

SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY

GLOSSARY OF TERMS



DECEMBER 18, 1995

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

12.0 DEFINITIONS FOR K TERMS

K

KEY.

- a. An instrument , usually of metal, for moving the bolt of a lock and thus locking or unlocking something.
- b. Information (usually a sequence of random or pseudorandom binary digits) used initially to set up and periodically change the operations performed in crypto-equipment for the purpose of encrypting or decrypting electronic signals, for determining electronic counter-countermeasures patterns (e.g., frequency hopping or spread spectrum), or for producing other key.

NOTE: "Key" has replaced the terms "variable," "key(ing) variable," and "cryptovariable."

KEY CARD. Paper card, containing a pattern of punched holes, which establishes the key for a specific cryptonet at a specific time.

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

KEYING MATERIAL. Key, code, or authentication information in physical or magnetic form.

December 18, 1995

13.0 DEFINITIONS FOR L TERMS

L

L ACCESS AUTHORIZATION. A type of access authorization granted by the DOE indicating that the recipient is approved for access to the following levels of classified matter on a need-to-know basis: Confidential Restricted Data; Secret and Confidential National Security Information; and, Secret and Confidential Formerly Restricted Data.

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.

LAYOVER FACILITY/SAFE HAVEN. A DOE, DOE contractor, or Department of Defense (DOD) facility that provides proper security for shipment vehicles, material, and equipment while personnel are in rest-over-night status.

LEAD RESPONSIBLE OFFICE. The Departmental Element that has safeguards and security jurisdiction over a facility. The following DOE Elements have been warranted by the Office of Safeguards and Security to function as Lead Responsible Offices: Albuquerque Operations Office, Chicago Operations Office, Idaho Operations Office, Nevada Operations Office, Oak Ridge Operations Office, Pittsburgh Naval Reactors, Richland Operations Office, Rocky Flats Office, Oakland Operations Office, Savannah River Operations Office, Schenectady Naval Reactors, and the Office of Safeguards and Security, Headquarters Operations Division.

LEGAL ENTITY. An entity, other than a natural person, who has sufficient existence in legal contemplation that can function legally, be sued or sue and make decisions through agents as in the case of corporations.

December 18, 1995

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 hand carry 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.

LETTER OF CREDIT. - A guarantee of a sum of money deposited with a financial institution which a third party is authorized to draw upon.

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

LEVERAGE FACTOR. - The ratio of debt to total assets.

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

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 set, 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 Security Area having boundaries defined by physical barriers, used for the protection of classified matter and/or Category III quantities of special nuclear material, where protective personnel or other internal controls can prevent access by unauthorized persons to classified matter or special nuclear material.

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 facility clearance with access limitations. 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 nuclear 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.

December 18, 1995

LIMITED PROCESSING. Processing of special nuclear material which changes a few characteristics but not the overall form of the material in a particular item. Specific examples of limited processing may include homogenization, dissolution, or firing of an oxide to obtain a more stable oxide.

LIMITED SCOPE PERFORMANCE TEST. A performance test designed to evaluate specific skills, equipment, or procedures. The events of the test may be interrupted to facilitate data collection, and they may be purposely directed by evaluators in order to achieve certain evaluation goals.

LINE CONDUCTION. Emanations, to include all noise or signals which, in any way, alter the signal on the external interface lines, produced on the external terminals or interface lines of equipment. 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 CREDIT. An arrangement whereby a financial institution commits itself to lend up to a specified maximum amount during a specific period.

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.

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 DIRECTOR OF SECURITY. The Operations Office or Naval Reactors Office Division Director of Security, or other similar title; for Washington, DC area cases, the Director, Headquarters Operations Division; for the Oak Ridge Operations Office, the Director of Personnel; for the Albuquerque Operations Office, the Director of the Personnel Security Division; for the Savannah River Operations Office, the Director of Internal Security Division; and any person designated in writing to serve in one of the aforementioned positions in an "acting" capacity. [10 CFR 710/Personnel Security]

LOCAL FACILITY REGISTER. Obsolete term. See Safeguards and Security Information Management System.

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

LOCK.

- a. A mechanical device furnished with a bolt, and, usually, a spring, for fastening a door, strongbox, etc. by means of a key or combination.
- b. The mechanism of a firearm used to explode the ammunition charge.

LOCK MANIPULATION. Opening a combination lock without alteration of the physical structure or disarranging of parts.

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.

December 18, 1995

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.

MAJOR VULNERABILITY. A vulnerability which, if detected and exploited, could reasonably be expected to result in 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 (e.g., 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.

MANAGEMENT OFFICIAL. An individual designated by the DOE or a DOE contractor, as appropriate, who has programmatic responsibility for Personnel Security Assurance Program positions. (Personnel Security Assurance Program)

December 18, 1995

MANDATORY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW.

- a. The review for declassification of classified information in response to a request for declassification that meets the requirements under section 3.6 of this order. (E.O. 12958)
- b. 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 12958 and DOE 5650.2A, Classification of Information.

MASK(ING). The interposition of friendly personnel in the line of fire between other friendly personnel and 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 Field Element management on graded levels of protection for safeguards and security interests at critical DOE facilities. (OBSOLETE)

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 that is 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.

MATERIALS BALANCE AREA. An area that is both a subsidiary account of materials at a 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. The part of Safeguards that detects or deters theft or diversion of nuclear materials and provides assurance that all nuclear materials are accounted for appropriately.

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 possess a Q access authorization, and the other must possess at least an L access authorization unless the surveillance entails access to Secret Restricted Data, in which case both must possess Q access authorizations.

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 or material.

December 18, 1995

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.

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.

MEDICAL CONDITION. General health, physical condition, emotional and mental stability.

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

METAL DETECTOR. An electronic device designed to scan personnel and items to detect the presence of metal. (Also called magnetometer)

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

MICROWAVE SENSOR. A high frequency transceiver having a frequency range of GHz (billion cycles per second) which detects motion through the Doppler shift effect.

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.

MULTIUSER AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM. A Classified Automated Information System in which 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.

MULTIPLE INTEGRATED LASER ENGAGEMENT SYSTEM (MILES). Equipment consisting of weapons-mounted laser transmitters and laser sensors that are mounted on potential targets (e.g., personnel, vehicles, buildings) to enable accurate assessment of the effects of weapons fire during simulated hostile engagements.

MULTIPLE SOURCES. Two or more source documents, declassification guides or a combination of both. (E.O. 12958)

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

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.

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.)

December 18, 1995

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.

15.0 DEFINITIONS FOR N TERMS

N

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

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY PROGRAM. A program established by Executive Order 12829 for the protection of information classified pursuant to Executive Order 12958 "National Security Information" and the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

NATIONAL LABORATORY. One of the Department's 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.

December 18, 1995

NATIONAL SECURITY ASSETS. 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 12958 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.

NEED FOR ACCESS. A determination that an employee requires access to a particular level of classified information in order to perform or assist in a lawful and authorized function. (E.O. 12968)

NEED-TO-KNOW.

- a. A determination made by an authorized holder of classified information that a prospective recipient requires access to specific classified information in order to perform or assist in a lawful and authorized governmental function. (E.O. 12958 and E.O. 12968)
- b. A determination made by the possessor of classified information that a prospective recipient has a requirement for access to, knowledge of, or possession of the classified information to perform tasks or services essential to the fulfillment of a classified contract or program. (NISPOM)
- c. A determination by a person having responsibility for classified information that a proposed recipient's access to such classified information is necessary in the performance of official or contractual duties of employment.

NERVE AGENT. A chemical agent that acts by disrupting the normal functioning of the nervous system.

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

NETWORK.

- a. A system of two or more computers that can exchange data or information. (E.O. 12958)
- b. An AIS term meaning a network composed of a communications medium and all components attached to that medium whose responsibility is the transference of information. Such components may include AISs, packet switches, telecommunications controllers, key distribution centers, and technical control devices. (NISPOM)
- c. A computing environment with more than one independent processor interconnected to permit communications and sharing of resources. (NISPOM SUPPLEMENT)

December 18, 1995

- d. 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.

NICKNAMES. A combination of two separate unclassified words assigned to represent a specific special access program.

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.

NONLETHAL AGENTS. Chemical agents that can incapacitate but which, by themselves, are not intended to cause death. Examples are tear gas, vomiting agents, and psychochemical such as BZ and LSD.

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").

December 18, 1995

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO). 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 Logistics Organization project or, in some cases, a North Atlantic Treaty Organization Infrastructure project.

December 18, 1995

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 DETONATION. An energy release through a nuclear process, during a period of time on the order of one microsecond, in an amount equivalent to the energy released by the detonation of four or more pounds of TNT.

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 that is assigned responsibility to provide assistance in nuclear threat emergencies for the search and identification of 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/or fusionable materials and main charge high explosive parts or propellants capable of producing a nuclear detonation.

NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE AREA. Any area that contains a nuclear explosive or the unassembled main charge high explosive parts and pit.

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 MATERIAL COURIERS. Armed Q cleared Transportation Safeguards System Federal Officers who have been authorized under Section 161k of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to carry firearms, make arrests without warrant, and are authorized to use deadly force in accordance with 10 CFR 1047.4, "Limited Arrest Authority and Use of Force by Protective Force Officers."

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 a., 11e., and 11z., respectively, of the Atomic Energy Act, or any other material used in the production, testing, utilization, or assembly of nuclear weapons or components of nuclear weapons that the Secretary of Energy determines to be nuclear material under Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1017.10(a).

NUCLEAR MATERIALS ACCOUNTABILITY. The 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.

December 18, 1995

NUCLEAR MATERIALS CONTROL. The 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
- 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 a DOE facility.

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.

NUCLEAR WEAPON. A nuclear explosive which has been configured for use by the Department of Defense.

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 nature, unfavorable environment, or condition resulting in damage to a weapon, facility, or component.

December 18, 1995

NUCLEAR WEAPON SURETY. The safety, security, control, and effectiveness of nuclear weapons.

NUISANCE ALARM. Alarm produced by an intrusion detection sensor in response to a known stimulus (e.g., wind, lightning, thunder, accident) unrelated to an intrusion attempt.

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

16.0 DEFINITIONS FOR O TERMS

O

OBSERVER. An individual who observes a performance test, but who does not take part in test planning, control, play, or evaluations.

OCCURRENCE. Any event or incident that is a deviation from the planned or expected behavior or course of events in connection with any Department of Energy or Department of Energy-controlled operation, if the deviation has environmental, public health and safety, or national security protection significance.

OFFENDER. A person to be arrested.

OFFENSIVE COMBATIVE PERSONNEL. Security Police Officers assigned to response force duties including pursuit and assault functions.

OFFICERS. (Corporations, Associations, or Other Types of Business or Educational Institutions). Those persons in positions established as officers in the articles of incorporation, or similar documents filed for the organization's formation and management, or bylaws of the organization. This definition includes all principal officers; that is, those persons occupying positions normally identified as president, senior vice president, secretary, 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. Excluded from this definition are: (i) assistant vice presidents who have no management responsibilities related to performance on classified contracts (ii) assistant secretaries, and (iii) assistant treasurers.

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.

December 18, 1995

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.

OFFSITE. The areas outside the boundaries and jurisdiction of a DOE facility to which the general public has free and unlimited access.

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 storage of classified matter within a secure storage repository (e.g., vault, vault-type room) in a manner such that an unauthorized person could view the material if access control was not maintained.

OPERABILITY TEST. A test to confirm, without any indication of effectiveness, that a system element or total system is operating. For example, 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, Oakland, and Savannah River.

OPERATIONS OFFICE MANAGER OR MANAGER. The Manager of a DOE Operations Office, the Manager of the Rocky Flats Field Office, the Manager of the Pittsburgh Naval Reactors Office, the Manager of the Schenectady Naval Reactors Office, and for Washington DC area cases, the Director, Office of Safeguards and Security. (Personnel Security)

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.

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 a specific facility or activity to determine the level of Operations Security support required to include whether or not an Operations Security assessment is required.

December 18, 1995

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

ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION.

- a. An initial determination that information requires, in the interest of national security, protection against unauthorized disclosure. (E.O. 12958)
- b. An initial determination that information requires, in the interest of national security, protection against unauthorized disclosure, together with a classification designation signifying the level of protection required. (Only government officials, who have been designated in writing, may apply an original classification to information). (NISPOM)
- c. The initial determination by an original classifier that information requires protection as National Security Information under the provisions of Executive Order 12958. 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 DOE 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.

17.0 DEFINITIONS FOR P TERMS

P

PANIC HARDWARE. A door locking mechanism which is always operable from inside the building by pressure on a crash bar or lever.

PARENT. A company that has the possession, directly or indirectly, to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of another company, whether through ownership of voting securities, by shareholders agreement, contract, or otherwise.

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 INFORMATION 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 ASSURANCE. Demonstration of the adequacy of safeguards and security systems to meet protection needs by means of systematic evaluation of procedures, administrative operations, integrated systems, hardware, software, protective personnel, and other staff.

December 18, 1995

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.

- a. The outer boundary of an area, which may be designated by a fence or wall.
- b. 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.

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

PERMISSIVE ACTION LINK. A device included in or attached to a nuclear weapon system to preclude arming and/or launching until the insertion of a prescribed discrete code or combination. It may include equipment and cabling external to the weapon or weapon system to activate components within the weapon or weapon system.

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

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 damage either to the real estate or to the items themselves.

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 SECURITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM APPROVING OFFICIAL. A senior DOE official with direct personnel security responsibilities appointed by an Operations Office Manager to review all relevant information, including DOE F 5631.35, "Personnel Security Assurance Program Management, Medical, and Security Report" as part of the DOE security review process, and who is responsible for granting or continuing the Personnel Security Assurance Program access authorization, or determining that an individual be processed under the provisions of Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 710, Subpart A.

December 18, 1995

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 (and PERSONNEL SECURITY PROGRAM). A defined set of policies, procedures, and activities established to ensure that granting an individual access to classified matter and/or special nuclear material would not endanger the common defense and security and would be clearly consistent with the national interest.

PERSONNEL SECURITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM. A defined set of policies, procedures, and activities established for use in the selection and continuing evaluation of individuals occupying a Personnel Security Assurance Program position.

PERSONNEL SECURITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM POSITION. A position that:

- a. Affords the incumbent direct access to or direct responsibility for the protection of Category I quantities of special nuclear material;
- b. Affords unescorted access to the control areas of a nuclear material production reactor; or
- c. Has the potential for causing unacceptable damage to national security; i.e., an incident that could result in a nuclear explosive detonation, a major environmental release from a nuclear material production reactor, or an interruption of nuclear weapons production with a significant impact on 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. (NISPOM)

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

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).

- a. The application of physical or technical methods designed to:
 - (1) Protect personnel;
 - (2) Prevent or detect unauthorized access to facilities, material, and documents;
 - (3) To protect against espionage, sabotage, damage, and theft; and
 - (4) Respond to any such acts should they occur.
- b. 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.

PHYSICAL SECURITY. The combination of operational and security equipment, personnel, and procedures used to protect facilities, information, documents, or material against theft, sabotage, diversion, or other criminal acts. (10 CFR 1017.3)

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.

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.

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.

December 18, 1995

- 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.
- d. 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.

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

PLAYER. An active participant in a performance test, either as a person being tested or as a role player, such as an adversary or a bystander.

PLUTONIUM. An artificially produced fissile material that is primarily used in nuclear weapons.

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)

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.

POSITIVE MEASURES. The combination of procedural and administrative actions, physical safeguards, and design features expressly for the purpose of ensuring security, safety, and control of nuclear weapons and systems, including associated personnel.

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.

PRECISION RIFLE/OBSERVER TEAM. Selected individuals from a Special Response Team who have passed approved precision rifle qualification and are capable of providing long range precise fire.

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.

PREFERRED STOCK. A stock that does have preference over other stocks with regard to dividend payments and distribution of assets on liquidation. Normally this class of stock has no privilege of voting in the management of the company.

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 PRIMARY CRYPTOVARIABLE and 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.

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 detection element performance in detection of an adversary within the zone covered by the sensor.

December 18, 1995

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.

PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH. A procedure used in the conduct of an Operations Security assessment which focuses the assessment on a single activity in an organization. The activity may be a weapons program; a research and development program; the movement of sensitive material; disposal of waste; the communications system; or any vital activities performed at the facility. The subject program--the activity upon which the assessment is focused--must have a relationship to critical and sensitive information which requires protection from adversary exploitation. It should have a direct connection with and normally be included on the Critical Sensitive Information List/Essential Elements of Friendly Information. Activities which provide support to the subject program must also be assessed; however, only actions directly related to the subject program need be included. It is not necessary to address each Critical Sensitive Information List/Essential Elements of Friendly Information item which may pertain to the subject program; however, priority of effort should be allocated to those of highest priority.

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.

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; significance to DOE program continuity; national security consideration; or potential adverse impact upon the public health and safety.

PROPRIETARY INFORMATION. Information which embodies trade secrets developed at private expense outside of a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement and commercial or financial information which is privileged or confidential under the Freedom of Information Act, 5, USC (B) (4) and which is marked as Proprietary Information.

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, used for the protection of Category II special nuclear material and classified matter and/or to provide a concentric security zone surrounding a Material Access Area (Category I nuclear materials) or a Vital Area.

PROTECTED DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. A wireline or fiber optic telecommunications system that includes adequate acoustical, electrical, electromagnetic, and physical safeguards to permit its use for the transmission of unencrypted classified information. This definition does not include IDOCS or RED distribution networks contained within a communications center.

December 18, 1995

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.

PROTECTION INDEX. A measure of perceived risk determined from the combination of the users authorization and the sensitivity of the data on the 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. 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 transportation escorts, and other Federal personnel authorized to be armed under section 161k of the Atomic Energy Act and assigned to protective duties involving safeguards and security interests of the DOE.

PROTECTIVE PERSONNEL. Protective Force personnel (i.e., Security Officers, Security Police Officers (I, II, and III), nuclear materials couriers, transportation escorts), and other personnel (e.g., entrance/exit monitors) 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.

December 18, 1995

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.

PSYCHOCHEMICAL AGENT. An agent that incapacitates by distorting the perceptions and cognitive processes of the victim.

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE. The passing of information and/or material 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.)

December 18, 1995

18.0 DEFINITIONS FOR Q TERMS

Q

Q ACCESS AUTHORIZATION. A type of access authorization granted by the DOE indicating that the recipient is approved for access to the following levels of classified matter on a need-to-know basis: Top Secret, Secret, and Confidential Restricted Data, National Security Information, and Formerly Restricted Data.

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.

December 18, 1995

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.

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL. Any material having a specific activity greater than 0.002 microcuries per gram.

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

RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT. An incident during which 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 the health and safety of employees, the public, or the environment.

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.

December 18, 1995

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 directives.

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.

REASONABLE SUSPICION. A suspicion based on an articulable belief that an employee uses illegal drugs, drawn from particularized facts and reasonable inferences from those facts, as detailed further in 10 CFR Part 707. (Personnel Security Program)

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 regaining DOE custody and control of a nuclear weapon and/or Special Nuclear Material which has been captured and removed from DOE custodial control.

RECOVERY OPERATIONS. Actions taken to regain situational control.

RED/BLACK CONCEPT. Separation of electrical and electronic circuits, components, equipment, and systems that handle classified plain text (RED) information, in electrical signal form, from those which handle unclassified (BLACK) information in the same form.

RED DESIGNATION. A designation applied to telecommunications and automated information systems, plus associated areas, circuits, components, and equipment which, when classified plain text signals are being processed therein, require protection during electrical transmission.

REFERENCE. Any approved document to which an evaluator or an inspected facility's personnel may use 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 the 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 within a specifically defined region.

RELATIVE INCAPACITATION INDEX. A measure 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 O 232.1 and DOE M 232.1-1.

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

December 18, 1995

REPORTING IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL. A unique combination of three or four letters which is assigned to each reporting organization by the Department of Energy 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.

REPORTING 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 access authorization who becomes a Representative of Foreign Interest or whose status as a Representative of Foreign Interest changes in a manner that would make him/her ineligible for a access authorization. (See REPRESENTATIVE OF FOREIGN INTEREST)

REQUALIFICATION DATE. The date of expiration of current qualification at which demonstration of knowledge, skills and/or abilities is required to maintain specific job status.

RESTRICTED.

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

RIOT CONTROL AGENTS. Substances, usually having temporary effects, that are used typically by government authorities for law enforcement purposes.

RISK.

- a. The probability of an undesired result or event such as; theft, loss, damage, or injury will occur. Exposure to the chance of loss, damage, or injury.
- b. The combination of the probability of an incident releasing radioactive and/or hazardous materials and the consequences of the release on the public and the environment which, taken over all events relating to system operation, provides a meaningful picture of the adverse impact of the operation.

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 those events.

RISK ASSESSMENT (AUTOMATED INFORMATION 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.

December 18, 1995

RISK MANAGEMENT. The integrated process of assessing the threat, the vulnerabilities, and the value of the asset, and applying cost effective countermeasures. The entire process consists of the following five steps:

Asset valuation and judgement about consequences of loss - The determination of what is to be protected and its value. Note that assets may have a value to an adversary that is different from our own.

Identification and characterization of the threats to specific assets - Intelligence assessments must address threats to the asset in as much detail as possible based on the needs of the customer.

Identification and characterization of the vulnerability of specific assets - Vulnerability assessments help identify weaknesses in the asset that could be exploited.

Identification of countermeasures, costs, and tradeoffs - There may be a number of different countermeasures available, each with varying costs and effectiveness.

Risk Assessment.

- a. The consideration of asset valuation, threat analysis, and vulnerability assessments, along with the acceptable level of risk and any uncertainties to make a judgment of what countermeasures to apply.
- b. An analysis of an organization, activity, or program using one or more methodologies, varying from tabletop exercises conducted by a group of experts to software models, to identify vulnerabilities potentially exploitable by an adversary and recommendations to mitigate those vulnerabilities.

ROLLING. Entering and leaving the detection zone lying on 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. The accumulation of smaller quantities of special nuclear material to obtain a higher category quantity.

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

RUNNING. Moving on foot at an approximate velocity of 5 meters per second.