DCI

Director of
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Intelligence

Director of Central Intelligence Directive No. 6/9

**Physical Security Standards
for Sensitive Compartemented
Information Facilities**

18 November 2002

DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE DIRECTIVE 6/9 PHYSICAL SECURITY STANDARDS

FOR
SENSITIVE COMPARTMENTED INFORMATION FACILITIES (SCIF)

This directive supersedes Director of Central Intelligence Directive 1/21

(Effective Date: 18 November 2002)

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PREFACE:

DCID 6/9, Physical Security Standards for Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities (SCIFs) was approved by the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) on 30 January 1994.

A complete copy of DCID 6/9 consists of the basic DCID and annexes A through G. The annexes are as follows:

   Annex A -   SCIF Checklist (approved 27 May 1994)

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1. POLICY AND CONCEPT

1.1   Policy Statement

1.1.1   Physical security standards are hereby established governing the construction and protection of facilities for storing, processing, and discussing Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) which requires extraordinary security safeguards. Compliance with this DCID 6/9 Implementing Manual (hereafter referred to as the "Manual") is mandatory for all Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities (SCIFs) established after the effective date of this manual, including those that make substantial renovations to existing SCIFs. Those SCIFs approved prior to the effective date of this Manual will not require modification to meet these standards.

1.1.2   The physical security safeguards set forth in this Manual are the standards for the protection of SCI. Senior Officials of the Intelligence Community (SOICs), with DCI concurrence, may impose more stringent standards if they believe extraordinary conditions and circumstances warrant. SOICs may not delegate this authority. Additional cost resulting from more stringent standards should be borne by the requiring Agency, Department, or relevant contract.

1.1.3   In situations where conditions or unforeseen factors render full compliance to these standards unreasonable, the SOIC or designee may waive specific requirements in accordance with this Manual. However, this waiver must be in writing and specifically state what has been waived. The Cognizant Security Authority (CSA) must notify all co-utilizing agencies of any waivers it grants.

1.1.4   All SCIFs must be accredited by the SOIC or designee prior to conducting any SCI activities.

1.1.5   One person is now authorized to staff a SCIF, which eliminates the two-person rule (the staffing of a SCIF with two or more persons in such proximity to each other to deter unauthorized copying or removal of SCI).

1.2   Concept

1.2.1   SCIF design must balance threats and vulnerabilities against appropriate security measures in order to reach an acceptable level of risk. Each security concept or plan must be submitted to the CSA for approval. Protection against surreptitious entry, regardless of SCIF location, is always required. Security measures must be taken to deter technical surveillance of activities taking place within the SCIF. TEMPEST security measures must be considered if electronic processing of SCI is involved.

1.2.2   On military and civilian compounds, there may exist security controls such as identification checks, perimeter fences, police patrols, and other security measures. When considered together with the SCIF location and internal security systems, those controls may be sufficient to be used in lieu of certain physical security or construction requirements contained in this Manual.

1.2.3   Proper security planning for a SCIF is intended to deny foreign intelligence services and other unauthorized personnel the opportunity for undetected entry into those facilities and exploitation of sensitive activities. Faulty security planning and equipment installation not only jeopardizes security but wastes money. Adding redundant security features causes extra expense which could be used on other needed features. When security features are neglected during initial construction, retrofitting of existing facilities to comply with security requirements is necessary.

1.3   American Disabilities Act (ADA) Review

1.3.1   Nothing in this manual shall be construed to contradict or inhibit compliance with the law or building codes. CSAs shall work to meet appropriate security needs according to the intent of this Manual at acceptable cost.

2.   GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE

2.1   SCI Facilities (SCIFs)

A SCIF is an accredited area, room, group of rooms, buildings, or installation where SCI may be stored, used, discussed, and/or electronically processed. SCIFs will be afforded personnel access control to preclude entry by unauthorized personnel. Non-SCI indoctrinated personnel entering a SCIF must be continuously escorted by an indoctrinated employee who is familiar with the security procedures of that SCIF. The physical security protection for a SCIF is intended to prevent as well as detect visual, acoustical, technical, and physical access by unauthorized persons. Physical security criteria are governed by whether the SCIF is in the United States or not, according to the following conditions: closed storage, open storage, continuous operations, secure working area.

2.2   Physical Security Preconstruction Review and Approval

CSAs shall review physical security preconstruction plans for SCIF construction, expansion or modification. All documentation pertaining to SCIF construction will be appropriately controlled and restricted on a need-to-know basis. The approval or disapproval of a physical security preconstruction plan shall be made a matter of record.

2.2.1   The requester shall submit a Fixed Facility Checklist (FFC, Annex A) to the respective CSA for review and approval.

2.2.2   The Checklist submission shall include floor plans, diagrams of electrical communications, heating, ventilation, air conditioning (HVAC) connections, security equipment layout (to include the location of intrusion detection equipment), etc. All diagrams or drawings must be submitted on legible and reproducible media.

2.2.3   The CSA shall be responsible for providing construction advice and assistance and pre-approving SCIF construction or modification.

2.3   Accreditation

The CSA will ensure SCIFs comply with DCID 6/9. The CSA is authorized to inspect any SCIF, direct action to correct any deficient situation, and withdraw SCIF accreditation. The procedures for establishment and accreditation of SCIFs are prescribed below:

2.3.1   The procedures for establishment and accreditation of SCIFs from conception through construction must be coordinated and approved by the SOIC or CSA.

2.3.2   SCI shall never be handled, processed, discussed, or stored in any facility other than a properly accredited SCIF unless written authorization is granted by the CSA.

2.3.3   An inspection of the SCIF shall be performed by the CSA or appointed representative prior to accreditation. Periodic reinspections shall be based on threat, physical modifications, sensitivity of programs, and past security performance. Inspections may occur at any time, announced or unannounced. The completed fixed facility checklist will be reviewed during the inspection to ensure continued compliance. TSCM evaluations may be required at the discretion of the CSA, as conditions warrant. Inspection reports shall be retained within the SCIF and by the CSA. All SCIFs shall maintain on site, current copies of the following documents:

    a.   DCID 6/9 Fixed Facility Checklist

    b.   Accreditation authorization documents (e.g., physical, TEMPEST, and AIS).

    c.   Inspection reports, including TSCM reports, for the entire period of SCIF accreditation

    d.   Operating procedures, Special Security Officer Contractor Special Security Officer (SSO/CSSO) appointment letters, Memoranda *of* Agreement (MOAs), Emergency Action Plans, etc.

    e.   Copies of any waivers granted by the CSA.

2.3.4   Inspection: Authorized inspectors shall be admitted to a SCIF without delay or hindrance when inspection personnel are properly certified to have the appropriate level of security clearance and SCI indoctrination for the security level of the SCIF. Short notice or emergency conditions may warrant entry without regard to the normal SCIF duty hours. Government owned equipment needed to conduct SCIF inspections will be admitted into SCIF without delay.

2.3.5   Facilities which are presently accredited, under construction or in the approval process at the date of implementation of this Manual shall not require modification to conform to these standards.

2.3.5.1   Facilities undergoing major modification may be required to comply entirely with the provisions of this Manual. Approval for such modifications shall be requested through the CSA and received prior to any modifications taking place within the SCIF.

2.3.5.2   In the event a need arises to reopen a SCIF after the accreditation has been terminated, the CSA may approve the use of a previously accredited SCIF based upon a review of an updated facility accreditation package.

2.3.6   Withdrawal of Accreditation:

2.3.6.1   Termination of Accreditation: When it has been determined that a SCIF is no longer required, withdrawal of accreditation action will be initiated by the SSO/CSSO. Upon notification, the CSA will issue appropriate SCI withdrawal correspondence. The CSA or appointed representative will conduct a close out inspection of the facility to ensure that all SCI material has been removed.

2.3.6.2   Suspension or Revocation of Accreditation: When the CSA determines that there is a danger of classified information being compromised or that security conditions in a SCIF are unsatisfactory, SCI accreditation will be suspended or revoked. All appropriate authorities must be notified of such action immediately.

2.4   Co-Utilization

2.4.1   Agencies desiring to co-utilize a SCIF should accept the current accreditation and any waivers. Any security enhancements required by an agency or department requesting co-utilization should be funded by that organization, and must be approved by the SOIC with DCI concurrence prior to implementation. A co-utilization agreement must be established prior to occupancy.

2.4.2   Special Access Programs (SAP) co-located within a SCIF will meet the physical security requirements of this Manual and DCI Special Access Programs (SAP) Policy, January 4, 1989.

2.5   Personnel Controls

2.5.1   Access rosters listing all persons authorized access to the facility shall be maintained at the SCIF point of entry. Electronic systems, including coded security identification cards or badges may be used in lieu of security access rosters.

2.5.2   Visitor identification and control: Each SCIF shall have procedures for identification and control of visitors seeking access to the SCIF.

2.6   Control of Combinations

2.6.1   Combinations to locks installed on security containers/safes, perimeter doors, windows and any other openings should be changed whenever:

   a. A combination lock is first installed or used;

   b. A combination has been subjected, or believed to have been subjected to compromise; and

   c. At other times when considered necessary by the CSA.

2.6.2   All combinations to SCIF entrance doors should be stored in another SCIF of equal or higher accreditation level. When this is not feasible, alternate arrangements will be made in coordination with the CSA.

2.7   Entry/Exit Inspections

The CSA shall prescribe procedures for inspecting persons, their property, and vehicles at the entry or exit points of SCIFs, or at other designated points of entry to the building, facility, or compound. The purpose of the inspection is to deter the unauthorized removal of classified material, and deter the introduction of prohibited items or contraband. This shall include determination of whether inspections are randomly conducted or mandatory for all, and whether they apply for visitors only or for the entire staff assigned. All personnel inspection procedures should be reviewed by the facility's legal counsel prior to promulgation.

2.8   Control of Electronic Devices and Other Items

2.8.1   The CSA shall ensure that procedures are instituted for control of electronic devices and other items introduced into or removed from the SCIF. See Annex D for guidance.

2.8.2   The prohibition against electronic equipment in SCIFs does not apply to those needed by the disabled or for medical or health reasons (e.g. motorized wheelchairs, hearing aids, heart pacemakers, amplified telephone headsets, teletypewriters for the hearing impaired). However, the SSO or CSSO shall establish procedures for notification that such equipment is being entered in to the SCIF.

2.8.3   Emergency and police personnel and their equipment, including devices carried by emergency medical personnel responding to a medical crisis within a SCIF, shall be admitted to the SCIF without regard to their security clearance status. Emergency personnel will be escorted to the degree practical. However, debriefing of emergency personnel will be accomplished as soon as possible, if appropriate.

2.8.4   Equipment for TEMPEST or Technical Surveillance Countermeasures (TSCM) testing shall be admitted to a SCIF as long as the personnel operating the equipment are certified to have the appropriate level of security clearance and SCI indoctrination.

3.   PHYSICAL SECURITY CONSTRUCTION POLICY FOR SCIFs

3.1   Construction Policy for SCI Facilities

Physical security criteria is governed by whether the SCIF is located in the US or not, according to the following conditions: closed storage, open storage, continuous operations, secure working areas.

3.1.1   Closed Storage

3.1.1.1   Inside U.S:

a.   The SCIF must meet the specifications in Chapter 4 Permanent Dry Wall Construction).

b.   The SCIF must be alarmed in accordance with Annex B to this manual.

c.   SCI must be stored in GSA approved security containers.

d. There must be a response force capable of responding to an alarm within 15 minutes after annunciation and a reserve response force available to assist the responding force.

e. The CSA may require any SCIF perimeter walls accessible from exterior building ground level to meet the equivalent protection afforded by Chapter 4 (Expanded Metal) construction requirement.

3.1.1.2 Outside U.S.:

a. The SCIF must meet the construction specifications for SCIFs as set forth in Chapter 4 (Steel Plate or Expanded Metal). SCIFs within US Government controlled compounds [1][1], or equivalent, having armed immediate response forces may use specifications indicated in Chapter 4 (Permanent Dry Wall Construction) with prior approval of the CSA.

b. The SCIF must be alarmed in accordance with Annex B.

c. All SCI controlled material will be stored in GSA-approved containers having a rating for both forced and surreptitious entry equal to or exceeding that afforded by Class 5 containers.

d. There must be a response force capable of responding to an alarm within 10 minutes and a reserve response force available to assist the responding force.

3.1.2 Open Storage

3.1.2.1 INSIDE US: When open storage is justified and approved by the CSA. the SCIF must:

a. be alarmed in accordance with Annex B;

b. have a response force capable of responding to an alarm within 5 minutes and a reserve response force available to assist the response force; and

c. meet one of the following:

1. SCIFs within a controlled US government compound or equivalent may use specifications indicated in Chapter 4 (Permanent Dry Wall Construction): or

2. SCIFs within a controlled building with continuous personnel access control, may use specifications indicated in Chapter 4 (Permanent Dry Wall Construction). The CSA may require any SCIF perimeter walls accessible from exterior building ground level to meet the equivalent protection afforded by Chapter 4 (Expanded Metal) construction requirements; or

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[1][1] A controlled building or compound is one to which access is restricted and unescorted entry is limited to authorized personnel.

3. SCIFs which are not located in a controlled building or compound may use specifications indicated in Chapter 4 (expanded Metal) or (Vault) constructions requirements.

3.1.2.2 OUTSIDE US: Open storage of SCI material will be avoided. When open storage is justified as mission essential, vault construction is preferred. The SCIF must:

    a. be alarmed in accordance with [Annex B](#);

    b. have a response force capable of responding to an alarm within 5 minutes and a reserve response force available to assist the responding force.

    c. have an adequate, tested plan to protect, evacuate, or destroy the material in the event of emergency or natural disaster; and

    d. meet one of the following:

        1. The construction specification for vaults set forth in Chapter 4 (Vaults); or

        2. With the approval of the CSA, SCIFs located on a controlled US government compound or equivalent having immediate response forces, may use expanded metal, steel plate, or GSA approved modular vaults in lieu of vault construction.

3.1.3 Continuous Operation

3.1.3.1 INSIDE THE US:

    a. The SCIF must meet the construction specifications as identified in Chapter 4 (Permanent Dry Wall Construction). An alert system and duress alarm may be required by the CSA, based on operational and threat conditions.

    b. Provisions should be made for storage of SCI in GSA approved containers. If the configuration of the material precludes this, there must be an adequate, tested plan to protect, evacuate, or destroy the material in the event of emergency, civil unrest or natural disaster.

    c. There must be a response force capable of responding to an alarm within 5 minutes and a reserve response force available to assist the responding force.

3.1.3.2 OUTSIDE THE US:

    a. The SCIF must meet the construction specifications for SCIFs as set forth in Chapter 4 (Expanded Metal). An alert system and duress alarm may be required by the CSA, based on operational and threat conditions. (b) The capability must exist for storage of all SCI in GSA-approved security containers, or the SCIF must have an adequate, tested plan to protect, evacuate, or destroy the material in the event of emergency or natural disaster.

b. SCIFs located within US Government controlled compounds, or equivalent, having immediate response forces, may use the secure area construction specifications as listed in Chapter 4 (Permanent Dry Wall Construction) with prior approval of the CSA

c. There must be a response force capable of responding to an alarm within 5 minutes, and a reserve response force available to assist the responding force.

3.1.4   Secure Working Areas are accredited facilities used for handling, discussing, and/or processing SCI. but where SCI will not be stored.

3.1.4.1   INSIDE THE U.S.:

a. The Secure Working Area SCIF must meet the specifications set forth in Chapter 4 (Permanent Dry Wall Construction).

b. The Secure Working Area SCIF must be alarmed with a balanced magnetic switch on all perimeter entrance doors.

c. No storage of SCI material is authorized.

d. There must be a response force capable of responding to an alarm within 15 minutes after annunciation, and a reserve response force available to assist the responding force.

3.1.4.2   OUTSIDE THE U.S.:

a. The Secure Working Area SCIF must meet the construction specifications indicated in Chapter 4 (Permanent Dry Wall Construction).

b. The Secure Working Area SCIF must be equipped with an approved alarm system as set forth in Annex B.

c. No storage of SCI material is authorized.

d. There must be a response force capable of responding to an alarm within 10 minutes, and a reserve response force available to assist the responding force.

3.2   Temporary Secure Working Area (TSWA)

3.2.1   A Temporary Secure Working area is defined as a temporarily accredited facility that is used no more than 40 hours monthly for the handling, discussion, and/or processing of SCI, but where SCI should not be stored. with sufficient justification, the CSA may approve longer periods of usage and storage of SCI for no longer than 6 months.

3.2.2   During the entire period the TSWA is in use, the entrance will be controlled and access limited to persons having clearance for which the area has been approved. Approval for using such areas must be obtained from the CSA setting forth room number(s), building, location, purpose, and specific security measures employed during usage as well as during other periods. TSWAs should be covered by an alarm system. These areas should not be used for periods exceeding an average total of 40 hours per month. No special construction is required

other than to meet sound attenuation requirements as set forth in Annex E, when applicable. If such a facility must also be used for the discussion of SCI, a Technical Surveillance Countermeasures (TSCM) evaluation may be required at the discretion of the CSA, as conditions warrant.

3.2.3 When not in use at the SCI level, the TSWA will be:

a. Secured with a keylock or a combination lock approved by the CSA.

b. Access will be limited to personnel possessing a US Secret clearance.

3.2.4 If such a facility is not alarmed or properly protected during periods of non-use, a TSCM inspection may be conducted prior to use for discussion at the SCI level.

3.3 Requirements Common To All SCIFs; Within The US and Overseas

3.3.1 CONSTRUCTION: The SCIF perimeter walls, floors and ceiling, will be permanently constructed and attached to each other. All construction must be done in such a manner as to provide visual evidence of unauthorized penetration.

3.3.2 SOUND ATTENUATION: The SCIF perimeter walls, doors, windows, floors and ceiling, including all openings, shall provide sufficient sound attenuation to preclude inadvertent disclosure of conversation. The requirement for sound attenuation are contained within Annex E.

3.3.3 ENTRANCE, EXIT, AND ACCESS DOORS:

3.3.3.1 Primary entrance doors to SCIFs shall be limited to one. If circumstances require more than one entrance door, this must be approved by the CSA. In some circumstances, an emergency exit door may be required. In cases where local fire regulations are more stringent, they will be complied with. All perimeter SCIF doors must be closed when not in use, with the exception of emergency circumstances. If a door must be left open for any length of time due to an emergency or other reasons, then it must be controlled in order to prevent unauthorized removal of SCI.

3.3.3.2 All SCIF perimeter doors must be plumbed in their frames and the frame firmly affixed to the surrounding wall. Door frames must be of sufficient strength to preclude distortion that could cause improper alignment of door alarm sensors, improper door closure or degradation of audio security.

3.3.3.3 All SCIF primary entrance doors must be equipped with an automatic door closer, a GSA-approved combination lock and an access control device with the following requirements: [2][2]

a. If doors are equipped with hinge pins located on the exterior side of the door where it opens into an uncontrolled area outside the SCIF, the hinges will be treated to prevent removal of the door (e.g., welded, set screws, etc.)

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[2][2] This requirement does not apply to the GSA approved Class 5, 6 and 8 vault doors.

b. If a SCIF entrance door is not used as an access control door and stands open in an uncontrolled area, the combination lock will be protected against unauthorized access/tampering.

3.3.3.4   Control doors: The use of a vault door for controlling daytime access to a facility is not authorized. Such use will eventually weaken the locking mechanism, cause malfunctioning of the emergency escape device, and constitute a security and safety hazard. To preclude this, a second door will be installed and equipped with an automatic door closer and an access control device. (It is preferable that the access door be installed external to the vault door.)

3.3.3.5   SCIF emergency exit doors shall be constructed of material equivalent in strength and density to the main entrance door. The door will be secured with deadlocking panic hardware on the inside and have no exterior hardware. SCIF perimeter emergency exit doors should be equipped with a local enunciator in order to alert people working in the area that someone exited the facility due to some type of emergency condition.

3.3.3.6   Door Construction Types: Selections of entrance and emergency exit doors shall be consistent with SCIF perimeter wall construction. Specifications of doors, combination locks, access control devices and other related hardware may be obtained from the CSA. Some acceptable types of doors are:

a. Solid wood core door, a minimum of 1 3/4 inches thick.

b. Sixteen gauge metal cladding over wood or composition materials, a minimum of 1 3/4 inches thick. The metal cladding shall be continuous and cover the entire front and back surface of the door.

c. Metal fire or acoustical protection doors, a minimum of 1 3/4 inches thick. A foreign manufactured equivalent may be used if approved by the CSA.

d. A joined metal rolling door, minimum of 22 gauge, used as a loading dock or garage structure must be approved on a case-by-case basis.

3.3.4   PHYSICAL PROTECTION OF VENTS, DUCTS, AND PIPES:

3.3.4.1   All vents, ducts, and similar openings in excess of 96 square inches that enter or pass through a SCIF must be protected with either bars, or grills, or commercial metal duct sound baffles that meet appropriate sound attenuation class as specified in Annex E. Within the United States, bars or grills are not required if an IDS is used. If one dimension of the duct measures less than six inches, or duct is less than 96 square inches, bars are not required; however, all ducts must be treated to provide sufficient sound attenuation. If bars are used, they must be 1/2 inch diameter steel welded vertically and horizontally six (6) inches on center; if grills are used, they must be of 9-gauge expanded steel; if commercial sound baffles are used, the baffles or wave forms must be metal permanently installed and no farther apart than six (6) inches in one dimension. A deviation of l/2 inch in vertical and/or horizontal spacing is permissible.

3.3.4.2   Based on the TEMPEST accreditation, it may be required that all vents, ducts, and pipes must have a non-conductive section (a piece of dissimilar material e.g., canvas, rubber) which is unable to carry electric current, installed at the interior perimeter of the SCIF.

3.3.4.3   An access port to allow visual inspection of the protection in the vent or duct should be installed inside the secure perimeter of the SCIF. If the inspection port must be installed outside the perimeter of the SCIF, it must be locked.

3.3.5   WINDOWS:

3.3.5.1   All windows which might reasonably afford visual surveillance of personnel, documents, materials, or activities within the facility, shall be made opaque or equipped with blinds, drapes or other coverings to preclude such visual surveillance.

3.3.5.2   Windows at ground level [3] will be constructed from or covered with materials which will provide protection from forced entry. The protection provided to the windows need be no stronger than the strength of the contiguous walls. SCIFs located within fenced and guarded government compounds or equivalent may eliminate this requirement if the windows are made inoperable by either permanently sealing them or equipping them on the inside with a locking mechanism.

3.3.5.3   All perimeter windows at ground level shall be covered by an IDS.

4. CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS.

4.1   Vault Construction Criteria

4.1.1   Reinforced Concrete Construction: Walls, floor, and ceiling will be a minimum thickness of eight inches of reinforced concrete. The concrete mixture will have a comprehensive strength rating of at least 2,500 psi. Reinforcing will be accomplished with steel reinforcing rods, a minimum of 5/8 inches in diameter, positioned centralized in the concrete pour and spaced horizontally and vertically six inches on center; rods will be tied or welded at the intersections. The reinforcing is to be anchored into the ceiling and floor to a minimum depth of one-half the thickness of the adjoining member.

4.1.2   GSA-approved modular vaults meeting Federal Specification FF-V-2737, may be used in lieu of a 4.1.1 above.

4.1.3   Steel-lined Construction: Where unique structural circumstances do not permit construction of a concrete vault, construction will be of steel alloy-type of 1/4" thick, having characteristics of high yield and tensile strength. The metal plates are to be continuously welded to load-bearing steel members of a thickness equal to that of the plates. If the load-bearing steel members are being placed in a continuous floor and ceiling of reinforced concrete, they must be firmly affixed to a depth of one-half the thickness of the floor and ceiling.

If the floor and/or ceiling construction is less than six inches of reinforced concrete, a steel liner is to be constructed the same as the walls to form the floor and ceiling of the vault. Seams where the steel plates meet horizontally and vertically are to be continuously welded together.

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[3] This should be interpreted to mean any windows which are less than 18 feet above the ground measured from the bottom of the window, or are easily accessible by means of objects directly beneath the windows, (e.g., electrical transformer, air conditioning units, vegetation or landscaping which can easily be climbed, etc.).

4.1.4   All vaults shall be equipped with a GSA-approved Class 5 or Class 8 vault door. Within the US, a Class 6 vault door is acceptable. Normally within the United States a vault will have only one door that serves as both entrance and exit from the SCIF in order to reduce costs.

4.2   SCIF Criteria For Permanent Dry Wall Construction

Walls, floor and ceiling will be permanently constructed and attached to each other. To provide visual evidence of attempted entry, all construction, to include above the false ceiling and below a raised floor, must be done in such a manner as to provide visual evidence of unauthorized Penetration.

4.3   SCIF Construction Criteria For Steel Plate

Walls, ceiling and floors are to be reinforced on the inside with steel plate not less than 1/8" thick. The plates at all vertical joints are to be affixed to vertical steel members of a thickness not less than that of the plates. The vertical plates will be spot welded to the vertical members by applying a one-inch long weld every 12 inches; meeting of the plates in the horizontal plane will be continuously welded. Floor and ceiling reinforcements must be securely affixed to the walls with steel angles welded or bolted in place.

4.4   SCIF Construction Criteria For Expanded Metal

Walls are to be reinforced, slab-to-slab, with 9-gauge expanded metal. The expanded metal will be spot welded every 6 inches to vertical and horizontal metal supports of 16-gauge or greater thickness that has been solidly and permanently attached to the true floor and true ceiling.

4.5   General

The use of materials having thickness or diameters larger than those specified above is permissible. The terms "anchored to and/or embedded into the floor and ceiling" may apply to the affixing of supporting members and reinforcing to true slab or the most solid surfaces; however, subfloors and false ceiling are not to be used for this purpose.

5.   GLOSSARY

Access Control System: A system to identify and/or admit personnel with properly authorized access to a SCIF using physical, electronic, and/or human controls.

Accreditation: The formal approval of a specific place, referred to as a Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF), that meets prescribed physical, technical, and personnel security standards.

Acoustic Security: Those security measures designed and used to deny aural access to classified information.

Astragal Strip: A narrow strip of material applied over the gap between a pair of doors for protection from unauthorized entry and sound attenuation.

Authorized Personnel: A person who is fully cleared and indoctrinated for SCI, has a valid need to know, and has been granted access to the SCIF.

Balanced Magnetic Switch (BMS): A type of IDS sensor which may be installed on any rigid, operable opening (i.e., doors, windows) through which access may be gained to the SCIF.

Break-Wire Detector: An IDS sensor used with screens and grids, open wiring, and grooved stripping in various arrays and configurations necessary to detect surreptitious and forcible penetrations of movable openings, floors, walls, ceilings, and skylights. An alarm is activated when the wire is broken.

Closed Storage: The storage of SCI material in properly secured GSA approved security containers within an accredited SCIF.

Computerized Telephone System (CTS): Also referred to as a hybrid key system, business communication system, or office communications system.

Cognizant Security Authority (CSA): The single principal designated by a SOIC (see definition of SOIC) to serve as the responsible official for all aspects of security program management with respect to the protection of intelligence sources and methods, under SOIC responsibility.

Continuous Operation: This condition exists when a SCIF is staffed 24 hours every day.

Controlled Area/Compound: Any area to which entry is subject to restrictions or control for security reasons.

Controlled Building: A building to which entry is subject to restrictions or control for security reasons.

Co-Utilization: Two or more organizations sharing the same SCIF

Dead Bolt: A lock bolt with no spring action. Activated by a key or turn knob and cannot be moved by end pressure.

Deadlocking Panic Hardware: A panic hardware with a deadlocking latch that has a device when in the closed position resists the latch from being retracted.

Decibel (db): A unit of sound measurement.

Document: Any recorded information regardless of its physical form or characteristics, including, without limitation, written or printed matter, data processing cards and tapes, maps, charts, paintings, drawings, photos, engravings, sketches, working notes and papers, reproductions of such things by any means or process, and sound, voice, magnetic or electronic recordings in any form.

Dual Technology: PIR, microwave or ultrasonic IDS sensors which combine the features of more than one volumetric technology.

Expanded Steel: Also called EXPANDED METAL MESH. A lace work patterned material produced from sheet steel by making regular uniform cuts and then pulling it apart with uniform pressure.

Guard: A properly trained and equipped individual whose duties include the protection of a SCIF. Guards whose duties require direct access to a SCIF, or patrol within a SCIF, must meet the clearance criteria in Director of Central Intelligence Directive 6/4. CSA will determine if indoctrination is required.

Intelligence Community (and agencies within the (and agencies within the Community):
Refers to the United States Government agencies and organizations identified in section 3.4(f) (1
through 7) of Executive Order 12333.

Intrusion Detection System: A security alarm system to detect unauthorized entry.

Isolator: A device or assembly of devices which isolates or disconnects a telephone or
Computerized Telephone System (CTS) from all wires which exit the SCIF and which as been
accepted as effective for security purposes by the Telephone Security Group (TSG approved).

Key Service Unit (KSU): An electromechanical switching device which controls routing and
operation of an analog telephone system.

Line Supervision:

> **Class I**: Class I line security is achieved through the use of DES or an algorithm based
> on the cipher feedback or cipher block chaining mode of encryption. Certification by
> NIST or another independent testing laboratory is required.

> **Class II**: Class II line supervision refers to systems in which the transmission is based on
> pseudo random generated or digital encoding using an interrogation and response scheme
> throughout the entire communication, or UL Class AA line supervision. The signal shall
> not repeat itself within a minimum six month period, Class II security shall be impervious
> to compromise using resistance, voltage, current, or signal substitution techniques.

Motion Detection Sensor: An alarm sensor that detects movement.

Non-Conductive Section: Material (i.e. canvas, rubber, etc.) which is installed in ducts. vents,
or pipes, and is unable to carry audio or RF emanations.

Non-Discussion Area: A clearly defined area within a SCIF where classified discussions are not
authorized due to inadequate sound attenuation.

Open Storage: The storage of SCI material within a SCIF in any configuration other than
within GSA approved security containers.

Response Force: Personnel (not including those on fixed security posts) appropriately equipped
and trained, whose duties include initial or follow up response to situations which threaten the
security of the SCIF. This includes local law enforcement support or other external forces as
noted in agreements.

Secure Working Area: An accredited SCIF used for handling, discussing and/or processing of
SCI, but where SCI will not be stored.

Senior Official of the Intelligence Community (SOIC): The head of an agency, of fine,
bureau, or intelligence element identified in section 3.4(f) (1 through 6) of Executive Order
12333.

Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI): SCI is classified information concerning or
derived from intelligence sources, methods or analytical processes, which is required to be
handled exclusively within formal control systems established by the Director of Central
Intelligence.

Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF): An accredited area, room, group of rooms, building, or installation where SCI may be stored, used, discussed and/or electronically processed.

Sound Group: Voice transmission attenuation groups established to satisfy acoustical requirements. Ratings measured in sound transmission class may be found in the Architectural Graphic Standards.

Sound Transmission Class (STC): The rating used in architectural considerations of sound transmission loss such as those involving walls, ceilings, and/or floors.

Special Access Program (SAP): Any approved program which imposes need-to-know or access controls beyond those normally required for access to CONFIDENTIAL, SECRET, or TOP SECRET information.

Surreptitious Entry: Unauthorized entry in a manner which leaves no readily discernible evidence.

Tactical SCIF: An accredited area used for actual or simulated war operations for a specified period of time.

Technical Surveillance Countermeasures (TSCM) Surveys and Evaluations: A physical, electronic, and visual examination to detect technical surveillance devices, technical security hazards, and attempts at clandestine penetration.

Type Accepted Telephone: Any telephone whose design and construction conforms with the design standards for Telephone Security Group approved telephone sets. (TSG Standard #3, #4, or #5).

Vault: A room(s) used for the storing, handling, discussing, and/or processing of SCI and constructed to afford maximum protection against unauthorized entry.

Waiver: An exemption from a specific requirement of this document.

DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE DIRECTIVE (DCID) 6/9

ANNEX A - SCIF Accreditation Checklist

(Effective 27 May 1994)

Table of Contents

DATE _____

FIXED FACILITY CHECKLIST

[ ] PRECONSTRUCTION [ ] NEW [ ] MODIFIED FACILITY

Section A -- General Information

1. SCIF Data: Organization/Company Name: _____
    SCIF Identification Number (if applicable): _____
    Organization subordinate to (If applicable): _____
    Contract Number & Expiration Date: _____
    CSA: _____
    Project Headquarter Security Office (if applicable): _____

2. SCIF Location: _____
    Street Address: _____
    _____
    Bldg Name/#: _____ Floor: _____

Room(s) No: _____
City: _____ State/Country: _____
ZIP Code: _____

3. Responsible Security Personnel:

Primary: _____ Alternate: _____
Commercial Telephone: _____
DSN Telephone: _____
Secure Telephone: Type: _____
Home Telephone: _____
Fax No: (specify both classified and unclassified)
Classified: _____ Unclassified: _____
Other: _____

4. Accreditation Data:

    a. Category of SCI Requested: _____
       Indicate the storage required:
       _____ Open Storage _____ Closed Storage ____ Continuous Operation
       _____ Secure Working Area _____ Temporary Secure Working Area

    b. Existing Accreditation Information (If applicable):

        1. (1) Category of SCI: _____

        2. (2) Accreditation granted by: _____
          on _____

    c. Last TEMPEST Accreditation (if applicable): Accreditation granted
       by: _____ on _____

    d. If Automated Information Systems (AISs) are used, has an accreditation
       been granted? _____ YES _____ NO
       Accreditation granted by: _____ on _____

    e. SAP co-located within SCIF? _____ YES _____ NO
       (If Yes, Classification: _____, and provide copy of Co-utilization Agreement for
       SAP oeration in SCIF.)

    f. Duty Hours: _____ hours to hours, _____ days per week.

    g. Total square feet SCIF occupies: _____

5. Construction/modification: Is construction or modification complete?
    _____ YES _____ NO _____ N/A (If NO, expected date of completion)
    _____

6. Inspections:

    a. TSCM Service completed by _____ on _____ (Attach copy
       of report)

Were deficiencies corrected? _____ YES _____ NO _____ N/A
(If NO, explain:) _____

 b. Last Physical Security Inspection by_____ on _____(Attach copy of report)
Were deficiencies corrected? _____ YES _____ NO _____ N/A
(If NO ,explain:) _____

 c. Last Security Assistance visit by_____ on _____

7. REMARKS: _____

Section B -- Peripheral Security

8. Describe building exterior security:

 a. Fence: _____

 b. Fence Alarm: _____

 c. Fence lighting: _____

 d. Television (CCTV): _____

 e. Guards: _____

 f. Other: _____

9. Building:

 1. Construction type: _____

 2. Describe Access Controls: _____

  (1) Continuous: _____ YES _____ NO

  (2) If NO, during what hours? _____

10. Remarks: _____
_____
_____

Section C -- SCIF Security

11. How is access to the SCIF controlled?

 a. By Guard Force: ____ YES ____ NO Security Clearance Level: _____

 b. By Assigned Personnel: _____ YES _____ NO

c. By Access Control Device: _____ YES _____ NO
   If yes, Manufacturer _____ Model No _____

12. Does the SCIF have windows? _____ YES _____ NO

    a. How are they acoustically protected (If applicable) _____
       _____

    b. How are they secured against opening? _____
       _____

    c. How are they protected against visual surveillance? (If applicable) _____
       _____

13. Do ventilation ducts penetrate the SCIF perimeter?_____ YES _____ NO

    a. Number and size (Indicate on floor plan): _____
       _____

    b. If over 96 square inches, type of protection used:

       1. IDS: _____ YES _____ NO (Describe in Section E)

       2. Bars/Grills Metal Baffles: _____ YES _____ NO
          _____OTHER - Explain: _____

    c. Metal Duct Sound Baffles: Are ducts equipped with:

       1. Metal Baffles: _____ YES _____ NO

       2. Noise Generator: _____ YES _____ NO

       3. Non-Conductive Joints: _____ YES _____ NO

       4. Inspection Ports: _____ YES _____ NO

          ▪ If YES, are they within the SCIF?_____ YES ____ NO

          ▪ If they are located outside of the SCIF, how are they secured?
            _____

    d. If TEMPEST accreditation authority requires; are pipes, conduits, etc., penetrating the SCIF equipped
       with non-conductive unions at the point they breach the SCIF perimeter? _____ YES _____ NO
       Are they provided acoustical protection? (if applicable) ____ YES _____ NO

14. Construction:

    a. Perimeter walls:

       1. Material & Thickness: _____

       2. Do the walls extend from the true floor to the true ceiling?

_____ YES _____ NO

    b. True ceiling (material and thickness): _____

    c. False ceiling? _____ YES _____ NO If yes:

        1. Type of ceiling material:

        2. Distance between false and true ceiling:

    d. True floor (material and thickness): _____

    e. False Floor? _____ YES _____ NO If yes:

        o Distance between false and true floor:_____

15. Remarks: _____

_____

_____

Section D -- Doors

16. Describe SCIF Primary Entrance Door (Indicate on floor plan): _____

_____

Is an automatic door closer installed? _____ YES _____ NO
If NO, explain: _____

17. Describe number and type of doors used for SCIF emergency exits and other perimeter doors (Indicate on floor plan): _____

_____

Is an automatic door closer installed? _____ YES _____ NO
If NO, explain: _____

_____

18. Describe how the door hinges exterior to the SCIF are secured against removal (if in an uncontrolled area):_____

_____

_____

19. Locking devices:

    a. Perimeter SCIF Entrance Door:

        1. List manufacturer, model number and Group rating: _____

            _____

        2. Does entrance door stand open into an uncontrolled area?
           _____ YES _____ NO If YES, describe tamper protection: _____

            _____

b. Emergency Exits and Other Perimeter Doors:
Describe (locks, metal strip/bar, deadbolts, panic hardware): _____
_____
_____

c. Where are the door lock combinations filed? _____
_____

20. Remarks: _____
_____
_____

Section E -- Intrusion Detection Systems

Give manufacturer and model numbers in response to following questions:

21. Method of Interior Motion Detection Protection:

   a. Accessible Perimeter? _____
   Storage Areas? _____

   b. Motion Detection Sensors (Indicate on floor Plan): _____
   Tamper protection: _____ YES _____ NO

   c. Other (e.g. CCTV, etc.): _____

22. Door and Window Protection (Indicate on floor plan):

   a. Balanced Magnetic Switch (BMS) on door?: _____
   Tamper protection: _____ YES _____ NO

   b. If SCIF has ground floor windows, how are they protected? _____

   c. Other (e.g. CCTV, etc..) _____

23. Method of ventilation and duet work protection: _____
_____

24. Space above false ceiling (only outside the United States, if required):

   a. Motion Detection Sensors: _____
   Tamper protection: _____ YES _____ NO

   b. Other (e.g. CCTV): _____

25. Space below false floor only outside the United States, if required):

   a. Motion Detection Sensors: _____
   Tamper protection: _____ YES _____ NO

    b. Other (e.g. CCTV): _____

26. IDS transmission line security protection:

    a. Electronic line supervision (Manufacture and Model): _____

        _____

        If electronic line supervision. class of service: _____ I _____ II

    b. Other: _____

27. Is emergency power available for the IDS? _____ YES _____ NO
    TYPE: _____ Battery _____ Emergency Generator _____ Other

28. Where is the IDS control unit for the SCIF located (Indicated on floor plan)?
    _____

29. Where is the IDS Alarm enunciator panel located (Indicate on floor plan, Address)?
    _____
    _____
    _____

30. IDS Response Personnel: Describe: _____
    _____
    _____
    Response Force Security Cleared: _____ YES _____ NO

    a. Level: _____

    b. Emergency Procedures documented? _____ YES _____ NO

    c. Reserve Force available? _____ YES _____ NO

    d. Response time required for alarm condition: _____ minutes.

    e. Are response procedures tested and records maintained?
        _____ YES _____ NO
        If no, explain: _____

31. Is the IDS tested and records maintained? _____ YES _____ NO
    If no, explain: _____

32. Remarks: _____
    _____
    _____

Section F -- Telephone System

33. Method of on-hook security provided:

a. TSG-2 Computerized Telephone System (CTS)? _____ YES _____ NO

    1. Manufacturer/Model: _____

    2. Location of the CTS: _____

    3. Do the CTS installers and programmer have security clearances? _____
       If yes, at what access level (minimum established by CSA): _____
       _____
       If no, are escorts provided? _____
       _____

    4. Is the CTS installed as per TSG-2 Configuration Requirements?
       ___YES___NO

       a. If no, provide make and model number of telephone equipment, explain
          your configuration, and attach a line drawing?
          _____

       b. Is access to the facility housing the switch controlled? ___YES___NO

       c. Are all lines between the SCIF and the switch in controlled spaces?
          ____YES____ NO

    5. Does the CTS use remote maintenance and diagnostic procedures or other
       remote access features? ____YES____ NO
       If yes, explain those procedures:_____
       _____

b. TSG-6 approved telephones?

    1. Manufacturer/Model: _____

    2. TSG number: _____

    3. Ringer Protection (if required): _____

c. TSG-6 approved disconnect devices?

    1. Manufacturer/Model: _____

    2. TSG number: _____

34. Methods of off-hook security provided:

a. Is there a hold or mute feature? ____ YES____ NO

    1. If yes, which feature_____, and is it provided by the: _____ CTS?
       or _____ Telephone?

    2. If no, are approved push-to-operated handsets provided?
       ____YES ____ NO

Describe: _____

35. Automatic telephone call answering:

    a. Is there an automatic call answering service for the telephones in the SCIF?
       ____YES____NO
       If yes, provide make and model number of the equipment, explain the
       configuration, and provide a line drawing. _____

Section G -- Acoustical Protection

40. Do all areas of the SCIF meet acoustical requirements?____ YES ____ NO
    If no, describe additional measures taken to provide minimum acoustical protection
    e.g. door, windows, etc) _____

41. Is the SCIF equipped with a public address, emergency/fire announcement or music
    system? _____ YES _____ NO
    If yes, describe and explain how protected? _____
    _____

42. If any intercommunication system that is not part of the telephone system is used,
    describe and explain how protected: _____
    _____

43. Remarks: _____
    _____
    _____

Section H -- Administrative Security

45. Destruction Methods:

    a. Describe method used for destruction of classified/sensitive material:
       Manufacturer: _____ Model: _____
       Manufacturer: _____ Model: _____

    b. Describe location of destruction site(s) in relation to the secure facility: _____
       _____

    c. Have provisions been made for the emergency destruction of classified/
       sensitive program material? (If required):____ YES____ NO
       If YES, has the emergency destruction equipment and plan been coordinated with
       the CSA? ____ YES____ NO

46. If reproduction of classified/sensitive material takes place outside the SCIF,
    describe equipment and security procedures used to reproduce documents: _____
    _____

47. Remarks: _____

_____
_____

DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE DIRECTIVE (DCID) 6/9

ANNEX B - Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS)[4]

(Effective 18 November 2002)

This annex sets forth the requirements and establishes the Standard for Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) and associated operations for Government and Government-Sponsored Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities (SCIFs). Compliance with these requirements is mandatory for all SCIFs established after the effective date of this annex.

1.0 IDS Overview

The IDS shall detect attempted or actual unauthorized human entry into a SCIF. The IDS complements other physical security measures. The IDS shall consist of three distinct components: Intrusion Detection Equipment (IDE), Security and Response-Force Personnel, and Security Operation Procedures. IDS operations shall comprise four phases as described below:

1.1 Detection Phase. The detection phase begins when a sensor reacts to the stimuli for which the sensor was designed to detect.

1.2 Reporting Phase. The Premise Control Unit (PCU) receives signals from all associated sensors in the SCIF's alarmed zone and establishes the alarm status. The alarm status is immediately transmitted to the Monitoring Station. Within the Monitoring Station, a dedicated Alarm-Monitoring panel (or central processor) monitors incoming PCU signals. On receiving an alarm signal, a Monitoring Station's enunciator generates an audible and visible alarm for the monitoring personnel.

1.3 Assessment Phase. The assessment phase is the initial phase requiring human interaction. On receiving an audible or visible alarm, monitoring personnel   immediately assess the situation and determine the   appropriate response.

1.4 Response Phase. The response phase begins immediately after the operator has assessed the alarm condition. All alarms shall be immediately investigated. During the response phase, the precise nature of the alarm shall be determined and appropriate measures taken to safeguard the SCIF.

2.0 Definitions

2.1 Alarm. An alarm is a visual and audible indication that a sensor has detected the entry or attempted entry of an unauthorized person into a SCIF. Alarms also signify the malfunction of a sensor that normally causes such an alarm.

2.2 Alarm Zone. An alarm zone is a segregated or specified area under the control of a single Premise Control Unit (PCU).

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[4] Superceded Annex B dated 27 May 1994.

2.3 Intrusion Detection Equipment (IDE). IDE is all the equipment, associated software/firmware, and communication lines included within the IDS.

2.4 Monitoring Station. The monitoring station is the central point for collecting alarm status from the PCUs handling the alarm zones under control of an IDS.

2.5 Premise Control Unit (PCU). A PCU is a device that receives changes of alarm status from IDS sensors, and transmits an alarm condition to the monitoring station.

2.6 Security in-depth. A determination by the Cognizant Security Authority (CSA) that a facility's security programs consist of layered and complementary controls sufficient to deter and detect unauthorized entry and movement within the areas adjacent to the SCIF.

2.7 Sensor. Sensors are devices that respond to a physical stimulus (as heat, light, sound, pressure, magnetism, or a particular motion) and transmits a resulting impulse.

2.8 United States. As used herein, the United States includes the 48 contiguous states, Alaska, Hawaii, as well as, protectorates, territories, and possessions under control of the United States (for example, Puerto Rico, Guam, Wake, Midway, American Samoa, US Virgin Islands, others). This definition does not include US-controlled installations (for example, military bases, embassies, leased space) located in foreign countries.

3.0 IDS Requirements

This section specifies the requirements for Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) and associated operations for government and government-sponsored SCIFs and other associated areas.

3.1 General IDS Requirements. The following general requirements apply to all SCIFs and shall be met as a prerequisite for using a SCIF for government-classified operations.

3.1.1 SCIF Protection. All areas of a SCIF that reasonably afford access to the SCIF, or where SCI is stored, shall be protected by an IDS, unless continuously occupied. If the occupants of a continuously occupied SCIF cannot observe all potential entrances to the SCIF, the SCIF shall be equipped with a system to alert occupants of intrusions into the SCIF. This alerting system shall consist of Balance Magnetic Switches (BMS) (see paragraph 3.2.1.4) or other appropriate sensors. IDE and cabling associated with the alerting system shall not extend beyond the perimeter of the SCIF. Emergency exit doors shall be monitored 24 hours a day to provide quick identification and response to the appropriate door when there is an alarm indication (see paragraph 6.1.3).

3.1.2 Independent IDE and IDS. SCIFs shall be provided with IDE and alarm zones that are independent from systems safeguarding other protected sites. If a single monitoring station supervises several alarm zones, then the audible and visible annunciation for each such zone shall be distinguishable from other zones. The IDS's PCU, associated sensors, and cabling protecting the SCIF, shall be separate from and independent of fire, smoke, radon, water, and other such systems. (Note: If an access control system is integrated into an IDS, reports from the access control system shall be subordinate in priority to reports from intrusion alarms.)

3.1.3 Security During Catastrophic Failure of IDS. If any of the components of an IDS encounters a catastrophic failure to the extent that the IDS can no longer provide

essential security services, then SCIF indoctrinated personnel shall provide security by physically occupying the SCIF until the IDS returns to normal operation. As an alternative, the outside SCIF perimeter shall be continuously protected by the response force or a guard force until the IDS returns to normal operation. If neither of these alternatives is possible, a catastrophic failure plan shall be submitted in writing to the CSA for review and approval prior to implementation. (See paragraph 6.1.2.) Examples of catastrophic failure are: loss of line security/communication, loss of alarm services, inoperability of IDS, loss of both primary and emergency power, or other such failure.

3.1.4 <u>Safeguarding IDE, IDS Plans, Key Variable(s), and Passwords</u>. System administration key variables and operational passwords shall be protected and shall be restricted to SCI-indoctrinated personnel. In areas outside of the United States, procured IDE shall remain solely under US control, or as otherwise authorized by the CSA in writing. Details of the IDS installation plans shall be controlled and restricted on a need-to-know basis.

3.1.5 <u>IDE Acceptability</u>. All IDE must comply with UL-2050 or equivalent as approved by the CSA in writing. Prior acceptance by the CSA does not constitute approval for use within another SCIF. Contractors shall comply with UL 2050 by maintaining an active UL certificate of installation and service. With sufficient justification, the CSA may issue written waivers to UL 2050. Any IDE that could allow unintentional audio or other intelligence-bearing signals in any form to pass beyond the confines of the SCIF is unacceptable and prohibited for IDS installation. IDE shall not include audio or video monitoring without appropriate countermeasures and CSA approval. IDS comprised of IDE with auto-reset features shall have the auto-reset capability disabled as required in paragraph 3.2.7.

3.1.6 <u>IDS Approval</u>. The CSA shall approve IDS proposals and plans prior to installation within a SCIF as part of the initial SCIF construction approval process. Final IDS acceptance tests as described herein and as prescribed in applicable manufacturer's literature shall be included as part of the SCIF accreditation package. Accreditation files for the SCIF shall be maintained as described in paragraph 6.3. The CSA shall approve the IDS prior to use for government or government-sponsored SCIFs.

3.2 <u>Detailed IDS Requirements</u>. The following detailed requirements apply to all SCIF IDSs.

3.2.1 <u>Sensors</u>. All sensors protecting a SCIF shall be located within that SCIF. Any failed IDE sensor shall cause an immediate and continuous alarm condition until the failure is corrected or compensated.

3.2.1.1 <u>Motion Detection Sensors</u>. All areas of a SCIF that reasonably afford access to the SCIF, or where SCI is stored, and that are not accredited for continuous operation shall be protected with UL-listed, equivalent or CSA approved motion detectors (see paragraph 3.1.1). Sufficient detectors shall be installed to assure meeting the requirements of paragraph 4.2.1. Within the US motion detection sensors are normally not required above false ceilings or below false floors; however, these detectors may be required by the CSA for such areas outside of the US.

3.2.1.2 Entrance Door Delay. Entrance door sensors may have an initial time delay built into the IDS to allow for change in alarm status, but shall not exceed 30 seconds.

3.2.1.3 SCIF Perimeter Sensors. With CSA approval, sensors supporting the external SCIF perimeter and perimeter equipment (if used) may be connected to the SCIF IDS provided the lines are installed on a separate zone and routed within grounded conduit.

3.2.1.4 Perimeter Door Sensor. Each SCIF perimeter door shall be protected by a Balanced Magnetic Switch (BMS) installed in accordance with section 4.1.2.

3.2.1.5 Emergency Exit-Door Detectors. The BMS installed on emergency exit doors shall be monitored 24 hours a day.

3.2.1.6 Dual-Technology Sensors. The use of dual-technology sensors is authorized when each technology transmits alarm conditions independent from the other technology.

3.2.2 Premise Control Units and Access Control Switches. PCUs shall be located within the SCIF to assure that only SCIF personnel can initiate a change between *access* and *secure* mode. The means of changing between access and secure modes shall be located within the SCIF. Operation of the access/secure switch shall be restricted by using a device or procedure that verifies authorized PCU use. Any polling from the monitoring station to the PCU shall not exceed six minutes regardless of access state.

3.2.3 Communications between Sensors and the PCU. Cabling between the sensors and the PCUs shall be dedicated to the IDE and contained within the SCIF. Alternately, if the wiring cannot be contained within the SCIF, such cabling shall meet the transmission requirements of paragraph 3.2.8. All IDE cabling internal to the SCIF shall comply with national and local code standards. If applicable, the cabling shall be installed in accordance with TEMPEST and COMSEC requirements. Outside of the United States, if determined by the CSA, wiring will be protected within a closed conveyance. The use of wireless communications between sensors and PCU is normally prohibited. However, under exceptional circumstances, when such cabling is not possible or feasible, the wireless communications maintain continuous connection and are impervious to jamming, manipulation, and spoofing and meets other security requirements of this annex, the CSA may authorize in writing the use of wireless communications between sensors and the PCU. Co-utilizing agencies shall be notified of any such exception.

3.2.4 Monitor Station and Panel. Alarm status shall be provided at the monitoring station. The alarm-monitoring panel shall be designed and installed in a location that prevents observation by unauthorized persons. If an Access Control System (ACS) is integrated with an IDS, reports from the ACS shall be subordinate in priority to reports from intrusion alarms (see paragraph 3.1.2).

3.2.5 Alarms. Alarm annunciations shall exist for the below listed alarm conditions. A false/nuisance alarm is any alarm signal transmitted in the absence of a detected intrusion such as alarms caused by changes in the environment, equipment

malfunction, operator failure, animals, electrical disturbances, or other such causes. False/nuisance alarms shall not exceed one alarm per 30-day period per zone (see paragraph 5.3.3).

3.2.5.1. Intrusion Alarm. An intrusion or attempted intrusion shall cause an immediate and continuous alarm condition.

3.2.5.2 Failed-Sensor Alarm. A failed IDE sensor shall cause an immediate and continuous alarm condition.

3.2.5.3 Maintenance Alarm. The IDS, when in the maintenance mode, shall cause an immediate and continuous alarm (or maintenance message) throughout the period the IDS is in the maintenance mode. Zones that are shunted or masked shall also cause such an alarm. (See paragraph 3.2.10.3 for additional requirements.)

3.2.5.4 Tamper Alarm. The IDS, when sustaining tampering, shall cause an immediate and continuous alarm. (See paragraph 3.2.12 for additional requirements.)

3.2.5.5 Failed/Changed Electrical Power Alarm. Equipment at the monitoring station shall visibly and audibly indicate a failure in a power source, a change in power source, and the location of the failure or change. (See paragraph 3.2.11.2 for additional requirements.)

3.2.6 IDS Event (Alarm) Log. The IDS shall incorporate within the SCIF and at the monitoring station, a means for providing a historical record (items specified in paragraph 6.2.2) of all events through an automatic logging system. If the IDS has no provision of automatic entry into archive, as an alternative, a manual logging system shall be maintained in accordance with paragraph 6.2.2.

3.2.7 Alarm Reset. All alarm activations shall be reset by SCI-indoctrinated personnel. An IDS with an auto-reset feature shall have the auto-reset feature disabled.

3.2.8 External Transmission Line Security. When any IDS transmission line leaves a SCIF, line security shall be employed. The UL 2050 certificate shall state that line security has been employed. The following types of line security are acceptable:

3.2.8.1 Encrypted Lines. Encrypted-line security is achieved by using an approved 128-bit (or greater) encryption algorithm. The algorithm shall be certified by NIST or another independent testing laboratory.

3.2.8.2 Alternative Lines. If the communication technology described in 3.2.8.1 is not available, the SCIF owner and the CSA shall coordinate an optional supervised communication scheme. The communication scheme shall be adequately supervised to protect against modification and substitution of the transmitted signal.

3.2.9. Networked IDSs. In those cases in which an IDS has been integrated into a LAN or WAN, the following requirements shall be met. (See paragraphs 5.3.5 and 5.5.3.)

3.2.9.1 Dedicated IDS (Host) Computer. The IDS application software shall be installed and run on a host computer dedicated to security systems. The host computer shall be located in an alarmed area controlled at the SECRET or higher level.

3.2.9.2 IDS Host Computer Communications. All host computer communications to the LAN/WAN shall be protected though firewalls, or similar enhancements, that are configured to only allow data transfers between IDS components.

3.2.9.3 User IDs and Passwords. A unique user ID and password is required for each individual granted access to the IDS host computer. Passwords shall be a minimum of eight characters; consist of alpha, numeric, and special characters; and shall be changed a minimum of every six months.

3.2.9.4 Computer Auditing and Network Intrusion Detection. Computer auditing and network intrusion detection software (NIDS) shall monitor and log access attempts and all changes to IDS applications. Additionally, NIDS and IDS administrators shall be immediately notified of unauthorized modifications. The NIDS administrator shall possess a minimum of a TOP SECRET clearance and IDS system administrator shall be SCI-indoctrinated.

3.2.9.5 LAN/WAN Transmissions. All transmissions of IDS information over the LAN/WAN shall be encrypted using a NIST-approved algorithm with a minimum of 128-bit encryption.

3.2.9.6 Remote Terminals. Remote networked IDS terminals shall meet the following requirements: (a) Remote terminals shall be protected within a SCIF. (b) SCI-indoctrinated personnel shall ensure that personnel with access to the remote terminal are not able to modify Intrusion Detection System/Access Control System (IDS/ACS) information for areas for which they do not have access. (c) Each remote terminal shall require an independent user ID and password in addition to the host login requirements. (d) Network   intrusion detection and auditing software shall log and monitor failed logins and IDS/ACS application program modifications.

3.2.10 IDS Modes of Operation. The IDS shall have three modes of operation: access mode, secure mode, and maintenance mode as described below. A fourth mode "Remote Service Mode" shall not exist unless the requirements of 3.2.10.4 are met. There shall be no capability for changing the mode of operation or access status of the IDS from a location outside the SCIF unless SCIF personnel conduct a daily audit of all openings and closings. Changing Access/Secure status of a SCIF shall be limited to SCI indoctrinated personnel. IDS modes shall meet the following requirements.

3.2.10.1 Access Mode. During access mode, normal authorized entry into the facility in accordance with prescribed security procedures shall not cause an alarm. Tamper and emergency exit door circuits shall remain in the secure mode of operation.

3.2.10.2 <u>Secure Mode</u>. In the secure mode, any unauthorized entry into the SCIF shall cause an alarm to be immediately transmitted to the monitoring station.

3.2.10.3 <u>Maintenance Mode and Zone Shunting/Masking</u>. When an alarm zone is placed in the maintenance mode, a signal for this condition shall be automatically sent to the monitoring station. This signal shall appear as an alarm (or maintenance message) at the monitoring station and shall continue to be displayed visibly at the monitoring station throughout the period of maintenance. The IDS shall not be securable while in the maintenance mode. All maintenance periods shall be archived in the system. The CSA may require that a maintenance Personal Identification Number (PIN) be established and controlled by SCI personnel. Additionally, a shunted or masked zone or sensor shall be displayed as such at the monitoring station throughout the period the condition exists. (See paragraph 6.2.3 for logging requirements.)

3.2.10.4 <u>Remote Service Mode</u>. After the initial installation, the capability for remote diagnostics, maintenance, or programming of IDE shall not exist unless accomplished only by appropriately SCI-indoctrinated personnel and shall be appropriately logged or recorded in the Remote Service Mode Archive. A self-test feature shall be limited to one second per occurrence. (See paragraph 5.5.4.)

3.2.11 <u>Electrical Power</u>. Primary electrical power for all IDE shall be commercially supplied in alternating current (AC) or direct current (DC) form. In the event such commercial power fails, the IDE shall automatically transfer to an emergency electrical power source without causing an alarm indication.

3.2.11.1 <u>Emergency Backup Electrical Power</u>. Emergency backup electrical power for the SCIF and monitoring station shall be provided by battery, generator, or both. If batteries are provided for emergency backup power, they shall provide a minimum of 24 hours (UL 1076) of backup power and they shall be maintained at full charge by automatic charging circuits. (See paragraph 5.3.4.)

3.2.11.2 <u>Electrical Power Source and Failure Indication</u>. An audible or visual indicator at the PCU shall provide an indication of the electrical power source in use (AC or DC). Equipment at the monitoring station shall visibly and audibly indicate a failure in a power source, a change in power source, and the location of the failure or change.

3.2.12 <u>Tamper Protection</u>. All IDE within the SCIF with removable covers shall be equipped with tamper detection devices. The tamper detection shall be monitored continuously whether the IDS is in the access or secure mode of operation.

4.0 Installation and Acceptance Testing Requirements

This section specifies the requirements for IDS installation and testing. Additionally, IDE installation and testing shall meet the following requirements.

4.1 <u>Installation Requirements</u>. The IDE shall be installed in a manner that assures conformance with all requirements of sections 3.1 and 3.2 of this standard and the

following specific requirements. US citizens shall accomplish all IDE installation. Non-US citizens shall not provide these services without prior written approval by the CSA.

4.1.1 Motion Detector Installation. Motion detection equipment shall be installed in accordance with manufacturer specifications, UL, or equivalent standards.

4.1.2 Perimeter Door-Open Sensor Installation. SCIF perimeter door-open BMSs shall be installed so that an alarm signal initiates before the non-hinged side of the door opens beyond the thickness of the door from the seated position. That is, the sensor initiates after the door opens 1¾ inch for a 1¾ inch door.

4.2 Acceptance Testing. The IDE shall be tested to provide assurances that it meets all requirements of sections 3.1 and 3.2 of this standard and those detailed tests specified below. All SCIF IDS sensors shall be tested and found to meet the requirements herein prior to SCIF accreditation. Records of testing and test performance shall be maintained in accordance with   paragraph 6.2.1. US citizens shall accomplish all IDE testing. Non-US citizens shall not provide testing services without prior written approval by the CSA.

4.2.1 Motion Detection Sensor Testing. Test all motion detection sensors to ensure that the sensitivity is adjusted to detect an intruder who walking toward/across the sensor at a minimum of four consecutive steps at a rate of one step per second. That is, 30 inches ± 3 inches or 760 mm ± 80 mm per second. The four-step movement shall constitute a "trial." An alarm shall be initiated in at least three out of every four such consecutive "trials" made moving progressively through the SCIF. The test is to be conducted by taking a four-step trial, stopping for three to five seconds, taking a four-step trial, stopping for three to five seconds, repeating the process throughout the SCIF. Whenever possible, the direction of the next trial is to be in a different direction.

4.2.2 BMS Testing. All BMSs shall be tested to ensure that an alarm signal initiates before the non-hinged side of the door opens beyond the thickness of the door from the seated position. That is, the sensor initiates after the door opens 1¾ inch for a 1¾ inch door.

4.2.3 Tamper Testing. Remove each IDE cover individually and ensure that there is an alarm indication on the monitoring panel in both the secure and access modes. Tamper detection devices need only be tested upon installation with the exception of the tamper detection on the PCU that is activated when it is opened. The CSA may require more frequent testing of tamper circuits. (See paragraph 5.4 for tamper testing of PCU.)

4.2.4 Manufacturer's Prescribed Testing. All tests prescribed in manufacture's literature shall be conducted to assure that the IDE operates in accordance with manufacture's specifications and applicable requirements specified herein.

5.0 Operation, Maintenance, and Semi-Annual Testing Requirements

The IDS shall be operated and maintained to assure that the requirements of sections 3.1 and 3.2 of this standard are met. Additionally, IDE operation and maintenance shall meet the following requirements.

5.1 Monitoring.

5.1.1 <u>Monitoring Station Staffing</u>. The monitoring station shall be continuously supervised and operated by US citizens who have been subjected to a trust-worthiness determination (favorable NAC with no clearance required). Non-US citizens shall not provide these services without prior written approval by the CSA.

5.1.2 <u>Monitoring Station Operator Training</u>. Monitoring station operators shall be trained in IDE theory and operation to the extent required to effectively interpret incidents generated by the IDE and to take proper action when an alarm activates.

5.2 <u>Response</u>.

5.2.1 <u>Alarm-Condition Response</u>. All alarms shall be investigated and the results documented. Every alarm condition shall be considered a detected intrusion until resolved. The response force shall take appropriate steps to safeguard the SCIF as permitted by a written support agreement (see paragraph 6.1.3), local law enforcement, and circumstances surrounding the event until properly relieved (see paragraph 5.5.6). An SCI-indoctrinated individual must arrive as soon as possible, but not to exceed 60 minutes, to conduct an internal inspection of the SCIF, attempt to determine the probable cause of the alarm activation and reset the IDS prior to the departure of the response force. For SCIFs located within the US, the response force shall arrive at the SCIF within:

- Open Storage-five minutes without security in-depth

- Open Storage–15 minutes with security in-depth; and

- Closed Storage-15 minutes (up to 30 minutes with security in-depth and CSA approval)

For SCIFs located outside of the United States, security in-depth must be used and cleared or US Government personnel shall arrive at the SCIF within:

- Open Storage-five minutes; and

- Closed Storage-10 minutes.

5.2.2 <u>Response-Force Personnel Training and Testing</u>. Response Force Personnel shall be appropriately trained and equipped according to SOPs to accomplish initial or follow-up response to situations that may threaten the SCIF's security. Such personnel may include local law enforcement support or other external forces as stated in formal agreements. Coordinated response force testing shall be conducted semi-annually. False alarm activations may be used in lieu of a response-force test provided the proper response times were met. A record of response-force personnel testing shall be maintained for a minimum of two years.

5.3 <u>Maintenance</u>.

5.3.1 <u>Maintenance Staffing</u>. The IDE shall be maintained by US citizens who have been subjected to a trustworthiness determination (favorable NAC with no clearance required). Non-US citizens shall not provide these services without prior written approval by the CSA.

5.3.2 Sensor Adjustment or Replacement. Sensors that do not meet prescribed requirements shall be adjusted or replaced as needed to assure that the requirements of sections 3 and 4 of this standard are continually met.

5.3.3 False Alarm Prevention. The maintenance program for the IDS shall ensure that false-alarm incidents do not exceed one in a period of 30 days per alarm zone.

5.3.4 Emergency-Power Battery Maintenance. The battery manufacturer's periodic maintenance schedule shall be followed and the results documented.

5.3.5 Network Maintenance. If the IDS is connected to a network, the IDS and NIDS system administrator shall maintain configuration control, ensure the latest operating system security patches have been applied, and shall configure the operating system to provide a high level of security. (See paragraph 3.2.9.)

5.4 Semiannual IDE Testing. The IDE shall be tested semiannually (every six months) to provide assurances that the IDS is in conformance with the requirements of paragraphs 4.2.1 through 4.2.4. Records of semiannual testing and test performance shall be maintained in accordance with paragraph 6.2.1. US citizens shall accomplish all IDE testing. Non-US citizens shall not provide such testing services without prior written approval by the CSA.

5.5 Operational Requirements Limited to SCI Indoctrinated Personnel.

5.5.1 Changing Access/Secure Status. Changing Access/Secure status of the SCIF shall be limited
to SCI-indoctrinated personnel.

5.5.2 Resetting Alarm Activations. All alarm activations shall be reset by SCI-indoctrinated personnel.

5.5.3 IDS Administrator. If the IDS is connected to a network, the IDS system administrator shall maintain configuration control, ensure the latest operating system security patches have been applied, and shall configure the operating system to provide a high level of security.

5.5.4 Remote Operations. After initial installation, remote diagnostics, maintenance, or programming of the IDE shall not exist unless accomplished by SCI-indoctrinated personnel only
and shall be appropriately recorded.

5.5.5 Auditing External Changes of Access Status. If access status is changed externally, a daily audit of all of openings and closings of the SCIF shall be accomplished by SCIF personnel. (See paragraph 3.2.10.)

5.5.6 Alarm-Response Internal Investigation. An SCI-indoctrinated individual shall arrive within 60 minutes to conduct an internal inspection of the SCIF, attempt to determine the probable cause of the alarm activation, and reset the IDS prior to the departure of the response force.

5.5.7 IDS Catastrophic Failure Coverage. In the case of IDS failure, SCIF indoctrinated personnel shall provide security by physically occupying the SCIF until

the IDS returns to normal operation. As an alternative, the outside SCIF perimeter shall be continuously protected by the response force or a guard force until the IDS returns to normal operation. If neither of these alternatives is possible, a catastrophic failure plan shall be submitted in writing to the CSA for review and approval prior to implementation. (See paragraph 6.1.2.)

6.0 Documentation Requirements

The following documentation shall be developed for the IDS. This documentation shall be made available to the CSA on request and shall be available within the SCIF.

6.1 Plans, Agreements, and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

6.1.1 IDS Plans. The IDS design and installation documentation shall be provided to the government sponsoring activity and maintained in the SCIF as specified in paragraph 3.1.4.

6.1.2 Catastrophic Failure Plan. If an alternative catastrophic failure plan is contemplated (see paragraph 3.1.3), the plan shall be submitted in writing to the CSA for review and approval prior to implementation.

6.1.3 Support Agreement. A written support agreement shall be established for external monitoring, response, or both. The agreement shall include the response time for both response force and SCIF personnel, responsibilities of the response force upon arrival, maintenance of SCIF points of contact, and length of time response personnel are required to remain on-site.

6.1.4 Monitoring Operator SOP. The duties of the monitor operator shall be documented in a SOP. The SOP shall include procedures for observing monitor panel(s) for reports of alarms, changes in IDE status, assessing these reports, and in the event of an intrusion alarm, dispatching the response force or notifying the proper authority to do so and notifying the appropriate authority of the event. [Note: These procedures shall state that the operator will not have any additional duties that may interfere with monitoring alarms, making assessments, and dispatching the response force.]

6.1.5 Maintenance Access SOP. A written SOP shall be established to address the appropriate actions to be taken when maintenance access is indicated at the monitor-station panel. The SOP shall require that all maintenance periods shall be archived in the system.

6.2 Records, Logs, and Archives.

6.2.1 Test Records. A record of IDE testing shall be maintained within the SCIF. This record shall include: testing dates, names of individuals performing the test, specific equipment tested, malfunctions detected, and corrective actions taken. Records of the response-force personnel testing shall also be retained. All records of testing shall be maintained for a minimum of two years. (See paragraph 5.2.2.)

6.2.2 IDS Event (Alarm) Log. If the IDS has no provision for automatic entry into archive (see paragraph 3.2.6), the operator shall record the time, source, type of alarm, and action taken. The responsible security officer shall routinely review the historical

record. Results of investigations and observations by the response force shall also be maintained at the monitoring station. The SCIF responsible security officer shall routinely review the historical record. Records of alarm annunciations shall be retained for a minimum of
two years and longer if needed until investigations of system violations and incidents have been successfully resolved and recorded.

6.2.3 Annunciation of Shunting or Masking Condition Log. Shunting or masking of any zone or sensor shall be appropriately logged or recorded in an archive. (See paragraph 3.2.10.3.)

6.2.4 Maintenance Period Archives. All maintenance periods shall be archived into the system. (See paragraph 3.2.10.3.)

6.2.5 Remote Service Mode Archive. An archive shall be maintained for all remote service mode activities. (See paragraph 3.2.10.4.)

6.3 SCIF Accreditation File. IDS accreditation documentation shall be maintained on-site in the SCIF accreditation file. The following documents shall be included in the SCIF accreditation file along with other SCIF accreditation documentation: Final acceptance tests of original installation and any modifications; catastrophic failure plan (see paragraph 6.1.2); monitoring operator SOP (see paragraph 6.1.5); maintenance mode and remote service mode archives (see paragraphs 6.2.3 through 6.2.5); and, historical record of IDS logging (see paragraph 6.2.2). Final acceptance tests and the catastrophic failure plan shall be maintained in both the SCIF accreditation file and at the CSA location.

DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE DIRECTIVE 6/9

ANNEX C - Tactical Operations/Field Training

(Effective 27 May 1994)

This annex pertains to specialized Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities (SCIFs) deployed in a tactical operations or field training environment. It is divided into three parts to reflect the accepted modes of tactical operation:

- [Part I - Ground Operation](#)

- [Part II - Aircraft/Airborne Operation](#)

- [Part III - Shipborne Operation](#)

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PART I GROUND OPERATION:

1.0 PURPOSE:

This Annex prescribes the procedures for the physical security requirements for the operation of a Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) while in a field or tactical configuration, including training exercises. It also addresses the standards for truck mounted or towed trailer style shelters designed for use in a tactical environment but used in a garrison environment known as a Semi-permanent SCIF (SPSCIF).

2.0 APPLICABILITY AND SCOPE:

Recognizing that field/tactical operations, as opposed to operations within a fixed military installation, are of the type considered least secure, the following minimum physical security requirements will be met and maintained. Situation and time permitting, these standards will be improved upon using the security considerations and requirements for permanent secure facilities as an ultimate goal. If available, permanent-type facilities will be used. Under field or combat conditions, a continuous 24-hour operation is mandatory. Every effort must be made to obtain the necessary support from the host command (e.g., security containers, vehicles, generators, fencing, guards, weapons, etc.).

2.1 The Tactical SCIF (T-SCIF) shall be located within the supported headquarters defensive perimeter and preferably, also within the Tactical Operations Center (TOC) perimeter.

2.2 The T-SCIF shall be established and clearly marked using a physical barrier. Where practical, the physical barrier should be triple-strand concertina or General Purpose Barbed Tape Obstacle (GPBTO). The Tactical SCIF approval authority shall determine whether proposed security measures provide adequate protection based on local threat conditions.

2.3 The perimeter shall be guarded by walking or fixed guards to provide observation of the entire controlled area. Guards shall be armed with weapons and ammunition. The types of weapons will be prescribed by the supported commander. Exceptions to this requirement during peace may only be granted by the T-SCIF approval authority based on local threat conditions.

2.4 Access to the controlled area shall be restricted to a single gate/entrance, which will be guarded on a continuous basis.

2.5 An access list shall be maintained, and access restricted to those people whose names appear on the list.

2.6 The Tactical SCIF shall be staffed with sufficient personnel as determined by the on-site security authority based on the local threat conditions.

2.7 Emergency destruction and evacuation plans shall be kept current.

2.8 SCI material shall be stored in lockable containers when not in use.

2.9 Communications shall be established and maintained with backup response forces, if possible.

2.10 The SSO, or designee, shall conduct an inspection of the vacated Tactical SCIF area to ensure SCI materials are not inadvertently left behind when the T-SCIF moves.

2.11 Reconciliation of T-SCIF activation and operational data shall be made not more than 30 days after SCIF activation. Interim reporting of SCIF activities may be made to the CSA.

3.0 RESPONSIBILITIES:

The Cognizant Security Authority (CSA) is responsible for ensuring compliance with these standards and providing requisite SCI accreditation.. The CSA may further delegate T-SCIF accreditation authority one command level lower. The Senior Intelligence Officer (SIO) is responsible when a temporary field or Tactical SCIF is used in support of field training exercises. During a period of declared hostilities or general war, a T-SCIF may be established at any level of accreditation upon the verbal order of a General or Flag Officer Commander.

4.0 ACCREDITATION OF TACTICAL SCIFs:

4.1 An Accreditation Checklist shall not be required for establishment of a T-SCIF. Approval authorities may require use of a local tactical deployment checklist.

4.2 The element requesting establishment of a T-SCIF shall notify the CSA, or designee, prior to commencement of SCIF operations. The message shall provide the following information:

      4.2.1 ID number of parent SCIF.

      4.2.2 Name of the Tactical SCIF.

      4.2.3 Deployed from (location).

      4.2.4 Deployed to (location).

      4.2.5 SCI level of operations.

      4.2.6 Operational period.

      4.2.7 Name of exercise or operation.

      4.2.8 Identification of facility used for T-SCIF operations (e.g., vans, buildings, tents).

      4.2.9 Points of contact (responsible officers).

      4.2.10 Description of security measures for entire operational period of SCIF.

      4.2.11 Comments.

5.0 PHYSICAL CONFIGURATION:

A T-SCIF may be configured using vehicles, trailers, shelters, bunkers, tents, or available structures to suit the mission. Selection of a T-SCIF site should first consider effective and secure mission accomplishment.

6.0 TACTICAL SCIF OPERATIONS USING VANS, SHELTERS, AND VEHICLES:

6.1 When a rigid side shelter or portable van is used for SCI operations, it shall be equipped with either a combination lock that meets all requirements of Federal Specification FF-L-2740 or other CSA-approved lock. The combination to the lock or keys shall be controlled by the SSO at the security level for which the T-SCIF is accredited. The shelter or van shall be secured at all times when not activated as a SCIF.

6.2 The SCIF entrance of a radio frequency shielded enclosure designed for tactical operations may be secured with the manufacturer supplied locking device or any combination of the locking devices mentioned above.

7.0 TACTICAL SCIF OPERATIONS WITHIN EXISTING PERMANENT STRUCTURES:

7.1 A T-SCIF may be operated within an existing structure when:

    7.1.1 Location is selected on a random basis.

    7.1.2 The location is not reused within a 36 month period. If reused within 36 months for SCI discussion, a TSCM evaluation is recommended.

7.2 There is no restriction over SCI discussion within a T-SCIF during war.

8.0 MOBILE SIGINT SCIFs:

8.1 A continuous 24-hour operation is mandatory.

8.2 The T-SCIF shall be staffed with sufficient personnel as determined by the on-site security authority based on the local threat conditions.

8.3 External physical security measures shall be incorporated into the perimeter defense plans for the immediate area in which the T-SCIF is located.

    8.3.1 A physical barrier is not required as a prerequisite to establish a mobile SIGINT T-SCIF.

    8.3.2 External physical security controls will normally be a function of the people controlling the day-to-day operations of the T-SCIF.

8.4 Communications shall be established and maintained with backup guard forces, if possible.

8.5 Emergency destruction plans shall incorporate incendiary methods to ensure total destruction of SCI material in emergency situations.

8.6 A rigid side shelter or a portable van are two possible configurations that may be used.

8.6.1 When a rigid side shelter or portable van is used, it is subject to the following additional restrictions:

8.6.1.1 If it is a shelter, it shall be mounted to a vehicle in such a way as to provide the shelter with the capability of moving on short notice.

8.6.1.2 A GSA-approved security container shall be permanently affixed within the shelter. The combination to the lock will be protected to the level of security of the material stored therein.

8.6.1.3 Entrance to the T-SCIF shall be controlled by SCI-indoctrinated people on duty within the shelter. When situations occur where there are no SCI-indoctrinated people within the shelter, i.e., during redeployment, classified material shall be stored within the locked GSA container and the exterior entrance to the shelter will be secured.

8.6.1.4 Entrance to the T-SCIF shall be limited to SCI-indoctrinated people with an established need-to-know whenever SCI material is used within the shelter.

8.6.2 When a rigid side shelter or portable van is not available and a facility is required for SCI operations, such as in the case of a soft side vehicle or man-portable system, it is subject to the following additional restrictions:

8.6.2.1 Protection will consist of an opaque container, i.e., leather pouch, metal storage box, or other suitable container that prevents unauthorized viewing of the material.

8.6.2.2 This container shall be kept in the physical possession of an SCI-indoctrinated person.

8.7 The quantity of SCI material permitted within the T-SCIF will be limited to that which is absolutely essential to sustain the mission. Stringent security arrangements shall be employed to ensure that the quantity of SCI material is not allowed to accumulate more than is absolutely necessary.

8.7.1 All working papers generated within the T-SCIF shall be destroyed at the earliest possible time after they have served their mission purpose to preclude accumulation of unnecessary classified material.

8.7.2 If AIS equipment is used to store or process SCI data, a rapid and certain means of destruction shall be available to AIS operators to ensure the total destruction of classified material under emergency or combat conditions.

8.8 Upon cessation of hostilities, all classified material shall be returned to the parent element of the SCIF for reconciliation of records and destruction of obsolete material.

9.0 SEMI-PERMANENT SCIFs:

9.1 Vehicles with mounted shelters or towed trailer type shelters, designed for field or tactical use, that are employed as tactical SCIFs when deployed may also be used as a SCIF in nontactical situations if the SIO determines there is a need for more SCIF area and time and/or funds are not available to construct or enlarge a permanent SCIF. These types of SCIFs are SEMI-PERMANENT SCIFs (SPSCIFs).

9.2 The SPSCIF shall be accredited and operated in the same manner as a permanent SCIF. Requirements for TEMPEST and AIS accreditation apply as well.

9.3 The SPSCIF must be of rigid construction similar to a van, trailer, or transportable shelter. The construction material must be of such composition to show visible evidence of forced entry. Vents and air ducts must be constructed to prevent surreptitious entry. The doors must be solid construction and plumbed so the door forms a good acoustical seal. If installed, emergency exits and escape hatches must be constructed so they can only be opened from the interior of the SPSCIF.

9.4 The SPSCIF must be placed within a fenced compound on a military installation or equivalent, as determined by the CSA. The fence must be at least ten (10) feet from the SPSCIF and related building and equipment. The distance from the fence to the SPSCIF may have to be greater to provide acoustical security or to meet COMSEC or TEMPEST requirements. Access control to the fenced compound must be continuous.

9.5 All SPSCIFs must have a combination lock that meets all requirements of Federal Specification FF-L-2740 or other CSA approved lock. (NOTE: Just as with combinations, keys require protection equivalent to the information which they protect.)

9.6 SPSCIFs do not need any additional security measures if one of the following exists:

> 9.6.1 Continuous operations. Continuous operations exist when the SPSCIF is occupied by one or more SCI-indoctrinated persons 24 hours a day. When there are multiple vehicles/shelters within a fenced compound, only those occupied by one or more SCI-indoctrinated people qualify as continuous operations facilities.

> 9.6.2 Dedicated guard force who have been subjected to a trustworthiness determination (e.g., NAC with no clearance to be issued). The dedicated guard force must be present whenever the SPSCIF is not occupied and must have continuous surveillance of the SPSCIF entrances. The guard force must check the perimeter of the SPSCIF at least twice an hour at random intervals. Guard response time will be five minutes or less.

9.7 SPSCIFs not storing classified material and not meeting one of the requirements in the above paragraphs may be required to have an Intrusion Detection System (IDS) as prescribed in ANNEX B as required by the CSA.

9.8 Requirements for storage when unoccupied:

> 9.8.1 SCI material will not be stored in a SPSCIF except when removal is not feasible, i.e., computer hard disk.

> 9.8.2 Storage in the United States and Outside the United States. If the SPSCIF does not have continuous operations or a dedicated guard force, an combination lock that meets all requirements of Federal Specification FF-L-2740 or other CSA approved lock and an IDS for the SPSCIF interior is required. The interior SPSCIF IDS must be as prescribed in ANNEX B. The CSA may require exterior compound IDS.

10.0 ELECTRICAL POWER:

Electrical power supplied to T-SClFs may be furnished by commercial or locally generated systems, as follows:

10.1 Tactical generator with access controls, including guards or surveillance of the generating equipment.

> 10.1.1 The generating equipment shall be located within the protected perimeter of the organization supporting the T-SCIF. The generator shall not require location within the SCIF compound perimeter.

> 10.1.2 Generator operator and maintenance people shall be US citizens.

10.2 Iin general, RF filters or isolators are not required for TEMPEST protection of commercial AC (alternating current) power lines used for SCI processing equipment in a T-SCIF.

10.3 Filtering and isolation generators (an electrical motor coupled to a generator by non-conductive means) may be used to provide isolated electrical power to the SCIF. The motor generator location shall be within the SCIF compound perimeter.

11.0 TEMPEST REQUIREMENTS:

Authority for TEMPEST accreditation of all compartments of SCI processed in a Tactical SCIF is delegated to the CSA based on review by the Certified TEMPEST Technical Authority (CTTA).

12.0 TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT:

Telephone instruments used within a T-SCIF shall meet requirements outlined in the Telephone Security ANNEX. Restrictions contained within the Telephone Security ANNEX pertaining to SCIF telephone services do not apply to T-SCIF operations during war.

PART II AIRCRAFT/AIRBORNE OPERATION:

1.0 PURPOSE:

This annex prescribes the physical security procedures for the operation of a Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) for aircraft, including airborne missions.

2.0 APPLICABILITY:

This annex is applicable to all aircraft to be utilized as a SCIF. Existing or previously accredited facilities do not require modification to conform with these standards.

3.0 RESPONSIBILITIES:

The CSA is responsible for ensuring compliance with these standards and providing SCI accreditation. The CSA may delegate aircraft/airborne SCIF accreditation authority to the major command level.

The major command/organization Senior Intelligence Officer (SIO) is responsible when an aircraft is used as a temporary SCIF in support of field training exercises. During a period of declared hostilities or general war, an aircraft/airborne SCIF may be established at any level of accreditation upon the verbal order of a General or Flag Officer Commander. The major command/organization is responsible for ensuring compliance with this annex.

4.0 ACCREDITATION OF AIRCRAFT/AIRBORNE FACILITIES:

4.1 An accreditation checklist will not be required for the establishment of an aircraft/ airborne SCIF. Approval authorities may require use of a local deployment checklist, if necessary.

4.2 The element requesting establishment of an aircraft/airborne SCIF will notify the CSA prior to commencement of SCIF operations. The letter or message will indicate the following information:

- Name of aircraft/airborne SCIF
- Major command/organization
- ID number of parent SCIF, if applicable
- Deployed from (location) and dates
- Deployed to (location) and dates
- SCI level of operations
- Name of exercise or operation
- Points of Contact
- Type of Aircraft and area to be accredited as a SCIF
- Description of security measures for entire operational period of SCIF (SOP)

4.3 The SCIF will be staffed with sufficient personnel as determined by the on-site security authority based on the local threat environment.

4.4 SCI material will be removed from the aircraft on mission completion or at any landings, if feasible. When removal is not possible, or when suitable storage space/ locations are not available, two armed (with ammunition) SCI-indoctrinated personnel must remain with the aircraft to control entry to the SCIF. Waivers to the requirement for weapons and ammunition may be approved on a case-by-case basis by the Commander.

4.5 The SSO or senior SCI-cleared person will conduct an inspection of the vacated SCIF to ensure SCI materials are not left behind.

4.6 Aircraft that transport SCI material incidental to travel between airfields do not require accreditation. However, compliance with directives pertaining to security of SCI material and communications is mandatory.

5.0 POST AND PATROL REQUIREMENTS:

Accredited aircraft require perimeter access controls, a guard force, and a reserve security team.

5.1 Unless protected by an approved IDS, hourly inspections will be made of all hatches and seals (including seal numbers).

5.2 A guard force and response team must be provided, capable of responding within five minutes if open storage is authorized. or 15 minutes for closed storage.

5.3 When aircraft are parked outside an established controlled area, a temporary controlled area must be established.

6.0 ENTRY HATCHES:

6.1 The aircraft commander or crew members will provide guard force personnel who have been subjected to a trustworthiness determination (e.g., NAC with no clearance to he issued) prior to departing from the immediate area of the aircraft.

6.2 All hatches will be locked to prevent unauthorized access. Hatches that cannot be secured from the outside will be sealed using serially numbered seals.

7.0 TEMPEST REQUIREMENTS:

Authority for TEMPEST accreditation of all compartments of SCI processed in an aircraft/airborne SCIF is delegated to the CSA, based on review by the Cognizant Certified TEMPEST Technical Authority (CTTA).

8.0 UNSCHEDULED AIRCRAFT LANDINGS:

8.1 US Military Bases: The local SSO or base security officer will be notified of the estimated arrival time and security protection required.

8.2 Other Airfields:

> 8.2.1 Within the United States, the local Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Security Officer will be notified of the estimated arrival time and security protection required.

> 8.2.2 On arrival, the senior SCI-indoctrinated person is responsible for controlling entry and maintaining surveillance over the aircraft until all SCI material is secured in an accredited SCIF or the aircraft departs.

> 8.2.3 Any properly accredited US Government SCIF may be used for temporary storage of materials from the aircraft. If the facility is not accredited for the level of information to be stored, the material must be double wrapped with initialed seals and stored in a GSA-approved security container.

8.3 Unfriendly Territory:

If an aircraft landing in unfriendly territory is anticipated, all SCI material will be immediately destroyed, with the destruction process preferably taking place prior to landing.

> 8.3.1 When flights are planned over unfriendly territory, SCI to be carried on board will be selected by the intelligence mission personnel and consist of the absolute minimum required for mission accomplishment.

> 8.3.2 All personnel will rehearse emergency destruction before each mission. Such emergency preparation rehearsals will be made a matter of record.

9.0 VOICE TRANSMISSIONS:

SCI discussions will only be conducted via appropriately encrypted aircraft radio.

10.0 DESTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS:

10.1 An Emergency Action Plan (EAP) will be written that provides for the evacuation and/or destruction of classified material. Evacuation plans and destruction equipment must be approved by the CSA and tested by mission personnel 10.2 Emergency destruction and evacuation plans will be kept current.

PART III SHIPBOARD OPERATION:

1.0 PURPOSE:

This annex specifies the requirements for construction and security protection of SCIFs located on ships. The SCI accreditation checklist for ships may be obtained from the Director, Office of Naval Intelligence, 4301 Suitland Road, Washington, D.C. 20395.

2.0 APPLICABILITY AND SCOPE:

2.1 This annex is applicable to all new construction surface combatant ships. The application of this annex to surface non-combatants or sub-surface vessels will be referred to the CSA.

2.2 There may be instances in which circumstances constitute a threat of such proportion that they can only be offset by stringent security arrangements over and above those prescribed in this annex. Conversely, there may be instances in which time, location, mission, and/or condition of use of materials would make full compliance with these standards unreasonable or impossible. Such situations will be referred to the CSA for resolution on a case-by-case basis.

2.3 Existing or previously approved facilities do not require modification to conform with these standards

3.0 TYPES OF SHIPBOARD SCIFs (S/SCIFs):

3.1 Permanent S/SCIFs: An area aboard ship where SCI operations, processing, discussion, storage, or destruction takes place. The area will have a clearly defined physical perimeter barrier and continuous physical security safeguards. The area may contain one or more contiguous spaces requiring SCIF accreditation. This type S/ SCIF is routinely used during deployment and import operations.

3.2 Temporary S/SCIFs: An area aboard ship where temporary SCI operations, processing, discussion, storage, or discussion takes place. The area will have a clearly defined physical perimeter barrier and continuous physical security safeguards. The area may contain one or more contiguous spaces requiring SCIF accreditation. It will be continuously manned with sufficient SCI-cleared and -indoctrinated personnel, as determined by the on-site security authority based on the local threat environment, when SCI is present within the area. Temporary shipboard SCI operations will he limited to:

   3.2.1 A single deployment that will not exceed 12 months.

   3.2.2 A single mission requiring SCI operations that cannot be defined in length of operational time.

3.2.3 During the period immediately preceding relocation of the ship to a refitting facility where the Temporary S/SCIF is scheduled for renovation and compliance with this annex. There will be a schedule established for renovation of the S/SCIF with confirmatory reporting of such to the CSA.

3.2.4 Temporary Platforms: A mobile or portable SCIF may be temporarily placed aboard a ship. Such platforms will be accredited on a temporary basis for a single deployment mission. The platform will be manned 24 hours a day by sufficient SCI-cleared and -indoctrinated personnel as determined by the on-site security authority. At the completion of the mission, the accreditation period will end and the CSA notified that the platform is certified clear and free of all SCI materials.

4.0 PERMANENT ACCREDITATION:

Ships requesting permanent accreditation status will provide to the CSA a complete inspection report and the Shipboard Inspection Checklist, certifying compliance with this Annex.

5.0 STANDARDS:

The physical security criteria for permanent S/SCIFs is as follows:

5.1 Physical Perimeter: The physical perimeter of an SCI space will be fabricated of structural bulkheads (aluminum or steel) with a thickness not less than 0.125 inch. Elements of the physical perimeter will be fully braced and welded in place.

5.2 Continuous SCI Spaces: Where several SCI spaces are contiguous to each other in any or all dimensions, the entire complex may be enclosed by a single physical perimeter barrier conforming to this annex.

5.2.1 Access to the SCI complex will be controlled by a single access door conforming to this annex. Each compartment within the complex may have a separate access door from within the common physical perimeter barrier. Such interior access control doors do not need to conform with this annex.

5.2.2 Access procedures will be established to ensure against cross-traffic of personnel not holding appropriate SCI access.

5.3 Normal Access Door: The normal access door will be a shipboard metal joiner door with honeycomb-core and fitted as specified below:

5.3.1 Where the normal access door is in a bulkhead that is part of an airtight perimeter, the airtight integrity may be maintained by colocating the airtight door with the metal joiner door, or by adding a vestibule.

5.3.2 The metal joiner door will be equipped with a combination lock that meets all requirements of Federal Specification FF-L-2740 or other CSA approved lock.

5.3.3 In addition to the lock, the door will be equipped with an access control device

5.3.4 The door will be constructed in a manner that will preclude unauthorized removal of hinge pins and anchor bolts, as well as to obstruct access to lock-in bolts between door and frame.

5.4 Emergency Exit: The emergency exit will be fabricated of aluminum plate or steel in accordance with this annex. The exit will be mounted in a frame braced and welded in place in a manner commensurate with the structural characteristics of the bulkhead, deck, or overhead in which it is situated.

5.5 Restriction on Damage Control Fittings and Cables: Because of the security restrictions imposed in gaining access to these spaces, no essential damage control fittings or cables will be located within or pass through an SCI space. This requirement is not applicable to damage control fittings, such as smoke dampers, that may be operated by personnel within the space during normal manning.

5.6 Removable Hatches and Deck Plates: Hatches and deck plates less than 10 square feet that are secured by exposed nuts and bolts (external to the SCI space) will be secured with externally attached, high security padlocks (unless their weight makes removal unreasonable). The padlock keys will be stored in a security container located within a space under appropriate security control.

5.7 Vent and Duct Barriers: Vents, ducts, or other physical perimeter barrier openings with a cross-sectional dimension greater than 96 square inches will be protected at the perimeter with a fixed barrier or security grill.

>   5.7.1 The grill will be fabricated of steel or aluminum grating or bars with a thickness equal to the thickness of the physical perimeter barrier. If a grating is used, bridge center-to-center measurements will not exceed 1.5 inches by 4 inches. Bars will be mounted on 6 inch centers. The grating or bars will be welded into place.

>   5.7.2 This requirement is not applicable to through ducts that have no opening into the space.

5.8 Acoustical Isolation: The physical perimeter barrier of all SCI spaces will be sealed or insulated with nonhardening caulking material to prevent inadvertent disclosure of SCI discussions or briefings from within the space, taking into account the normal ambient noise level, to persons located in adjacent passageways and/or compartments.

>   5.8.1 In cases where the perimeter material installation does not sufficiently attenuate voices or sounds of activities originating SCI information, the ambient noise level will be raised by the use of sound countermeasure devices, controlled sound generating source. or additional perimeter material installation.

>   5.8.2 Air handling units and ducts will be equipped with silencers or sound countermeasure devices unless continuous duty blowers provide a practical, effective level of masking (blower noise) in each air path. The effective level of security may be determined by stationing personnel in adjacent spaces or passageways to determine if SCI can be overheard outside the space.

5.9 Visual Isolation: Door or other openings in the physical perimeter barrier through which the interior may be viewed will be screened or curtained.

6.0 INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEM (IDS):

The S/SCIF access door and emergency exit will be protected by a visual and audible alarm system. The installation will consist of sensors connected at each door and alerting indicators

located at the facility supervisor's position. The normal access door alarm may have a disconnect feature.

6.1 Emergency exits will be connected to the alarm system at all times and will not have a disconnect feature installed.

6.2 The IDS will be connected to a remote alarm monitor station, which may be colocated with other IDS, and located within a space which is continuously manned by personnel capable of responding to or directing a response to an alarm violation at the protected space when it is unmanned.

6.3 Primary power for the IDS will be connected to an emergency lighting panel within the space. SCI spaces that are under continuous manning will be staffed with sufficient personnel, as determined by the on-site security authority based on the local threat environment, who have the continuous capability of detecting forced or surruptitious entry without the aide of an IDS.

7.0 PASSING SCUTTLES AND WINDOWS;

Passing scuttles and windows will not be installed between SCI spaces and any other space on the ship.

8.0 LOCATION OF CRYPTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT:

On-line and off-line cryptographic equipment and terminal equipment processing SCI will be located only within the S/SCIF.

9.0 SECURE STORAGE CONTAINERS:

SCI material will be stored only in GSA approved Class 5, 6, or 7 security containers. Containers will be welded in place, or otherwise secured to a foundation for safety.

10.0 TELEPHONES:

Telephone instruments used within a S/SCIF will meet the Telephone Security Annex standards.

11.0 SECURE TELEPHONE UNIT-III (STU-III):

The STU-III Type I terminals may be installed within a S/SCIF.

12.0 SOUND POWERED TELEPHONES:

Where possible, sound powered telephones will be eliminated from S/SCIFs. Sound powered telephones located within the S/SCIF connecting to locations outside the S/SCIF will comply with the following

12.1 The telephone cable will not break out to jackboxes, switchboards, or telephone sets other than at the designated stations. The telephone cable will not be shared with any circuit other than call or signal systems associated with the S/SCIF circuit.

12.2 The telephone cable will be equipped with a selector switch, located at the controlling station, which is capable of:

        12.2.1 Disconnecting all stations;

12.2.2 Selecting any one station and disconnecting the remaining stations; and

12.2.3 Parallel connection to all stations.

12.3 Other S/SCIFs located aboard the same ship, which have sound powered telephones not equipped with the required selector switch, will have a positive disconnect device attached to the telephone circuit.

12.4 Sound powered telephones within a S/SCIF that are not used for passing SCI information will have a sign prominently affixed to them indicating that they are not to be used for passing SCI.

12.5 A call or signal system will be provided. Call signal station, type ID/D, when used for circuit EM will be modified to provide a disconnect in the line to prevent a loudspeaker from functioning as a microphone.

13.0 SCI INTERCOM ANNOUNCING SYSTEM:

An intercommunication type announcing system processing SI that connects to or passes through areas outside the S/SCIF must be approved by the CSA.

14.0 SUPPORTING INTERCOMMUNICATION ANNOUNCING SYSTEMS:

Intercommunication-type announcing systems installed within an S/SCIF that do not process SCI information will be designated or modified to provide the following physical or electrical security safeguards:

14.1 Operational mode of the unit installed within the S/SCIF will limit operation to push-to-talk mode only.

14.2 Receive elements will be equipped with a local amplifier as a buffer to prevent loud-speakers or earphones from functioning as microphones.

14.3 Except as specified, radio transmission capability for plain radio telephone (excluding secure voice) will not be connected. Cable conductors assigned to the transmission of plain language radio telephones will be connected to ground at each end of the cable.

14.4 Equipment modified will have an appropriate field change label affixed to the unit that indicates the restriction. Additionally, the front panel will have a sign warning the user that the system is not passing classified information.

15.0 COMMERCIAL INTERCOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT:

Commercial intercommunication equipment will not be installed within a S/SCIF without prior CSA approval.

16.0 GENERAL ANNOUNCING SYSTEMS:

General announcing system loudspeakers will have an audio amplifier, and the output signal lines will be installed within the S/SCIF.

17.0 PNEUMATIC TUBE SYSTEMS:

Pneumatic tube systems will not be installed. Existing systems will be equipped with the following security features:

17.1 Locked cover at both ends.

17.2 Capability to maintain the pressure or vacuum and capability to lock in the secure position at the initiating end.

17.3 Direct voice communications link between both ends to confirm the transportation and receipt of passing cartridges.

17.4 Special, distinctive color for SCI material passing cartridges.

17.5 Pneumatic tubes will run through passageways and will be capable of being visually inspected along their entire length.

18.0 DESTRUCTION EQUIPMENT:

A CSA-approved means of destruction of SCI material will be provided for each S/SCIF. Non-combatant surface ships that transit hostile waters without combatant escort will have appropriate Anti-compromise Emergency Destruction (ACED) equipment on board and such equipment will be prepared for use. The ACED will be dedicated to SCI destruction. SCI material will not be destroyed by jettisoning overboard under any circumstances.

19.0 EMERGENCY POWER:

A S/SCIF will have emergency power available that will operate destruction equipment, alarm systems, access control devices, and emergency lighting equipment for a minimum of six hours.

20.0 SCI PROCESSING SYSTEMS:

A S/SCIF that processes SCI electronically or electrically should be provided a TEMPEST evaluation prior to activation. All computer and network systems that process SCI must be accredited or certified for operation by the cognizant SCI AIS Accreditation Authority.

21.0 TEMPORARY ACCREDITATION:

Ships requiring temporary accreditation status will be processed for accreditation upon completion of a physical security inspection and certification of compliance with the following security requirements:

21.1 If the space is used to electrically process SCI information, the CSA will make a TEMPEST evaluation based on threat.

21.2 The physical perimeter barrier will consist of standard structural, nonsupport, or metal joiner bulkheads welded or riveted into place and meet the acoustical isolation requirements of a S/SCIF.

21.3 Doors will be at least metal joiner doors equipped with door closures and capable of being secured from the inside. Dutch doors are not acceptable. If cryptographic equipment is installed or stored within the space and the space will be temporarily unmanned while cryptographic key material and/or SCI material are stored else-where, the door will be equipped with a tamper-proof hasp and combination pad-lock.

21.4 Doors and other openings in the perimeter that permit aural or visual penetration of the internal space will be screened, curtained, or blocked.

21.5 An effective, approved secure means of destruction of SCI material will be readily available in the space or nearby in general service spaces.

21.6 Cryptographic equipment used to process SCI information will be located in the SCI space or, if located in a secure processing center other than that accredited for SCI, will be electrically configured so as not to be compatible with the secure processing system of that secure processor.

21.7 All telephones (to include STU-III instruments and sound powered telephones) will be as specified for S/SCIFs.

21.8 Processing of SCI via AIS will be as specified for S/SCIFs.

22.0 TEMPORARY SECURE WORKING AREAS (TSWAs):

Ships requiring TSWA accreditation for "contingency" or "part-time" usage will be processed for accreditation upon completion of a physical security inspection and certification of compliance with the following security requirements:

22.1 The physical perimeter barrier requires no special construction, provided it can prevent visual and aural access during all periods of SCI operation.

22.2 Doors will be capable of being secured from the inside.

22.3 Provisions will be made for posting a temporary sign that reads "RESTRICTED AREA - KEEP OUT - AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY".

22.4 When SCI material is to be stored in the space, a secure storage container will be provided. Security storage containers will be welded in place, or otherwise secured to the foundation for safety and to prevent rapid removal.

22.5 The electrical security requirements for a shipboard TSWA will be specified by the CSA.

23.0 EMBARKED PORTABLE SHIPBOARD COLLECTION VANS (PSCVs):

PSCVs are vans that are temporarily placed aboard ship and not part of the permanent structure of the ship. Ships requiring accreditation of embarked PSCVs must be annually accredited by the CSA and may be activated upon certification to the CSA of compliance with the following security requirements:

23.1 The exterior surface of the van will be solid construction and capable of showing evidence of physical penetration (except for intended passages for antenna cables, power lines, etc.)

23.2 The access door will fit securely and be equipped with a substantial locking device to secure the door from the inside in order to prevent forcible entry without tools.

23.3 Adequate security measures will be established to preclude viewing of classified material by uncleared personnel.

23.4 Adequate provisions will be established to control the approach of uncleared personnel within the vicinity of the van. These measures will consist of instructions promulgated by the station (ashore and afloat) in which the van is embarked, prohibiting loitering in the immediate

vicinity of the van, and will include periodic visual security cheeks by appropriately SCI-indoctrinated personnel.

23.5 Adequate destruction equipment will be available and effective procedures established to ensure rapid and complete destruction of classified material in emergency situations.

23.6 All SCI material will be stored within the van and continuously manned by sufficient SCI-indoctrinated personnel as determined by the on-site security authority based on the local threat environment, when activated for SCI support. If SCI material is to be stored outside the van, the space must be accredited by the CSA and be in compliance with the above S/SCIF criteria.

23.7 The electrical security requirements for a PSCV will be as specified by the CSA.

DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE DIRECTIVE 6/9

ANNEX D

PART I - Electronic Equipment in Sensitive Compartmented Facilities (SCIFs)

(Effective 30 January 1994)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

It is the policy of the Director of Central Intelligence and the Senior Officials of the Intelligence Community (SOICs) that personally owned electronic equipment that has been approved for introduction into a SCIF should not be routinely carried into or out of the SCIF due to the possibility of technical compromise. It is also their policy that electronic equipment that is introduced into a SCIF is subject to technical and/or physical inspection at any time.

2.0 GUIDANCE

The following guidance is provided concerning the control of electronic equipment. SOICs retain the authority to apply more stringent requirements as deemed appropriate.

2.1 DOMESTIC UNITED STATES
The following personally owned electronic equipment may be introduced into a SCIF:

2.1.1 Electronic calculators, electronic spell-checkers, wrist watches, and data diaries. NOTE: If equipped with data-ports, SOICs will ensure that procedures are established to prevent unauthorized connector to automated information systems that are processing classified information.

2.1.2 Receive only pagers and beepers.

2.1.3 Audio and video equipment with only a "playback" feature (no recording capability), or with the "record" feature disabled/removed.

2.1.4 Radios

2.1.5 PROHIBITED EXCEPT FOR OFFICIAL DUTY
The following items are prohibited unless approved by the SOIC for conduct of official duties:

2.1.5.1 Two-way transmitting equipment.

2.1.5.2 Recording equipment (audio, video, optical). Associated media will he controlled.

2.1.5.3 Test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment.

2.1.6 PROHIBITED IN SCIFs
The following items are prohibited in SCIFs:

2.1.6.1 Personally owned photographic, video, and audio recording equipment.

2.1.6.2 Personally owned computers and associated media.

2.2 OVERSEAS

The provisions in paragraphs 2.1.5 and 2.1.6 above apply in the overseas environment with the exception that all personally owned electronic equipment may be introduced in the SCIF ONLY with the prior approval of the SOIC and on-site security representative, based on local threat conditions.

DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE DIRECTIVE 6/9

ANNEX D

Part II - Disposal of Laser Toner Cartridges

(Revised 05 June 1998)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Director of Central Intelligence and the Senior Officials of the Intelligence Community (SOICs) hereby establish the policy and procedures for the disposal of used laser toner cartridge drums (cartridges). The policy established herein is based on technical research that has confirmed that the laser printer toner cartridges, removed from properly functioning printers, do not retain any residual static charge that could be associated with previously printed information. Thus, countermeasures to "declassify" a cartridge before releasing it, such as printing multiple pages of unclassified information or physically destroying the cartridge drum, are unnecessary and the expense of destroying toner cartridges is not deemed to be justified. SOICs are responsible for implementation of this policy within their respective department/agency. When deemed necessary and appropriate, SOICs may establish additional security measures.

2.0 POLICY

This policy applies to all equipment that uses similar technology (a laser printer with removable toner cartridge) as part of its production process (i.e. Laser Faxes, Printers, Copiers, etc.).

2.1 Used toner cartridges may be treated, handled, stored and disposed of as UNCLASSIFIED, when removed from equipment that has successfully completed its last print cycle. However, should a print cycle not be completed, there is the potential that residual toner may be left on the drum that could cause an information compromise. The following procedures should be followed for those situations where the print cycle was not successfully completed.

> 2.1.1 When a laser printer has not completed the printing cycle (e.g., a paper jam or power failure occurs), completing a subsequent print cycle before removal of cartridge is sufficient to wipe residual toner from the cartridge drum.

> 2.1.2 When the print cycle is interrupted by a jam or other action, and the toner cartridge is removed from service at the same time, the toner cartridge drum will be inspected for residual toner by lifting the protective flap and viewing the exposed portion of the drum. If residual toner is present, manually rotating the drum is sufficient to wipe off residual toner material present.

> 2.2 After completing 2.1.1 or 2.1.2, the used toner cartridge may be treated, handled, stored and disposed of as UNCLASSIFIED and be returned for recycling or other agency approved method of disposal. In keeping with Environmental Protection Agency policy, agencies/departments are encouraged to establish procedures for recycling properly sanitized toner cartridges.

DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE DIRECTIVE 6/9

ANNEX E - Acoustical Control and Sound Masking Techniques

(Effective 30 January 1994)

1.0 Basic Design:

Acoustical protection measures and sound masking systems are designed to protect SCI against being inadvertently overheard by the casual passerby, not to protect against deliberate interception of audio. The ability of a SCIF structure to retain sound within the perimeter is rated using a descriptive value, the Sound Transmission Class (STC).

1.1 The STC Rating: STC is a single number rating used to determine the sound barrier performance of walls, ceilings, floors, windows, and doors.

1.2 Use of Sound Groups: The current edition of Architectural Graphics Standards (AGS) describes various types of sound control, isolation requirements and office planning. The AGS established Sound Groups I through 4, of which Groups 3 and 4 are considered adequate for specific acoustical security requirements for SCIF construction.

> 1.2.1 Sound Group I - STC of 30 or better. Loud speech can be understood fairly well. Normal speech cannot be easily understood.

> 1.2.2 Sound Group 2 - STC of 40 or better. Loud speech can be heard, but is hardly intelligible. Normal speech can be heard only faintly if at all.

> 1.2.3 Sound Group 3 - STC of 45 or better. Loud speech can be faintly heard but not understood. Normal speech is unintelligible.

> 1.2.4 Sound Group 4 - STC of 50 or better. Very loud sounds, such as loud singing, brass musical instruments or a radio at full volume, can be heard only faintly or not at all.

2.0 Sound Reduction for SCIFs:

The amount of sound energy reduction may vary according to individual facility requirements. However, Sound Group ratings shall be used to describe the effectiveness of SCIF acoustical security measures afforded by various wall materials and other building components.

2.1 All SCIF perimeter walls shall meet Sound Group 3, unless additional protection is required for amplified sound.

2.2 If compartmentation is required within the SCIF, the dividing office walls must meet Sound Group 3.

3.0 Sound Masking and Stand-Off Distance:

3.1 When normal construction and baffling measures have been determined to be inadequate for meeting Sound Group 3 or 4, as appropriate, sound masking shall be employed. Protection

against interception of SCI discussions may include use of sound masking devices, structural enhancements, or SCIF perimeter placement.

> 3.1.1 Sound masking devices may include vibration and noise generating systems located on the perimeter of the SCIF.

> 3.1.2 Structural enhancements may include the use of high density building materials (i.e. sound deadening materials) to increase the resistance of the perimeter to vibration at audio frequencies.

> 3.1.3 SCIF perimeter placement may include construction design of a stand-off distance between the closest point a non-SCI indoctrinated person could be positioned and the point when SCI discussions become available for interception. Use of a perimeter fence or protective zone between the SCIF perimeter walls and the closest "listening place" is permitted as an alternative to other sound protection measures.

3.2 Masking of sound which emanates from an SCI discussion area is commonly done by a sound masking system. A sound masking system may utilize a noise generator, tape, disc or record player as a noise source and an amplifier and speakers or transducers for distribution.

4.0 Placement of Speakers and Transducers:

To be effective, the masking device must produce sound at a higher volume on the exterior of the SCIF than the voice conversations within the SCIF. Speakers/transducers should be placed close to or mounted on any paths which would allow audio to leave the area. These paths may include doors, windows, common perimeter walls, vents/ducts, and any other means by which voice can leave the area.

4.1 For common walls, the speakers/transducers should be placed so the sound optimizes acoustical protection.

4.2 For doors and windows, the speakers/transducers should be close to the aperture of the window or door and the sound projected in a direction facing away from conversations.

4.3 Once the speakers or transducers are optimally placed, the system volume must be set and fixed. The level for each speaker should be determined by listening to conversations occurring within the SCIF and the masking sound and adjusting the level until conversations are unintelligible from outside the SCIF.

5.0 Installation of Equipment:

5.1 The sound masking system and all wires and transducers shall be located within the perimeter of the SCIF.

5.2 The sound masking system shall be subject to review during TSCM evaluations to ensure that the system does not create a technical security hazard.

6.0 Sound Sources:

The sound source must be obtained from a player unit located within the SCIF. Any device equipped with a capability to record ambient sound within the SCIF must have that capability disabled. Acceptable methods include:

6.1 Audio amplifier with a record turntable.

6.2 Audio amplifier with a cassette, reel-to-reel, Compact Disc (CD), or Digital Audio Tape (DAT) playback unit.

6.3 Integrated amplifier and playback unit incorporating any of the above music sources.

7.0 Emergency Notification Systems:

The introduction of electronic systems that have components outside the SCIF should be avoided. Speakers or other transducers, which are part of a system that is not wholly contained in the SCIF, are sometimes required to be in the SCIF by safety or fire regulations. In such instances, the system can be introduced if protected as follows:

7.1 All incoming wiring shall breach the SCIF perimeter at one point. TEMPEST or TSCM concerns may require electronic isolation.

7.2 In systems that require notification only, the system shall have a high gain buffer amplifier. In systems that require two-way communication, the system shall have electronic isolation. SCIF occupants should be alerted when the system is activated. All electronic isolation components shall be installed within the SCIF as near to the point of SCIF egress as possible.

DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE DIRECTIVE (DCID) 6/9 [5]

ANNEX F - Personnel Access Controls

(Effective 18 November 2002)

1.0 General Requirements

All SCIFs shall have personnel access control systems to control access at all perimeter entrances. Placards, signs, notices, and similar items are not acceptable as personnel access control systems. Unless otherwise stated herein, SCIF entrances shall be under visual control to deny unauthorized access unless the SCIF is unoccupied and secured. Such visual control may be accomplished by employees, guards using closed circuit television (CCTV), or other similar and approved methods. If CCTV is used for providing visual control, the CCTV equipment shall be continuously monitored by appropriately SCI-indoctrinated personnel. Personnel access control systems as specified herein do not replace or modify any requirement to properly secure SCIF doors as specified in DCID 6/9.

2.0 Automated Access Control Systems

Automated personnel access control systems meeting the following criteria may be used to control admittance to SCIFs during working hours in lieu of visual control.

2.1 <u>Identification Requirement</u>. The automated personnel access control system shall verify the identity of an individual by one of the following methods.

2.1.1 <u>Identification (ID) Badges or Cards</u>. The ID badge or card must identify to the access control system the individual to whom the card is issued. A personal identification number (PIN) is required. The PIN must be separately entered into the system by each individual using a keypad device and shall consist of four or more digits, randomly selected, with no known or logical association with the individual.

2.1.2 <u>Personal Identity Verification</u>. Personal identity verification (biometrics device) identifies the individual requesting access by some unique personal characteristic.

2.2 <u>Authentication Requirement</u>. The automated personnel access control system shall authenticate an individual's authorization to enter the SCIF by matching the applicable information specified in the previous paragraph with personnel data contained in an automated database to authenticate the individual's authorization prior to giving the individual access to the SCIF.

2.3 <u>Accept/Reject Threshold Criteria</u>. Automated personnel access control equipment or devices shall meet the following criteria during normal equipment operation: The probability of an unauthorized individual gaining access is no more than one in ten thousand while the probability of an authorized individual being rejected access is no more

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[5] Superceded Annex F dated 5 June 1998.

than one in one thousand. Prior to using such equipment, manufacturers must certify in writing that their equipment conforms to this criterion.

2.4 System Protection. Physical security protection must be established and continuously maintained for all devices/equipment that comprise the personnel access control system. The level of protection may vary depending upon the type of devices/equipment being protected. Existing security controls within the facility shall be used to the extent practical in meeting this requirement.

2.5 Transmission Line Protection. System data that is carried on transmission lines (e.g., access authorizations, personal identification, or verification data) to and from devices/equipment located outside the SCIF shall be encrypted with an approved 128 bit, or greater, encryption algorithm. The algorithm must be certified by NIST or another US government authorized independent testing laboratory. If the communication technology described above is not feasible, the transmission line will be installed within a protective covering to preclude surreptitious manipulation, or be adequately supervised to protect against modification and/or substitution of the transmitted signal.

2.6 Door Strikes. Electric door strikes installed for use in personnel access control systems shall be heavy-duty industrial grade.

2.7 Personnel and System Data Protection. Locations where authorization data, card encoded data, and personal identification or verification data is input, stored, or recorded must be protected within a SCIF or an alarmed area controlled at the SECRET level. Records and information concerning encoded ID data, PINs, authentication data, operating system software, or any identifying data associated with the personnel access control system shall be kept secured when unattended. Access to the data shall be restricted. (See paragraph 4.3.)

2.8 External Devices. Card readers, keypads, communication, or interface devices located outside the entrance to a SCIF, shall have tamper resistant enclosures and be securely fastened to a wall or other structure.

2.9 Electrical components, associated wiring, or mechanical links (cables, rods, and so on) should be accessible only from inside the SCIF, or if they transverse an uncontrolled area they shall be secured within a protective covering to preclude surreptitious manipulation of components.

2.10 Records shall be maintained to reflect the current active assignment of ID badge/card, PIN, level of access, entries, and similar system-related elements. Records concerning personnel removed from the system shall be retained for a minimum of two years. Records of entries to SCIFs shall be retained for a minimum of two years or until investigations of system violations and incidents have been successfully resolved and recorded.

3.0 Non-Automated Access Control

Non-automated access control (electric, mechanical, or electromechanical) that meet the criteria stated below may be used to control admittance to SCIF areas during working hours if the entrance is under visual control (see paragraph 1.0). These systems are also acceptable to control access to compartmented areas within the SCIF. Non-automated access system devices must be installed in the following manner:

3.1 <u>Control Panel Location and Shielding</u>. The control panel in which the combination and all associated cabling and wiring is set shall be located inside the SCIF and will require minimal physical security designed to deny unauthorized access to its mechanism. The control panel shall be installed, or have a shielding device mounted, such that an unauthorized person in the immediate vicinity cannot observe the setting or changing of the combination. (See paragraph 4.4.)

3.2 <u>Access Code Protection</u>. Keypad devices shall be designed or installed in such a manner that unauthorized individuals in the immediate vicinity cannot observe the entry of the access code.

4.0 Personnel Requirements and Restrictions

Operating personnel access control systems in accordance with this annex requires that the below personnel requirements and restrictions be followed:

4.1 <u>Entering and Leaving a SCIF</u>. Personnel entering or leaving an area are required to ensure the entrance or exit point is properly closed. Authorized personnel who permit another individual to enter the area are responsible for confirming the individual's access and need-to-know.

4.2 <u>Escorting</u>. An SCI-indoctrinated person who is knowledgeable of the security procedures of the SCIF shall continuously escort persons within the SCIF who are not SCI-indoctrinated.

4.3 <u>Access to Personnel and System Data</u>. Access to records and information concerning encoded ID data and PINs shall be restricted to SCI-indoctrinated personnel. Access to identification or authentication data, operating system software, or any identifying data associated with the personnel access control system shall be limited to the least number of personnel possible.

4.4 <u>Setting Combinations</u> (*applies to non-automated access control only*). The selection and setting of the combination shall be accomplished by SCI-indoctrinated individuals. The combination shall be changed when compromised or an individual knowledgeable of the combination no longer requires access.

4.5 <u>System Records Maintenance</u>. A procedure shall be established for removing an individual's authorization to enter an area when the individual is transferred, terminated, or the individual's access is suspended, revoked, or downgraded to a level below that required for entry. Compromised access cards and/or PINs will be immediately reported and removed from the system.

DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE DIRECTIVE (DCID) 6/9 [6]

ANNEX G - Telecommunications Systems and Equipment

(Effective 18 November 2002)

This annex establishes a baseline requirement for the protection of sensitive information within Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities (SCIFs) from intrusion and exploitation via unclassified telecommunications systems, devices, equipment, software, and features. Compliance with these standards is mandatory for all SCIFs and/or systems established after the effective date of this annex.

1.0 Applicability and Scope

The telecommunications security measures of this Annex apply to the planning, installation, maintenance, and management of telecommunication systems and equipment within SCIFs, in both foreign and domestic locations. The security measures of this Annex apply to any telecommunication system that provides service to a SCIF. The requirements contained in this annex are designed to prevent inadvertent disclosure or loss of sensitive, intelligence bearing information through telecommunication systems and to protect against the clandestine exploitation and/or disruption of SCIF operations through these systems. This Annex is compatible with but may not satisfy requirements of other security disciplines such as COMSEC, OPSEC, or TEMPEST.

2.0 Requirements

At a minimum, the following requirements must be met to ensure proper safeguards for the protection of information: configuration of telecommunications systems, devices, features, and software; access control; and control of the cable infrastructure. The audio protection requirements of this Annex do not apply if the SCIF is declared a "No Classified Discussion Area" and warning notices are posted prominently within the SCIF.

2.1 <u>Baseline Configuration</u>.

2.1.1 A baseline configuration of all telecommunications systems, devices, features, and software must be established, documented, and included in the Fixed Facility Checklist (DCID 6/9 Annex A) or as an attachment.

2.1.2 The Cognizant Security Authority (CSA) will review the telecommunications system baseline configuration and supporting/supplementing information to determine if the risk of information loss or exploitation has been suitably mitigated. When the following requirements are unachievable, the associated

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[6] Superceded Annex G dated 29 July 1994.

telecommunications equipment must be installed and maintained in non-discussion areas or a written waiver must be issued by the CSA.

2.2 Unclassified Telecommunications Systems. Unclassified telecommunications systems in SCIFs shall not pass/transmit sensitive audio discussions when they are idle and not in use. Additionally, these telecommunications systems shall be configured to prevent external control or activation. The concepts of "on-hook" and "off-hook" audio protection[7] outlined in telephone security group (TSG) standards 2 and 6 must be incorporated into SCIF telecommunications systems.

2.2.1 Unclassified telephone systems and services shall be configured to prevent technical exploitation or penetration. In addition, these systems shall incorporate physical and software access controls to prevent disclosure or manipulation of system programming and stored data.

The CSA must ensure that the following specific requirements are applied to unclassified telecommunications systems:

2.2.1.1 Provide on-hook audio protection by the use of TSG 6 instrument(s), TSG 6 approved disconnect devices, or equivalent TSG 2 system configuration.

2.2.1.2 Provide off-hook audio protection by use of a hold feature, modified handset (push-to-talk), or equivalent.

2.2.1.3 Provide isolation by use of a computerized telephone system (CTS) with software and hardware configuration control and control of audit reports (such as station message detail reporting, call detail reporting, etc.). System programming will not include the ability to place, or keep, a handset off-hook. Configuration of the system must ensure that all on-hook and off-hook vulnerabilities are identified and mitigated.

2.2.1.4 Ensure that equipment used for administration of telephone systems is installed inside an area where access is limited to authorized personnel. When local or remote administration terminals (for a CTS) are not or cannot be contained within the controlled area, and safeguarded against unauthorized manipulation, then the use of TSG 6 approved telephone instruments shall be required, regardless of the CTS configuration.

2.2.1.5 Ensure that remote maintenance, if used, is protected against manipulation/activation by means of a dial-back modem, network boundary security device (firewall), or other appropriate device.

2.2.1.6 Ensure that speakerphones and audio conferencing systems are not used on unclassified telecommunications systems in SCIFs. Exceptions to this requirement may be approved by the CSA, when these systems have sufficient

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[7] On-hook audio protection is the assurance that a telephonic device does not pick-up and process audio when the phone is hung-up and considered to be idle. Off-hook audio protection is the assurance that when the phone is in use, but temporarily unattended, that near-by audio is not picked up and processed through the use of a "hold feature" or a push-to-talk handset.

audio isolation from other classified discussion areas in the SCIF, and procedures are established to prevent inadvertent transmission of classified information.

2.2.1.7 Ensure that features used for voice mail or unified messaging services, are configured to prevent unauthorized access to remote diagnostic ports or internal dial tone.

2.2.1.8 Ensure that telephone answering devices (TAD) and facsimile machines do not contain features that introduce security vulnerabilities, e.g., remote room monitoring, remote programming, or other similar features that may permit off-premise access to room audio. Prior CSA approval is required before installation or use.

2.2.2 All unclassified telecommunications systems and associated infrastructure must be electrically and physically isolated from any classified information/telecommunications systems in accordance with National Security Telecommunications and Information Systems Security Committee requirements or any other separation standards applied to the classified information system on site.

2.3 Unclassified Information Systems. Unclassified information systems must be safeguarded to prevent manipulation of features and software that could result in the loss/compromise of sensitive audio information or protected data.

2.3.1 Ensure that all computer/telecommunications equipment with telephonic or audio features are protected against remote activation and/or exfiltration of audio information over any connections (i.e., disconnecting the microphone, inserting a blank plug in the microphone jack, etc.).

2.3.2 Ensure that all video cameras used for unclassified video teleconferencing and/or video recording equipment are deactivated and disconnected when not in use. In addition, video devices used in SCIFs must feature a clearly visible indicator to alert SCIF personnel when recording or transmitting.

2.4 Environmental Infrastructure Systems. Environmental infrastructure systems are the basic human comfort, security, and life safety systems that support SCIF operations. Advancements in technology have created conditions whereby many of these amenities are computer-automated with public switched telephone network or other connections for remote monitoring, access, and external control/manipulation of features and services. Fixed facility checklists (FFC) will identify any such connection to environmental systems within SCIFs, and document measures taken to provide protection against malicious activity, intrusion, and exploitation. Protection mechanisms and current configurations for infrastructure systems, such as premise management systems, environmental control systems, lighting and power control units, uninterrupted power sources, and such, which provide services to the SCIF, shall be included in the SCIF baseline evaluation (whether or not they reside in the SCIF).

2.5 Wireless Technology. The use of any device, or system utilizing wireless technology must be approved by the CSA prior to purchase and introduction into the SCIF. All TEMPEST/Technical Security concerns shall be weighed against the facilities overall security posture (i.e., facility location, threat, as well as any compensatory countermeasures

that create a "security in-depth" concept) when evaluating these wireless systems. All separation and isolation standards provided in NSTISSC standards are applicable to unclassified wireless systems installed or used in SCIFs.

2.6 Access Control. Installation and maintenance of unclassified telecommunications systems and devices supporting SCIF operations may require physical and/or electronic access. Remote maintenance may be performed as described in paragraph 2.6.2. Under other circumstances, physical access may be required to perform computer-based diagnostics to make necessary repairs. Therefore, the following paragraphs identify the minimum requirements for providing access to unclassified telecommunications systems and devices supporting SCIF operations. These requirements are applicable regardless of whether or not the telecommunications device resides within the SCIF or is contained in a protected area outside the SCIF, so long as it is deemed as a critical infrastructure item by the CSA.

2.6.1 Physical Access Control. Installation and maintenance personnel will possess an appropriate clearance and access or will be escorted and monitored by technically knowledgeable cleared personnel at all times within the SCIF. Furthermore, physical access to telecommunications equipment shall be limited to prevent unauthorized modifications or reconfiguration.

2.6.2 Remote Maintenance and Diagnostic Access. All capabilities for remote maintenance and diagnostic services must be clearly specified in the FFC. The FFC will include all procedures and countermeasures preventing unauthorized system access, unauthorized system modification, or introduction of unauthorized software as specified in TSG 2 paragraph 4d.

2.6.2.1 Remote maintenance and diagnosis may be performed from a secure facility over a protected link (i.e., dial-back or DES modem).

2.6.2.2 Failing the steps outlined in paragraph 2.6.2.1, remote maintenance and diagnosis may be performed over an unclassified telephone line as specified in TSG 2 paragraph 4c.

2.7 Memory and Storage Media. Any telecommunication system, component and/or like devices with memory or digital storage capabilities, to include multi-function devices, (i.e., facsimile, printers, copiers, scanners, etc.) will be sanitized of any sensitive information before being repaired or released to uncleared personnel.

2.7.1 The baseline configuration document, FFC, will identify all memory and data storage systems of all unclassified telecommunications systems that contain sensitive data or information that is of concern for operational security purposes. This storage media will be sanitized before it is removed from the facility for any purpose, including maintenance or disposal. Similarly, this storage media will not be made available to uncleared technicians or maintenance personnel.

2.7.2 Storage media that cannot be effectively sanitized will be removed from the telecommunications system prior to repair or disposal, and be destroyed by approved methods.

2.8 SCIF Cable Control.

2.8.1 All unclassified telecommunications cabling [8][8] should enter the SCIF through a common opening. The cables should be installed in a professional manner, such that they can be visually inspected without difficulty.

2.8.2 Each conductor (fiber or metallic) should be accurately accounted for from the point of entry. The accountability should identify the precise use of every conductor through labeling, log, or journal entries. Spare conductors will be identified and appropriately grounded.

2.8.3 Unused conductors will be removed. If removal is not feasible, the CSA may require the metallic conductors be stripped, bound together, and grounded at the point of ingress/egress. Unused fiber conductors will be uncoupled from the interface within the SCIF, capped, and labeled as unused.

3.0 Responsibilities

3.1 NTSWG. The National Telecommunications Security Working Group (NTSWG) is responsible for developing security countermeasure solutions for unclassified telecommunications systems and devices.

3.2 CSA. The CSA is responsible for selecting, implementing, and verifying security measures to balance the vulnerabilities of the telecommunications system(s) against technical threats of its environment. This requires the CSA to:

3.2.1 Know this Annex and be able to assist site security personnel with implementation.

3.2.2 Review the fixed facility checklist and certify that all the requirements of this Annex have been met. When the requirements of this Annex cannot be met, the CSA must mitigate the risk through the application of countermeasures or waive the requirement.

3.2.3 Assist site security personnel in selecting telecommunications equipment and/or recommending appropriate countermeasures.

3.2.4 Maintain a current set of the reference documents. See references, section 4.0 below.

3.2.5 Responsible for ensuring that a full risk assessment is performed prior to issuance of a waiver or exception to the provisions of this document, and for ensuring that any waiver or exception is periodically reviewed. Any such waivers or exceptions must be documented.

3.2.6 Request technical surveillance countermeasures (TSCM) inspections as conditions warrant, to prevent the loss or compromise of protected information through the intrusion and exploitation of a telecommunications system IAW DCID 6/2.

3.3 <u>Site Security Personnel</u>. The site security personnel are responsible for implementing the requirements of this Annex and requesting CSA approval for new telecommunications systems, devices, features and hardware, and major modifications to existing systems by:

3.3.1 Submitting necessary documentation on new systems and/or modified systems and recommending security countermeasures and options to the CSA, as appropriate.

3.3.2 Maintaining a record set of documentation on site.

3.3.3 Adhering to the guidance set forth by the CSA.

3.3.4 Notifying the CSA of any suspected or actual attempts to intrude or exploit a telecommunications or infrastructure system supporting SCIF operations. When warranted, site security personnel will assist the CSA with investigating and resolving the incident, and applying additional countermeasures as required.

3.3.5 Determining that telecommunications systems and devices are properly sanitized or cleared prior to any maintenance procedures, and that all networked interconnections are removed (isolated) during maintenance routines.

3.3.6 Authorizing diagnostics connections (either remote or on-site) for the purpose of performing maintenance on telecommunications systems and devices, and conducting reviews of on-site test data prior to releasing it from the protected area.

4.0 References

4.1 <u>NTSWG (*formerly known as the TSG*)</u>. Standards and information series-refers to the published guidance provided by the NTSWG for the protection of sensitive information and unclassified telecommunications information processing systems and equipment. The following documents are intended for use by all personnel concerned with telecommunications security.

4.1.1 TSG Standard 1, (*Introduction to Telephone Security).* Provides telephone security background and TSG-approved options for telephone installations in US Government sensitive discussion areas.

4.1.2 TSG Standard 2 (*TSG Guidelines for Computerized Telephone Systems*) and its Annexes. Establishes requirements for planning, installing, maintaining, and managing a CTS, and provides guidance for personnel involved in writing contract, inspecting, and system administration of a CTS.

4.1.3 TSG Standard 6, (*TSG-Approved Equipment*). Lists TSG-approved equipment which inherently provides protection against the accidental collection and conduction of information from within sensitive discussion areas.

4.1.4 TSG Standards 3,4,5,7, and 8. Contains design specifications for telecommunication manufacturers, and are not necessarily applicable to facility security personnel.

4.1.5 Information Series (*Computerized Telephone Systems (CTSs) A Review of Deficiencies, Threats, and Risks*, dated: December 1994). Describes deficiencies, threats, and risks associated with computerized telephone systems which impact the loss of "on-hook" audio, as well as the protection of unclassified information stored/contained within the CTS and its telephone devices.

4.1.6 Information Series (*Executive Overview,* dated: October 1996). Provides the salient points of the TSG standards and presents them in a non-technical format.

4.1.7 Information Series (*Central Office (CO) Interfaces,* dated: November 1997). Provides an understanding of the types of services delivered by the local central office and describes how they are connected to administrative telecommunications systems and devices.

4.1.8 Information Series (*Everything You Always Wanted to Know about Telephone Security…but were afraid to ask,* second edition, dated: December 1998). Distills the essence of the TSG standards (which contain sound telecommunications practices) and presents them in a readable, non-technical manner.

4.1.9 Information Series (*Infrastructure Surety Program…securing the last mile*, dated: April 1999). Provides a basic understanding of how to protect office automation and infrastructure systems that contribute to successful mission accomplishment.

4.1.10 Information Series (*Computerized Telephone Systems Security Plan Manual*, dated: May 1999). Assists in implementing and maintaining the "secure" operation of CTSs when used to support SCIF operations. The term "secure" relates to the safe and risk-free operation, not the use of encryption or a transmission security device.

4.2 Director of Central Intelligence Directive (DCID 6/2). Technical Surveillance Countermeasures, (TSCM).

4.3 Director of Central Intelligence Directive (DCID) 6/3. Protecting Sensitive Compartmented Information, (SCI) within Information Systems.

4.4 SPB Issuance 00-2 (18 January 2000). Infrastructure Surety Program (ISP) and the Management Assessment Tool (MAT).

5.0 Definitions

5.1 Critical Infrastructure Item. Any component or group of components that provides essential functions or support to the SCIF operation, or that is relied upon as an isolation component/device to assure that SCIF-based telecommunications cannot be electronically accessed to exploit information. Examples include: uninterrupted power sources (UPS);

computerized telephone system (CTS); and/or energy management systems (EMS); which provide power, telephone, lighting, and HVAC for the SCIF (which often reside outside the SCIF perimeter).

5.2 Environmental Infrastructure Systems. Those systems and devices that provide critical support to the SCIF in which sensitive information processing takes place. The denial or degradation of environmental/ infrastructure systems will have a cascading effect on the denial or degradation of information processing and information availability. Therefore, this annex will address the minimum protection necessary to ensure a continuity of service to thwart the effects of denial of service attacks or external manipulation of environmental/infrastructure systems.

5.3 Sensitive Information. Information requiring safeguards per US Government directives for information such as: classified national security information (CNSI), sensitive compartmented information (SCI), restricted data (RD), sensitive but unclassified (SBU) information, and For Official Use Only (FOUO).

5.4 Site Security Personnel. Individual(s) responsible for SCIF security, including physical and technical security, and information protection. This term is synonymous with the Special Security Officer (SSO), Special Security Representative (SSR), Contractor Special Security Officers (CSSOs), Facility Security Officer (FSO), Facility Security Manager (FSM), and others; which may be agency specific terms.

5.5 Wireless. Any communications path or method that does not rely totally on a copper wire or fiber for its transmission medium, i.e., infra-red (IR), radio frequency (RF), etc.

5.6 Computerized Telephone System (CTS). A generic term used to describe any telephone systems that use centralized stored program computer technology to provide switched telephone networking features and services. CTSs are referred to commercially by such terms as computerized private branch exchange (CPBX), private branch exchange (PBX), private automatic branch exchange (PABX), electronic private automatic branch exchange (EPABX), computerized branch exchange (CBX), computerized key telephone system (CKTS), hybrid key systems, business communications systems, and office communications systems.

[1] A controlled building or compound is one to which access is restricted and unescorted entry is limited to authorized personnel.

[2] This requirement does not apply to the GSA approved Class 5, 6, and 8 vault doors.

[3] This should be interpreted to mean any windows which are less than 18 feet above the ground measured from the bottom of the window, or are easily accessible by means of objects directly beneath the window the windows, (e.g., electrical transformer, air conditioning units, vegetation or landscaping which can easily be climbed, etc.).

[4] Superseded Annex B dated 27 May 1994.

[5] Superseded Annex F dated 5 June 1998.

[6] Superseded Annex G dated 29 July 1994.

[7] On-hook audio protection is the assurance that a telephonic device does not pick-up and process audio when the phone is hung-up and considered to be idle. Off-hook audio protection is the assurance that when the phone is in use, but temporarily unattended, that near-by audio is not picked up and processed through the use of a "hold feature" or a push-to-talk handset.

[8] Telecommunications cabling includes all cables used to support SCIF operations, to include wiring for fire annunciation and evacuation systems which may only run throughout the building, but may not be connected to the PSTN.