

SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY

GLOSSARY OF TERMS



DECEMBER 18, 1995

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

20.0 DEFINITIONS FOR S TERMS

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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 Department of Defense 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.

SAFE SECURE TRAILER. A modified semi trailer which is used for highway transport of Special Nuclear Material, including nuclear weapons.

SAFEGUARDING. Measures and controls that are prescribed to protect classified information. (E.O. 12958)

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.

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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.

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, survey and 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 matter, 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 DOE property.

SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT REPORT. Part I of the Site Safeguards and Security Plan which describes programs used to form the basis for site and facility protection.

SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING PROCESS. Those measures taken to identify and implement protection programs capable of assuring graded safeguards and protection of security interest from theft, sabotage, and other malevolent acts associated with special nuclear material or DOE assets of security interest, which may adversely affect the national security, the health and safety of employees, the public, the environment, or DOE programs.

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

SAFETY ANALYSIS REPORT. A report summarizing the hazards associated with the operation of a particular facility and defining 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 combustible 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 process of removing classified information, unclassified controlled nuclear information, and/or other unclassified, sensitive information from a document or classified automated information system. (Also called deletion.)

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 with guards, who conduct physical inspection of persons, bags, and parcels passing through, usually with the aid of X-ray and other metal detecting equipment.

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

SECONDARY ALARM STATION. A continuously manned location, physically separated from the Central Alarm Station, with the capability to provide alarm annunciation and response as a back-up to the central alarm station, so that a single act cannot remove the capability of calling for assistance or otherwise responding to an alarm.

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

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

SECRET. The classification level applied to information for which the unauthorized disclosure reasonably could be expected to cause serious damage to the national security. (E.O. 12958)

SECRETARIAL OFFICERS. Those individuals identified as Program or Staff Secretarial Officers.

SECRETARY. The Secretary of the Department of Energy as provided by Section 201 of the Department of Energy Organization Act.

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 REPOSITORY. Approved storage facility for protection of special nuclear material and/or classified matter (e.g., vault, vault-type room, GSA-approved security container, and other selected secure storage containers).

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 Albuquerque Operations Office in support of transportation safeguards.

SECURITY. An integrated system of activities, systems, programs, facilities, and policies for the protection of classified information and/or classified matter, sensitive information, nuclear materials, nuclear weapons and nuclear weapon components, and/or the Department's and the Department's contractors facilities, property, and equipment.

SECURITY ADVANCE. The process of evaluating a route or place from a security standpoint before a protectee travels to a location.

SECURITY ADVANCE TEAM. The sub-element of an Advance Team responsible for making security arrangements before a protectee arrives at a 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, Protected Areas, Material Access Areas, Vital Areas, and functionally specialized security areas, such as sensitive compartmented information facilities, 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.

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SECURITY CLEARANCE. An administrative determination that an individual is eligible for access to classified information on a need-to-know basis. Security clearances are designated as Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential and indicate that the recipient is approved for access to information designated as National Security Information or Formerly Restricted Data at a classified level equal to or less than their level of security clearance. (See ACCESS AUTHORIZATION, " L ACCESS AUTHORIZATION, and Q ACCESS AUTHORIZATION.

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, Subpart A.

SECURITY CONTAINER. A filing cabinet type of safe 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 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 FACILITY. A specific, physically bounded area, individually certified by the Lead Responsible Office and approved by DOE for generating, receiving, using, processing, storing, reproducing, transmitting, destroying classified matter and/or handling special nuclear material. (See FACILITY CLEARANCE)

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 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.

SECURITY INCIDENT REPORT. A memorandum, teletype, telefax, facsimile, or other electronic means of indicating an actual or suspected violation, loss, or other incident of security concern.

SECURITY INTEREST. (See SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY INTEREST)

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, 1047, and 1049, as applicable, and DOE Order 5632.7A.

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 POLICY BOARD. The Board established by the President to consider, coordinate, and recommend policy directives for U.S. security policies, procedures, and practices. (E.O. 12968)

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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.

SECURITY SUPPORT STRUCTURE. The components of a Classified Automated Information System that are trusted to provide security protection. These components may be hardware, firmware, and software. Only these components are expected to provide security and, for security purposes, only these components need to be tested.

SECURITY SURVEY. Onsite examination of the devices, equipment, personnel, and procedures employed at a facility to protect special nuclear material, classified or sensitive matter, and/or DOE property.

SECURITY SYSTEM. An assemblage of people, equipment, hardware and software, structures, plans and procedures, etc., that is used to protect property, information, equipment, nuclear materials, and other assets of national interest and to respond to malevolent acts.

SECURITY THREAT. The technical and operational capability of an adversary to detect and to exploit vulnerabilities.

SEED NUMBER. A string of characters used to initiate the generation of passwords by means of a pseudo random number generator algorithm.

SELECTING OFFICIAL. The management official responsible for making the final employment decision regarding an individual seeking a Personnel Security Assurance Program position.

SELF-CHECKING. A feature to ensure secure operation of an alarm system.

SELF-INSPECTION. The internal review and evaluation of individual agency activities and the agency as a whole with respect to the implementation of the program established under this order and its implementing directives. (E.O. 12958)

SELF-TEST. A test taken by a student to reinforce what has been learned.

SEMI-AUTOMATIC FIREARM. A type of firearm that employs either gas pressure or recoil force and mechanical spring action to eject the empty cartridge case after the first shot and to load the next cartridge from the magazine, and that requires release and another pressure of the trigger for firing each successive shot.

SENIOR AGENCY OFFICIAL.

- a. The official designated by the agency head under section 5.6© of this order to direct and administer the agency's program under which information is classified, safeguarded and declassified. (E.O. 12958)
- b. The agency official responsible for directing and administering the information security program.

SENIOR CONTROLLER. An individual with overall responsibility for assigning tasks and coordinating the efforts of other functional element controllers during advanced firearms training and force-on-force exercises.

SENIOR INTELLIGENCE OFFICER. The highest-ranking military or civilian individual charged with directing foreign intelligence missions, functions, or responsibilities within an element of the intelligence community.

SENIOR OFFICIAL OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY. The senior official within a Department/Agency of the intelligence community (those senior principals and observers on the National Foreign Intelligence Board) charged with implementing Central Intelligence Agency policy and directives.

SENSITIVE ACTIVITIES. Classified or unclassified facilities, materials, programs, operations, inquiries, investigations, research, exercises, tests, training, and other functions of departments and agencies, or their contractors, which, if disclosed, could reasonably be expected to adversely affect national security.

SENSITIVE COMPARTMENTED INFORMATION. Classified information concerning or derived from intelligence sources, methods, or analytical processes, that is required to be handled within formal access control systems established by the Director of Central Intelligence.

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SENSITIVE COMPARTMENTED INFORMATION FACILITY. An accredited area, room, group of rooms, or installations where Sensitive Compartmented Information may be stored, used, discussed, and/or electronically processed.

SENSITIVE INFORMATION. Classified or Sensitive Unclassified Information. (See also Sensitive Unclassified Information)

SENSITIVE NUCLEAR MATERIAL PRODUCTION INFORMATION. Any information involving classified production rate or stockpile quantity information relating to plutonium, tritium, enriched lithium-6 and uranium-235 and uranium-233, laser separation technology, classified gaseous diffusion technology, classified gas centrifuge technology, and classified advanced isotope separation technology.

SENSITIVE UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION. Information for which disclosure, loss, misuse, alteration, or destruction could adversely affect national security or governmental interests. National security interests are those unclassified matters that relate to the national defense or foreign relations of the U.S. Government. Governmental interests are those related, but not limited to the wide range of government or government-derived economic, human, financial, industrial, agriculture, technological, and law-enforcement information, as well as the privacy or confidentiality of personal or commercial proprietary information provided the U.S. Government by its citizens.

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 TITLE. An identifying combination of letters and numbers assigned to COMSEC material, e.g., TSEC/KG-52.

SHOTGUN. A shoulder firearm with a smooth bore.

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.

NOTE: Sigma Categories and Critical Nuclear Weapon Design Information are designations assigned to weapon data.

SIGNALS INTELLIGENCE. The composite of information collected, evaluated, and analyzed from electromagnetic sources.

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 background investigation consisting of record reviews and indices checks, a subject interview, and interviews with sources of information as specified in National Security Directive 63. This type of investigation is used as a basis for initially determining an individual's eligibility for Q access authorization, a Top Secret security clearance, or access to sensitive compartmented information.

SINGLE LINE SERVICE. Freight that moves from point of origin to destination over the lines of only one carrier.

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SITE.

- a. A geographical area where one or more facilities are located.
- b. A geographical area consisting of a DOE-controlled land area including DOE-owned facilities (e.g., the Oak Ridge Reservation, the Nevada Test Site, the Hanford Site, Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, Rocky Flats Plant, Feed Materials Production Center).

SITE AREA EMERGENCY. An emergency condition that is declared when events are predicted, in progress, or have occurred that result in:

- a. an actual or potential threat to the integrity of a nuclear weapon, component, or test device which may adversely impact the health and safety of workers in the immediate area, but not personnel in areas accessible to the public.
- b. an actual or potential major reduction in safety of an offsite DOE transportation shipment such that protective action criteria for a release of radioactive material or hazardous material will be exceeded in a general public area.

SITE OCCUPATIONAL MEDICAL DIRECTOR. A physician responsible for the overall direction and operation of the occupational medical program at a particular site.

SITE SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY PLAN. A plan developed at site level under direction of the cognizant Field Element Manager that provides a description of site-wide protection programs and evaluations of risk associated with DOE Design Basis Threat Policy and identified facility targets.

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.

SLUG. A round of shotgun ammunition containing a single projectile.

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.

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 information 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.

- a. A program established for a specific class of classified information that imposes safeguarding and access requirements that exceed those normally required for information at the same classification level. (E.O. 12958)
- b. Any program that is established to control access, distribution, and to provide protection for particularly sensitive classified information beyond that normally required for TOP SECRET, or CONFIDENTIAL information. A Special Access Program can be created or continued only as authorized by a senior agency official delegated such authority pursuant to E.O. 12958. (NISPOM)
- c. Any program established under Executive Order 12958 or the Atomic Energy Act that imposes additional controls on access to related classified information beyond those normally required for those classification levels. The additional security requirements for those 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 must need-to-know, or special lists of persons determined to have must need-to-know. Types of Special Access Programs include:

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Acknowledged SAP. The existence of the program is acknowledged, however, it may not be public knowledge. Details of the Special Access Program are protected.

Acquisition SAP. A program established for the protection of sensitive research and development, test and evaluation, or the procurement activities in support of sensitive military or intelligence requirements.

Intelligence SAP. A program established for the protection of the planning of sensitive intelligence or counterintelligence operations, the intelligence collected, and the exploitation of that intelligence collected.

Operations and Support SAP. A program established for the protection of the planning and execution of sensitive military operations, or the providing of sensitive support to other Departments or Agencies.

Unacknowledged SAP. The mere existence of a special access program is protected. Public knowledge of the special access program could endanger its success.

SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM FACILITY. A specific physical space that has been formally accredited in writing by the cognizant government security official which satisfied the criteria for generating, safeguarding, handling, discussing, and storing classified and unclassified program information, hardware and materials.

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 special nuclear material, but does not include source material; it also includes any material artificially enriched by any of the foregoing, not including source material.

SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL FACILITY. Any facility (e.g., educational institution, plant, laboratory, office, or building) 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. 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 to mitigate risk in foreign ownership control, or influence cases. A Special Security Agreement restricts a company's access to the following types of information unless approval is obtained 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.

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.

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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).

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.

STOCK. A share in the ownership or equity of a corporation. Corporations may issue several different classifications of stock, with varied privileges, rights and responsibilities.

STRATEGIC VALUE. The usefulness of a nuclear material to a potential diverter in constructing a weapon.

STRIKE. A metal plate attached to or mortised into a door jamb to receive and hold a projected latch bolt and/or dead bolt in order to secure the door to the jamb.

SUBCONTRACT. Any contract entered into by a contractor to furnish supplies or services for performance of a prime contract or a subcontract.

SUBCONTRACTOR. A supplier, distributor, vendor, or firm that furnishes supplies or services to or for a prime contractor or another subcontractor, who enters into a contract with a prime contractor.

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 company in which another company owns at least a majority of its voting securities or in which another company has the possession, directly or indirectly, to direct or cause the direction of its management and policies, whether through a shareholder's agreement, by contract, or otherwise.

SUGGESTION. Information a field organization provides to identify potential program enhancements.

SUPERVISED LINE. A conductor which (if cut, broken, shorted, or otherwise tampered with) will cause a change in status indicated at a monitoring unit.

SUPERVISOR. An individual who has direct oversight and responsibility for a person.

SUPPLEMENTAL CONTROLS. Adjunctive security measures required to provide the necessary protection to classified material.

SURREPTITIOUS ENTRY. A method of entry which would not be detectable during normal use or inspection.

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 INSPECTION/SURVEY)

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SURVEYING OFFICE. The Departmental Element, designated by the Responsible Office, which has responsibility for conducting surveys of a facility and/or registered activities. The following DOE Elements have been warranted by the Office of Safeguards and Security to function as Surveying Offices: Albuquerque Operations Office, Chicago Operations Office, Idaho Operations Office, Nevada Operations Office, Oakland Operations Office, Oak Ridge Operations Office, Pittsburgh Naval Reactors Office, Richland Operations Office, Rocky Flats Field Office, Oakland, Savannah River Operations Office, Schenectady Naval Reactors Office, and the Office of Safeguards and Security, Headquarters Operations Division.

SURVEY SUPPORT PERSONNEL. DOE or contractor employees providing supplemental technical or administrative support to an survey program.

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.

- a. The review for declassification of classified information contained in records that have been determined by the Archivist of the United States to have permanent historical value in accordance with Chapter 33 of title 44, United States Code. (E.O. 12958)
- b. The review under Executive Order 12958 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 12958 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 12958 "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 12958 "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.

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SYSTEM PERFORMANCE TEST. An evaluation of all or selected portions of a safeguards and/or security system as it exists at the time of the test.

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21.0 DEFINITIONS FOR T TERMS

T

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 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)

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TAMPER-RESISTANT HARDWARE. Builders' hardware with screws or nut-and-bolt connections that are hidden or cannot be removed with conventional tools.

TAMPER-SAFING. The act of applying a tamper-indicating device.

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, 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 and hazards.

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.

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.

TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COUNTERMEASURES SPECIAL SERVICES. Services performed in non-security areas such as residences, hotels, and vehicles.

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 and technical security hazards and weaknesses.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS.

- a. The preparation, transmission, or communication of information by electronic means. (E.O. 12958)
- b. 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.

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 is under sufficient physical and technical control to preclude 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.

TEMPORARY HELP SUPPLIER. A company that employs individuals solely for the purpose of dispatch elsewhere.

TENDER OFFER. A situation wherein one firm offers to buy the stock of another, going directly to the stockholders over the opposition of the management of the firm whose stock is being sought.

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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.
- 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 COORDINATOR. An individual assigned the primary responsibility for planning and conducting a performance test.

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.

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.

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

TITLE. Legal ownership.

TOP SECRET. The classification level applied to information, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be expected to cause exceptionally grave damage to the national security. (E.O. 12958)

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)

TOXICITY. A measure of the harmful effect produced by a given substance on a living organism.

TOXINS. Poisonous substances produced by living organisms.

TOXICOLOGICAL SABOTAGE. (See SABOTAGE)

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.

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. The passing of custody and control of one government's classified material to another government. (For transfers of nuclear materials, see External Transfer and Internal Transfer.)

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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 ESCORT. An armed Transportation Safeguards System Federal Officer, who has a Q access authorization and has been authorized under Section 161k of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to carry firearms and make arrests without warrant, and who is charged with the responsibility of safely and securely transporting and/or escorting non-special nuclear material and classified matter assigned to the Transportation Safeguards System program.

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, Albuquerque Operations Office, under the programmatic direction of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Military Application, which has the administrative 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, Albuquerque Operations Office, 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.

TRESPASS. Unauthorized (e.g., unlawful, unwarranted) entry upon a facility, installation, or real property.

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TRUSTED AGENT (TA). Technically knowledgeable individuals from an inspected Operations Office or facility who act as neutral parties to assist in planning and conducting a performance test.

TUMBLER. A movable obstruction in a lock which must be adjusted to a particular position, as by a key, before the bolt can be thrown.

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 roll up 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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22.0 DEFINITIONS FOR U TERMS

U

UNACCEPTABLE DAMAGE. An incident that could result in a nuclear explosive detonation, a major environmental release from a nuclear material production reactor, or the interruption of nuclear weapons production, with a significant impact on national security.

UNACCEPTABLE RISK. A condition that, if not mitigated, could cause damage to the national security of the United States or impact on DOE and DOE contractor employees, the public, and/or the environment.

UNACKNOWLEDGED SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM. A special access program with protective controls which ensure the existence of the program is not acknowledged, affirmed, or made known to any person not authorized for such information. All aspects (e.g., technical, operational, logistical, etc.) are handled in an unacknowledged manner. Public knowledge of the Special Access Program could endanger its success.

UNATTENDED OPENINGS. Doors, operable windows, hatches, louvered openings that are not attended by security personnel or protected by security devices.

UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGE. The discharge of a firearm under circumstances other than either (a) during firearms training with the firearm properly pointed downrange (or toward a target), or (b) the intentional firing at hostile parties when deadly force is authorized.

UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE. A communication or physical transfer of classified information to an unauthorized recipient. (E.O. 12958)

UNAUTHORIZED DISSEMINATION. The intentional or negligent transfer, in any manner, by any person, of information contained in a document or material determined by a reviewing official to contain Unclassified Controlled Nuclear Information and so marked, to any person or entity other than an authorized individual or a person granted special access to specific Unclassified Controlled Nuclear Information under Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1017.16(b).

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UNAUTHORIZED PERSON. A person not authorized to have access to specific classified information, special nuclear material, or other safeguards and security interest.

UNCERTAINTY. An estimate of the potential inaccuracies in a measured or derived quantity based on evaluation and combination of contributing sources of error.

NOTE: Quantitative uncertainty estimates are typically given in the form of variances (or standard deviations) and co-variances (or correlations) derived from statistical procedures combining random, systematic, and calculational (modeling) uncertainties.

UNCLASSIFIED. The designation for information, a document, or material that has been determined not to be classified or that has been declassified by proper authority.

UNCLASSIFIED CONTROLLED NUCLEAR INFORMATION. Certain unclassified Government information whose unauthorized dissemination is prohibited under Section 148 of the *Atomic Energy Act of 1954*, as amended and DOE 471.1, IDENTIFICATION AND PROTECTION OF UNCLASSIFIED CONTROLLED NUCLEAR INFORMATION.

UNCLASSIFIED SAFEGUARDS INFORMATION. Certain unclassified Government information prohibited from unauthorized dissemination under section 147 of the Atomic Energy Act and further defined in Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 73.

UNCONTROLLED ACCESS FACILITY. Any unprotected area.

UNIFIED NETWORK. A network composed of network components or Automated Information Systems and having a well-defined network architecture and design. It is administered by a single organizational authority (e.g., contractor, Operations Office). It operates under one Classified Automated Information System Security Plan, under one Designated Accrediting Authority, and with one set of Security Requirements Specifications.

UNINTERRUPTIBLE POWER SUPPLY. An auxiliary power system that supplies battery backup power when normal power is lost. (See AUXILIARY POWER)

UNITED STATES. The 50 states and the District of Columbia.

UNITED STATES CITIZEN (NATIVE BORN). A person born in one of the following locations is considered to be a native-born U.S. citizen for industrial security purposes: the 50 United States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands, Panama Canal Zone (if the father or mother was, or is, a citizen of the United States), the Federated States of Micronesia; and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

UNITED STATES CLASSIFIED CONTRACT. A classified contract awarded to a U.S. contractor or foreign contractor by a U.S. contractor or by a Government agency.

UNITED STATES ORGANIZATION. Any individual, corporation, or organization located in the United States or its territorial areas which is organized, chartered, or incorporated under the laws of the United States.

UNITED STATES PERSON. Any form of business enterprise or entity organized, chartered or incorporated under the laws of the United States or its possession or trust territories and any person who is a citizen or national of the United States.

UPGRADE. A determination that certain classified information, in the interest of national security, requires a higher degree of protection against unauthorized disclosure than currently provided. Such a determination also includes raising the classification level and/or category of information, or documents or material, including correction of classification on such items erroneously issued as unclassified or at too low a classification level or category.

UPGRADING NOTICE. Written notification by an authorized classifier that a document that was erroneously issued as unclassified is, in fact, classified or that a document has been erroneously declassified or issued at too low a classification level or category.

USE CONTROL.

DOD: The positive means that, given access, allow the authorized use and prevent or delay unauthorized use of nuclear weapons and is accomplished through a combination of weapon system design features, operational procedures, and system safety rules.

DOE: Systems, devices, removable components, and procedures which allow timely authorized use of a nuclear weapon while precluding or delaying unauthorized nuclear detonation.

USE DENIAL. The positive measures that, given access, delay or prevent an unauthorized nuclear detonation; accomplished through the incorporation of active and/or passive design features which are integral to a nuclear explosive, warhead, or weapon.

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USER. Person or process accessing a Classified Automated Information System by direct connections (e.g., via terminals) or indirect connections e.g., a person who prepares input data or receives output data that is not reviewed for content by a responsible individual or for classification by a derivative classifier).

USER IDENTIFICATION. A unique symbol or character string that is used within an Automated Information System to uniquely identify a specific user.

23.0 DEFINITIONS FOR V TERMS

V

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.
- b. An approved condition that technically varies from Safeguards and Security directive 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.)

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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 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 of the amount of nuclear material in an item made to verify the integrity of an item that is not tamper indicating.

VIOLATION.

- a. any knowing, willful, or negligent action that could reasonably be expected to result in an unauthorized disclosure of classified information;
- b. any knowing, willful, or negligent action to classify or continue the classification of information contrary to the requirements of the orders or its implementing directives; or
- c. any knowing, willful, or negligent action to create or continue a special access program contrary to the requirements of the orders. (E.O. 12958)

VIRUS. A self replicating, malicious program segment that attaches itself to an application program or other executable system component.

VISION PANEL. A fixed transparent panel of glazing material set into an otherwise opaque wall, partition, or door; a non-opening window.

VITAL AREA. A type of DOE Security Area that is located within a Protected Area and has a separate perimeter and access controls to afford layered protection, including intrusion detection, for vital equipment.

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 DOE and contractor employees, the public, or the environment.

VOTING SECURITIES. Any securities that presently entitle the owner or holder thereof to vote for the election of directors of the issuer or, with respect to unincorporated entities, individuals exercising similar functions.

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. A weakness or system susceptibility that, if exploited, would cause an undesired result or event leading to loss or damage.

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) when it occurs.

VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS. 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.

VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS REPORT. A report associated with the Safeguards and Security Management and Planning Process that describes the methodologies used in vulnerability analyses, sets forth supporting information used, provides the results of vulnerability analyses and risk assessments, and establishes risk ratings.

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24.0 DEFINITIONS FOR W TERMS

W

WAIVED SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM. A special access program established in which the Secretary of Energy has determined that because of exceptional circumstances pertaining to national security the program is waived the normal reporting requirements to the congressional defense committees as outlined in Section 93, Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. The Secretary, however, shall provide justification to the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member of the defense committees of the waived program.

WAIVER. An approved nonstandard condition that deviates from DOE directive 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 firearms without emitting projectiles or detonating large explosive charges.

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WEAPONS, SPECIAL. All firearms that are not normally issued to protective force personnel.

WINDOW GUARD. A strong metal grid-like assembly which can be installed on a window or other opening; types of window guards include metal bars, metal-mesh grilles, and sliding metal gates.

WIRE GLASS. Glass manufactured with a layer of wire mesh approximately in the center of the sheet.

WORK FOR OTHERS. Research, development, testing, manufacturing, or experimentation operations and activities conducted at DOE facilities for an agency other than DOE.

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 HOURS. The period of time when:

- a. There is present in the specific area where classified material is located, a work force on a regularly scheduled shift, as contrasted with employees working within an area on an overtime basis outside of scheduled work shift; and
- b. The number of employees in the scheduled work force is sufficient in number and so positioned to be able to detect and challenge the presence of unauthorized personnel. This would, therefore, exclude janitors, maintenance personnel, and other individuals whose duties require movement throughout the facility.

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.

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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.