

SECURITY TIDBITS

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Points of Contact:

- Mr. Schroer, Director, schroermr@monroe.army.mil
- Ms. Willis, PERSEC, willisdj@monroe.army.mil
- Ms. Vassar, Foreign Disclosure, vassara@monroe.army.mil
- Mr. Ryan, Foreign Disclosure, ryanm@monroe.army.mil
- Mr. Gottschall, SSO, gotschd@monroe.army.mil
- Mr. Aran, INFOSEC, aransd@monroe.army.mil
- Ms. Barnhill, INTERN, barnhillsa@monroe.army.mil
- Ms. Richardson, SSO, richardl@monroe.army.mil
- SSG Chapman, SSO, chapmanc@monroe.army.mil
- SSG Smith, SSO, smithp@monroe.army.mil

PERSONNEL SECURITY: INTERIM SECURITY CLEARANCES

A lot has happened with the personnel security clearance field at TRADOC over the past seven months. In September 1999, trainee security holdovers reached over 526 out of a trainee population of 39,628. Many training installations were overloaded with security holdovers, with some soldiers waiting for clearances in excess of 180 days!

There were many reasons for these holdovers, which ran the gamut from improperly submitted security clearance investigation requests to backlogs of investigations at the Defense Security Service in excess of 700,000 cases!

To alleviate the strain on training installations, the DCSBOS and DCSINT collaborated on a policy for granting of interim clearances. The 22 November 1999 memorandum authorized Commanders, through their Security Officers, to



grant interim clearances for those soldiers in a hold-over/hold under status to complete MOS requirements, awarding of MOS, and/or shipment of soldiers to their **first duty station**. Local Security Managers must coordinate with the Central Clearance Facility (CCF) to ensure that the soldier has a valid security investigation requested with the DSS. This policy does

not cover those soldiers requiring a Top Secret clearance. Interim clearances may be granted to these soldiers; however, approval must first be granted by the CCF. Security managers can verify submission of security clearance request at DSS' EPSQ Receipt System web page at "<https://sclient.dss.mil/cgi-bin/epsq/receipts/receipts.pl>."

SPECIAL SECURITY OFFICE

EMPLOYEE OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES

SCI-Indoctrinated individuals must report in writing to the local SCI security official any existing or contemplated outside employment or activity. Employment that must be reported

includes compensated or volunteer service with any foreign national; with a representative of any foreign interest; or with any foreign, domestic, or international organization or person engaged in analysis, discussion, or publication or material on intelligence, defense,

or foreign affairs.

Continuing association with foreign nationals, when an individual's outside employment or activity raises doubt as to an individual's willingness or ability to safeguard classified information, he or she will be advised (continued page 4)

INFORMATION SECURITY: SECURITY VIOLATIONS

We've all heard the stories, and for many of us it has happened where a safe was left unsecure or a classified document was lost. During the recent months there appears to be a grow-

ing trend throughout TRA- DOC of security violations involving the loss of classified documents or security containers left open.

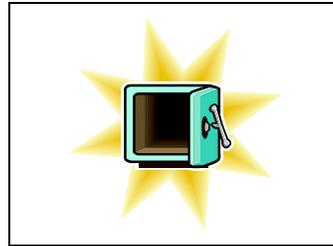
During FY2000, there have been four reports of security violations.

The main reasons for these incidents can be attributed to a lack of understanding of the requirements for securing classified information, and most importantly, training.

Security Managers are reminded that training in the proper handling and safeguarding of classified material is required in accordance with Chapter X, AR 380-5.

Initial security briefings are required prior to granting access to classified information.

Refresher briefings are required, at a minimum, annually for those personnel having continued access to classified information. Remember that the key to an effective information security program is with **education** and it is up to you to ensure that our nation's secrets are protected.



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handling and safeguarding

"The key to completing the EPSQ with minimal effort is to first draft out your packet by using the SF-86 Worksheet."

PERSONNEL SECURITY: ELECTRONIC PERSONNEL SECURITY QUESTIONNAIRE (EPSQ)

It's time to do your Periodic Reinvestigation (PR) for your security clearance. Yes, the monster that you've been putting off until the last minute has finally reared its ugly head and now panic is setting in. You've heard horror story after horror story about the "easy-to-use" software that you must use to do your security

packet with. Don't worry, it's not as bad as it may seem.

The key to completing the EPSQ with minimal effort is to first draft out your packet by using the SF-86 Worksheet. This worksheet is in Microsoft Word 97 format and may be downloaded at the Defense Security Service's DSS' web page at <http://www.dss.mil/>

epsq/SF86Work.doc. Additionally, if you do not have the EPSQ program, you must obtain the Subject Edition from your security manager, or you can download this program at <http://www.dss.mil/epsq/patch.htm>. Remember to select the correct edition for your operating system.

INFORMATION SECURITY: SAFE COMBINATIONS

Security container combinations must be changed, at a minimum, when placed in use; when an individual knowing the combination no longer requires access; combination has been compromised, or possibly compromised; or at least once annually.

The SF 700 (Security Container Information) is used to record the names, home addresses, and home telephone

numbers of the individuals having knowl-

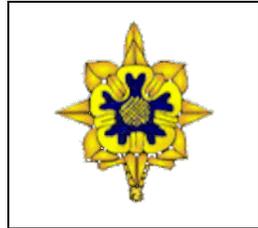
edge of the combination. Part 1 is posted on the inside of the lock drawer of the security container. Parts 2 and 2A, are marked with the highest

classification of material stored in the container. Part 2A, SF 700 will be detached and inserted in the envelope. Classified combinations are stored to the same standards as the information within the safe.



FOREIGN DISCLOSURE:

On 11 May 00, HQDA submitted AR 380-10 for publication. Actual publication date is unknown; however, in the interim copies of the final revised draft have been mailed to each TRADOC installation/activity for-



foreign disclosure officer.

The revised regulation has several major changes, which are as follows:

- Assigns the Deputy Under Secretary of the Army for International Affairs (DUSA(IA)) management oversight responsibility for the application of Army policy regarding foreign disclosure, technology transfer, and munitions license review function. Subject to the direction of the DUSA (IA), the HQDA DCSINT will have responsibility for policy formulation and staff execu-

tion for foreign disclosure and technology transfer.

- Describes the role foreign disclosure (to include international technology transfer) plays in facilitating international programs and in contributing to the attainment of United States National Security Strategy and National Military Strategy goals and objectives.

- Implements guidance contained in Department of Defense Directive 5230.20, dated 12 Aug 98.

(continued on page 4)

"...he (Walker) began recruiting other members of his family to take his place....."

DID YOU KNOW?

Did you know that during the past 20 years there have been 15 U.S Army personnel (including DAC's) arrested on espionage charges against the U.S.?

Did you know that money is the leading factor for people to commit espionage?

Did you know that espionage, which has been called "the second oldest profession," dates to at least biblical times? The earliest recorded spy mission, in Numbers 13, has Moses sending spies to the Promised Land.

Did you know that Bulgar-

ian secret police used a KGB-designed poison-pellet umbrella gun to kill dissident emigre Georgi Markov in 1978?

Did you know that "Dead drops" were one of the primary means of communication between spies during the Cold War?

SPY CENTRAL

The Walker Family

Led by U.S. Navy Chief Petty Officer John Walker, who volunteered his services to the KGB in 1968 for \$1000 per week.

Over the next 17 years, he turned over key information on the Navy's cipher machines and nuclear submarines. When retirement

loomed, he began recruiting other members of his family

to take his place: his brother Arthur, son Michael, and friend Jerry Whitworth then began providing Walker and his Soviet handlers with more classified

information.



Walker's ex-wife eventually turned him in to the FBI. He is serving a life prison term. Courtesy CNN

Security Directorate, DCSINT TRADOC

Headquarters, U.S. Army TRADOC
ATTN: ATIN-SS
Bldg 133, 33 Ingalls Road
Fort Monroe, VA 23651

Phone: 757-727-2315 (DSN: 680)
Fax: 757-728-5406



**Silent Warriors
of
Freedom's Fortress**



(continued from page 3, Foreign Disclosure)

- Directs the authority for the disclosure of controlled unclassified information be vested in the respective originators/proponents of the information.
- Assigns oversight responsibility for foreign disclosure training to the HQDA DCSINT.
- Incorporates new DOD policy regarding Cooperative Program Personnel.
- Updates the policy and procedures involving the Military Personnel Exchange Program, and Engineers and Scientists Exchange Program.
- Changes policy and procedures regarding the Foreign Liaison Officer Program.
- Clarifies policy regarding the assignment of administrative support personnel to foreign liaison officers.

(continued from page 1, Special Security Office)

that continuing the employment or activity may result in withdrawal of SCI access, and be given an opportunity to discontinue. If the individual terminates the outside employment or activity of security concern, his/her SCI access approval may be continued, providing this is otherwise consistent with security requirements. Annual security education will advise individuals to report in writing to the local SSO any existing or contemplated outside employment or activity that appears to meet the above criteria. Written reports must be submitted before accepting outside employment or activity. Individuals should also be reminded that outside employment or activities may appear to far remote from an intelligence or defense activity, the company may be owned by an individual who is a foreign national.

COMMENTARY BY THE SECURITY DIRECTOR

It's an exciting time to be assigned at TRADOC. We're in the midst of the most dramatic changes to the Army ever, and following these changes are changes within the security field. Incidents such as the missing hard drives at Los Alamos Lab or Aldrich Ames to name a few.

DoD, DA, and TRADOC are leading the battle for securing classified/sensitive unclassified information. We're anticipating the release of the new AR 380-5, after much delay. In the personnel security arena, the release of EPSQ 2000 is expected at any moment. This update promises more stability and ease of use.



On the down side, we've seen the retirement of two of our best security personnel. Mr. Al Scott, Information Security Program Manager, retired this past May after numerous years of dedicated service to the U.S. Army. Ms. Carol Derby, Personnel Security Program Manager, retired at the end of

September after 39 years of service. Both individuals will be missed. But there's good news! Their replacements are here and looking forward to the challenges of working in the ever changing environment of TRADOC. Mr. Steve Aran is replacing Mr. Scott. Mr. Aran is coming from an assignment as a information security manager in Korea. Ms. Dolores Willis has replaced Ms. Derby. Ms. Willis brings several years of personnel security experience with her and has just completed an assignment with U.S. Army Cadet Command as the Personnel Security Manager.