsequent reporting.

NOTE: Examples include: drug use and distribution, alcohol abuse, criminal racketeering or other organized criminal activity, the loss or theft of firearms, the discovery or possession of contraband articles in security areas, and unauthorized attempts to access classified data bases.

INCIDENT REPORT. A report of any theft or attempted theft of Government property, or threatened, actual, or attempted arson, civil disorder, riot, sabotage, terrorism, or vandalism affecting facilities or property owned by, or contracted to, the Department.

INDEPENDENT VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION. The use of expertise from outside an Automated Information System organization to conduct validation and verification studies on a Classified Automated Information System.

INDICATORS (INTELLIGENCE). Indicators are activities that can signal the friendly course of action or essential elements of a program. Indicators are probabilistic in nature; they represent patterns of activity which could occur whenever we are engaged in a particular course of action. Profiles and signatures are to be considered when identifying indicators. Signatures are composed of:

- a. Visual—discerned by either visible light photography or the human eyes;
- b. Aural—discerned by the human ear or sound-ranging equipment;
- c. Infrared—heat or light emanations;
- d. Electromagnetic radiation that is either communications or noncommunications in origin;
- e. Radar—the appearance of a piece of equipment or activity as discerned by radar.

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Profiles are composed of new established patterns which reveal current or planned activities. Profiles may be operational or administrative in nature (i.e., processing of unusual work orders or recruitment of persons with particular expertise).

INDICES CHECKS. A procedure whereby an inquiry is made to the investigative and intelligence files of appropriate Government agencies to determine whether there is information of record on a particular foreign national.

INDIVIDUALIZED INSTRUCTION. Instruction in which the pace of training is controlled by the trainee and guided by the programmed materials.

INDUSTRIAL SECURITY. A multi-disciplinary security program concerned with the protection of sensitive or classified information or matter developed by or entrusted to U.S. industry.

INDUSTRIAL SECURITY REPRESENTATIVE. Personnel assigned with the responsibility for conducting inspections and otherwise assisting a contractor performing classified work for a Government agency.

INFORMATION. Facts, data, or knowledge itself, rather than the medium of its conveyance. (Documents and material are deemed to convey or contain information and are not considered to be information per se.)

INFORMATION SECURITY. A system of administrative policies and procedures for identifying, controlling, and protecting from unauthorized disclosure, information that is authorized protection by Executive Order or statute.

INFORMATION SECURITY OVERSIGHT OFFICE. An organization within the General Services Administration responsible for implementing and monitoring Government implementation of Executive Order 12356 "National Security Information." The National Security Council provides overall policy direction for this program.

INFRACTION. An act or omission involving failure to comply with DOE safeguards and security directives or procedures.

INHABITED BUILDING DISTANCE. The minimum distance permitted between locations containing munitions and inhabited buildings, administrative areas, site boundaries, main power stations and other facilities of vital or strategic nature.

INITIAL SECURITY BRIEFING. A briefing conducted to inform cleared and uncleared individuals who will have access to security areas of local security procedures and access control requirements prior to assuming duties at a DOE facility.

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IN-PROCESS INVENTORY. The quantity of nuclear material in a process area at any specified time, excluding hold-up.

INSIDER. A person who, by reason of official duties, has knowledge of operations and/or safeguards system characteristics, and/or position that would significantly enhance the likelihood of successful bypass or defeat of positive measures should that person attempt such an action.

INSPECTION. The process of gathering information to determine the effectiveness with which protection programs are implemented.

INSPECTION ORGANIZATION. The DOE safeguards and security organization which has responsibility for conducting a security and/or nuclear materials inspection of a DOE or DOE contractor facility or activity.

INSPECTION SUPPORT PERSONNEL. DOE or contractor employees providing supplemental technical or administrative support to an inspection program.

INSPECTOR. A qualified DOE employee responsible for inspecting, evaluating and rating a Safeguards and Security Program.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVE. A statement that specifies measurable behavior that a trainee should exhibit after instruction, including the conditions and standards for performance.

INSTRUCTOR. Any person assigned the task of instruction on a formal training program, who has been certified by the Director at the Safeguards and Security Central Training Academy, or by the individual responsible for the DOE Element or DOE contractor training program.

INTELLIGENCE.

- a. A body of information and the conclusions drawn therefrom that is acquired and furnished in response to the known or perceived requirements of customers; it is often derived from information that may be concealed or not intended to be available for use by the acquirer; it is the product of a cyclical process.
- b. A term used to refer collectively to the functions, activities, or organizations that are involved in the process of planning, gathering, and analyzing information of potential value to decision-makers and to the production of intelligence as defined in a. above.

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- c. The product resulting from the collection, collation, evaluation, analysis, integration, and interpretation of all collected information.

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY. As identified in Executive Order 12333, terms "intelligence community" and "agency, or agencies within the intelligence community" refer to the following organizations:

- a. The Central Intelligence Agency;
- b. The National Security Agency;
- c. The Defense Intelligence Agency;
- d. Offices within the Department of Defense for the collection of specialized national foreign intelligence through reconnaissance programs;
- e. The Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State;
- f. The intelligence elements of the military services (Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps), the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Energy; the Drug Enforcement Administration, and staff elements of Director of Central Intelligence.

INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION. Information that is under the jurisdiction and control of the Director of Central Intelligence or a member of the Intelligence Community. Intelligence information includes the following classified information:

- a. Foreign intelligence and counterintelligence as defined in Executive Order 12333;
- b. Information describing U.S. foreign intelligence and counterintelligence activities, sources, methods, equipment, or methodology used for the acquisition, processing, or exploitation of such intelligence; foreign military hardware obtained for exploitation; and photography or recordings resulting from U.S. intelligence collection efforts; and
- c. Information on intelligence community protective security programs (e.g., personnel, physical, technical, and information security).

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INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION AND RELATED MATERIAL (FOREIGN).

- a. **Foreign Intelligence.** Information relating to the capabilities, intentions and activities of foreign powers, organization or persons.
- b. **Related Materials.** Information describing U.S. foreign intelligence and counterintelligence activities, sources, methods, equipment, and methodology used for the acquisition, processing, or exploitation of such intelligence; photography or recordings resulting from U.S. collection efforts.

INTENDING CITIZEN. A person who has been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence (and maintains such residence) under the Immigration and Naturalization Act (Title 8, United States Code, Parts 1101(a), 101(a), 60 Stat. 163), and who has expressed the intent to become a U.S. citizen. Individuals covered under this act are non-U.S. citizen who falls into one of the following four categories under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of November 6, 1986:

- a. Permanent Residents;
- b. Temporary residents (individuals who have gone through or are in the process of going through the amnesty legalization program);
- c. Individuals admitted as refugees; and
- d. Individuals granted asylum.

INTERCONNECTED NETWORK. Consists of separately-accredited networks (Automated Information Systems) connected together by one or more controlled interfaces.

INTERDICT. To stop or delay an adversary prior to reaching an objective.

INTERIM ACCESS AUTHORIZATION. A determination to grant access authorization prior to receipt and adjudication of a full field background investigation on the individual.

INTERIM PERSONNEL SECURITY CLEARANCE. A clearance based on lesser investigative requirements that is granted on a temporary basis pending completion of the full investigative requirements.

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INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM. A system of administrative and accounting policies and procedures implemented by a facility to ensure proper functioning of the material control and accountability system.

NOTE: The system includes checks and balances in the division of duties so designed that the work of one will serve to verify the work of another.

INTERNAL REVIEW. An examination of practices and procedures by the responsible organization in sufficient detail to assure that a system is appropriate and is performing as intended.

INTERNAL SECURITY REPORT. An account, complying with the *Privacy Act of 1974*, concerning known or suspected potential threats to DOE and DOE contractor facilities within the geographical jurisdiction of a field element.

NOTE: The report may result from information received through contacts with Federal, State, and local law enforcement or counterintelligence officials within the vicinity of the respective field organization and contractor facility.

INTERNAL TRANSFER. Transfer of nuclear material within the same reporting identification symbol.

INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR MATERIALS TRACKING SYSTEM. A data base and information support system used to manage information on the quantity and location of U.S.-supplied nuclear materials in foreign countries.

INTERRUPT. To disrupt an adversarial activity at the objective.

INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEM (PERIMETER OR INTERIOR). A security system comprised of sensor(s) capable of detecting one or more types of phenomena, signal media, an annunciator(s), an energy source, alarm assessment systems, and alarm reporting elements (including alarm communications and information display equipment).

INVALIDATION. A temporary condition at a cleared facility caused by changed conditions or performance under which the facility may no longer be eligible for a facility security clearance unless appropriate corrective action is promptly taken by the facility.

INVENTORY.

- a. A complete, detailed, descriptive record of classified document holdings with the capability of making it consistent or compatible with documents or hand (reconciliation).
- b. The act of comparing documents to records of holdings.

(See **BOOK INVENTORY** and **PHYSICAL INVENTORY**)

INVENTORY DIFFERENCE. The algebraic difference between the nuclear material book inventory and the corresponding physical inventory, expressed mathematically as

$$\text{Book Inventory} - \text{Physical Inventory} = \text{Inventory Difference}$$

The term "total inventory difference" is sometimes used for Inventory Difference.

INVENTORY RECONCILIATION. The process of comparing, investigating discrepancies, and adjusting the book inventory to the corresponding physical inventory.

IRRADIATED MATERIAL. Nuclear material that has been exposed to radiation and that consequently delivers an external radiation dose rate requiring special containment, handling, and measurement procedures because of the penetrating-radiation levels.

ISOLATION ZONE. Restricted access area surrounding a facility that has been cleared of any objects that could conceal vehicles or individuals and affords unobstructed observation or the use of other means for detection of entry into the area.

ITEM. A single piece or container of nuclear material which has a unique identification and a known nuclear material mass, and whose presence can be visually verified.

11.0 DEFINITIONS FOR J TERMS

J

JOB ANALYSIS. A systematic method used in obtaining a detailed listing of the tasks of a specific job.

JOB/TASK ANALYSIS. A process that describes systematically the performance requirements of a job. Job/task analysis identifies and defines the valid tasks and the elements needed to satisfactorily perform the analyzed job.

JUMPING. Leaping from a height above the detection zone of an intrusion detection system to a point at ground level across the detection zone.

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12.0 DEFINITIONS FOR K TERMS

K

KEY. In cryptography, a symbol or sequence of symbols (or electrical or mechanical correlated symbols) which controls the operations of encryption and decryption.

KEY CARD. A card containing a pattern of punched holes which establishes the key for a cryptosystem a given cryptoperiod.

KEY DISTRIBUTION CENTER. A system functional element that generates and distributes cryptographic key variables.

KEYING MATERIAL. Cryptomaterial which supply crypto-equipment arrangements and settings or which is used directly in the encryption and decryption process. Also, cryptomaterial which supplies sequences or messages used for command, control, or authentication of a command, or which can be used directly for their transmission. (See PRIMARY CRYPTOVARIABLE and SECONDARY CRYPTOVARIABLE)

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13.0 DEFINITIONS FOR L TERMS

L

L CLEARANCE. An administrative access authorization level requiring a National Agency Check and Inquiry with a credit check and approvals before access eligibility to certain classification levels of information can be granted. Authorized levels of classified information include Restricted Data at the Confidential level, Formerly Restricted Data at the Confidential and Secret Levels, and National Security Information at the Confidential and Secret levels.

LABEL. The marking of an item of automated information to reflect its classification level and category or other designations that represent the sensitivity of the information.

- a. Security Label. The marking of an item of information, to reflect the classification and sensitivity of the information, within the confines of the medium containing the information.
- b. External Label. The visible and human-readable marking on the outside of the medium or the cover of the medium that reflects the classification and sensitivity of the information resident within the medium.

LESSON PLAN. An instructor's document that outlines instructor and trainee activities, learning objectives, lesson content, and resources necessary for the conduct of training.

LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION. An original letter, printed on letterhead stationary, which authorizes an individual to handcarry classified matter and which specifically exempts such matter from opening and inspection by air terminal security screening personnel. This letter is intended only for display to air terminal authorities.

LEVEL OF PROTECTION. The degree of safeguards and security provided to protect DOE interests.

LICENSED MATERIAL. Source material, Special Nuclear Material received, possessed, used, or transferred under a general or specific license issued by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or a state.

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LICENSEE. Any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, group, or Government agency that is authorized to conduct activities under a license or construction permit issued by a Government agency authorized to issue licenses.

LIFE CYCLE. The period of time that starts when an Automated Information System or product is conceived and ends when the Automated Information System or product is retired. The life cycle typically includes a requirements phase, a design phase, and implementation phase, a test phase, an installation and checkout phase, an acceptance phase, an operation and maintenance phase, and a retirement phase.

LIGHT ANTI-TANK WEAPON. A portable, shoulder-fired, recoilless weapon capable of launching explosive projectiles.

LIGHT ANTI-TANK WEAPON HAZARD ZONE. The zone at the rear of a Light Anti-tank Weapon or Light Anti-tank Weapon simulator where flame, hot gases or fragments may be present during discharge as a 30-degree cone truncated at 10 feet wide by 30 feet deep at the rear of the Light Anti-tank Weapon tube.

LIGHT ANTI-TANK WEAPON SIMULATOR. A weapon that simulates the firing of a Light Anti-tank Weapon and emits a coded laser beam in the direction aimed. The simulator does not fire a projectile but does expel fragments and a hot flash from the rear of the launch tube.

LIMIT OF ERROR. The boundaries within which the value of the attribute being determined lies with a specified probability.

NOTE: The boundaries are defined to be plus or minus twice the standard deviation of the measured value, unless otherwise stipulated.

LIMITED ACCESS AUTHORIZATION. An authorization that permits limited access to specified classified information, no higher than the SECRET level, in unique circumstances when a qualified U.S. citizen is not readily available to perform the function for which access is required.

LIMITED AREA. A type of DOE Security Area having boundaries identified with barriers for the protection of classified information where security officers, security police officers, or other internal security measures control access to prevent inadvertent or deliberate access to the security area by unauthorized persons. Access to the security interests within the Limited Area, when not in approved storage, is controlled by the custodian(s) or authorized user(s).

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LIMITED DISSEMINATION. Restrictive controls for classified information established by an original classification authority to emphasize need-to-know measures available within the regular security system.

LIMITED FACILITY CLEARANCE (FORMERLY "RECIPROCAL" CLEARANCE). A mechanism used by DOD, but not DOE, through which foreign interests can own U.S. defense companies. Limited Facility Clearances severely restrict a company's access to classified information (e.g., not valid for access to Top Secret information, Restricted Data, Formerly Restricted Data, Communications Security information, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency classified information, information that has not been determined releasable by designated U.S. Government disclosure authorities to the country from which the ownership is derived, etc.).

LIMITED-LIFE COMPONENT. A weapon component that deteriorates in some respect over time and must be replaced periodically during the weapon stockpile lifetime. Principal classes of limited-life components are reservoirs, neutron generators, and parachutes.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE. Term used to designate unclassified information of a sensitive, proprietary, or personally private nature that must be protected against release to unauthorized individuals.

LIMITED SCOPE PERFORMANCE TEST. A hands-on test performed to determine an individual's level of skill or capability for a specific task.

LINE CONDUCTION. Emanations produced on the external terminals or interface lines of equipment. Line conduction emanations include all noise or signals which, in any way, alter the signal on the external interface lines. External interface lines include signal lines, control and indicator lines, ac or dc power lines and/or any lines which interface equipment to other systems or equipment.

LINE OF SIGHT. An imaginary, straight line from the eye through the firearm sights to a target.

LIVE FIRE RANGE. An area designated for firearms training and firing of live rounds at a target. It does not include training areas where blank ammunition or Engagement Simulation System firearms are used exclusively.

LIVE ROUND EXCLUDER. A removable (spring pressure retained) flagging device inserted between the breech and the bolt face of a firearm which prevents a live round of ammunition from feeding from a magazine into the chamber without removal of the device.

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LIVE ROUND INHIBITOR. An obstructive device mounted in the cylinder or barrel permitting chambering of blank ammunition but preventing chambering of a live round.

LOCAL CLASSIFICATION GUIDE. A classification guide prepared and used by DOE or a DOE contractor organization and approved by the DOE for a specific facility or activity. It is based on one or more program classification guides and provides detailed classification guidance.

LOCAL FACILITY REGISTER. An index of security facilities and activities under the administrative or inspection responsibility of a field organization.

LOCAL THREAT ASSESSMENT. A threat assessment for a specific facility or operation.

LOCK MANIPULATION. Opening a combination lock without alteration of the physical structure or disarranging of parts. Ordinarily, manipulation would be accomplished by movement of the lock dial.

LONG RANGE PLAN. A written description of the strategy for implementing the Classified Automated Information Systems security program that covers the 5 years beginning at the date of the plan.

LOSS. Any situation involving:

- a. A loss of classified matter, documents or material, or special nuclear material outside a security area even though there are no circumstances indicating a violation of criminal law.
- b. A loss of classified matter, documents or material, or special nuclear material within a security area, if there is no immediate explanation to account for the loss, even though there are no circumstances indicating a violation of criminal law.

LOSS DETECTION ELEMENT. Any component of the safeguards system that can indicate an anomalous activity involving the control of possible loss of special nuclear material.

LOW TECHNOLOGY NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE. A simulated nuclear explosive device or design which is made by an official United States Government program for research or training purposes concerning the improvised nuclear device problem. Low Technology Nuclear Explosives do not include U.S. nuclear weapons or nuclear weapon test devices.

14.0 DEFINITIONS FOR M TERMS

M

"M" MATERIAL. Usable excess nuclear material in a form suitable for direct introduction into production processes for which the Office of Weapons and Materials Planning has management responsibility.

MACHINE GUN. A fully automatic weapon capable of firing multiple rounds of rifle ammunition with a single pull of the trigger; it is belt-fed and is usually mounted on a bipod, tripod or other fixture.

MAGAZINE. A mechanical device used to hold a predetermined number of cartridges in position for feeding into a firearm.

MAGNETOMETER. An electronic device designed to scan personnel and items to detect the presence of metal. (Also called "metal detector" and "portal monitor")

MAJOR VULNERABILITY. A vulnerability which, if detected and exploited, could reasonably be expected to result in a successful attack causing serious damage to national security.

MALEVOLENT ACT. An illegal action, or an action that is committed with the intent of causing wrongful harm or damage. It includes trespass, theft or diversion of nuclear weapons, weapons components, or Special Nuclear Material; industrial sabotage and radiological sabotage; espionage; loss, compromise, or theft of classified matter or government property; vandalism; and adverse impacts on the national security, program continuity, or on the health and safety of DOE and contractor employees, the public, or the environment.

MALICIOUS LOGIC. Hardware, software, or firmware that is intentionally included in an Automated Information System for an unauthorized purpose.

MANDATORY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW. A declassification review that can be initiated or requested by a member of the public, a Government employee, or another Government agency pursuant to Executive Order 12356 and DOE 5650.2A, Classification of Information.

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MASK(ING). The interposition of friendly personnel in the line of fire between other friendly personnel and the adversary.

MASTER COPIES FOR REPRODUCTION. Original versions of documents including ditto stencils, photostatic negatives, and multilith plates.

MASTER FACILITY REGISTER. Obsolete term. (See SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM)

MASTER SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY AGREEMENT. A formal agreement between DOE Headquarters and Operations Office management on graded levels of protection for safeguards and security interests at critical DOE facilities.

MATERIAL. Any substance regardless of its physical or chemical form. It includes raw, in-process, or manufactured commodity, equipment, component, accessory, part, assembly, or product of any kind.

MATERIAL ACCESS AREA. A type of security area authorized to contain a Category I quantity of special nuclear material and which has specifically defined physical barriers, is located within a protected area, and is subject to specific access controls. (Compare with SECURITY AREA)

MATERIAL ACCOUNTABILITY ALARM. Alarm resulting from material control indicators (e.g., shipper/receiver difference, inventory difference, normal operating loss) exceeding established control limits.

MATERIAL BALANCE AREA. An area that is both the subsidiary account of the facility and a geographical area with defined boundaries, used to identify the location and quantity of nuclear materials in the facility.

MATERIAL CONTROL ALARM. Alarm from loss detection elements (e.g., special nuclear material monitors, material surveillance) which may indicate an abnormal situation and/or unauthorized use/removal of nuclear material.

MATERIAL CONTROL AND ACCOUNTABILITY. That part of Safeguards that detects or deters theft or diversion of nuclear materials and provides assurance that all nuclear materials are accounted for appropriately.

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MATERIAL CONTROL AND ACCOUNTABILITY PLAN. A documented description of a site or facility's material control and accountability program.

NOTE: The material control and accountability plan may be presented as a separate document or incorporated as a part of another document.

MATERIAL CONTROL INDICATORS. Discrepancy indicators provided by the accounting system that signify abnormal conditions.

MATERIAL CUSTODIAN. An individual assigned responsibility for the control of nuclear material in a localized area of a facility; e.g., a single material balance area.

MATERIAL HANDLER. Any person authorized to work with nuclear materials.

MATERIAL SURVEILLANCE. The collection of information through devices and/or personnel observation to detect unauthorized movements of nuclear material, tampering with containment, falsification of information related to location and quantities of nuclear material, and tampering with safeguards devices.

MATERIAL SURVEILLANCE PROCEDURES. Procedures to ensure that an area containing Special Nuclear Material is observed by at least two cleared and knowledgeable authorized persons, who may be doing other work, but who can give an alarm in time to prevent the unauthorized removal or diversion of the Special Nuclear Material or an act of sabotage involving Special Nuclear Material. One of the persons must be Q cleared, and the other must possess at least an L or Secret clearance unless the surveillance entails access to Secret Restricted Data, in which case both must possess Q clearances.

MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN. A planning document prepared annually that provides an analysis of available nuclear materials and the nuclear materials required over the ensuing multi-year planning period.

MATTER. Any combination of documents, computer media, information, or material.

MEASURED VALUE. A quantitative characteristic and its associated uncertainty that has been determined for a nuclear material by measurement of that material.

MEASUREMENT CONTROL. The procedures and activities used to ensure that a measurement process generates measurements of sufficient quality for their intended uses.

MEASUREMENT ERROR. The error attributable to the measurement process.

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MEDIA (AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM). A device-related physical component used for storage of magnetic data, e.g., tapes, floppy disks.

MEDIA RESOURCES. Media containing classified information.

MESSAGE. A document transmitted by teletype, telegraph, facsimile, or other electrical means.

METAL DETECTOR. (See MAGNETOMETER)

MICROFICHE/MICROFILM. Film, photo card, or flat negative containing microimages.

MID-RANGE. A firearms term indicating the point in a trajectory halfway between the muzzle and the target or final impact point.

MILITARY EXPORT SALES. Military Export Sales may be divided into Foreign Military Sales and Direct Commercial Sales. Foreign Military Sales are government-to-government transactions. For these sales, the Department of Defense purchases articles and services from U.S. firms, takes title to the equipment, or has title to the articles to be sold from U.S. stocks, and sells the articles or services to the foreign buyer. For direct commercial sales, the U.S. firm sells directly to the foreign interest. In all cases, actual transfer of classified material will be through government-to-government channels.

MINIMUM FRAGMENT DISTANCE. The minimum distance required for the protection of personnel in the open, inhabited buildings and public traffic routes from hazardous fragments.

MISFIRE. An event involving any cartridge, missile, or rocket that does not fire properly when triggered.

MODIFICATION. Any alteration of a firearm or firearm component, other than that alteration necessary to maintain factory tolerances, or addition of any part not made to the firearm manufacturer's specification or military specification supplied by the particular manufacturer for the specific firearm.

MOTORCADE. A convoy of vehicles used to transport a protectee. The normal order of a motorcade is: local police escort, protectee's vehicle, security follow car, other official vehicles, and baggage vehicle.

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MULTIUSER AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM. A Classified Automated Information System where two or more users simultaneously share system resources, or two or more users sequentially use system resources without ensuring complete sanitization between each user and all other users.

MULTIPLE FACILITY ORGANIZATION. A legal entity (single proprietorship, partnership, association, trust, or corporation) that is composed of two or more facilities.

MUTUAL DEFENSE AGREEMENT. An Agreement for Cooperation between the United States and other nations for the exchange of nuclear weapon information and/or materials entered into pursuant to Section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

MUNITIONS. Small arms ammunition, diversionary devices, and explosives.

MUZZLE. A firearms term indicating the forward end of a barrel.

MUZZLE ENERGY. The energy of a bullet as it emerges from the muzzle. (Usually expressed in foot pounds.)

MYTHOLOGICAL DESIGNATOR. A name chosen from ancient pagan mythologies, e.g., Greek, Roman, and Norse, that is sometimes assigned to a general cryptosystem for reasons of convenience and handy reference.

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15.0 DEFINITIONS FOR N TERMS

N

NATIONAL DEFENSE AREA. An area established on non-Federal lands located within the US, its possessions, or territories, for the purpose of safeguarding classified defense information, or protecting Department of Defense equipment and/or material.

NATIONAL LABORATORY. One of the Department's nine multiprogram laboratories.

NATIONAL OF THE UNITED STATES. A national of the United States is:

- a. A citizen of the United States, or
- b. A person who, although not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States.

NOTE: Title 8, United States Code, Part 1101(a) (22). Title 8, United States Code, Part 1401, subsection (a) lists in paragraphs (1) through (7) categories of persons born in and outside the United States or its possessions who may qualify as nationals of the United States. This subsection should be consulted when doubt exists as to whether or not a person can qualify as a national of the United States.

NATIONAL SECURITY. The national defense and foreign relations of the United States.

NATIONAL SECURITY AREA. An area established on non-Federal lands located within the United States, its possessions, or its territories for the purpose of safeguarding classified information or protecting DOE equipment and/or material. Establishment of a National Security Area temporarily places such non-Federal lands under the effective control of DOE and results only from an emergency event. The senior DOE representative having custody of the materials at the scene will define the boundary, mark it with a physical barrier, and post warning signs. The landowner's consent and cooperation will be obtained whenever possible; however, operational necessity will dictate the final decision regarding location, shape, and size of a National Security Area.

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NATIONAL SECURITY ASSETS. Those DOE and DOE contractor assets that require significant protection. These assets are nuclear weapons and their design, Category I and II quantities of Special Nuclear Material, classified information, sensitive information, critical facilities, and valuable government property.

NATIONAL SECURITY AUTHORITY. An official of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization member nation who is responsible for the security of North Atlantic Treaty Organization classified information within his or her country and national agencies abroad. The Secretary of Defense is the United States National Security Authority. The Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Security Policy) has been appointed as the United States Security Authority for North Atlantic Treaty Organization Affairs.

NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION. Any information that has been determined, pursuant to Executive Order 12356 or any predecessor order, to require protection against unauthorized disclosure and that is so designated. The levels TOP SECRET, SECRET and CONFIDENTIAL are used to designate such information.

NATIONAL THREAT ASSESSMENT. A judgement of actual and potential threats to DOE facilities and operations nationally.

NAVAL NUCLEAR PROPULSION INFORMATION. Information, classified or unclassified, concerning the design, arrangement, development, manufacture, testing, operation, administration, training, maintenance, and repair of the propulsion plants of naval nuclear-powered ships and prototypes, including the associated nuclear support facilities.

NOTE: Information concerning equipment, components, or technology that is applicable to both naval nuclear and conventional propulsion plants is not considered to be Naval Nuclear Propulsion Information when used in reference to conventional applications only, provided no association with naval nuclear propulsion can be directly identified from the information in question. In cases where an association with naval nuclear propulsion can be directly identified from the information in question, designation of the information as Naval Nuclear Propulsion Information is mandatory. Some unclassified Naval Nuclear Propulsion Information is also Unclassified Controlled Nuclear Information.

NEBULIZER. A device which can reduce radioactive material to a suspension of fine solid or liquid particles in a single gas or mixture of gases.

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NEED-TO-KNOW. A determination by a person having responsibility for classified information or material that a proposed recipient's access to such classified information or matter is necessary in the performance of official or contractual duties of employment.

NET EXPLOSIVE WEIGHT. The weight of the energy-producing material in munitions.

NETWORK. A communications medium and all components attached to that medium that are responsible for the transfer of information.

NOTE: Such components may include Automated Data Processing systems, packet switches, telecommunications controllers, key distribution centers, technical control devices, and other networks.

NEUTRALIZE. Render ineffective or stop the actions of an adversary.

NEW EXPLOSIVE WEIGHT. The weight of the energy-producing materials in munitions.

NIGHT TRAINING. Training of security police officers conducted in a reduced visibility environment that may require the use of auxiliary light units or night vision devices.

NON-DOE FUNDED WORK (WORK FOR OTHERS). Any work performed for non-DOE entities that utilizes DOE facilities or contractor personnel and is not directly funded in whole or in part by DOE.

NOISE BAFFLES (SOUND SUPPRESSION BARRIERS). Barriers constructed using sound absorbing materials. Noise baffles may be designed to either absorb (stop) and/or reflect sound waves.

NOMINEE SHARE. A share of stock or registered bond certificate which has been registered in a name other than the actual owner.

NON-VOLATILE MEMORY. A type of computer memory whose contents are not destroyed on the removal of power to the memory.

NONDISCRETIONARY ACCESS CONTROLS. Means of restricting access to files based on the sensitivity (as represented by a label) of the information contained in the files and the formal authorization (e.g., security clearance) of users to access information of such sensitivity. (Sometimes called "mandatory access controls").

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NONSECURITY USE OF FIREARMS. The utilization of firearms in any activity sponsored and/or funded by the Department and not authorized within the scope of Section 161k of the Atomic Energy Act, as amended.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION. The 16-member nations of North Atlantic Treaty Organization are: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION CLASSIFIED INFORMATION. All classified information, military, political, and economic, circulated within North Atlantic Treaty Organization, whether such information originated in North Atlantic Treaty Organization or is received from member nations or from other international organizations.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION CONTRACT. A contract awarded by an North Atlantic Treaty Organization Production and Logistics Organization or by a North Atlantic Treaty Organization Management Agency in support of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization system, project, or operation, or by a North Atlantic Treaty Organization member nation in support of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization infrastructure project to be undertaken by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization nation. Note: Contracts awarded by a United States Government agency or by a North Atlantic Treaty Organization member nation in support of a national requirement that entails access to North Atlantic Treaty Organization information are not North Atlantic Treaty Organization contracts.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION DOCUMENTS. Documents marked as North Atlantic Treaty Organization or COSMIC in conjunction with a security classification, that are the property of North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (U.S. documents containing North Atlantic Treaty Organization information are not North Atlantic Treaty Organization documents.)

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION INFORMATION. Information bearing North Atlantic Treaty Organization markings, indicating the information is the property of North Atlantic Treaty Organization, access to which is limited to representatives of North Atlantic Treaty Organization and its member nations unless North Atlantic Treaty Organization authority has been obtained to release outside of North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION MANAGEMENT AGENCY/OFFICE. A subsidiary organization of North Atlantic Treaty Organization responsible for the administration of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization Production and

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Logistics Organization project or, in some cases, a North Atlantic Treaty Organization Infrastructure project.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION PRODUCTION AND LOGISTICS ORGANIZATION. A subsidiary organization of North Atlantic Treaty Organization responsible for the implementation of tasks for which the North Atlantic Council has granted clearly defined organizational, administrative, and financial independence.

NUCLEAR COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM. The designated combination of flexible and enduring elements including facilities, equipment, communications, procedures, personnel, and the structure in which these elements are integrated, all of which are essential for planning, directing, and controlling nuclear weapon operations of military forces and the activities that support those operations.

NUCLEAR DEVICE. A collective term for a nuclear explosives device, including a nuclear weapon, a weapon prototype, or a weapon test device.

NUCLEAR EMERGENCY SEARCH TEAM. A DOE group of experts, assisted by radiation detection systems and associated personnel, assigned responsibility to provide assistance in nuclear threat emergencies for the search and identification of any ionizing radiation-producing materials that may have been lost or stolen or may be associated with bomb threats or radiation dispersal threats.

NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE. Any assembly containing fissionable (and possibly fusionable) materials and main charge high explosive parts or propellants capable of producing a nuclear detonation.

NUCLEAR FACILITY. A facility (e.g., Savannah River, Oak Ridge, etc.) for the production, utilization, storage or handling of Special Nuclear Material, including irradiated material that is of national security significance.

NUCLEAR MATERIALS.

- a. All materials so designated by the Secretary of Energy. At present, these materials are depleted uranium, enriched uranium, americium-241, americium-243, curium, berkelium, californium-252, plutonium 238-242, lithium-6, uranium-233, normal uranium, neptunium-237, deuterium, tritium, and thorium.
- b. Special nuclear material, byproduct material, or source material as defined by sections 11 aa., 11e., and 11z., respectively, of the Atomic Energy Act,

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or any other material used in the production, testing, utilization, or assembly of nuclear weapons or components of nuclear weapons that the Secretary determines to be nuclear material under Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1017.10(a).

NUCLEAR MATERIALS ACCOUNTABILITY. That part of the Materials Control and Accountability program encompassing the procedures and systems to:

- a. Perform nuclear material measurements,
- b. Verify the location and quantities of nuclear material through physical inventories,
- c. Maintain records and provide reports,
- d. Perform data analysis to account for nuclear material and to detect losses, and
- e. Help investigate and resolve apparent losses of nuclear material. (See ACCOUNTABILITY)

NUCLEAR MATERIALS ACCOUNTING. The principles and/or practices of systematically recording, reporting, and interpreting nuclear material transaction and physical inventory data.

NUCLEAR MATERIALS CATEGORY. A designation of nuclear material defined by the type of material and quantity present, which establishes the level of protection required for that material.

NUCLEAR MATERIALS CONTROL. That part of the safeguards program encompassing management and process controls to:

- a. Assign and exercise responsibility for nuclear material;
- b. Maintain vigilance over the material;
- c. Govern its movement, location, and use;
- d. Monitor the inventory and process status;
- e. Detect unauthorized activities for all nuclear material; and

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- f. Help investigate and resolve apparent losses of nuclear material.

NUCLEAR MATERIAL CUSTODIAN. An individual assigned responsibility for the control of nuclear material in a localized area of a facility.

NOTE: The localized area should be limited, where practical, to a single material balance area.

NUCLEAR MATERIALS INSPECTION/SURVEY. A comprehensive examination and evaluation of the effectiveness of the control and accountability systems for nuclear materials at DOE facilities.

NUCLEAR MATERIALS MANAGEMENT AND SAFEGUARDS SYSTEM. The national data base and information support system for nuclear materials controlled by the United States Government, created to support national safeguards and management objectives in the domestic and foreign utilization of nuclear resources.

NOTE: The system stores data on nuclear material transactions and inventories, and produces a wide range of printed reports for use by DOE and Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The system is used to satisfy the nuclear materials information requirements of agreements between the United States and foreign entities. In addition, the system provides the reporting interface between facilities selected under the provisions of the United States/International Atomic Energy Agency Agreement, and the International Atomic Energy Agency. The system uses a computer data base linked via direct data communication lines and the Secure Automated Communications network to a number of facilities, DOE offices, and Nuclear Regulatory Commission offices in the United States. Information is also provided to other Federal agencies as required.

NUCLEAR MATERIALS REPRESENTATIVE. The facility person responsible for nuclear materials reporting and data submission to the Nuclear Materials Management and Safeguards System.

NUCLEAR THREAT MESSAGE. A message that threatens (or refers to the committing of) a nuclear-related malevolent act. The threatened malevolent act could be a nuclear explosion, contamination of a large populated area by dispersal of radioactive material, or sabotage of a nuclear facility, site, or system.

NUISANCE ALARM. Alarm produced by an intrusion detection sensor in response to a known stimulus unrelated to an intrusion attempt.

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NUISANCE ALARM RATE. Number of nuisance alarms per unit of time.

NUCLEAR WEAPON. A nuclear explosive configured for operational use.

NUCLEAR WEAPON ACCIDENT. An unexpected event involving nuclear weapons or nuclear components that results in any of the following:

- a. Accidental or unauthorized launching, firing, or use by U.S. forces or U.S. supported allied forces of a nuclear capable weapon system.
- b. An accidental, unauthorized, or unexplained nuclear detonation.
- c. Non-nuclear detonation or burning of a nuclear weapon or nuclear component.
- d. Radioactive contamination.
- e. Jettisoning of a nuclear weapon or nuclear component.
- f. Public hazard, actual or perceived.

NUCLEAR WEAPON INCIDENT. An unexpected event involving a nuclear weapon, facility, or component resulting in any of the following, but not constituting a nuclear weapon(s) accident.

- a. An increase in the possibility of explosion or radioactive contamination.
- b. Errors committed in the assembly, testing, loading, or transportation of equipment, and/or the malfunctioning of equipment and material which could lead to an unintentional operation of all or part of the weapon arming and/or firing sequence, or which could lead to a substantial change in yield, or increased dud probability.
- c. Any act of God, unfavorable environment, or condition resulting in damage to a weapon, facility, or component.

16.0 DEFINITIONS FOR O TERMS

O

OFFICERS. Persons in positions established as officers in the articles of incorporation or bylaws of the organization, including all principal officers; that is, those persons occupying positions normally identified as president, senior vice president, secretary, or treasurer, and those persons occupying similar positions. In unusual cases, the determination of principal officer status may require a careful analysis of an individual's assigned duties, responsibilities, and authority as officially recorded by the organization.

OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION.

- a. DOE security badge, DOE courier credential, Federal officer credential, or similar formal identification produced by the DOE or other Federal agency.
- b. An identification badge issued to an employee by his or her organization which contains a photo, physical descriptive information, and his or her signature.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION. Any information or material, regardless of its physical form or characteristics, that is owned by, produced by or for, or under the control of the United States Government.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

- a. A designation identifying certain unclassified but sensitive information that may be exempt from public release under the Freedom of Information Act; or,
- b. A security classification marking used during the period July 18, 1949 through October 22, 1951.

(See FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

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ON-THE-JOB TRAINING. A systematic method of providing training in the work environment and ensuring that the required job-related knowledge and skills are possessed by employees.

OPEN STORAGE. The maintenance of classified material within any configuration other than a General Services Administration-approved container.

OPERABILITY TEST. A test to confirm, without any indication of effectiveness, that a system element or total system is operating. An operability test for a balanced magnetic switch would confirm that opening the door for entry or exit resulted in an alarm.

OPERATING ENVIRONMENT. The procedures, conditions, and objects that affect the development, operation, and maintenance of a Classified Automated Information System.

OPERATIONAL APPROVAL. A determination by the manager of a field organization or the manager of a Headquarters organization that a proposed visit to a facility under the manager's jurisdiction is feasible, as long as the visit is subject to limitations that may be prescribed and that the visitor has a need-to-know.

OPERATIONAL CONCEPT. The set or series of security facts and objects that convey the overall security that will be present when an Automated Information System is finally developed and approved.

OPERATIONS OFFICE. The primary management and staff field element with delegated responsibility for oversight and program management of major facilities, programs, and operations. The following elements are defined as DOE Operations Offices: Albuquerque, Chicago, Idaho, Nevada, Oak Ridge, Richland, San Francisco, and Savannah River.

OPERATIONS SECURITY. A process designed to disrupt or defeat the ability of foreign intelligence or other adversaries to exploit sensitive Departmental activities or information and to prevent the inadvertent disclosure of such information.

OPERATIONS SECURITY ASSESSMENT. An analysis of an organization or activity to identify information sources potentially exploitable by an adversary and the development of recommendations to mitigate these vulnerabilities.

OPERATIONS SECURITY INDICATORS. Detectable actions and open source information that can be interpreted or pieced together by an adversary to derive critical information.

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OPERATIONS SECURITY MANAGER. The individual designated by DOE Headquarters, a DOE field element, or a DOE contractor to be responsible for and provide direction to the DOE Operations Security program within their specific area of responsibility.

OPERATIONS SECURITY PROGRAM MANAGER. The individual designated by the Director, Office of Safeguards and Security, to be the primary point of contact for the DOE Operations Security Program and to serve as an interface for DOE with the national Operations Security community. The Operations Security Program Manager is responsible for and provides direction to the DOE Operations Security Program.

OPERATIONS SECURITY PROGRAM REVIEW. A formal review of subordinate Operations Security programs which is conducted by the DOE Operations Security Program Manager or his/her designated representative.

OPERATIONS SECURITY REVIEW. A broad scope review of specific facilities that deal with an identified program to determine if the facility is an appropriate candidate for an Operations Security assessment.

OPERATIONS SECURITY WORKING GROUP. A formally designated body representing a broad range of administrative and programmatic activities at DOE Headquarters, field elements, or contractor facilities which provides review, support, and participation with senior management in the implementation and furtherance of their Operations Security program.

ORGANIZATIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE OR SECURITY OFFICER. An official who has management authority within DOE or a contractor organization.

ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION. The initial determination by an original classifier that information requires protection as National Security Information under the provisions of Executive Order 12356. Includes the specification of a classification level and the classification duration.

ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY. Authority to originally classify information as National Security Information.

OUTLAY PROGRAM MANAGER. A Headquarters official who has the primary line responsibility to execute authorized programs using appropriated funds.

OUTSIDER. A person who does not have official business with DOE nor has been granted routine access to a Departmental program, operation, facility, or site.

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17.0 DEFINITIONS FOR P TERMS

P

PARENT. A corporation that can control another corporation (subsidiary) by ownership of a majority of its stock. The control may exist by direct stock ownership of an immediate subsidiary or by indirect ownership through one or more intermediate levels of subsidiaries.

PARITY. Equal to an equivalent level of protective measures to achieve the desired measure of security. Measures may replicate specified criteria or be substantially different. The cumulative effect must equal or exceed protection criteria.

PARTITIONED NETWORK. A method of implementing a network using controlled interfaces such as guards and gateways to separate portions of the network into different segments, each of which has different maximum classification levels, categories, and/or compartments of information.

PASSWORD (AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM). A protected word, phrase, or a string of symbols that is used to authenticate the identity of a user.

PASSWORD SPACE (Automated Data Processing System). The total number of possible passwords that can be created by a given password generation scheme.

PENETRATION. The distance traveled by a projectile from the point of impact, in a given media, to its final stopping point.

PERFORMANCE-BASED TRAINING. A systematic approach to training which is based on tasks and the related knowledge and skills required for job performance.

NOTE: This term is synonymous with Instructional System Design, Systematic Approach to Training, Criterion Referenced Instruction, Training System Design, and Competency-Based Training.

Performance-based training consists of the following phases:

- a. **Analysis Phase** identifies training requirements for a specific job position through the use of needs analysis, job/function analysis, and task analysis.
- b. **Design Phase** uses information collected during the analysis phase to establish specific learning objectives sequenced into lessons and lesson specifications which guide the development of all training materials and strategies.
- c. **Development Phase** encompasses the selection and development of appropriate instructional methods, settings, and training materials.
- d. **Implementation Phase** consists of activities related to the actual conduct of training, as well as resource allocation, planning and scheduling.
- e. **Evaluation Phase** focuses on the effectiveness of the performance-based training in reaching the objectives and revises materials and techniques to improve that training.

PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS. Minimum criteria required for the procurement of specific items.

PERFORMANCE TEST. A test to confirm the ability of an implemented and operating system element or total system to meet an established requirement.

PERFORMANCE TESTING. A process used to determine that the security features of a system are implemented as designed, and that they are adequate for the proposed environment. Note: This process may include hands-on functional testing, penetration testing or software verification.

PERIMETER. The conceptual limit that encompasses all components of a Classified Automated Information System to be accredited by the Designated Accrediting Authority.

PERIMETER INTRUSION DETECTION AND ASSESSMENT SYSTEM. A mutually supporting combination of barriers, clear zones, lighting, and electronic intrusion detection, assessment, and access control systems constituting the perimeter of the protected area and designed to detect, impede, control, or deny access to the protected area.

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PERIODS PROCESSING (AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM). The processing of information at various levels of sensitivity at distinctly different times with sanitization between the processing periods.

PERSONAL PROPERTY. Items not owned by the government and not permanently affixed to, and a part of, the real estate. Generally items remain personal property if they can be removed without serious injury either to the real estate or to the items themselves.

PERSONALLY OWNED VEHICLE. Any vehicle registered to or rented/leased by an individual for personal use.

PERSONNEL ASSURANCE PROGRAM. A DOE program that establishes the requirements and responsibilities for screening, selecting, and continuously evaluating employees being considered for assignment or assigned to nuclear explosive duties.

PERSONNEL RELIABILITY PROGRAM. A Department of Defense program implemented for all personnel who control, handle, have access to, or control access to nuclear weapon systems.

PERSONNEL SECURITY. The procedures established to ensure that all personnel who have access to any classified information or special nuclear material have the required authorizations, as well as the appropriate personnel security clearance.

PERSONNEL SECURITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM. A DOE program of continuous evaluation to ensure that employment and retention of individuals in designated positions is consistent with the requirements of national security.

PERSONNEL SECURITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM APPROVING OFFICIAL. A senior DOE official with direct personnel security responsibilities appointed by a DOE Field Office Manager to review all relevant information as part of the Personnel Security Assurance Program security review process, and who is responsible for granting or continuing an individual's placement in a Personnel Security Assurance Program position or determining that an individual be processed under the provisions of Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 710.

PERSONNEL SECURITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM POSITION. A position that:

- a. Affords the incumbent direct access to Category I quantities of Special Nuclear Material;
- b. Is defined as a nuclear material production operator; or

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- c. Has the potential to cause unacceptable damage to national security.

PERSONNEL SECURITY CLEARANCE. An administrative determination that an individual is eligible, from a security point of view, for access to classified information of the same or lower category as the level of the personnel clearance being granted.

PERSONNEL SECURITY INTERVIEW. A meeting held with an individual to discuss areas of security concern.

PERSONNEL SECURITY REVIEW EXAMINER. Person appointed to review questions concerning the eligibility or continued eligibility of an individual about whom there is a question concerning eligibility for a DOE security clearance. The review follows an administrative review hearing and a recommendation from a hearing officer.

PHYSICAL INVENTORY.

- a. The quantity of nuclear material which is determined to be on hand by physically ascertaining its presence using techniques such as sampling, weighing, and analysis.
- b. The act of quantifying nuclear material that is on hand by physically ascertaining its presence using techniques such as electronic or visual verification, sampling, weighing, and analysis.

PHYSICAL PROTECTION (PHYSICAL SECURITY). The application of physical or technical methods designed to:

- a. Protect personnel;
- b. Prevent or detect unauthorized access to facilities, material, and documents;
- c. To protect them against espionage, sabotage, damage, and theft; and
- d. Respond to any such acts should they occur.

PHYSICAL SECURITY.

- a. The use of locks, guards, badges, alarms, procedures, and similar measures (alone or in combination) to control access to the classified Automated Data Processing system and related equipment.

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- b. The measures required for the protection of the structures housing the Classified Automated Information System, related equipment, and their contents from espionage, theft, waste, fraud, abuse, or damage by accident, fire, and environmental hazards.

PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT. A generic term encompassing any item, device, or system which is used primarily for the protection of Government property and resources, personnel, installation and facilities, and national security information, including the routine or emergency means of destroying such information.

PISTOL. A short firearm that can be fired with one hand.

- a. Double-Action Semiautomatic Pistol is magazine-fed and can be selectively fired with a single pull of the trigger with the hammer in either the cocked or uncocked positions.
- b. Machine Pistol is capable of being fired in the fully automatic mode.
- c. Single Action Semiautomatic Pistol is magazine-fed, must be fired with the hammer in the cocked position and will fire one shot each time the trigger is pulled.
4. Revolver is a firearm (most commonly a pistol) with a cylinder of several chambers so arranged as to revolve on an axis and be discharged in succession by the lock.

PHYSICAL SECURITY PLAN. A facility-specific document (or group of documents) that gives a comprehensive description of the measures employed for the physical protection of property, information, equipment, nuclear materials, and other assets of national interest.

PLAIN TEXT. Intelligence text or signals which have meanings and which can be read or acted on without the application of any decryption.

PORTAL MONITOR. Any electronic instrument designed to perform scans of items, personnel, and vehicles entering or leaving a designated area for the purpose of detecting weapons, explosives, and nuclear material. (See **EXPLOSIVES DETECTOR** and **MAGNETOMETER**)

PORTION MARKING. The application of National Security Information classification markings to individual words, phrases, sentences, or paragraphs of a document to indicate their specific classification .

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POSSESSIONS AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES. U.S. possessions and territories are the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Swain's Island, Howland Island, Baker Island, Jarvis Island, Midway Islands (comprising Sand Island and Eastern Island), Kingman Reef, Johnston Atoll, Navassa Island, Swan Island, Wake Island, Palmyra Island, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (also called Micronesia).

POTENTIAL THREAT. A situation capable of developing into an actual threat to DOE facilities or operations.

PRECISION. A quantitative measure of the variability of a set of repeated measurements.

PRECONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE. Technical examination of new construction or renovation of an existing construction which may include review of construction proposals, work orders, blueprints, physical inspection of the perimeter and interior surfaces, and discussions with security officials and facility engineer representatives regarding technical security problem areas.

PRELIMINARY INQUIRY. A review of the circumstances surrounding a suspected or alleged security infraction, criminal violation, or loss involving classified information to develop all pertinent information and to determine whether an infraction, a criminal violation, or a loss has occurred.

PRIMARY CRYPTOVARIABLE. The most rapidly and frequently changed element of a cryptosystem. (See **SECONDARY CRYPTOVARIABLE**)

PRIMER. A unit, package, or cartridge of explosives used to initiate other explosives or blasting agents.

PRINCIPAL. A general term used to describe the individual receiving executive protection services. Synonymous with "Protectee". In DOE, principals are as follows: the Secretary of Energy, the Deputy Secretary of Energy when designated by the Secretary, and the spouse of the Secretary when the spouse is on official travel to a foreign country.

PRINCIPAL MANAGEMENT FACILITY. A cleared facility of a multiple facility organization that reports directly to the home office facility and whose principal management official has been delegated certain personnel security administration responsibilities for a defined geographical or functional area. The principal management facility will function as a home office in relation to its area of responsibility.

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PRINCIPAL OFFICERS. The term principal officer when used with reference to this Order means those officials responsible for managing the business and affairs of the organization (e.g., President, Chief Executive Officer, Secretary, and Treasurer, and those occupying similar positions).

PRINTOUT. A printed listing of the contents of an automated data processing storage device or selected parts of it.

PROBABILITY OF DETECTION. An indication of intrusion detection sensor performance in detection of an adversary within the zone covered by the sensor.

PROCUREMENT REQUEST ORIGINATOR. The individual responsible for initiating a requirement on DOE F 4200.33, "Procurement Request Authorization."

PRODUCTION RATE INFORMATION. Information relating to the capacity to produce or actual production of: weapons or weapon components; plutonium, tritium, or enriched lithium-6; uranium enriched in uranium-235; or uranium-233.

PRODUCTION RATE OR STOCKPILE QUANTITY INFORMATION. Classified data related to production rates of weapons, weapon components, or to stockpile quantities of weapons or weapon components.

PROGRAM CLASSIFICATION GUIDE. A guide that states specific classification policy for a particular DOE program and provides the basis for the development of local guides.

PROGRAM SECRETARIAL OFFICER. A senior outlay program official that includes the Assistant Secretaries for Conservation and Renewable Energy, Defense Programs, Fossil Energy, Nuclear Energy, Environmental Restoration and Waste Management, and the Directors of Energy Research and Civilian Radioactive Waste Management. A lead Program Secretarial Officer is the Program Secretarial Officer assigned line management responsibility and accountability for Headquarters and field operations and to which one or more multi-program Operations Offices report directly.

PROJECT NUMBER. A 10-character alphanumeric description that identifies nuclear materials allocated for tasks or phases of work assigned to an operations office by Headquarters program organizations.

NOTE: Project numbers generally are derived from the DOE Budget and Reporting Classification System.

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PROPERTY PROTECTION AREA. A type of Security Area having boundaries identified with barriers and access controls for the protection of DOE property.

PROPERTY PROTECTION FACILITY. A facility where a special standard of protection must be applied. Such a facility may have: property of significant monetary value (> \$5,000,000); nuclear materials requiring safeguards controls or special accounting procedures other than those required by A, B, or C facilities; significance to DOE program continuity; national security consideration; or potential adverse impact upon the public health and safety.

PROPRIETARY INTEREST. Proprietary interest means the Government has a valid claim of ownership (i.e., developed as the result of a contract). Such a situation is where a Government agency directs classification by a particular facility other than through a contract. The Government cannot impose classification based solely on relative sensitivity or foreign intelligence value. (This situation must be distinguished from a Patent Secrecy Order imposed by the United States Patent Office at the request of a Government agency. A Secrecy Order does not classify information, but orders its protection from unauthorized disclosure.) There must be an established proprietary interest.

PROTECT-AS-RESTRICTED DATA. A handling method for computer-generated numerical data or related information, which is not readily recognized as classified or unclassified because of the high volume of output and low density of potentially classified data.

NOTE: This information is designated as Protect As Restricted Data because it has not had a classification review and must be protected under a different set of security rules.

PROTECTED AREA. A type of Security Area defined by physical barriers (i.e., walls or fences), to which access is controlled, and that contains Category II SNM or surrounds a Material Access Area (Category I nuclear materials) or a Vital Area.

PROTECTED DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. A wire line or a fiber optic system which includes adequate acoustical, electrical, electromagnetic, and physical safeguards to permit its use for the transmission of unencrypted classified information.

PROTECTEE. A general term used to describe the individual receiving executive protection services. Synonymous with "Principal". In DOE, protectees are as follows: the Secretary of Energy, the Deputy Secretary of Energy when designated by the Secretary, and the spouse of the Secretary when the spouse is on official travel to a foreign country.

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PROTECTION INDEX. A measure of perceived risk determined from the combination of the security clearance level of users and the classification of the data on the Classified Automated Information System.

PROTECTION PROGRAM. DOE activities directed toward protecting DOE property from adversary actions that would have an adverse impact on the national security, the health and safety of employees, the public, or the environment.

PROTECTION PROGRAM TOPIC AREAS. Subject areas used by the Office of Security Evaluations to logically address the many elements of a protection program. These are generally organized about the protection program areas defined in the Safeguards and Security Standards and Criteria. The scope of certain topic areas may be modified to accommodate site-specific concerns and programs as well as changes in threats and protection concepts and technologies.

PROTECTIVE FORCE. Security Officers, Security Police Officers, Transportation Safeguards Division nuclear material couriers, and other personnel assigned to protective duties involving safeguards and security interests of the DOE.

PROTECTIVE PERSONNEL. Security Officers, Security Police Officers (I, II, and III), nuclear materials couriers, authorized escorts, and other personnel assigned to protective duties involving the security interests of the DOE.

PROTECTIVE SECURITY SERVICE. A transportation protective service provided by a cleared commercial carrier qualified by the Military Traffic Management Command to transport SECRET shipments.

PROTRACTED THEFT OR DIVERSION. Theft or diversion that is accomplished by repeated occurrences.

PROVISIONAL ACCREDITATION (AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM). An accreditation of a Classified Automated Information System that may be granted by the Designated Accrediting Agency to permit major conversion of the system or to meet documented operational requirements.

PROXY. One who acts for another. Also, the document by which such a representative is authorized to act. In reference to voting at a meeting of corporation's stockholders, an authorization by a stockholder giving to corporate management (or to an opposition group) the right to vote the shares held by the individual stockholder. In most states the members of the board of directors cannot vote by proxy.

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PUBLIC DISCLOSURE. The passing of information and/or material pertaining to a classified contract to the public, or any member of the public, by any means of communication.

PUBLIC TRAFFIC ROUTE DISTANCE. The minimum distance permitted between locations containing munitions and any public street, road, highway or passenger railroad (including roads on DOE-controlled land open to public travel.)

18.0 DEFINITIONS FOR Q TERMS

Q

Q CLEARANCE. An administrative access authorization level requiring a specified background investigation, and other prerequisite checks and approvals before access eligibility to certain classification levels of information may be granted. Authorized levels of classified information include Restricted Data through the Top Secret level, Formerly Restricted Data through the Top Secret Level, and National Security Information through the Top Secret level.

NOTE: A separate need-to-know certification is required for Top Secret National Security Information

QUALIFICATION. The verification that a specific standard of knowledge or experience pertaining to a specified job or task has been demonstrated based on specific test requirements.

QUALIFIED. A term indicating the satisfactory completion of a training program based on knowledge and skills identified by a position job/function and task analysis.

QUANTITY DISTANCE. The distance required for a specific level of protection for a particular hazard class/division of ammunition and explosives.

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19.0 DEFINITIONS FOR R TERMS

R

RADIATION DISPERSION DEVICE. A device designed or claimed to be able to contaminate an area without a nuclear explosion.

RADIO CIRCUIT DISCIPLINE. Minimizing transmission time by limiting the number and length of transmission and communications to only mission essential items.

RADIOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM. A DOE and/or DOE contractor team equipped to conduct off-site radiological emergency monitoring.

RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT. An incident where personnel or the environment receive an exposure to radiation as a result of an accident or an act of sabotage.

RADIOLOGICAL SABOTAGE. An induced radiological incident which has an unacceptable impact upon employee and/or public health and safety.

RANDOM ERROR. The chance variation encountered in all measurement work characterized by the random occurrence of both positive and negative deviations from the mean value.

RANDOM PATROL. A patrol conducted in a manner such that the location of the patrol at any specific time cannot be predicted.

RANDOMIZER. A random bit generator which starts all intercommunicating crypto-equipment at the same point in the key stream.

RANGE. The distance traveled by a projectile from the firearm to a final impact point. Three terms apply to range: "pointblank," "effective" and "extreme." For the purposes of range construction, pointblank range refers to distances less than five yards; effective range means the greatest distance a projectile will travel with accuracy; extreme range means the maximum distance a projectile will travel.

RANGE MASTER. The individual designated to provide overall management and administration of a live-fire range facility to ensure that all operations and training are conducted in accordance with applicable DOE orders.

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RANGE SAFETY OFFICER. The designated and specifically trained individual responsible for safety at a live firing range.

REAL PROPERTY. Land, improvements on the land, or both, including interests therein.

NOTE: The chief characteristics of real property are their immobility and tangibility. It comprises land and all things of a permanent and substantial nature affixed thereto, whether by nature or by the hand of man. By nature is defined as trees, products of the land, and natural resources. By the hand of man is defined as objects that are erected on the land, e.g., buildings, fences, and bridges. All equipment or fixtures that are installed in a building in a more or less permanent manner, e.g., plumbing, electrical, heating, built-in cabinets, and elevators, usually are held to be part of the real estate.

RECAPTURE. Refers to regaining custody of a nuclear weapon and/or Special Nuclear Material which is in the possession of unauthorized persons.

RECLASSIFICATION. Restoration of classification to information previously classified as National Security Information and then declassified.

RECOGNITION. The positive assessment that a detected object is human, animal, or some other object. (See DETECTION and IDENTIFICATION)

RECONCILIATION. The verification of the validity between supporting documents and a control document.

RECOVERY. Refers to locating, if necessary, and to regaining DOE custody and control of a nuclear weapon and/or SNM which has been captured and removed from DOE custodial control.

RECOVERY OPERATIONS. Actions taken to regain situational control.

RED/BLACK CONCEPT. The concept that electrical and electronic circuits, components, equipment, systems, etc., which handle classified plain language information in electric signal form (RED), be separated from those which handle encrypted or unclassified information (BLACK). Under this concept, RED and BLACK terminology is used to clarify specific criteria relating to, and to differentiate between, such circuits, components, equipment, systems, etc., and the areas in which they are contained.

RED DESIGNATION. A designation applied to:

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- a. All wirelines within the terminal or switching facility carrying classified plain language.
- b. All wirelines between the unencrypted side of the online crypto-equipment used and individual subscriber sets or terminal equipment.
- c. Equipment and sets originating or terminating classified plain language processing equipment.
- d. Areas containing these wirelines, equipment, and their interconnecting and auxiliary facilities.

REFERENCE. Any approved document to which an evaluator or an inspected facility's personnel may refer in determining the standards against which a security system is being measured.

REFRESHER BRIEFING. An annual security briefing designed to reinforce information on security policy and information related to security responsibilities for individuals who possess an active DOE access authorization.

REGIONAL SECURITY OFFICER. An employee of the United States State Department assigned to each United States Embassy in a foreign country to perform security functions.

REGIONAL THREAT ASSESSMENT PROGRAM. A threat assessment which addresses the risk to DOE programs from within a specifically defined region.

RELATIVE INCAPACITATION INDEX. An index of the performance of commercially available ammunition and weapons as it concerns the effectiveness of the cartridge to incapacitate.

REMOTE INTERROGATION POINT. Locations for receiving information, such as printouts transmitted by automatic data processing centers.

REMOTE TERMINAL. A device for communication with an Automated Information System from a location that is not within the central computer facility.

REPORTABLE OCCURRENCE. Events or conditions to be reported in accordance with the criteria defined in DOE 5000.3A.

NOTE: Events and conditions included are emergencies, unusual occurrences, and off-normal occurrences.

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REPORTING IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL. A unique combination of three or four letters which is assigned to each reporting organization by the Office of Safeguards and Security or the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the purpose of identification in the nuclear materials management data base.

NOTE: The term is also used to refer to the reporting organization to which the Reporting Identification Symbol is assigned.

REPORT IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL ENTITY. A contractor (or licensee) who has been assigned a Unique Reporting Identification Symbol by DOE (or the Nuclear Regulatory Commission) for purposes of identification in the nuclear materials management data base.

REPRESENTATIVE OF A FOREIGN INTEREST. A citizen or national of the United States, or an intending citizen to the United States, who is acting as a representative of a foreign interest.

REPRESENTATIVE OF FOREIGN INTEREST STATEMENT. A statement required to be submitted by the contractor of an employee who possesses or is being processed for a DOE security clearance who becomes an Representative of Foreign Interest or whose status as an Representative of Foreign Interest changes in a manner that would make him/her ineligible for a security clearance. (See REPRESENTATIVE OF FOREIGN INTEREST)

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION. The DOE organization responsible for implementation and oversight of safeguards and security requirements at a DOE facility, including approval of safeguards and security plans and resolution of deficiencies other than those which are specific to another DOE organization's security interests.

NOTE: If there is more than one DOE organization with security interests at a facility, the organization which is responsible for the programs involving the highest level of security interest is normally the responsible organization. However, this responsibility may, by mutual agreement of the offices involved, be accepted by an organization which does not have the highest level of security but a greater scope of interest, as with a long term or traditional interest.

RESTRICTED.

- a. A former U.S. security classification marking used prior to December 15, 1953; or

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- b. An active security classification marking used by some foreign governments and international organizations.

RESTRICTED DATA. All data concerning: design, manufacture or utilization of atomic weapons; the production of special nuclear material; or the use of special nuclear material in the production of energy, but shall not include data declassified or removed from the Restricted Data category pursuant to Section 142 of the *Atomic Energy Act of 1954*, as amended.

RESTRICTED MATERIAL. Any raw, in process, or manufactured commodity, equipment, component, accessory, part, assembly, or product concerning design, manufacture, or utilization of atomic weapons, protection of special nuclear material, or use of special nuclear material in the production of energy.

REVIEWING OFFICIAL. An individual who may make a determination that a document or material contains, does not contain, or no longer contains unclassified controlled nuclear information.

RICOCHET CATCHER. A device installed along a backstop, a berm, or on the range floor, and designed to capture ricocheting projectiles.

RIFLE. A long firearm with a rifled barrel designed to be fired from the shoulder, as distinct from artillery and pistols.

RISK ANALYSIS. An analysis of safeguards and/or security system assets and vulnerabilities to establish an expected loss from certain events based on estimated probabilities of the occurrence of those events.

RISK ASSESSMENT (AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM). The process of analyzing threats to and vulnerability of a Classified Automated Information System, determining the potential for losses and identifying cost effective corrective measures and residual risk.

ROLLING. Entering and leaving the detection zone prone to the ground and rotating one's body about its long axis at an approximate velocity of 0.1 meter per second while maintaining a low profile.

ROLL-UP. Accumulation of a Category I quantity of Special Nuclear Material from Category II quantities located within the same Protected Area, or, for category determinations, the summation of smaller quantities of Special Nuclear Material to obtain a higher category quantity.

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ROUTE SURVEY. The process of conducting a security evaluation of a roadway, railroad line, air corridor, or other route to be travelled.

RUNNING. Entering and leaving a detection zone on foot at an approximate velocity of 5 meters per second.

20.0 DEFINITIONS FOR S TERMS

S

SABOTAGE.

- a. Industrial. Any deliberate act, not involving radiological or toxicological releases, which could have unacceptable impact to DOE programs.
- b. Radiological. A deliberate act directed against a nuclear material facility or its components, or a nuclear material or weapon shipment, which could cause an uncontrolled release of radiation or radioactive material.
- c. Toxicological. A deliberate act directed against hazardous materials stored, produced, or used at DOE facilities which could cause a release of a toxic substance that may adversely impact the health and safety of the public, DOE employees, or the environment.

SAFE. A burglar resistant cabinet or chest having a body of steel at least ½-inch thick and a built-in, three-position, changeable combination lock on steel door or drawer that is at least 1-inch thick, exclusive of bolt and locking devices.

SAFE HAVEN. Temporary storage provided for DOE classified shipment transporter at DOD facilities in order to assure safety and security of nuclear material and/or non-nuclear classified material during civil disturbances, natural disasters, and/or other conditions which could affect the safety or security of the DOE shipment.

SAFEGUARDS. An integrated system of physical protection, material accounting, and material control measures designed to deter, prevent, detect, and respond to unauthorized possession, use, or sabotage of nuclear materials.

SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY ACTIVITY. Any work performed under contract, subcontract, or other agreement which involves access to classified information, nuclear material, or DOE property of significant monetary value by DOE, a DOE contractor, or any other activity under DOE jurisdiction. Also included is the verification of the capabilities of approved Federal locations.

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SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY EQUIPMENT. Includes Safeguards and Security equipment used by protective personnel in the performance of their duties; equipment used to control and account for special nuclear material in storage, process, and transit; exterior and interior access control and intrusion detection equipment and systems; and all Safeguards and Security safety-related equipment.

SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM. An automated system used to record facility approvals, facility administrative information, inspection findings, and corrective actions. (Formerly known as the Safeguards and Security Issues Information System and the Master Facility Register)

SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY INTEREST. A general term for any DOE asset, resource or property which requires protection from malevolent acts. It may include but is not limited to classified material, Special Nuclear Material and other nuclear materials, secure communications centers, sensitive compartmented information facilities, automated data processing centers, facilities storing and transmitting classified information, vital equipment, or other Departmental property.

SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY SURVEY. Refers to the security survey and/or nuclear materials survey, as appropriate, or to the combined security and nuclear materials survey. (See SECURITY SURVEY and NUCLEAR MATERIALS SURVEY)

SAFE-SECURE TRAILER. A modified semi trailer which is used for highway transport of SNM, including nuclear weapons.

SAFETY ANALYSIS REPORT. A report summarizing the hazards associated with the operation of a particular facility and defines minimum safety requirements.

SAFETY BAFFLES. Vertical or sloping barriers designed to prevent a projectile from traveling into an undesired area or direction, most often used to prevent bullets from leaving a live-fire range proper.

SAFETY FUSE. A flexible cord containing an internal burning medium by which fire or flame is conveyed at a uniform rate from point of ignition to point of use, usually a detonator.

SANITIZATION. The elimination of classified information from a Classified Automated Information System or its media to permit the reuse of the Classified Automated Information System or media at a lower classification level or to permit its release to uncleared personnel or personnel without the proper information access authorizations.

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SCAVENGING. Searching through file residue to acquire data.

SCHEDULING OFFICER. An individual on the personal staff of the Secretary of Energy designated to prepare travel plans and conduct activities in support of trips outside the Washington, D.C. area.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REPORTS. Documents that contain results from or pertain to scientific and technical information first used, cumulated, or developed during work supported by DOE or during work carried out for others at DOE facilities. These documents report on research, development, or demonstration and take the form of technical reports (formal, topical, or progress), journal articles, reprints, theses or dissertations, scientific or technical conference and symposium proceedings, or translations.

SCRAP. Byproducts from chemical and/or mechanical processing, not usable in their present forms, from which nuclear materials can be economically recovered.

SCREENING STATION. An air terminal security checkpoint, frequently consisting of an X-ray screening station with guards, who conduct physical inspection of persons, bags, and parcels passing through.

SEALED SOURCE. Nuclear material that has been packaged to be environmentally safe and that is generally for testing and calibration use.

SECONDARY CRYPTO VARIABLE. An element of a cryptosystem that permits change of circuitry, stepping sequences, etc., without alerting the basic equipment. Secondary cryptovariables, embodied in such forms as rotors and plugboards, must be used in conjunction with appropriate primary cryptovariables.

SECONDARY POWER. An additional power source, such as a generator. (See AUXILIARY POWER)

SECRET. The classification level applied to classified matter of which the unauthorized disclosure reasonably could be expected to cause serious damage to the national security.

SECRETARIAL OFFICERS. Those individuals identified as Program or Staff Secretarial Officers.

SECRETARY. The Secretary of the Department of Energy as provided by Section 102 of the *Energy Reorganization Act of 1977*.

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SECURE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER. An organization charged with the responsibility for receipt, transmission, and delivery of both classified and unclassified messages. It normally includes a distribution center, message center, cryptocenter, transmitting facilities, and receiving facilities, all of which are located in the security area.

SECURE STORAGE CONTAINER. Storage containers, including lockbar cabinets, and other equipment, not approved by General Services Administration.

SECURE TELEPHONE UNIT. Telecommunications security nomenclature, e.g., KY-70, KY-71. Also referred to as a telephone subscriber unit.

SECURED COMMUNICATIONS. The high-frequency radio communications network operated by the DOE Operations Office, Albuquerque, in support of transportation safeguards.

SECURITY. An integrated system of activities, systems, programs, facilities, and policies for the protection of Restricted Data and other classified information or matter, sensitive information, nuclear materials, nuclear weapons and nuclear weapon components, and/or Departmental and Departmental contractor facilities, property, and equipment.

SECURITY ADVANCE. The process of evaluating a route or place from a security standpoint before a protectee travels to that location.

SECURITY ADVANCE TEAM. That subelement of an Advance Team responsible for making security arrangements before a protectee arrives at that location.

SECURITY ADVANCE TEAM LEADER. The senior member of an Advance Team designated to be responsible for all security arrangements before the arrival of a protectee. Reports to the Security Detail Leader. Synonymous with "City Lead."

SECURITY ADVISORY LETTER. A written notification to an individual following the favorable resolution of the individual's eligibility for access authorization after a security interview.

SECURITY AREA. A physical space which has been designated as an area containing safeguards and security interests which dictate the need for the imposition of physical protection measures, as a minimum entailing control of access to and from the designated area, in order to protect Department of Energy interests. The types of security areas used within DOE include: Property Protection Areas, Limited Areas, Exclusion Areas,

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Protected Areas, Material Access Areas, and functionally specialized security areas, such as SCIFs, Classified Computer Facilities and Secure Communications Centers.

SECURITY ASPECTS LETTER. A document, issued by the appropriate authority as part of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization classified contract, establishing the security classification or those elements thereof requiring security protection for a North Atlantic Treaty Organization classified project. In addition, it may include the obligatory security provisions required for the performance of the contract.

SECURITY ASSURANCE. A written certification, from one government to another, of the security clearance level of their employees, contractors, and citizens. It includes an assurance by a responsible government security official that the original recipient of the classified information has the requisite security clearance and is authorized by the government to have access to classified information. It also includes an assurance that the recipient government will comply with any security requirements specified by the originating government. In the case of contractors, the security assurance must state the level of facility security clearance and, if applicable, the level of storage capability. The information provided about the clearance includes the scope of the investigation upon which the clearance determination was based and the personal identity data of the individual.

SECURITY BADGE. A distinctive tag used for controlling access to facilities and security areas that provides an individual's name, photograph and clearance level and that may include additional information in electromagnetic, optical or other form.

SECURITY CLEARANCE. An administrative determination that an individual is eligible for access to classified information or special nuclear material on a need-to-know basis. DOE security clearances are designated L, Q, Secret, or Top Secret. (See ACCESS AUTHORIZATION, definition "a")

SECURITY CONCERN. The presence of information regarding an individual applying for or holding a DOE access authorization that may be considered derogatory under the criteria contained in Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 710.

SECURITY CONTAINER. A filing cabinet or other metal cabinet which bears a test certification label on the inside of the locking drawer or door and is marked "General Services Administration Approved Security Container" on the outside of the top drawer or door.

SECURITY CONTRACT. A contract between two or more administrative entities that describes, among other things, the management of the network, the sensitivity of the data to be transmitted, and any special security considerations, and which states that all parties

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to the security contract shall not change the Security Requirements Specification of their network without renegotiating the security contract.

SECURITY DESIGN REVIEW. A process to ascertain that planned protective measures meet the original overall system design and approved computer application security requirements. The security design review may be a separate activity or an integral function of the overall application system design review activity.

SECURITY DETAIL. A group of individuals assigned to conduct security activities and/or armed executive protection duties.

SECURITY DETAIL LEADER. The senior security official designated to accompany and be responsible for the protectee's personal protection.

SECURITY DISCIPLINE. Procedures which ensure that no classified information or information which could be harmful to the protective force or its mission accomplishment (e.g., friendly positions, intentions) is transmitted in clear text over unsecured communications channels.

SECURITY EDUCATION PROGRAM. A program of briefings, using a variety of instructional methods and materials, to inform individuals of their security responsibilities. The program includes initial, comprehensive, recurring, foreign travel, and termination briefings.

SECURITY FACILITY. A specific, physically bounded area, individually certified by the Cognizant Security Officer and approved by DOE for generating, receiving, using, processing, storing, reproducing, transmitting, destroying classified matter and/or handling Special Nuclear Materials. (See FACILITY APPROVAL)

SECURITY FAULT ANALYSIS. The investigation of cryptographic and cryptographic-related circuits, equipment, and/or systems to determine if failures exist which could occur, go undetected, and cause a compromise of the information being processed or of the cryptography.

SECURITY FEATURES USERS GUIDE. A single summary, chapter, or manual in user documentation that describes the protection mechanisms provided by the trusted computer base.

SECURITY-IN-DEPTH. A system of electronic security systems, entry and circulation control, and security patrols and barriers used for detecting unauthorized personnel or attempted illegal entry into a room, building, or structure.

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SECURITY INCIDENT REPORT. A memorandum, teletype, telefax, facsimile, or other electronic means of an actual or suspected violation, loss, or other incident of security concern.

SECURITY INTEREST. (See SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY INTEREST)

SECURITY OFFICE. A Headquarters or Operations Office security office which is responsible for granting facility approval for the handling, receipt, storage, or production of classified matter.

SECURITY OFFICER. An unarmed individual who is employed for, and charged with, the protection of classified matter or Government property (previously referred to as a "guard").

SECURITY PLAN. An official document that describes the utilization of resources by a facility to provide protection of the facility, its site(s), and its assets from attack.

SECURITY POLICE OFFICER. An individual authorized to carry firearms and make arrests who is employed for, and charged with the protection of DOE assets and who is required to meet the requirements of Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 1046 and 1047 and DOE Order 5632.7.

SECURITY POLICE OFFICER III QUALIFICATION COURSE. A training program provided to select members of a protective force with the knowledge and skills to perform interdiction, interruption, neutralization, and recovery operations directed against an adversary, that exceeds Security Police Officer I and Security Police Officer II capabilities.

SECURITY REQUIREMENTS CHECKLIST. A list of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization security classifications allocated to North Atlantic Treaty Organization classified information connected with the various aspects of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization classified contract, annexed to a Security Aspects Letter.

SECURITY REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION. The security document that provides a detailed description of the physical, personnel, administrative, communications, and hardware/software protection features that are to be designed into a Classified Automated Information System/Network.

SECURITY SHIPMENT. A shipment between security areas and/or DOE and non-DOE facilities consisting of classified matter or Special Nuclear Material.

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SERVER. A component of a network, that provides some needed functionality to the network's host computers or controlled interfaces. Examples of servers include common file systems, network printing systems, and network graphic recording systems.

SERVICING SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY OFFICES. The DOE Headquarters or field safeguards and security office which is responsible for providing support/assistance and implementation/oversight pertaining to security requirements at a DOE organization.

SHADOW FORCE. An armed security force that provides continuing site protection under the constant supervision of a controller while an exercise is being conducted.

SHIELD. A metal (or other material), police-type badge imprinted with the name of the issuing authority and the serial number of the badge, which provides additional identification of the bearer.

SHIPPER/RECEIVER DIFFERENCE. The difference between the measured quantity of nuclear material stated by the shipper as having been shipped and the measured quantity stated by the receiver as having been received.

SHORT RANGE PLAN. A documented, tactical (1 year) plan describing the implementation of the Classified Automated Information Systems Security Program.

SHORT TITLE. An identifying combination of letters and numbers assigned to COMSEC material, e.g., TSEC/KG-52.

SHOTGUN-PUMP. A shotgun that uses a pumping or sliding action to eject the fired round and load the next round from the magazine into the chamber.

SHOTGUN-SEMIAUTOMATIC. A shotgun that by means of a gas tube or recoil, automatically ejects the round fired and loads the next round from the magazine automatically into the chamber.

SIGMA CATEGORIES. A DOE term relating to Restricted Data and/or Formerly Restricted Data concerning the theory, design, manufacture, storage, characteristics, performance, effects, or utilization of nuclear weapons, nuclear weapon components, or nuclear explosive devices or materials. There are currently ten categories whose numbers are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13.

NOTE: Sigma Categories and Critical Nuclear Weapon Design Information are designations assigned to weapon data.

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SIGNALS INTELLIGENCE. The composite of information collected, evaluated, and analyzed from electromagnetic sources.

SIGNIFICANT SYSTEM ALARM. Any facility safeguards and security capability that identifies and communicates an indication of a malevolent act involving radiological or industrial sabotage, espionage, or the theft or diversion of classified matter or nuclear materials, which could be used to construct an improvised nuclear device, a nuclear device, or unauthorized detonation of a weapon or test device.

SIGNIFICANT VULNERABILITY. The loss of, or discovered way to bypass, an essential safeguards and security system component or set of components for which there is no effective backup.

SIMPLE COMPOUNDS. One or more Special Nuclear Materials combined essentially with one other element for example: oxides, carbides, nitrates, and fluorides.

SINGLE-SCOPE BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION. A Personnel Security Investigation consisting of both record reviews and interviews with sources of information. The investigation covers the most recent 10 years of an individual's life or since the 18th birthday, whichever is shorter.

SINGLE LINE SERVICE. Freight that moves from point of origin to destination over the lines of only one carrier.

SITE. A geographical area where one or more facilities are located.

SITE SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY PLAN. The master protection planning document for a site, consisting of the Master Safeguards and Security Agreement(s), the Facility Descriptions and Operational Plan, and the Resource Plan.

SITE SURVEY. The process of conducting a security evaluation of a building or outdoor area to be visited or reasonably expected to be used by a protectee.

SMALL ARMS. Firearms that may be both carried and discharged by one person, as opposed to artillery pieces. Small arms are not subject to precise definitions, but the term usually includes rifles, handguns (pistols), shotguns, submachine guns, machine guns, light anti-tank weapons, and grenade launchers.

SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION. Ammunition of a caliber less than 20 mm.

SMOKE GRENADE. A pyrotechnic device capable of generating large amounts of smoke.

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SNIPER/OBSERVER TEAM. Selected individuals from a Special Response Team who have passed approved sniper qualification and are capable of providing long range precise fire to eliminate a threat.

SOFTWARE ENGINEERING METHODOLOGY. The body of methods, rules, and procedures employed to accomplish the individual steps needed to manage software, including strategic planning, life cycle development, configuration management, and quality assurance.

SOFTWARE SECURITY MEASURES. Computer programs and/or routines which control, limit, or monitor access, or otherwise protect data or information processed or stored by an Automated Data Processing system.

SOURCE DOCUMENT. A classified document, other than a classification guide, from which information is extracted for inclusion in another document. The classification of the information extracted is determined by the classification markings shown in/on the source document.

SOURCE MATERIAL. Depleted uranium, normal uranium, thorium, or any other nuclear material determined, pursuant to Section 61 of the *Atomic Energy Act of 1954*, as amended, to be source material; or ores containing one or more of the foregoing materials in such concentration as may be determined by regulation.

SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM. Any program established under Executive Order 12356 or the Atomic Energy Act that imposes additional controls on access to related classified information beyond those normally required. These programs may include, but are not limited to, special clearance, special access approval, special adjudication or investigative requirements, special designation of officials authorized to determine a need-to-know, or special lists of persons determined to have a need-to-know.

SPECIAL MESSENGER. A DOE employee or a member of the U.S. armed forces, assigned to and performing duties under the direction and control of the DOE, who is authorized to routinely transport Secret and Confidential matter.

SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL (SNM). Plutonium, uranium-233, uranium enriched in the isotope 235, and any other material which, pursuant to Section 51 of the *Atomic Energy Act of 1954*, as amended, has been determined to be SNM, but does not include source material; it also includes any material artificially enriched by any of the foregoing, not including source material.

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SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL FACILITY. Any facility (e.g., educational institutions, plants, laboratories, offices, or buildings) used by the Department, its contractors, subcontractors, or consultants which contains Special Nuclear Material.

SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL FACILITY APPROVAL. A determination based upon a satisfactory review of a Safeguards and Security plan and an on-site survey by the responsible Operations Office that a facility is approved to receive, use, process and/or store, Special Nuclear Materials.

SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL VAULT. A penetration-resistant, windowless enclosure, having an intrusion alarm system activated by opening the door and which also has:

- a. Walls, floor, and ceiling substantially constructed of materials which afford forced penetration resistance at least equivalent to that of 8-inch-thick reinforced concrete;
- b. Any openings greater than 96 square inches in area and over 6 inches in the smallest dimension protected by imbedded steel bars at least 5/8 inches in diameter on 6-inch centers both horizontally and vertically; and
- c. A built-in combination locked steel door which for existing structures is at least 1-inch thick exclusive of bolt work and locking devices and which for new structures meets the Class 5 standards set forth in Federal Specification AA-D-6008 of the Federal Specifications and Standards.

SPECIAL RESPONSE TEAM. Security Police Officers, certified at Level III, assigned to a site or facility who have received special training to provide additional protection as demanded by particular targets, threats, and vulnerabilities existing at their location.

SPECIAL SECURITY AGREEMENT. A mechanism used by Department of Defense, but not DOE, through which foreign interests can own U.S. defense companies. A Special Security Agreement restricts a company's access to the following types of information unless Department of Defense obtains approval from the cognizant U.S. agency with jurisdiction over the information involved: Top Secret information, Restricted Data, Formerly Restricted Data, Communications Security information, Sensitive Compartmented Information, and Special Access Program information.

SPECIFIED SECURITY SYSTEM. A portion of an overall security system delineated by a descriptor such as Automated Data Processing, Communications, Computer, Operations, or Physical Security System.

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STAFF SECRETARIAL OFFICERS. Includes: the General Counsel; Assistant Secretaries for Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, Environment, Safety and Health, Domestic and International Energy Policy; the Inspector General; Chief Financial Officer; Administrators, Economic Regulatory Administration and Energy Information Administration; Directors of Administration and Management; Emergency Planning and Operations, Intelligence and National Security, Minority Economic Impact, Nuclear Safety, Procurement, Assistance and Project Management, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, Security Affairs, Hearings and Appeals, Arms Control and Nonproliferation, Contractor Employee Protection, Departmental Representative to the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, Public Affairs, Special Projects, and Scheduling and Logistics; and the Chairman, Board of Contract Appeals.

STANDARD.

- a. A level or grade of excellence, attainment, etc., regarded as a goal or measure of adequacy.
- b. Something established for use as a rule or basis of comparison in measuring or judging capacity, quantity, content, extent, value, quality, etc.
- c. A model, established by law, DOE regulation, order, policy, custom or general agreement, against which a security system can be measured.

STANDARD PRACTICE PROCEDURES. A document(s) prepared by a contractor that implements the applicable requirements of the Safeguards and Security Program for the contractor's operations and involvement with classified information at the contractor's facility.

STANDARDIZATION. The process to make safeguards and security equipment, systems, and training similar throughout the complex in order to achieve cost savings and/or cost avoidance to facilitate both contingency efforts and Order compliance, and to promote safety.

STANDARD REFERENCE MATERIAL. A reference material, one or more of whose property values has been certified by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (formerly the National Bureau of Standards).

STAR (*) PROPERTY. The Bell-LaPadula security model rule that allows an Automated Information System user write access to a file only if the security level of the file dominates the security level of the user.

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STATISTICAL SAMPLING. A statistically valid technique used to select elements from a population, including probability sampling, simple random sampling, systematic sampling, stratified sampling, and cluster sampling.

STATUS OF INVENTORY. A reported breakdown (by process, physical, or chemical form) of the physical or book inventory, or a combination thereof, of the nuclear material at a facility at a given time.

STRATEGIC VALUE. The usefulness of a nuclear material to a potential diverter in constructing a weapon.

SUBJECT MATTER EXPERT. An individual qualified and experienced in performing a particular task.

SUBMACHINE GUN. A fully automatic or selective-fire firearm designed to fire handgun ammunition.

SUBMACHINE GUN, CLOSED BOLT. A small caliber magazine-fed weapon that must be fired in the closed bolt position and contains a spring in the bolt to thrust the firing pin forward to detonate the primer.

SUBMACHINE GUN, OPEN BOLT. A small caliber magazine-fed weapon that must be fired from the open bolt position. This is a fixed firing pin against which the bolt produces the thrust necessary to detonate the primer.

SUBSIDIARY. A corporation that is controlled by another corporation (parent) by reason of the latter corporation's ownership of at least a majority (over 50 percent) of the capital stock. A subsidiary is a legal entity and shall be processed separately for a facility security clearance.

SUBSTANTIAL CONSTRUCTION. As applied to a vault, construction that will provide, as a minimum, a penetration delay time equivalent to that provided by monolithic concrete at least 8 inch thick, reinforced vertically and horizontally, with not less than 5/8 inch diameter steel reinforcing bars, at not more than 6 inch on center, and with the concrete having a minimum 28-day compressive strength of 2500 pounds per square inch.

SUGGESTION. Information a field organization provides to identify potential program enhancements.

SUPPLEMENTAL CONTROLS. Adjunctive security measures required to provide the necessary protection to classified material.

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SURREPTITIOUS ENTRY. A method of entry, such as lock manipulation or radiological attack on the combination lock, which would not be detectable during normal use or during inspection by a qualified locksmith.

SURVEILLANCE. The collection of information through devices and/or personnel observation to detect and assess unauthorized movements of personnel and nuclear material, tampering with containment, falsification of information related to location and quantities of nuclear material, and tampering with safeguards devices.

SURVEY. (See SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY SURVEY, SECURITY SURVEY, and NUCLEAR MATERIALS SURVEY)

SURVEYING ORGANIZATION. The DOE Safeguards and Security organization which has responsibility for conducting a security and/or nuclear materials survey of a DOE facility.

SUSPECTED TERRORIST INCIDENT. A potential act of terrorism; however, responsibility for the act cannot be attributed to a known or suspected terrorist group.

SYSTEMATIC DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW. The review under Executive Order 12356 in which the Archivist of the United States, acting under the Federal Records Act, determines which National Security Information records and presidential papers or records are of sufficient historical value or other value to warrant permanent retention.

SYSTEMATIC DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW GUIDELINES. Guidelines required by Executive Order 12356 for identifying National Security Information or documents containing National Security Information that may not be declassified automatically by the National Archives at 30 years.

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW. The classification review under Executive Order 12356 "National Security Information" in which the Archivist of the United States, acting under the *Federal Records Act*, determines which National Security Information records and Presidential papers or records are of sufficient historical value or other value to warrant permanent retention.

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW GUIDELINES. Guidelines required by Executive Order 12356 "National Security Information" for identifying National Security Information or documents containing National Security Information that may not be declassified automatically by the National Archives at 30 years.

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE TEST. An evaluation of all or selected portions of a safeguards and/or security system as they exist at the time of the test.

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TACTICAL ENTRY SPECIALIST. A Special Response Team member who has passed the Security Police Officer III tactical entry qualification course to become capable of analyzing, selecting, recommending, and employing methods of mechanical and/or explosive techniques for entry into buildings.

TACTICAL MOVEMENT. The ability of individuals or teams to use cover and concealment and maneuver across obstacles with mutual support and coordinated action.

TACTICAL OBSTACLE COURSE. A course designed to evaluate the physical, mental, weapon manipulation, and marksmanship abilities of a Security Police Officer while negotiating obstacles simulating an actual adversary situation.

TAGGING. A safety procedure involving labeling a defective firearm in order to identify the weapon's status (e.g., faulty, safe, requires cleaning).

TAGOUT. A safety procedure for identifying and labeling a defective firearm's status.

TAMPER INDICATING. An item containing Special Nuclear Material that is either protected by a tamper-indicating device, or constructed such that removal of Special Nuclear Material cannot be accomplished without permanently altering the item in a manner that would be obvious during visual inspection.

TAMPER-INDICATING CIRCUITRY. Line supervisory circuitry on data transmission lines and switches used to sense the loss of alarm capability.

TAMPER-INDICATING DEVICE. A device that may be used on items such as containers and doors, which because of its uniqueness in design or structure, reveals violations of containment integrity. These devices on doors (as well as fences) are more generally called security seals.

TAMPER PROTECTION. (See TAMPER-INDICATING CIRCUITRY)

TAMPER-SAFING. The act of applying a tamper-indicating device.

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TAMPERING/BUGGING ANALYSIS. The analysis of cryptographic and/or cryptographic-related equipment to determine if it can be tampered with or bugged (and the tampering/bugging go undetected) to allow unauthorized persons to obtain the information being processed or the cryptographic information use secure the information.

TARGET. The objective of an attack.

TARGET LINE. A line parallel to a firing line along which targets are placed.

TASK. A well-defined unit of work having an identifiable beginning and ending with two or more elements.

TASK ANALYSIS. The systematic process of examining a task to identify the skills and knowledge required for successful task performance.

TECHNICAL DATA OR EXPORT CONTROLLED TECHNICAL DATA.

Information the export of which is governed by the International Traffic in Arms Regulation and the Export Administration Regulation. The export of technical data that is inherently military in character is controlled by the International Traffic in Arms Regulation, Title 22, Code of Federal Regulations §§ 120.1-130.16. (1992) and is defined in Part 120.21 of the International Traffic in Arms Regulation. The export of technical data that has a primary civilian use is controlled by the Export Administration Regulation, Title 15, Code of Federal Regulations §§ 368.1-399.2 (1987) and is defined in the Export Administration Regulation.

TECHNICAL SECURITY. Includes technical surveillance countermeasures, communications security (COMSEC), and the prevention or suppression of compromising emissions and emanations.

TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE. The covert installation of devices or equipment to visually or audibly monitor activities within a target area to acquire information by technical means.

TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COUNTERMEASURES. Systematic and effective measures for the detection and/or nullification of technical surveillance penetrations, technical surveillance hazards, and physical security weaknesses.

TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COUNTERMEASURES ADVICE & ASSISTANCE (PRE-CONSTRUCTION or RENOVATION). Technical examination of new construction or renovation of existing construction which may include review of construction proposals, work orders, blueprints, physical inspection of the perimeter and interior surfaces, and discussions with security officials and facility engineer

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representatives regarding technical security problem areas. To assist in ensuring that appropriate physical and technical security standards are met.

TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COUNTERMEASURES INSPECTION. A limited service of a specific area or a technical inspection of a specific item. Inspections are limited in scope according to need. Examples of items that might require Technical Surveillance Countermeasures Inspections are: 1) repairs, 2) minor construction modifications, and 3) introduction of electronic items and furnishings. A Technical Surveillance Countermeasures Inspection serves as an interim measure until the next scheduled Technical Surveillance Countermeasures Survey.

TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COUNTERMEASURES MONITOR. A limited service, normally provided in conjunction with, classified briefings, conferences, and seminars, which is primarily an examination of portions of the electromagnetic spectrum. The Technical Surveillance Countermeasures Monitor includes a thorough physical and visual examination of the area when time allows.

TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COUNTERMEASURES SERVICES. Technical Surveillance Countermeasures Surveys, Monitors, Inspections, Pre-Construction Advice and Assistance, and other activities conducted by qualified Technical Surveillance Countermeasures personnel for the purpose of determining and/or enhancing the technical security posture of security areas.

TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COUNTERMEASURES SPECIAL SERVICES. Services performed in non-security areas such as residences, hotels, and vehicles (private or government). These services will be performed on an "as needed" basis.

TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COUNTERMEASURES SURVEY. A thorough electronic, physical, and visual examination by qualified Technical Surveillance Countermeasures personnel in and about an area to detect technical surveillance devices, technical security hazards and weaknesses, and physical security weaknesses.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS. The transmission, communication, or processing of information, including the preparation of such information thereof, by electrical, electromagnetic, electromechanical, or electro-optical means.

TEMPEST. Short name referring to investigation, study, and control of compromising emanations from telecommunications and automated information systems equipment. (See COMPROMISING EMANATIONS)

TEMPEST CONTROL ZONE. The contiguous space which surrounds the equipment and distribution systems and is under sufficient physical and technical control to preclude

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interception of compromising emanations. Sufficient physical and technical control is the degree of control that enables the security forces responsible for protecting a controlled space to investigate and remove any person or device of a suspicious nature which is detected therein.

TEMPEST SECURITY INDEX. A numerical value (ranging from 1 to 100) which indicates the TEMPEST security posture of an information-processing facility. The number 100 represents the best possible security.

TEMPORARY HELP SUPPLIER. A company that employs individuals solely for the purpose of dispatch elsewhere.

TITLE 10, CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS, PART 100 CRITERIA. As of this writing, whole body dose of 25 rem at a site boundary, or 300 rem iodine dose to the thyroid. (See most current Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 100 for further details.)

TERMINATION SECURITY BRIEFING. A security briefing designed to remind individuals of their continued security responsibilities when their DOE access authorization has been terminated, suspended, or the individual no longer requires access to classified information.

TERRITORIES. (See POSSESSIONS AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES)

TERRORISM. The unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

TERRORISM PREVENTION. A documented instance in which a violent act by a known or suspected terrorist group or individual with the means and a proven propensity for violence is successfully interdicted through investigative activity.

TERRORIST INCIDENT. A violent act, or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of U.S. or state criminal laws, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

TERRORIST THREAT ADVISORY.

- a. A community-coordinated intelligence message that assesses significant new trends or developments in the local, regional, or transnational terrorist threat. This message is originally issued by the Department of State.

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- b. A national-level coordinated Intelligence Community message that addresses a credible terrorist threat that is general in both timing and target. This message is originally issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

TERRORIST THREAT ALERT.

- a. A national-level coordinated Intelligence Community message addressing a specific, imminent anti-U.S. terrorist threat. This message is originally disseminated by Department of State.
- b. A national-level coordinated Intelligence Community message addressing a credible and specific, terrorist threat in the United States. This message is originally issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

TEST. A process to confirm the ability of an implemented and operating, critical system element or total system to meet an established requirement.

TEST DEVICE. A nuclear explosive used for a nuclear test.

THEFT. The removal of government property and/or materials from a DOE or DOE contractor-operated facility without permission or authorization and contrary to law, or the unauthorized removal of special nuclear material.

THREAT.

- a. A person, group or movement with intentions to use extant or attainable capabilities to undertake malevolent actions against DOE interests.
- b. The capability of an adversary coupled with his intentions to undertake any actions detrimental to the success of program activities or operation.

THREAT (FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE). Specific intelligence collection systems or platforms known or suspected beyond reasonable doubt to be operating against DOE and DOE contractor facilities.

THREAT ANALYSIS. A process in which information about a threat or potential threat is subjected to systematic and thorough examination in order to identify significant facts and derive conclusions therefrom.

THREAT ASSESSMENT. A judgement, based on available intelligence, law enforcement and open source information, of the actual or potential threat to one or more DOE facilities/programs.

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THREAT ASSESSMENT SCHEDULING SYSTEM. A standardized system for identifying and prioritizing technical surveillance countermeasures survey requirements to be used in developing technical surveillance countermeasures survey schedules.

THREAT GUIDANCE. Advice that identifies, interprets, clarifies and/or expands upon the Design Basis Threat Policy.

THREAT INFORMATION. Unevaluated material of every description, at all levels of reliability, and from any source that may contain knowledge or intelligence about a threat.

THREAT INTELLIGENCE. The product resulting from the collection, collation, fusion, evaluation, analysis, integration and interpretation of all collected information about a threat.

THREAT MANAGEMENT. The disciplined pursuit of security for DOE interests through timely threat identification and assessment, and the design and operation of protection systems.

THREAT VULNERABILITY. A condition that can be exploited by an adversary in a hostile action against a federal interest.

THROUGHPUT. Measured output of nuclear material, including waste, from a Material Balance Area.

TIER PARENT. A corporation or other entity that controls another corporation or other entity by the power to elect its management. The control may exist by direct ownership or the corporation or other entity or by indirect ownership through one or more levels of ownership of corporation(s) or other entity(ies).

TITLE. Legal ownership.

TOP SECRET. The classification level applied to information whose unauthorized disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause exceptionally grave damage to the national security; the highest classification level.

TOP SECRET AUTHENTICATING SYMBOL. A unique symbol assigned by the Director, Office of Safeguards and Security, to each Top Secret original or derivative classifier which is indicated on each newly generated Top Secret document classified by the Top Secret classifier, or on each newly received Top Secret document in DOE.

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TOP SECRET CLASSIFIER. An individual who has received specific authorization to classify information as Top Secret.

TOP SECRET CONTROL OFFICER. An individual who has been designated in writing and has administrative responsibilities for control, handling, accountability, and storage of Top Secret documents generated or received by a DOE organization.

TOTAL INVENTORY DIFFERENCE. (See INVENTORY DIFFERENCE)

TRAINEE. A DOE employee who is being trained for a job, position, or assignment and is not yet fully qualified.

TRAINING. Instruction designed to develop or improve on-the-job performance of a trainee or worker.

TRAINING APPROVAL PROGRAM. A DOE Office of Safeguards and Security program to formally recognize safeguards and security training programs and courses conducted by an organization other than the Central Training Academy that have satisfied established objectives, standards, and criteria for a quality safeguards and security training program.

TRAINING APPROVAL PROGRAM ASSESSMENT REPORT. A document developed following a thorough self-evaluation and identification of training programs requiring approval. The report identifies scope and resource needs for accomplishing approval.

TRAINING PROGRAM. A planned, organized sequence of activities designed to prepare persons to perform their jobs, meet a specific position or classification need, and to maintain or improve their job performance.

TRAINING SETTING. The environment in which training is conducted. Examples of training settings include classroom, laboratory and workshop, formal on-the-job training, simulator, individualized instruction, computer-based training, and interactive video systems.

TRAJECTORY. A firearms term indicating the path a projectile travels from the muzzle to the point of impact.

TRANSACTION. Any recorded change affecting an inventory data base.

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TRANSCCLASSIFICATION.

- a. Restricted Data to Formerly Restricted Data. The removal of information from the Restricted Data category by joint DOE/Department of Defense determination and its placement in the Formerly Restricted Data category in accordance with section 142(d) of the Atomic Energy Act. This information is primarily related to utilization of atomic weapons and can be adequately safeguarded as National Security Information.
- b. Restricted Data to National Security Information. The removal of information from the Restricted Data category by joint DOE/Director of Central Intelligence determination and its placement in the National Security Information category in accordance with section 142(e) of the Atomic Energy Act. This information can be adequately safeguarded as defense information.

TRANSFER. Custody and control of one government's classified material passed to another government.

TRANSFER AND ACCOUNTABILITY STATION. An organizational unit which controls the receipt, transmission, accountability, and disposition of classified reports.

TRANSFER CHECK. The act of verifying the shipping container or item count, verifying the integrity of the tamper-indicating device (including the identification number), and comparing this information with appropriate documentation following the transfer of nuclear material.

TRANSMISSION. The sending of information from one place to another by radio, microwave, laser, or other nonconnective methods, as well as by cable, wire, or other connective medium. Transmission also includes movement involving the actual transfer of custody and responsibility for a document or other classified material from one authorized addressee to another.

TRANSPORTATION PROTECTION SERVICES. A commercial carrier service performed according to Department of Defense standards that provides in-transit physical security for shipments of classified material. The two services used for shipments of SECRET and CONFIDENTIAL material are protective security service and constant surveillance service respectively.

TRANSPORTATION SAFEGUARDS SYSTEM. The program, managed and operated by the Manager, DOE Operations Office, Albuquerque, under the programmatic direction of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Military Application, which has the administrative

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and courier personnel, special transport and escort vehicles, and nationwide high-frequency communications system required to carry out the responsibility for the safe, secure, domestic transportation of all DOE-owned or controlled nuclear explosives, Category I or II quantities of special nuclear material (excluding naval reactor core shipments), and other cargos deemed appropriate and agreed to by the Manager, DOE Operations Office, Albuquerque, and respective heads of Departmental elements.

TRANSSHIPPING ACTIVITY. A Government activity to which a carrier transfers custody of freight for reshipment by another carrier to the consignee.

TWO PERSON RULE. As applied to the Materials Control Program, an access control and materials surveillance procedure that requires that at least two authorized people be present in locations with unsecured quantities of nuclear materials in Category I amounts or Category II amounts with rollup potential to Category I. (e.g., situations requiring two person rule application include (1) when vaults are entered, (2) when transfer of materials across material balance areas is done, and (3) when activities are performed involving the application or removal of tamper-indicating devices from items.) Other situations, such as use of CRYPTO keying materials, also require application of a similar two person rule.

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VALIDATION.

- a. The confirmation by testing that an implemented, operational system or critical system element meets established requirements.
- b. The process used to verify the accuracy of data gathered during an inspection.

VARIANCE.

- a. A statistical term relating to a measure of the dispersion of a set of results. (See PRECISION)
- b. An approved condition that technically varies from Safeguards and Security Order requirements, but affords equivalent levels of protection without compensatory measures.

VARIANCE PROPAGATION. The determination of the value to be assigned as the uncertainty of a given measured quantity using mathematical formulas for the combination of errors from constituent contributors.

VAULT. A windowless enclosure that is resistant to forced entry and has a DOE-approved system which detects unauthorized entry.

VAULT-TYPE ROOM. A DOE-approved room having a combination-locked door(s) and protection provided by a DOE-approved intrusion alarm system activated by any penetration of walls, floor, ceiling, or openings, or by motion within the room.

VELOCITY. A firearms term referring to the speed at which a projectile travels. (Usually measured in feet per second or meters per second.)

VENETIAN BLIND TRAP. A steel trap that has a series of angled plates, 45 degrees or less, sloping to the rear and toward the bullet impact area and installed in a vertical

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fashion as to resemble a venetian blind. The bullets are directed upon impact into a chamber located at the bottom of the device, where remaining velocity and energy are expended. The chamber provides easy access for lead removal.

VERIFIABLE IDENTIFICATION FORWARDING. An identification method used in networks where the sending host can verify that an authorized user on its system is attempting a connection to another host.

VERIFICATION. A process whereby information is evaluated relative to acceptance standards. In the context of site safeguards and security plans, verification is considered to be a function of Headquarters elements.

VERIFICATION MEASUREMENT. A quantitative remeasurement made to verify an existing previously reported measured value.

VIOLATION. Alleged, suspected, or actual criminal breach of Federal laws.

VIRUS. A self replicating, malicious program segment that attaches itself to an application program or other executable system component and leaves no external signs of its presence.

VITAL AREA. A type of DOE Security Area for the protection of vital equipment and located within a Protected Area.

VITAL EQUIPMENT. Equipment, systems, or components whose failure or destruction would cause unacceptable interruption to a national security program or an unacceptable impact to the health and safety of employees or the public.

VOLATILE MEMORY. A type of memory whose contents are destroyed on the removal of power to the memory.

VOTING TRUST AGREEMENT. A legal device whereby the true owners of a block of stock transfer nominal ownership to one or more disinterested individuals which they are to keep, use, or administer for the financial benefit of the owners. The true owners surrender all of the normal prerogatives of management to the trustees.

VULNERABILITY. An exploitable capability or an exploitable security weakness or deficiency at a facility of national security interest. Exploitable capabilities or weaknesses are those inherent in the design (or layout) of the facility and its protection, or those existing because of the failure to meet (or maintain) prescribed safeguards and security standards when evaluated against Department of Energy requirements for defined threats. If the vulnerability were detected and exploited by an adversary, then it would

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reasonably be expected to result in a successful attack causing damage to the national security.

Major Vulnerability A vulnerability which, if detected and exploited, could reasonably be expected to result in a successful attack causing serious damage to the national security.

Unspecified Major Vulnerability. A major vulnerability, but specified in no greater detail than the specific security system (or one of its major components) where it occurs.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT. A systematic evaluation process in which qualitative and/or quantitative techniques are applied to detect vulnerabilities and to arrive at an effectiveness level for a safeguards and security system to protect specific targets from specific adversaries and their acts.

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24.0 DEFINITIONS FOR W TERMS

W

WAIVER. An approved nonstandard condition that deviates from DOE Order requirements which, if uncompensated, would create a potential or real vulnerability and, therefore, requires implementation of compensatory measures for the period of the waiver.

WALKING. Entering or leaving the detection zone with a normal stride, between 0.7 to 1.4 meters per second.

WARNING LIMIT. A control limit established for an inventory difference which, when exceeded, requires investigation and appropriate action.

NOTE: For processing, production, and fabrication operations, warning limits are established with a 95 percent confidence level.

WASTE. Nuclear material residues that have been determined to be uneconomical to recover.

WEAPON DATA. Restricted Data or Formerly Restricted Data concerning the design, manufacture, or utilization (including theory, development, storage, characteristics, performance, and effects) of nuclear weapons or nuclear weapon components, including information incorporated in or related to nuclear explosive devices.

WEAPON SIMULATORS. Devices that simulate the function of actual firearms without emitting projectiles or detonating large explosive charges.

WEAPONS, SPECIAL. All firearms that are not normally issued to protective force personnel.

WORK FOR OTHERS. Research, development, testing, manufacturing, or experimentation operations and activities conducted at DOE facilities for an agency other than DOE.

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WORKING GROUP. A formally designated body representing a broad range of administrative and programmatic activities at DOE Headquarters, Operations Offices, or contractor facilities which provides review, support, and participation in a special safeguards and security programmatic area.

WORKING PAPERS. Material, such as notes, drafts and drawings accumulated or created in the preparation of a finished document.

WORKING STANDARD. A reference material that has been sufficiently analyzed or characterized for internal use as a calibration or control standard, and where possible, is traceable to a national measurement base.

WORKSHEETS.

- a. Notes, work papers, preliminary copies of pages of a document, and additional or revised pages prior to incorporation into a final copy;
- b. Repetitive forms used to collect data, or
- c. In the field of telecommunications, worksheets additionally include manual or machine-produced page copies and carbons (clear text or encrypted), perforated and printed tapes, and magnetic tape media produced by communications centers.

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25.0 DEFINITIONS FOR X TERMS

X

(Currently there are no terms beginning with the letter "X" that require definition.)

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26.0 DEFINITIONS FOR Y TERMS

Y

(Currently there are no terms beginning with the letter "Y" that require definition.)

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27.0 DEFINITIONS FOR Z TERMS

Z

ZONE OF OBSERVATION. For perimeter intrusion alarm assessment by closed-circuit television, those parts of the isolation zone and exterior areas of the protected area extending from the nearest points on the ground viewable by the closed-circuit television camera to the similar point on the ground viewable by an adjacent closed-circuit television camera that is pointed in the same direction or azimuth.

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