



Department of Defense (DoD) Training Guide

Lockheed Martin Security

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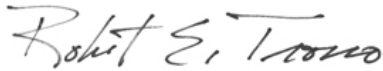
Glossary

Congratulations

You have been granted a Department of Defense (DoD) security clearance and consequently the U.S. government has provided authority for you to access certain classified information.

As a newly cleared individual, there are basic security concepts you will need to learn. This training guide will provide the foundational knowledge, expectations and requirements you will need to understand prior to beginning work. After 30 days, you will take an online course that will recap much of this information, along with scenario-based exercises that will test your understanding of the material. You will also get to know Security Professionals who can assist and guide you in maintaining a strong, defensive security posture.

Thank you for your attention to this important topic, and welcome aboard!

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Bob Trono". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'B' and 'T'.

Bob Trono
Vice President & Chief Security Officer
Lockheed Martin

Introduction

Individual Security Responsibilities

The U.S. government has established detailed requirements which are outlined in the Title 32 CFR Part 117 (Formally the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual, or NISPOM), to ensure the protection of classified information. Part of your role as a cleared Lockheed Martin employee is to protect our nation from a variety of threats. Our National Security is constantly under attack by adversaries both foreign and domestic; by protecting classified information, you are fulfilling a critical role in protecting our nation.

This training guide will provide security procedures that are critical for cleared employees to understand and comply with government security regulations. Although each cleared facility adheres to set government security standards, implementation procedures may vary from site to site.

Penalties

Penalties for unauthorized disclosure of classified information, which can be assessed against both cleared employees and the corporation, include:

CLASSIFICATION	PENALTY
Classified	Up to \$10K fine and 10 years in a federal penitentiary for each offense involving classified information
Trade Secrets	Up to \$5M fine and 15-year prison sentence for each offense



For defense contractors such as Lockheed Martin, the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency is the primary DoD security agency assigned to oversee the protection of classified information.

Reporting Requirements

Now that you are a cleared employee, there are a number of reporting requirements you must adhere to in order to maintain your security clearance. These reporting requirements are centered on events and activities that could potentially impact your ability to protect classified information.

Substance Misuse

Substance Misuse incidents include, but are not limited to:

Alcohol

- Driving Under the Influence
- Driving While Intoxicated
- “Wet Reckless”
- Public Intoxication
- Boating While Intoxicated
- Boating Under the Influence
- Underage consumption of alcohol
- Treatment for alcohol use
- Intoxicated or Impaired at work

Drugs

- Testing positive for an illegal drug
- Any substance misuse (to include prescription drugs)
- Failure to complete drug treatment program when prescribed
- Treatment for drug use
- Intoxicated or impaired at work.

Criminal Conduct

Criminal Conduct incidents include, but are not limited to:

- Any arrest regardless if charges are dropped or dismissed
- Domestic Violence
- Warrants or Failure to Appear
- Assault/Battery
- Restraining Order
- Trespassing
- Violation of probation
- Possession of any controlled substance to include marijuana
- Disorderly Conduct

Reporting Requirements

Misuse of Information Technology

Misuse of Information technology includes, but is not limited to:

- Unauthorized entry into any compartmented computer system
- Unauthorized searching/browsing through classified computer libraries
- Unauthorized modification, destruction, manipulation, or denial of access to information residing on a computer system
- Unauthorized introduction of media into any Government computer system
- Storing or processing classified information on any system not explicitly approved for classified processing
- Attempting to circumvent or defeat security or auditing systems, without prior authorization from the system administrator, other than as part of a legitimate system testing or security research
- Downloading, storing, or transmitting classified, sensitive, proprietary, or other protected information on or to any unauthorized system or person

Financial Considerations

There are unique reporting requirements depending on your Security Clearance level, please see below:

CONFIDENTIAL/SECRET

Financial Consideration incidents include, but are not limited to:

- Bankruptcy
- Foreclosure or short sale
- Evictions
- Debts to collections
- Charge offs
- Repossessions
- Tax lien or tax levy
- Debt consolidation
- Debts 120+ days delinquent
- Gambling that leads to financial problems
- Delinquent child or spousal support payments

TOP SECRET

Financial Consideration incidents include, but are not limited to:

- Bankruptcy
- Foreclosure or short sale
- Evictions
- Debts to collections
- Charge offs
- Wage garnishments
- Repossessions
- Tax lien or tax levy

Reporting Requirements

- Debt consolidation (cont.)
- Debts 120+ days delinquent
- Gambling that leads to financial problems
- Delinquent child or spousal support payments
- Monetary gains of \$10,000 or greater (inheritance, winnings or similar financial gains)

Handling Protected Information

Handling Protected Information incidents include, but are not limited to:

- Loss or Compromise of Classified Information
- Multiple Security Incidents despite management counseling (such as discussing classified information on non-secure phone, not properly securing classified information or areas, personal electronic devices in secure area)
- Data Spill (sending or storing classified information via an unclassified system)
- Storing classified information outside approved facilities
- Revealing of classified information to unauthorized persons, including news media
- Inappropriate, unusual, or excessive interest in classified information outside one's need-to-know
- Statements or actions that demonstrate an individual believes the security rules do not apply to him/her

Psychological and Emotional Health

Lockheed Martin and the U. S. government recognize the critical importance of mental health, and we advocate proactive management of mental health conditions to support the wellness and recovery of all employees. While most individuals with a mental health condition do not present a security risk, there may be times when such a condition can affect a person's eligibility for a security clearance. Mental health treatment, in and of itself, is not a reason to revoke or deny access to classified information. Also important to note: Counseling or treatment related to marital, family, grief, PTSD, sexual assault, depression, anxiety, ADD/ADHD, OCD, and/or voluntarily seeking counseling from medical professionals or independent programs (e.g. Lockheed Martin's Employee Assistance Program [EAP]) for such circumstances are not reportable. Should you have any additional questions or concerns relating to mental health and your security clearance, please contact requiredreports.lmsecurity@lmco.com

Psychological and Emotional Health incidents include, but are not limited to:

- Court or administrative agency declaring one mentally incompetent
- Court or administrative agency ordering one to consult with a mental health professional (this could include company mandated participation in employee assistance programs)
- Hospitalization for any mental health condition (voluntary or involuntary)
- Diagnosed with a psychotic disorder, schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, delusional disorder, bipolar mood disorder, borderline personality disorder, or antisocial disorder
- Pattern of significant change from past behavior
- Extreme or recurrent statements of bitterness, resentment, vengeance, or disgruntlement that suggest a risk of some illegal or improper action (cont.)

Reporting Requirements

- Any other behavior that casts doubt on an individual's judgment, stability, reliability, or trustworthiness, not covered under any other guideline that may include: irresponsible, paranoid, manipulative, impulsive, exploitative, or bizarre behaviors

Personal Conduct

Personal Conduct incidents include, but are not limited to:

- Company Policy Violations (mischarging, misuse of assets, harassment, misconduct, etc.)
- Threats of Violence
- Traffic citations of \$300 or more
- Recurring pattern of poor judgment, irresponsibility, or emotionally unstable behavior
- Deliberate omission or falsification of material information about background when applying for security processing
- Violations of law or rule while in another country
- Attempted elicitation, exploitation, blackmail, coercion, or enticement
- Pattern of self-destructive or high-risk sexual behavior that the individual is unable to stop
- Any other behavior that casts doubt on an individual's reliability or trustworthiness that may include: Actual or threatened use of force or violence in an effort to change Government policy, prevent Government personnel from performing their assigned duties, or prevent others from exercising their constitutional rights, known participation in any organization or group advocating or threatening use of force or violence.

Foreign Influence/Foreign Activities

There are unique reporting requirements depending on your Security Clearance level, please see below:

CONFIDENTIAL/SECRET

Foreign Influence incidents include, but are not limited to:

Foreign Influence incidents include, but are not limited to:

- Continuing contact with foreign nationals involving bonds of affection, personal obligation, intimate contact or exchange of personal information. Examples include, but are not limited to:
 - Dating, cohabitating, marriage to a foreign national
 - Exchange of personal information are reportable when all of the following are met:
 - Contact is reoccurring or expected to reoccur
 - Name and nationality are known during or after the exchange
 - Information provided is not accessible by the public nor willingly released by the cleared individual
 - Changes regarding nature of contact with foreign nationals (interaction ceases, relationship status changes such as dating to cohabitating or marriage, citizenship changes for the foreign national such as renouncing foreign citizenship or obtaining U.S. citizenship)
- Providing aid/support to a foreign person, group, organization or government in a way inconsistent with the interests of the United States

Reporting Requirements

- Vulnerability to pressure or coercion by any foreign interest
- Ownership of foreign state-backed, hosted or managed cryptocurrency and cryptocurrency wallets hosted by foreign exchanges
- Application for and receipt of foreign citizenship (dual citizenship)
- Application for, possession, or use of foreign passport or identity card for travel
- Any employment or service, whether compensated or volunteer, with a foreign government, national, organization or other entity

TOP SECRET

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 - Exchange of personal information are reportable when all of the following are met:
 - Contact is reoccurring or expected to reoccur
 - Name and nationality are known during or after the exchange
 - Information provided is not accessible by the public nor willingly released by the cleared individual
 - Changes regarding nature of contact with foreign nationals (interaction ceases, relationship status changes such as dating to cohabitating or marriage, citizenship changes for the foreign national such as renouncing foreign citizenship or obtaining U.S. citizenship)
- Foreign national cohabitant roommate who co-occupies a residence for a period of more than 30 calendar days (any foreign national, to include roommates, live-in childcare providers, etc.)
- All cohabitants (to include U.S. citizens) with whom a cleared individual resides and shares bonds of affection, personal obligation or intimate contact as opposed to a person with whom the cleared individual resides with for reasons of convenience (e.g. a roommate)
- Providing aid/support to a foreign person, group, organization or government in a way inconsistent with the interests of the United States
- Vulnerability to pressure or coercion by any foreign interest
- Ownership of foreign state-backed, hosted or managed cryptocurrency and cryptocurrency wallets hosted by foreign exchanges
- Application for and receipt of foreign citizenship (dual citizenship)
- Application for, possession, or use of foreign passport or identity card for travel
- Direct involvement in foreign business
- Foreign bank accounts
- Ownership of foreign property
- Voting in a foreign election
- Adoption of a non-U.S. citizen child(ren)
- Any employment or service, whether compensated or volunteer, with a foreign government, national, organization or other entity

Reporting Requirements

All foreign travel, to include personal travel, must be reported in Traveler's Suitcase. Visit *LMPeople > International Travel > Traveler's Suitcase > Initiate A New Trip*. Additional reporting requirements apply if you travel using a foreign passport.

Please send the following information to: requiredreports.lmsecurity@lmco.com

- Foreign Passport Number
- Issuing Country
- Expiration Date
- Dates of Travel
- Country/Countries to be visited
- Purpose of Travel, i.e. Business, Personal or International Assignment

** Note: Travel to Puerto Rico, Guam, or other U.S. possessions and territories is not considered foreign travel and need not be reported*

Other Reporting Requirements

There are unique reporting requirements depending on your Security Clearance level, please see below:

CONFIDENTIAL/SECRET

Other Reporting Requirements include, but are not limited to:

- Change in Personal status
 - Marital Status
 - Change of Name
- Requests or inquiries from the media for classified information or other government information specifically prohibited by law from public disclosure. This could include information regarding classified programs other than for official purposes or customary business practices
 - * NOTE: In addition to reporting such requests to the responsible Lockheed Martin Security Office will also inform the applicable Communications office of the reported circumstances.*
- Participation in or support of acts against the United States or placing the welfare or interest of another country above those of the United States
- Contact with a known or suspected foreign intelligence entity
- Attempted elicitation, exploitation, blackmail, or enticement to obtain classified or other controlled/sensitive information specifically prohibited by law or policy from disclosure regardless of means
- Any information that adversely reflects on the integrity or character that suggests a cleared individual's ability to safeguard classified information may be impaired, that access to classified information clearly may not be in the interests of national security, or that the individual constitutes an insider threat

Reporting Requirements

TOP SECRET

Other Reporting Requirements include, but are not limited to:

- Change in Personal status
- Marital Status
 - Change of Name
 - Cohabitation (living in spouse-like relationship, intimate relationship, or becoming engaged)
- Requests or inquiries from the media for classified information or other government information specifically prohibited by law from public disclosure. This could include information regarding classified programs other than for official purposes or customary business practices
 - * NOTE: In addition to reporting such requests to the responsible Lockheed Martin Security Office will also inform the applicable Communications office of the reported circumstances.*

Procedures and Duties

Levels of Classified Information

The United States government has three levels of classified information. The level of classification is determined by the degree of negative impact to National Security if improperly disclosed. The classification levels are defined as:

CONFIDENTIAL - This classification is assigned when the unauthorized disclosure of information or material could reasonably be expected to cause damage to National Security.

SECRET - This classification is assigned when the unauthorized disclosure of information or material could reasonably be expected to cause serious damage to National Security.

TOP SECRET - This classification is assigned when the unauthorized disclosure of information or material could reasonably be expected to cause exceptionally grave damage to National Security.

You may sometimes hear classified information referred to as “National Security” information or “collateral” information.



“Collateral” refers to classified materials for which special requirements are not formally established.



Procedures and Duties

Release of Information

Prior to releasing information, the holder must ensure that the recipient of the information has both:

- Proper security clearance – Cleared individuals may access classified information at or below their clearance level
- Need-to-know – Each individual shall only be granted access to the specific classified information that is absolutely required to perform their job.
- If you have a question about whether someone should have access to classified materials and information, ALWAYS contact your local Security Office.



Rank, level, or position within the company does not equal a clearance or need-to-know.

Handling of Classified Information

Safeguarding

Some general safeguarding guidelines include:

- Never leave classified material unattended
- Secure classified material in a government-approved container or area
- Properly protect combinations that control access to classified materials and areas
- Understand how your facility secures classified materials and areas at the end of each day
- When transmitting classified information outside of a Lockheed Martin facility, comply with all special requirements
- Take actions to prevent the loss or unauthorized disclosure of classified information; be mindful when holding classified discussions (such as hallways, cubicles, break rooms, etc.)
- Be aware of local policies or restrictions regarding cell phones, cameras, MP3 players, tablets, and any other personal electronic device entering classified areas
- Understand the various types of approved areas for classified operations including but not limited to closed and restricted areas
- Recognize that classified material comes in various forms (such as documents, hardware or assets, electronic media, communications or transmissions)



In case of emergency, follow all practical security measures for safeguarding classified material as the situation allows. YOUR PERSONAL SAFETY COMES FIRST!

Procedures and Duties

Reproduction

Reproduction of classified material:

- Should always be kept to a minimum
- Should be performed only by authorized personnel familiar with the procedure
- Should be performed only on authorized equipment

Transmission

All classified materials coming in and out of a facility by mail, fax, or courier must be sent and received by the Security Office. If you receive a classified package directly, notify your local Security Office IMMEDIATELY!

Retention / Disposition

Contractors are authorized to retain classified material received or generated under a contract for two years following completion of the contract, unless other guidance is provided by the Government Contracting Authority (GCA).

Classified material should only be retained for valid contract performance purposes and dispositioned when no longer needed.

Destruction of classified information must be accomplished by authorized methods and personnel ONLY. Understand the destruction methods at your facility.



Procedures and Duties

Unauthorized Release of Classified Information

There are negative impacts associated with the unauthorized release of classified information. These impacts include but are not limited to:

- Damage to National Security
- Weakened integrity of classified information and technical advantage
- Damage to company reputation and customer relationships
- Potential negative impact on award fees
- Loss of classified contracts and/or exclusion from bidding
- Loss of personal security clearance and/or employment

Data Spills

Data Spills, also known as data contaminations, are a form of unauthorized release of classified information. Data spills occur when classified information is either intentionally or unintentionally introduced to an unclassified or unaccredited information system. Improper handling of data is at the core of most data spills.

The best way to prevent a data spill is to focus on what you can control:

- Know where to find and how to use security classification guides for your program or project
- Properly handle and appropriately mark classified information
- If you receive or discover classified or potentially classified information on an unclassified information system, immediately contact your local Security Office for guidance. Do not forward, print, save, or delete the suspected information.

Security Incident Reporting

The improper safeguarding, handling, reproduction, transmission, disposition, or disclosure of classified material is a reportable security incident.

If you commit or discover a potential security incident, immediately report the circumstances to your local Security Office and, if possible, ensure the material involved is properly safeguarded. When reporting an incident, be cognizant not to disclose classified information over unsecure means.

Security personnel will evaluate the circumstances and take actions as appropriate.

By adhering to security procedures, you ensure that classified information is properly protected and contribute to the nation's security.

By properly protecting information, we meet our contractual obligations, enhance customer trust, help ensure Lockheed Martin's continued ability to compete for new business opportunities, and maintain our reputation as an industry leader.

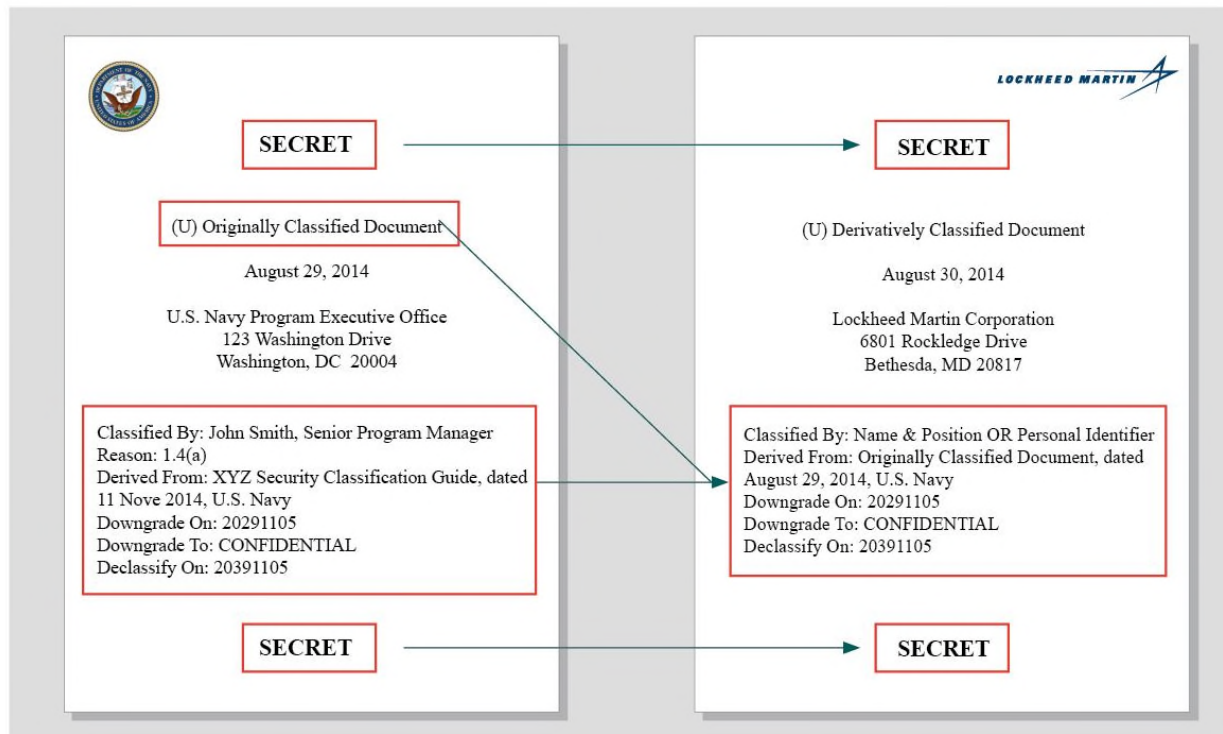
Information becomes classified by a designated Original Classification Authority after it has been determined the information is owned, produced by or for, or controlled by the United States, and that unauthorized disclosure could result in damage to National Security.

Procedures and Duties

When marking classified material (i.e. documents, media, or electronic files), the following must be included:

- The overall level of classification
- Title of the material
- Date created
- Name and address of the originating facility
- Identity of the classifier
- Period of time protection is required
- Any sources used to classify the information
- Any portions that contain classified information
- Classification markings may be identified from any of the following three places:
 - Security Classification Guides
 - Source Materials
 - Contract Security Classification Specifications or DD Form 254
- Classification markings help facilitate proper safeguarding requirements and assist in the prevention of inadvertent release.

You may be required to perform derivative classification decisions in the course of your job responsibilities; if this is the case, you will receive additional training in greater detail.



Carrying forward these markings to newly-generated material is our responsibility as contractors, who make derivative classification decisions when we include existing classified information into new forms.

Note: Classification markings and examples in this guide are for training purposes only.

Counterintelligence

Counterintelligence is information gathered and activities conducted to identify, deceive, exploit, disrupt, or protect against espionage or sabotage; conducted for on or behalf of foreign powers, organizations, international terrorist groups or individuals.

What does that mean to you?

Counterintelligence is identifying intelligence threats to Lockheed Martin and our government customers, and developing strategies to neutralize those threats.

As a newly cleared employed with Lockheed Martin, it's important you're aware of these threats.

Intelligence threats can come from Foreign Intelligence Services, foreign and/or domestic industry competitors, criminal, terrorist, and/or extreme activist organizations, and trusted insiders, also known as the insider threat.

Recruitment occurs when an employee collects information on behalf or at the direction of a foreign intelligence service. Formal recruitment is often the precursor to insider threat activity.

Intelligence collection can come in a variety of different forms, including: elicitation, open source collection, electronic surveillance, cyber intrusions, social engineering and exploitation of social media, or insider threat activity.

The insider threat is someone who has legitimate access to information and uses that access to steal company or classified USG information for themselves or on behalf of another person or party. Indications of insider threat activity might include an apparent disgruntlement with employer or USG, disregard for security and IT procedures, outward expression of loyalties towards competitors or foreign nations, etc.

Employees should maintain a keen awareness of their surroundings both in and outside of the workplace and discuss with company security or your customer staff security officer any suspicious incidents or concerns you might have.

			
Foreign Intelligence Services	Foreign and/or Domestic Industry Competitors	Criminal, Terrorist, and/or Extreme Activist Organizations	Trusted Insiders

Reducing Vulnerability

Employees reduce their vulnerability to these recruitment attempts as well as other attempts at intelligence collection by using social media responsibly, complying with information protection policies, and exercising good judgment while traveling.

- Actions you can take include:
- Utilize privacy and security settings on social media.
- Refrain from mentioning security clearances or sensitive programs on social media posts or profiles.
- Properly follow all company and government classified information system security protocols.
- Refrain from opening links and attachments in unsolicited emails or social media messages.
- Refrain from discussing sensitive or classified information in public or in unapproved areas.
 - This includes discussing sensitive or classified information over unsecured telephones or in any other manner that permits interception by unauthorized persons.
- Reduce your footprint when traveling overseas by using discretion in conversations about your job with unknown persons.

Conclusion

This guide provided you with information on:

- Your reporting requirements
- The security duties and procedures applicable to your job
- The Security Classification System
- Counterintelligence, the insider threat, and defensive security practices to mitigate these threats

Remember that each facility supports unique contracts and may implement requirements in slightly different ways. To be successful in your new role as a cleared Lockheed Martin employee, it is imperative that you work closely with your local Security Office regarding the content reviewed in this guide and any additional facility specific requirements.

Now that you have received your security clearance, you play an integral part in ensuring the success of the Lockheed Martin Security Program and our National Security. The nature of your new responsibilities relates directly to our customers.

Glossary

Collateral – All National Security information classified CONFIDENTIAL, TOP SECRET or SECRET under the provisions of an executive order for which special community systems of compartmentation (e.g., non-Special Compartmented Information (non-SCI)) are not formally established

CONFIDENTIAL – A level of classification that is assigned when the unauthorized disclosure of information or material could reasonably be expected to cause damage to National Security

Courier – An individual who has been briefed and meets the requirements to transport classified materials

Derivative classification decisions – The incorporating, paraphrasing, restating, or generating in new form information that is already classified, and marking the newly developed material consistent with the classification markings that applies to the source information. Derivative classification includes the classification of information based on classification guidance. The duplication or reproduction of existing classified information is not derivative classification.

DoD – Department of Defense

DCSA – Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency

GCA – Government Contracting Authority, which provides guidance to contractors

Need-to-know – must be in place along with a security clearance to be granted access to specific classified information required to perform a job

SECRET – A level of classification that is assigned when the unauthorized disclosure of information or material could reasonably be expected to cause serious damage to National Security

Security clearance - An administrative authorization for access to National Security information up to a stated classification level (TOP SECRET, SECRET, CONFIDENTIAL). *Note: A security clearance does not, by itself, allow access to controlled access programs*

TOP SECRET – A level of classification that is assigned when the unauthorized disclosure of information or material could reasonably be expected to cause exceptionally grave damage to National Security

USG – United States government



[An extensive list of security terms can be found at the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency website.](#)