

Student Guide

Course: Storage Containers and Facilities

Lesson: Course Introduction

Course Information

Purpose	Provide a thorough understanding of the storage containers and facilities used by the DoD
Audience	Military, civilian, and contractor personnel responsible for physical security
Pass/Fail %	75% on final examination
Estimated completion time	80 minutes

Course Overview

Protecting DoD assets, such as classified material, arms, ammunition, and explosives (AA&E) and nuclear weapons, is imperative for our national security. Storage containers and facilities are an important part of ensuring DoD assets are protected from loss or compromise. In this course, you will learn about various types of storage containers and facilities and their purposes as well as which ones are authorized for protecting sensitive or classified DoD assets. You will also learn which ones require additional security measures to properly safeguard DoD assets.

Course Objectives

- Identify the types of GSA-approved security containers and their uses
- Identify the labeling requirements for GSA-approved security containers
- Identify types of restricted areas and their uses
- Identify the physical security requirements for secure rooms, vaults, and Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities (SCIFs)
- Identify storage requirements for arms, ammunition, and explosives (AA&E) and nuclear weapons
- Identify best practices and requirements for use of security containers and facilities

Course Structure

- Course Introduction
- Storage Basics
- Storage Containers
- Restricted Areas
- Course Conclusion

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Student Guide

Course: Storage Containers and Facilities

Lesson: Storage Basics

Lesson Introduction

Before you learn details about the various types of storage containers and facilities used by the Department of Defense (DoD), there are some general concepts related to storage containers and facilities you should know. This lesson will familiarize you with these concepts.

The lesson objectives are:

- Identify the purpose of storage containers and facilities used by the DoD
- Identify factors in determining which storage method and supplemental protection to use

Overview

1. Purpose

Storage containers and facilities protect valuables, records, and sensitive and classified information and material, as well as conventional and nuclear weapons by delaying unauthorized entry. Storage containers and facilities are important to our national security. As a security professional, you must prevent our sensitive assets from getting into the wrong hands and being used against us. Storage of our sensitive assets, such as AA&E and nuclear weapons, is also important to the safety of the general public because of the dangerous nature inherent to these assets.

2. Types of Storage

While their purpose is the same, storage containers and facilities come in different configurations and are designed to protect different types of DoD assets. Storage containers are generally designed to protect smaller quantities of classified material and smaller sensitive items such as small weapons. Storage containers include security containers such as cabinets and field safes as well as secure rooms and vaults. Storage facilities, on the other hand, are restricted areas generally on military installations and are designed to protect certain types of classified material or items that require larger spaces such as nuclear weapons. Examples of storage facilities include SCIFs, which protect Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI); AA&E storage facilities, which protect arms, ammunition, and explosives; and nuclear storage facilities, which protect nuclear weapons.

3. Types of Protection

Security containers and facilities offer varying degrees of protection against different types of unauthorized entry. The different types of unauthorized entry include forced entry, covert entry, and surreptitious entry. You will learn throughout this course that security containers and doors to restricted areas and vaults are categorized by how well they delay these types of unauthorized entry.

Let's take a look at security containers, as an example, to see how each of these types of entry occurs. Forced entry occurs when someone breaks into the container or facility by using a tool, torch, or explosives, for example. Forced entry can cause obviously visible damage to the container, or it can cause less obvious damage, such as holes drilled behind cabinet labels. Covert entry occurs when someone breaks into a container by manipulating a lock by using an auto dialer machine to learn the combination of a combination lock or by picking a keyed lock, for example. Covert entry is not as easily detected as forced entry, but trained persons can detect covert entry. An example of surreptitious entry is breaking into a container using radiological means such as an x-ray machine to view the dial rings on the older mechanical locks. With surreptitious entry, even trained persons have a difficult time detecting unauthorized entry.

4. Supplemental Protection

Storage containers or facilities may not always provide enough protection for certain types of information or material on their own. Therefore, additional security measures or supplemental protection, such as intrusion detection systems, or alarms, and guards may be required at times. As you learn about the various types of storage containers and facilities, you will learn which ones may require these additional security measures or supplemental protection as well as when these may be required.

5. Selection Factors

When selecting a container or facility, there are a variety of factors to weigh. Here are some high level considerations for determining what storage container or facility to use. One general principle holds true: the more sensitive the material being stored, or the greater the threat to it, the stricter your storage and protection methods must be. For example, a Confidential document would require stricter storage requirements than an unclassified document. Similarly, nuclear weapons would require stricter storage requirements than Confidential classified material. You must also consider the type of material being stored. Paper material would have different storage requirements than weapons, for example. Finally, you must consider geographic location of the materials being stored. There are different requirements for materials being stored overseas, in war zones, for example, than for materials being stored in the United States.

Review Activity

Try answering the following questions. When you are finished, see the Answer Key at the end of this Student Guide to check your answers.

Question 1

Which of the following statements are true of storage containers and facilities? Select all that apply.

- Storage containers and facilities protect valuable and/or sensitive assets by delaying unauthorized entry.
- They are categorized by how well they delay different types of unauthorized entry.
- They are important to our national security and to the safety of the general public.
- They are required only for the storage of classified information.

Question 2

Which of the following would be factors you would need to consider when selecting storage containers and facilities? Select all that apply.

- Whether the TOP SECRET material being stored is a set of documents or a weapon system
- If the material is being stored in a war zone or not
- Whether a document is CONFIDENTIAL or TOP SECRET
- Whether the items being stored are conventional AA&E or nuclear weapons

Lesson Conclusion

In this lesson, you learned about the purpose and types of storage containers and facilities, the types of protection they provide, that supplemental protection is required at times, and what factors must be considered when selecting storage containers and facilities.

Answer Key

Question 1

- Storage containers and facilities protect valuable and/or sensitive assets by delaying unauthorized entry.

Answer feedback: Although they cannot always prevent unauthorized entry, storage containers and facilities protect valuable and/or sensitive assets by delaying unauthorized entry.

- They are categorized by how well they delay different types of unauthorized entry.

Answer feedback: They are categorized by how well they delay different types of unauthorized entry such as forced entry, covert entry, and surreptitious entry.

- They are important to our national security and to the safety of the general public.

Answer feedback: They are important to our national security; we must prevent our sensitive assets from getting into the wrong hands and being used against us. Storage of our sensitive assets, such as AA&E, or arms, ammunition and explosives, and nuclear weapons, is also important to the safety of the general public because they can be dangerous to anyone in their vicinity just by their very existence.

- They are required only for the storage of classified information.

Answer feedback: They are required for the storage of many types of DoD assets such as classified information, AA&E, and nuclear weapons.

Question 2

- Whether the TOP SECRET material being stored is a set of documents or a weapon system

Answer feedback: You must consider the type of material being stored. TOP SECRET documents would require different types of storage containers or facilities than TOP SECRET weapon systems.

- If the material is being stored in a war zone or not

Answer feedback: You must consider the geographic location where the material is being stored. There would be different storage requirements in a war zone in a foreign country than there would be on a military installation within the United States, for example.

- Whether a document is CONFIDENTIAL or TOP SECRET

Answer feedback: You must consider the sensitivity level of the material being stored. A TOP SECRET document would require more stringent storage requirements than a CONFIDENTIAL document.

- Whether the items being stored are conventional AA&E or nuclear weapons

Answer feedback: Although both of these are types of weapons, you must consider the threats to each of them. The threat of our enemies having access to our nuclear weapons is greater than the threat of our enemies having access to our conventional AA&E. Therefore, the storage requirements for nuclear weapons would be more stringent than those for conventional AA&E.

Student Guide

Course: Storage Containers and Facilities

Lesson: Storage Containers

Lesson Introduction

In this lesson, you will learn about the types of storage containers used by the DoD and their physical security and labeling requirements. You will also learn some required and best practices when using storage containers.

The lesson objectives are:

- Identify the types of GSA-approved security containers and their uses
- Identify the labeling requirements for GSA-approved security containers
- Identify the physical security requirements for secure rooms and vaults
- Identify best practices and requirements when using storage containers

Overview

1. Types

Storage containers include security containers such as cabinets and field safes as well as secure rooms and vaults.

2. GSA-Approved vs. Non-GSA-Approved

The various types of storage containers can be categorized as either approved by the General Services Administration (GSA) or not approved by the GSA. If a storage container is GSA-approved, then it may be used to store classified information. If a container is not GSA-approved, it generally may *not* be used to store classified information except under certain circumstances.

The information in the box below will not be on the test, but it may provide you with useful background and insights.

The General Services Administration (GSA) establishes and publishes minimum standards, specifications, and supply schedules for containers, vault doors, modular vaults, and other associated security devices suitable for the storage and protection of classified information against forced, covert, and surreptitious entry.

Security Containers

1. Non-GSA-Approved

Many types of storage containers would fall under the non-GSA approved category. Some examples of non-GSA approved containers are money safes, record safes, and insulated file cabinets. These containers may be burglary resistant or even fire resistant. For storage of classified information, the DoD does *not* authorize the use of non-GSA-approved containers, unless approved by heads of the DoD components with notification to the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, or (USD(I)), as outlined in DoD 5220.22-M, the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual (NISPOM).

2. GSA-Approved Classes

GSA-approved containers are used to store both classified material and Communications Security (COMSEC) material. DoDM 5200.01, Volumes 1-4, the DoD Information Security Program, outlines the storage requirements for classified information within the DoD. Security requirements for classified contracts are stated in the NISPOM. Any additional security requirements levied upon a contractor must be specifically addressed in the contract. When used for the storage of COMSEC material, GSA-approved containers must *also* meet the security requirements established by the National Security Agency (NSA). COMSEC material requires more stringent protection and strict accountability such as the two person concept where two people are required to inventory, package, and destroy COMSEC material. There are several classes of GSA-approved containers, from Class I to Class VI, which all offer varying degrees of protection against different types of unauthorized entry. However, there are only two classes that are currently being manufactured—Class V and Class VI containers. While both classes offer protection against covert and surreptitious entry, only Class V offers protection against forced entry. Neither of these classes offers protection against fire. Although you will primarily be dealing with Class V and Class VI containers, other classes of containers previously approved by GSA for the storage of classified information may still be used provided they are still serviceable.

Protection Provided by Class of GSA-Approved Containers

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Manipulation (hr)	20	20	20	20	20	20
Radiological (hr)	20	20	20	20	20	20
Surreptitious (m)	30	20	20	20	30	30
Covert (m)*	-	-	-	-	30	30
Forced Entry (m)	10	5	-	5	10	-
Fire Protection (hr)	1	1	-	-	-	-

*For containers produced after March 1991

3. GSA-Approved Configurations

GSA-approved containers come in various configurations such as 1, 2, 4, and 5 drawers with either a single lock controlling all drawers or separate locks on individual drawers. Other configurations provide the ability to store bulky objects, such as map and plan containers, weapons storage containers, and vented Information Processing System (IPS) containers, which have doors instead of drawers. For mobile applications including aircraft, vehicles, or field environments, a portable field safe is an approved option. However, due to their relative light weight and portability, they must be secured to a permanent, immovable structure or remain under 24 hour observation by duty personnel or guards. Special caution must be taken not to simply chain the container through its lifting or carrying handle, as this provides little security and could damage the container.

4. GSA-Approved Locks

Depending on the type of storage container or area, locks can be built-in combination locks, combination padlocks, or key-operated padlocks. Built-in combination locks are the most widely used type of lock on security containers and vaults for protecting classified information. The most common models of combination locks used on security containers are the Kaba Mas X07, X08, X09, and X-10 locks and the Sargent and Greenleaf (S&G) 2740 and S&G 2740B locks because they meet the Federal Specification FF-L-2740 series. The X-10 and the S&G 2740B are the models currently in production that meet the current Federal Specification FF-L-2740B. For vaults, the most common model is the CDX-09, CDX-10, and the S&G 2890 PDL. Vault doors can also be equipped with emergency egress hardware. The LKM 7000 is the GSA approved hardware. Padlocks may also be used to secure classified information, generally for bulk storage. The combination padlock model that meets the current Federal Specification, FF-P-110, is the S&G 8077AD. The key-operated padlock model that meets the current Military Specification, MIL-P-43607, is the S&G 951. However, the S&G 833C is still authorized for use. For more details about locks, refer to the Lock and Key Systems eLearning course offered by the DSS Center for Development of Security Excellence (CDSE).

5. GSA-Approved Labeling

GSA-approved security containers must clearly display the GSA-approved label on the face of the container in order to be used to store classified information. Labels for containers manufactured prior to October 1990 either have a silver background with black lettering or a black background with silver lettering. Containers manufactured after October 1990 are equipped with a silver label with red lettering. These containers are built to slightly different construction standards.

Other labels found on GSA-approved security containers include the test certification label, cabinet identification label, number label, and warning label. The test certification label and the cabinet identification label are located on the external side of the control drawer, which is the drawer containing the lock. The test certification label includes the class of container and amount of time the container protects against forced, covert, and surreptitious entry. The cabinet identification label identifies the cabinet model and serial

number, date of manufacture, and government contract number. The number label lists the container serial number and is securely fixed to the front face of the container, making it easy to reference if there is a recall or a need to request service or order replacement parts. For containers manufactured beginning in April 2007, a warning label is attached to the top inside of the control drawer. This label warns against unapproved modification of the container.

6. GSA-Approved Repair and Recertification

Repair and recertification of a GSA-approved container is required by Federal Standard 809-B if its GSA-approved label is missing or if the structural integrity of the container has been compromised. Until a container has been repaired and restored to its original condition by a certified technician, recertified by an authorized certifying official, and a new GSA-approved label has been applied to the container by the certifying official, it may not be used for storage of classified information.

The information in the box below will not be on the test, but it may provide you with useful background and insights.

The locksmith must have favorable trustworthiness determination in accordance with DoD 5200.2-R or must be continuously escorted while so engaged.

GSA-approved containers can be compromised through:

- Unauthorized entry
- Neutralization (drilled or cut open) by properly trained and equipped personnel
- Unauthorized modifications such as drilling, attaching items to the outside of the container, or painting the container an unauthorized color
- Environmental damage, such as rust

When in doubt if a GSA-approved container has been compromised, seek assistance from an authorized certifying official.

Secure Rooms

1. Purpose

Secure rooms, referred to as closed areas in the NISPOM, are areas designated and authorized for the open storage of classified information. Secure rooms are used when larger storage capability is needed than can be obtained from the use of GSA-approved security containers alone. These facilities are built to enhanced commercial construction standards, and do not afford the extra security inherent with vaults. Components may have additional requirements prohibiting the open storage of classified information in secure rooms.

2. Construction Standards

When a secure room is approved for the open storage of classified material, it must be constructed in accordance with standards contained in DoDM 5200.01, the Information Security Program for the DoD, and in the NISPOM for cleared contractor facilities. Standards provide guidance for floors, walls, ceilings and roofs, and windows and other

openings. For example, walls must extend from true floor to true ceiling. Other requirements such as alarms or guard checks may be required. You should consult your component or agency authority or Cognizant Security Authority or Agency for additional guidance.

Vaults

1. Purpose

Like secure rooms, vaults are areas designated and authorized for the open storage of classified information. Vaults are constructed to meet strict forcible entry standards established by the GSA and outlined in DoDM 5200.01, Information Security Program. Therefore, vaults are more secure than secure rooms.

2. Construction Standards

Vaults can either be constructed in place, or modular, which means they are pre-fabricated off-site and assembled in place. Standards are slightly different for vaults and modular vaults, but when complete, both are considered equivalent for storage purposes. Characteristics that set vaults apart from secure rooms include reinforced concrete on all walls, ceilings, and floors, plus a hardened steel door. Doors must meet GSA standards for surreptitious, covert, and forced entry. Class V is the current GSA standard, and provides the following resistance to attack: 20 man-hours for surreptitious entry, 30 man-minutes for covert entry, and 10 man-minutes against forced entry.

To maintain certification, vault doors and frames must remain in their original color, which is gray. Another certification requirement is the placement of GSA-approved labels on the outside face of vault doors. Other labels that are used on GSA-approved containers are also used on vault doors. Locks installed on vault doors have the same requirements as locks installed on security containers. The locking capability of vault doors must provide for the emergency egress of personnel inside the vault. Other requirements, such as alarms or guard checks, may be required. You should consult your component or agency authority or Cognizant Security Authority or Agency for additional guidance.

Storage Procedures

1. Storage by Classification Level

Minimum storage requirements are different for each level of classified information. The higher the classification level of the information, the more secure the storage container or closed area must be.

a. TOP SECRET Storage

Top Secret information must be stored in a GSA-approved security container, modular vault, vault, or secure room. No matter what container is used, supplemental protection is required for Top Secret information.

If Top Secret information is stored in a GSA-approved container, at least *one* of the following supplemental protections is required: continuous protection by cleared guard or duty personnel, or cleared guard/duty personnel inspects

container every 2 hours, an intrusion detection system (IDS) used with 15 minute response time, or security-in-depth using a GSA-approved container equipped with a GSA-approved lock.

If Top Secret information is stored in a vault or secure room, the alarm response time must be within 15 minutes if the area is covered by security-in-depth or within 5 minutes if the area is not covered by security-in-depth.

The information in the box below will not be on the test, but it may provide you with useful background and insights.

Security-in-depth is a determination made by the Component Head or Senior Agency Official (for the DoD) or the Cognizant Security Agency (for cleared contractor facilities) that a security program consists of layered and complementary security controls sufficient to deter and detect unauthorized entry and movement within a facility.

b. SECRET Storage

Secret information must be stored in one of the areas approved for Top Secret information. Supplemental protection is required for Secret information that is stored by defense contractors in a closed area. Supplemental protection is not required for Secret information stored in a GSA-approved security container or vault. Supplemental protection is required for Secret information that is stored *by defense contractors* in a closed area; it must have at least *one* of the following supplemental protections: continuous protection by cleared guard or duty personnel, or cleared guard or duty personnel inspects container every 4 hours, or IDS used with a 30 minute response time.

c. CONFIDENTIAL Storage

Confidential information must be stored in one of the areas approved for Top Secret or Secret information. Supplemental protection is not normally required for the storage of Confidential information.

2. Required Storage Practices: Containers

When working with storage containers, you must follow certain procedures related to accessing the containers, the containers themselves, and what is stored inside the containers.

a. Access

Access to security containers, vaults, and secure rooms is granted only to those who are authorized to access the classified information stored inside, or to those who are authorized to change combinations or make repairs on the security containers and locks. In addition, entrances to storage containers must be kept under visual observation or equipped with electric, mechanical, or electromechanical access control devices at all times during work hours. Finally,

you must keep records of security containers, vaults, and secure rooms used for the storage of classified material.

Use Form SF-700, Security Container Information, to track the location of the storage container as well as the contact information for each individual who knows the combination and should be contacted in the event the container is found open and unattended. The SF-700 must be stored in a sealed, opaque envelope inside the control drawer. The SF-700 forms can be ordered by calling Federal Supply Service customer assistance. Use Form SF-701, Activity Security Checklist, to record end-of-day security checks which are conducted to ensure all vaults, secure rooms, and containers used for the storage of classified information are secured at the end of each working day. Use Form SF-702, Security Container Check Sheet, to track each opening and closing of storage containers. If there is an open container violation, this form helps to narrow the scope of inquiry. This form also gives you a snapshot of the types of uses for the container and serves as a reminder to take certain actions with the container.

b. Containers

There are certain procedures you must follow in obtaining, using, and returning storage containers. You must procure new security storage equipment from the GSA Federal Supply Schedule. Exceptions to this may only be made by the DoD component head with notification to the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence (USD(I)). You must not mark the outside of a storage container in any way that could divulge the classification level of the material being stored. This includes emergency evacuation and destruction priorities.

Additionally, it is recommended that you keep the sides and tops of containers clear. When removing security containers, you must completely inspect the inside of the container, including complete drawer removal, to ensure there is no classified material left inside, and turn in the containers in accordance with local property control procedures.

c. Contents

Do not store classified information with sensitive items or weapons. Doing so could make the classified storage container more of a target for thieves looking for valuables. Also, destroy classified information no longer needed. This reduces the need for additional storage containers.

3. Required Storage Practices: Locks

Locks, keys, and combinations must be protected at all times. Here are the required practices for protecting key-operated locks and combination locks, as well as procedures for neutralization. For more detailed information about safeguarding locks and keys, refer to the Lock and Key Systems eLearning course offered by the DSS Center for Development of Security Excellence.

a. Key-Operated Locks

Keys and locks must be protected at all times. Protect keys and spare locks in a secure container at the same level of protection afforded the material or information being secured.

b. Combination Locks

Combinations must be protected at all times. Treat combinations at the same level of classified material they protect. It is recommended you always secure mechanical combination locks with four rotations of the dial. Change combinations at specific times such as when they are first placed in use, when an individual who knows the combination no longer requires access, when the combination has been subject to possible compromise, and when the container is taken out of service. Also note when a container is taken out of service, the combination must be reset to the factory default setting.

c. Neutralization

When a lock freezes, or if you forget the combination or lose the key, only properly trained and equipped personnel shall neutralize the lock or container by drilling or cutting it open. Neutralization must be done by a GSA Authorized Safe & Vault Technician using methods outlined in Federal Standard 809B, Neutralization and Repair of GSA Approved Containers. Neutralization may affect the container's certification, so the container must be repaired to its original condition so it may be recertified.

Review Activity

Try answering the following questions. When you are finished, see the Answer Key at the end of this Student Guide to check your answers.

Question 1

Which of the following statements are true of storage of classified information? Select true or false for each statement.

Statement	True	False
In the DoD, classified information may be stored in a non-GSA-approved container.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
COMSEC material is stored in GSA-approved containers.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Class V and Class VI are the only models of GSA-approved storage containers that are currently being manufactured for the storage of classified information.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Class V and Class VI models of GSA-approved storage containers both provide protection against surreptitious, covert, and forced entry.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Question 2

You are looking at a GSA-approved security container in your office. Answer the following questions about the labeling on the container.

1. Which of the following labels must be clearly displayed on the face of the container in order for it to be used to store classified information?
 - Test certification label
 - Number label
 - Cabinet identification label
 - GSA-approved label
 - Warning label
2. Which of the following labels is displayed on the face of the container and contains the serial number of the container?
 - Test certification label
 - Number label
 - Cabinet identification label
 - GSA-approved label
 - Warning label
3. For containers manufactured beginning April 2007, which label is attached to the top inside of the control drawer and states that any modification of the container that is not in accordance with Federal Standard 809 will invalidate the GSA approval of the container?
 - Test certification label
 - Number label

- Cabinet identification label
- GSA-approved label
- Warning label

Question 3

Which of the following statements are true of storage of classified information? Select true or false for each statement.

Statement	True	False
Top Secret information can only be stored in a GSA-approved security container, secure room, or vault.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Vaults are more secure than secure rooms.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Vault doors are made of hardened steel and must retain their original gray color.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Vaults are more secure than modular vaults.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Secure rooms and vaults may both be authorized for the open storage of classified information.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Question 4

Which of the following are required practices when using storage containers? Select all that apply.

- Safeguard keys, locks, and combinations at the same level of the classified information being stored.
- Change combinations when anyone with knowledge of the combination no longer requires access and when the container or lock has been subject to possible compromise.
- Store classified information with sensitive items or weapons.
- Keep records of security containers, vaults, and secure rooms used for the storage of classified material as well as the openings and closings of these containers.

Lesson Conclusion

In this lesson, you learned about the various types of storage containers, such as security containers, secure rooms, and vaults, as well as the storage procedures for storage containers.

Answer Key

Question 1

Statement	Correct Answer	Answer Feedback
In the DoD, classified information may be stored in a non-GSA-approved container.	True	Although this is the exception and not the rule, in the DoD, classified information may be stored in non-GSA-approved containers only with the approval of the heads of the DoD components with notification to the USD(I).
COMSEC material is stored in GSA-approved containers.	True	COMSEC material is stored in GSA-approved containers, but those containers must also meet the security requirements established by the NSA.
Class V and Class VI are the only models of GSA-approved storage containers that are currently being manufactured for the storage of classified information.	True	When you purchase a new GSA-approved security container, you will only be able to purchase a Class V or Class VI container. However, other classes of containers previously approved by the GSA for the storage of classified information may continue to be used provided they are still serviceable.
Class V and Class VI models of GSA-approved storage containers both provide protection against surreptitious, covert, and forced entry.	False	While both the Class V and Class VI models provide protection against surreptitious and covert entry, only the Class V model provides some protection against forced entry.

Question 2

Question	Feedback
<p style="text-align: right;">1 of 3</p> <p>Which of the following labels must be clearly displayed on the face of the container in order for it to be used to store classified information?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Test certification label <input type="radio"/> Number label <input type="radio"/> Cabinet identification label <input checked="" type="radio"/> GSA-approved label, correct answer <input type="radio"/> Warning label 	<p>The container may not be used to store classified information unless it has the GSA-approved label clearly displayed on the face of the container. The test certification label and cabinet identification label are located on the external side of the control drawer, which is the drawer containing the lock.</p>

Question	Feedback
<p style="text-align: right;">2 of 3</p> <p>Which of the following labels is displayed on the face of the container and contains the serial number of the container?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Test certification label <input checked="" type="radio"/> Number label, correct answer <input type="radio"/> Cabinet identification label <input type="radio"/> GSA-approved label <input type="radio"/> Warning label 	<p>Both the number label and the cabinet identification contain the serial number of the container. However, the cabinet identification label is located on the external side of the control drawer, which is the drawer containing the lock, whereas the number label is located on the face of the container for easy reference.</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">3 of 3</p> <p>For containers manufactured beginning April 2007, which label is attached to the top inside of the control drawer and states that any modification of the container that is not in accordance with Federal Standard 809 will invalidate the GSA approval of the container?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Test certification label <input type="radio"/> Number label <input type="radio"/> Cabinet identification label <input type="radio"/> GSA-approved label <input checked="" type="radio"/> Warning label, correct answer 	<p>The warning label makes this statement and also says that under these circumstances the GSA-approved label must be removed.</p>

Question 3

Statement	Correct Answer	Answer Feedback
<p>Top Secret information can only be stored in a GSA-approved security container, secure room, or vault.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">True</p>	<p>Top Secret information may only be stored in a GSA-approved security container, secure room, or vault.</p>
<p>Vaults are more secure than secure rooms.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">True</p>	<p>Vaults are more secure than secure rooms. Their construction standards are more stringent.</p>
<p>Vault doors are made of hardened steel and must retain their original gray color.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">True</p>	<p>Vault doors are made of hardened steel and must retain their original gray color to retain their certification.</p>
<p>Vaults are more secure than modular vaults.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">False</p>	<p>Vault and modular vaults have slightly different construction standards, but when completed, both are considered equivalent for storage purposes.</p>

Statement	Correct Answer	Answer Feedback
Secure rooms and vaults may both be authorized for the open storage of classified information.	True	Secure rooms and vaults may both be authorized for the open storage of classified information. However, components may prohibit the use of secure rooms for the storage of classified information.

Question 4

Statement	Correct Answer	Answer Feedback
Safeguard keys, locks, and combinations at the same level of the classified information being stored.	Correct	Keys, locks, and combinations must be protected at the same level of the classified information that they are securing.
Change combinations when anyone with knowledge of the combination no longer requires access and when the container or lock has been subject to possible compromise.	Correct	You must change combinations under these circumstances as well as when the container is first put into use and when it is taken out of service.
Store classified information with sensitive items or weapons.	Incorrect	Sensitive items and weapons may not be stored with classified information. Doing so could make the classified storage container more of a target for thieves looking for valuables.
Keep records of security containers, vaults, and secure rooms used for the storage of classified material as well as the openings and closings of these containers.	Correct	Use Form SF-700 to track the location of the storage container as well as the contact information for each individual who knows the combination and who should be contacted in the event the container is found open and unattended. Use Form SF-702 to track the openings and closings of storage containers.

Student Guide

Course: Storage Containers and Facilities

Lesson: Restricted Areas

Lesson Introduction

In this lesson, you will learn about the types of restricted areas used by the DoD and their physical security requirements. You will also learn about required and best practices when using these storage facilities.

The lesson objectives are:

- Identify types of storage facilities/restricted areas and their uses
- Identify the physical security requirements for SCIFs
- Identify storage requirements for AA&E and nuclear weapons
- Identify best practices and requirements when using storage facilities

Overview

1. Types

Storage facilities in buildings or on military installations that require additional protection are restricted areas. Common types of restricted areas include Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities (SCIFs); arms, ammunition, and explosives (AA&E) storage facilities; and nuclear storage facilities. Each type of restricted area protects the type of asset its name implies.

2. Demarcation

Warning signs displaying RESTRICTED AREA must be posted no more than 100 feet apart at each boundary of or logical approach to the restricted area so they can be easily read by anyone approaching on foot or in a vehicle. In addition, these signs must be posted on every gate and on both sides of every fence corner. Entrance into restricted areas without proper authorization is prohibited under the Internal Security Act of 1950, 50 U.S. Code. Note: In overseas areas, components may require the host country language be included on these warning signs.

SCIFs

1. Types

Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities are used by the intelligence community for the storage of their sensitive compartmented information (SCI), which is a type of

classified information. When building a SCIF, strict construction standards must be adhered to. These standards address building components such as floors, ceilings, walls, locks, windows, and other openings. For additional information on SCIF construction, refer to ICD 705, Technical Specification for Construction and Management of Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities.

The information in the box below will not be on the test, but it may provide you with useful background and insights.

Sensitive compartmented information (SCI) is derived from intelligence sources, methods, or analytical processes authorized by the Director of National Intelligence.

2. Governance

Security requirements for SCIFs are established by the Director of National Intelligence (DNI). However, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) is responsible for their accreditation.

AA&E Storage

1. Overview

Arms, ammunition, and explosives storage facilities are used to store conventional arms, ammunition, and explosives (AA&E). Arms are devices solely designed, through some type of explosion, to expel or project a projectile from one position or location to another. Ammunition, on the other hand, refers to the projectiles expelled through the use of arms. Explosives are those materials that, when ignited, force the ammunition through the muzzles of the arms.

The information in the box below will not be on the test, but it may provide you with useful background and insights.

Arms: Weapons that will, or are designed to, expel projectiles or flame by the action of an explosive, and the frames or receivers of such weapons.

Ammunition: A device charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition, riot control agents, chemical herbicides, smoke, and/or flame for use in connection with defense or offense, including demolition.

Explosives: Any chemical compound, mixture, or device; the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion. Examples are dynamite, C-4, TNT, and other high explosives.

2. DoD Policy

DoDM 5100.76, Physical Security of Sensitive Conventional Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives, states that AA&E must be categorized and consolidated based on security risk. They must also be demilitarized or disposed of when they become unserviceable or obsolete.

a. Categorize

You must categorize AA&E by security risk categories and store and protect AA&E based on those categories. Depending on the assigned security risk category (SRC), intrusion detection systems, guards, or other security measures may be required. This allows the appropriate level of protection to be provided to the appropriate arms, ammunition, or explosive. When items that require similar levels of protection are stored together, it reduces overall protection costs.

The information in the box below will not be on the test, but it may provide you with useful background and insights.

Security Risk Categories	Missiles & Rockets	Arms	Ammunition & Explosives
SRC I	Man portable missiles and rockets in a ready to fire configuration or when jointly stored or transported with the launcher tube and/or grip stock and the explosive round, although not in a ready to fire configuration, shall be considered SRC I weapon items. (Stinger, Dragon, Javelin, LAW, SMAW, AT4)	None	Complete explosive rounds for SRC 1 missiles and rockets.
SRC II	Crew served or platform mounted launchers and other equipment to function include the Hydra 70 rockets and the tube launched optically wire guided TOW missile.	M16/M4s, light automatic weapons up to and including M249, M2 .50 caliber and 40mm MK 19 machine guns, weapons frames, receivers and components such as silencers, mufflers and noise suppression devices.	Hand and rifle grenades (high explosives, and white phosphorus). Mines, antitank or antipersonnel (each with an unpacked weight of 50 pounds or less). Explosives used in demolition operations, C4, military dynamite and TNT with an unpacked weight of 100 pounds or less. Warheads: For sensitive missiles and rockets weighing 50 pounds each.

Security Risk Categories	Missiles & Rockets	Arms	Ammunition & Explosives
SRC III	Missiles and rockets that require platform mounted launchers and complex hardware and software equipment to function include the Hellfire missile.	Functional launch tube, sight assembly and grip stock for missiles. Tracker for the Dragon missile, mortar tubes up to and including 81mm, grenade launchers (single shot), rocket and missile launchers with an unpacked weight of 100 pounds or less. Flame throwers and the Launcher missile guidance set or the optical sight for the TOW and the Javelin Command Launch Unit.	Ammunition.50 caliber and larger with explosive filled projectile (unpacked weight of 100 pounds or less), incendiary grenades and fuses for high explosive grenades, blasting caps, supplementary charges, bulk explosives, detonating cord, warheads for sensitive missiles and rockets weighing more than 50 pounds, but less than 100 pounds each.
SRC IV	None	Single shot and semi automatic (non-automatic) shoulder fired weapons such as shotguns and bolt action rifles and weapons barrels. Handguns, recoil-less rifles up to and including 106mm.	Ammunition with non-explosive projectile fuses (other than those for high-explosive grenades, illumination, smoke and CS grenades, incendiary destroyers, riot control agents (100 pound package or less). Excludes pepper spray. Ammunition for weapons not otherwise categorized, explosive compounds of sensitive missiles and rockets (except warheads), warheads for precision-guided munitions weighing more than 50 pounds unpacked weight.

b. Consolidate

AA&E storage facilities must be consolidated, to the maximum extent possible, consistent with operational safety and mission requirements. Two or more units may share the same storage facility. Where applicable, stocks must be separated and identified by unit. One unit must be responsible for the security of the entire facility. Consolidation of AA&E storage facilities reduces overall storage and protection costs.

c. Demilitarize/Dispose

AA&E must be demilitarized or disposed of once they have become obsolete or unserviceable. By doing this, costs for protecting, storing, and accounting for AA&E no longer needed will be reduced.

3. AA&E Storage Requirements

You learned earlier that AA&E must be categorized and stored based on security risk category. Fixed-location, free-standing magazines are authorized to store all four security risk categories of AA&E. In addition, all categories may be stored inside a facility

on a military installation in a properly constructed arms rooms or using a class 5 GSA-approved weapons storage container, if the container or vault is protected by an intrusion detection system or under constant surveillance. Weapons storage containers must meet Federal Specification AA-C-2859A. Additionally, secured combat vehicles, aircraft, ships, and mobile trailers or other configurations that are mandated by operational or training requirements, are authorized to store AA&E from any of the four security risk categories, as long as constant surveillance is established and maintained. The DoD Components have prescribed additional security measures for this type of storage and the guidance from each respective component should be consulted. Type 2 portable magazines are authorized to store security risk category II, III, and IV arms, and security risk category III and IV ammunition and explosives. Pre-engineer magazines must be constructed in accordance with Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center Technical Data Sheet TDS-2078-SHR.

a. Arms Storage Requirements

Review this chart to view the specific requirements for storing and protecting Category I - IV arms.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS FOR SECURITY RISK CATEGORY (SRC) I THROUGH IV ARMS

STRUCTURAL NEEDS	STORAGE	DOORS	IDS	GUARD PATROLS	ARMS PARTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arms room Modular vault Existing facilities Class 5 weapons storage container (1) Type 2 portable magazine (2) 	GSA-approved Class 5 weapons storage container, •SRC II-IV arms may be stored in a GSA-approved assembled armory vault system Fed Spec AA-V-2940(also approved for exterior use-15 minute multilevel tool attack protection) •Pre-engineered magazine NFESCTDS TDS-2078-SHR •Pre-engineered/pre-fabricated steel armory NSWC 3046-93-2with ILD •Pre-engineered/pre-fabricated steel magazine NSWC 3046-93-1w/ILD •Banded Crates •Arms Rack(includes locally fabricated arms racks or metal containers)	GSA-approved Class 5 vault door with built-in mechanical combination lock meeting FF-L-2937 specifications •Solid hardwood or metal door with key-operated high security padlock and hasp or ILD	Required for SRC II with one 24-hour patrol •Note: All SRC III and IV IDS requirements will be determined by the respective DoD component	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required for SRCII with IDS: one 24-hour patrol Required for Cat II w/out IDS: constant surveillance Required for SRC III and IV if no IDS present: one 24-hour patrol Field conditions: constant surveillance 	Major parts for arms (such as barrels and major sub-assemblies) shall be afforded at least the same protection as SRC IV arms. The frame and receiver of an arm constitutes a weapon and such parts shall be stored according to the applicable SRC (e.g. the receiver of a .50 caliber machine gun shall be stored as a SRC II arm).

1. Facilities located on a Military Installation may store small quantities of AA&E in Class 5 GSA-approved weapons storage container secured with a mechanical combination lock, provided the container is under constant surveillance or is within a locked room protected by an IDS and subject to 24-hour supervised guard patrols.
2. Type 2 portable magazines authorized to store Security Risk Category II, III, and IV Arms and shall be built of theft resistant material of not less than ¼ inch steel and lined with at least 3 inches of hardwood.

b. Ammunition and Explosives Storage Requirements

Review this chart to view the specific requirements for storing and protecting Category I - IV ammunition and explosives.

**STORAGE REQUIREMENTS FOR
SECURITY RISK CATEGORY (SRC) I THROUGH IV AMMUNITION AND
EXPLOSIVES**

RISK CATEGORY	STRUCTURAL NEEDS	IDS	GUARD PATROLS	FIELD CONDITIONS
SRC I & II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Magazine with a high security locking system (1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required with security force checks during non-duty hours, if not under constant surveillance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security force checks during non-duty hours required w/ IDS if not under constant surveillance Constant surveillance required if no IDS with security force checks during non-duty hours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constant surveillance required
SRC III & IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Magazine with a high security locking system (1) Type 2 portable magazine (2) Existing facilities (3) SRC III-IV may also be stored in pre-engineered explosives magazines (1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required, however, security force checks required during non-duty hours Portable pre-engineered explosives magazines shall be determined by the DoD Component 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If no IDS security force checks during non-duty hours is required if IDS present not required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequent patrols required

1. Build in accordance with DoD 6055.9-STD, Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards
2. Secure with an approved DoD locking system
3. Meets the construction requirements of MIL-HBK-1013/1 for 10 minutes forced entry delay

4. Additional Storage Requirements

There are specific requirements for the different components that comprise the secure storage of AA&E.

a. Door and Lock Requirements

Access doors for AA&E storage structures must be one of the following. GSA-approved Class 5 Armory Vault Doors are used for modular vaults meeting Federal Specification AA-D-600D and secured with a built-in three position dial mechanical combination lock meeting the specifications of FF-L-2937. Also approved are doors of a hollow metal, industrial-type construction with a minimum of 14-gauge skin plate, that is internally reinforced with continuous vertical steel stiffeners spaced 6 inches on center, and set in a metal frame and threshold, or a solid hardwood or laminated wood, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, with a 12-gauge steel plate on the outside face. These doors must be secured with a high security padlock and hasp – NAPEC 0957-1 and 2, 0958-1 and 2, and the NAPEC 1300 Shipboard Hasp, or with an Internal Locking Device (ILD). All doors must be designed and installed to prevent removal of the door frame so hinges should be installed on the interior side of the door with fixed-pins or their equivalent.

b. Supplemental Protection Requirements

SRC I and II AA&E storage structures must be under constant surveillance, or be protected by an Intrusion Detection System (IDS) and daily security force checks during non-business hours. Where allowed by local jurisdiction, these storage structures should be secured by armed security force personnel. Storage structures containing SRC III and IV AA&E require either an IDS or daily security force checks during non-business hours.

c. Arms Racks

At the unit level, arms must be stored in standard issue or locally fabricated arms racks or in metal containers. The racks must be constructed to prevent easy removal and must be secured with padlocks meeting Commercial Item Description (CID) A-A-59487B. Racks and containers, including their weapons, must have a total weight exceeding 500 pounds. Racks weighing less than 500 pounds must be secured to the structure using bolts that are spot welded, peened, or otherwise secured to prevent easy removal, or fastened together into groups with a total weight exceeding 500 pounds using chains constructed of heavy duty hardened steel or welded, straight link, galvanized steel, 5/16-inch thick, or equivalent.

5. Construction Standards

New construction and modifications to AA&E storage areas are governed by DoDM 5100.76 and Military Handbook 1013/1A, Design Guidelines for Physical Security of Facilities which contains construction guidelines for arms rooms. Modular vaults must meet Federal Specification AA-V-2737 and AA-V- 2737, Amendment 2. SRC II-IV Arms may be stored in a GSA approved assembled armory vault system meeting Federal Specification AA-V-2940. The design goal for an AA&E storage facility requires the facility to meet or exceed 10 minutes of resistance to forced entry.

6. Deviations

Units or activities may request from their major commands or components to deviate from construction standards for new and existing facilities provided they specify what

equivalent cost-effective compensatory measures have been put in place to provide adequate protection. Deficiencies that can be reasonably corrected within 90 days do not require a waiver. If a deviation request is approved, waivers are granted for a twelve-month period or until mandatory security upgrades are completed. Major commands may approve a 12-month extension to existing waivers, but after the extension expires, each request must be processed as an exception to policy. Exceptions can be approved only if corrections to the deficiency would not be feasible. Approved exceptions to policy must be reviewed every 3 years.

7. Additional Security Measures

In addition to supplemental protection, such as intrusion detection systems and guard patrols required for all storage facilities, other security measures are required to protect AA&E. These additional security measures include security lighting, communications, fences and clear zones, drainage structures, and key control.

a. Security Lighting

Security lighting must be bright enough to allow detection of unauthorized activity. Perimeter lighting is determined by DoD Components. However, exterior building lighting is *required* for areas storing SRC I and II AA&E. Interior lighting is required in entrances, corridors, and storage rooms. Light switches, for both interior and exterior lighting, must be installed so they are not accessible to unauthorized individuals. Although not required, emergency and standby power should be considered based on threat levels.

b. Communications

Storage areas must have a primary and back-up means of communication for emergency purposes. Radio is one of the modes of communication. The primary and back-up must be different forms of communication. The communications system must be tested daily.

c. Fences and Clear Zones

Arms storage facilities do not require fences, but storage facilities for ammunition and explosives do require them. Fences are *always* required for SRC I and II A&E, and are required *if determined necessary* for SRC III and IV A&E. The minimum height of the fence must be 6 feet, excluding the top guard, and the fence must be composed of 9-gauge, 2-inch diamond mesh. Outriggers are authorized for use. You must install Restricted Area signs on the fence. Vehicle and pedestrian gates must provide the same resistance as the fence itself. Clear zones must be 12 feet on the outside of the fenced in area and 30 feet on the inside of the fence, space permitting. Vegetation and topographical features must be kept trimmed.

d. Drainage

Drainage structures and water passages must be barred and welded at the intersections when the structures or passages cross the fence line, the cross-sectional area exceeds 96 square inches, and any dimension exceeds 6 inches. This is to prevent anyone from crawling into the area.

e. Key Control

Keys to AA&E storage buildings, rooms, racks, containers, and intrusion detection systems must be maintained separately from other types of keys. Keys for SRC III and IV AA&E must be stored in a 12 gauge steel container with a GSA-approved combination lock. Keys for SRC I and II AA&E must be stored in a Class 5 GSA-approved security container. Access to these keys must be limited to those whose duties require them to have access. A current roster of which individuals have access must be maintained and stored out of the public's view. Master key systems for AA&E storage are prohibited.

Nuclear Weapon Storage

1. Construction Standards

Construction and security requirements for nuclear weapon storage areas are more stringent than the requirements for AA&E storage areas because nuclear weapons are more dangerous than conventional AA&E. Consider the life-threatening issues that would arise should a nuclear weapon fall into the hands of a terrorist group, or any other anti-U.S. groups. Requirements for nuclear weapon storage and security are contained in DoD S 5210.41-M, Nuclear Weapons Security Manual: DoD Nuclear Weapon Environment-Specific Requirements (U), which is a classified document. Because the information is classified, we cannot go into great detail about the requirements in this course.

2. Additional Security Measures

Additional security measures are required to protect nuclear weapons. These measures include security lighting, fences, and access to the storage area.

a. Security Lighting

In nuclear storage facilities, the entire perimeter must be illuminated with security lighting that has instant restrike capability. Additionally, emergency lighting is required.

b. Fences

Some of the DoD minimum requirements for fencing around nuclear storage areas are as follows: the fences must be at least 7 feet high, which is 1 foot more than the minimum requirement for AA&E storage areas. And like fences for AA&E, the fencing material must be composed of 9-gauge, 2-inch diamond mesh.

They must be equipped with a Y outrigger with 15-inch arms. The fences should also be no more than 2 inches from the ground and must be anchored to the ground in such a way that the fence cannot be lifted to create an opening greater than 5 inches. For nuclear storage facilities located both inside and outside the U.S., two fences are required, and there must be a separation zone of 30 feet between the two fences. Nuclear storage facility fencing also requires a 30 foot clear zone on both the inside and outside of the fence. This means that nothing can be in this clear zone, including trees and buildings.

c. Access

In nuclear weapon storage facilities, warning signs must be posted around the perimeter spaced a minimum of 100 feet apart, typically at all avenues of approach, including all gates, and on both sides of every corner of fencing. Lettering on these signs must be displayed in black or blue, except the words USE OF DEADLY FORCE AUTHORIZED must be displayed in red. Usually there are two gates you must pass through to enter a nuclear storage area. The first gate opens, and a vehicle drives through. The second gate never opens until the first gate has completely closed and the occupants of the vehicle have been authorized for entry. Once authorized, the second gate opens and allows the vehicle to enter. This is called the continual barrier concept. Privately owned vehicles (POVs) are never permitted to enter areas storing nuclear weapons. Inside the nuclear storage area, the locks on bunkers must be 2 person hasps with 2 keyhole or combination locks, or an ILD may be used.

Review Activity

Try answering the following questions. When you are finished, see the Answer Key at the end of this Student Guide to check your answers.

Question 1

Who provides governance for SCIFs? For each question, select the best answer.

1. Who provides construction and security requirements for SCIFs?

- Director of National Intelligence (DNI)
- Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
- Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)
- General Services Administration (GSA)
- Department of Defense (DoD)

2. Who provides accreditation for SCIFs?

- Director of National Intelligence (DNI)
- Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
- Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)
- General Services Administration (GSA)
- Department of Defense (DoD)

Question 2

Which of the following statements are true of SCIFs? Select all that apply.

- They are used by the intelligence community to store classified information.
- They are used by the DoD to store AA&E.
- They are used to store sensitive compartmented information.
- They are used to store nuclear weapons.

Question 3

Which of the following statements are true about storage facilities/restricted areas? Select true or false for each statement.

Statement	True	False
Warning signs must be posted at each boundary of a restricted area and must be conspicuous to those approaching on foot or by vehicle.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The use of master key systems is acceptable in the storage of AA&E.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Statement	True	False
The use of deadly force is authorized against anyone who enters a nuclear storage facility without proper authorization.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Securing drainage structures must be considered if they cross the fence line of an AA&E storage area.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The continual barrier concept is commonly employed in nuclear storage facilities.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Lesson Conclusion

In this lesson, you learned about the types of restricted areas used by the DoD, their physical security and storage requirements, and required and best practices when using these storage facilities.

Answer Key

Question 1

Question	Feedback
<p style="text-align: right;">1 of 2</p> <p>Who provides construction and security requirements for SCIFs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Director of National Intelligence (DNI) ○ Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) ○ Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) ○ General Services Administration (GSA) ○ Department of Defense (DoD) 	<p>The Director of National Intelligence (DNI) provides the construction and security requirements for SCIFs in the Director of Central Intelligence Directive (DCID) 6/9 Manual, Physical Security Standards for Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities.</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">2 of 2</p> <p>Who provides accreditation for SCIFs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Director of National Intelligence (DNI) ○ Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) ● Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) ○ General Services Administration (GSA) ○ Department of Defense (DoD) 	<p>The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) provides accreditation for SCIFs.</p>

Question 2

Which of the following statements are true of SCIFs?

- They are used by the intelligence community to store classified information.
Answer Feedback: SCIFs are used by the intelligence community to store classified information called Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI).
- They are used by the DoD to store AA&E.
Answer Feedback: SCIFs are not used to store AA&E. AA&E is stored in AA&E storage facilities.
- They are used to store sensitive compartmented information.

Answer Feedback: SCIFs are used by the intelligence community to store Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI), which is a type of classified information.

- They are used to store nuclear weapons.

Answer Feedback: SCIFs are not used to store nuclear weapons. Nuclear weapons are stored in nuclear weapon storage facilities.

Question 3

Statement	Correct Answer	Answer Feedback
Warning signs must be posted at each boundary of a restricted area and must be conspicuous to those approaching on foot or by vehicle.	True	Warning signs must be posted at each boundary of a restricted area and must be conspicuous to those approaching on foot or by vehicle. The signs state that entrance into restricted areas without proper authorization is subject to prosecution under the Internal Security Act of 1950, 50 U.S. Code.
The use of master key systems is acceptable in the storage of AA&E.	False	The use of master key systems is not authorized in AA&E storage facilities.
The use of deadly force is authorized against anyone who enters a nuclear storage facility without proper authorization.	True	The use of deadly force is authorized against anyone who enters a nuclear storage facility without proper authorization. This fact is stated on the Restricted Area warning signs posted at nuclear storage facilities.
Securing drainage structures must be considered if they cross the fence line of an AA&E storage area.	True	Securing drainage structures must be considered if they cross the fence line of an AA&E storage area. If their cross-section is greater than 96 inches and any dimension is greater than 6 inches, they must be barred and welded at the intersections to prevent any human from crawling into the area.

Statement	Correct Answer	Answer Feedback
The continual barrier concept is commonly employed in nuclear storage facilities.	True	The continual barrier concept is commonly employed in nuclear storage facilities. This occurs when there are two gates. The first gate opens to allow a vehicle to enter. The second gate does not open until the first gate is closed to ensure that only authorized persons gain entry.

Student Guide

Course: Storage Containers and Facilities

Lesson: Course Conclusion

Course Summary

Protecting DoD assets, including classified information and weapons, is imperative for our national security. You learned that storage containers and facilities are an important part of ensuring that DoD assets are protected from loss or compromise. You learned about various types of storage containers and facilities. You also learned how to properly use them.

Lesson Review

Here is a list of the lessons in the course:

- Course Introduction
- Storage Basics
- Storage Containers
- Restricted Areas
- Course Conclusion

Course Objectives

You should now be able to:

- √ Identify the types of GSA-approved security containers and their uses
- √ Identify the labeling requirements for GSA-approved security containers
- √ Identify types of restricted areas and their uses
- √ Identify the physical security requirements for secure rooms, vaults, and Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities (SCIFs)
- √ Identify storage requirements for arms, ammunition, and explosives (AA&E) and nuclear weapons
- √ Identify best practices and requirements for use of security containers and facilities

Conclusion

Congratulations. You have completed the Storage Containers and Facilities Course. To receive credit for this course, you *must* take the Storage Containers and Facilities examination. Please use the STEPP system from the Center for Development of Security Excellence to register for the exam.