

National Industrial Security Program Policy Advisory Committee (NISPPAC)

Meeting Minutes

March 14, 2018

The NISPPAC held its 58th meeting on Wednesday, March 14, 2018, at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC. Mark Bradley, Director, Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO), served as Chair. The minutes of this meeting were certified on May 4, 2018.

I. Welcome:

The Chair opened the meeting by welcoming everyone, and then discussed the importance of the NISPPAC Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) requirements. He commented on the FACA mandated submission of annual financial disclosure statements by NISPPAC government members and expressed his appreciation for this year's submissions. After introductions by all attendees, the Chair expressed his appreciation to outgoing Department of Defense (DoD) NISPPAC primary member, Ben Richardson, for his dedication to the NISPPAC. The Chair then recognized the newest government NISPPAC members:

Richard Townsend, (Primary member), Department of Commerce (DOC)

Kishla Braxton, (Alternate member), DOC

Christoph Heilig, (Alternate member), Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)

Tracy Kindle, (Alternate member), Department of Energy (DOE)

He also expressed appreciation to the following three outgoing government members for their dedication and service to the NISPPAC:

Thomas Predmore, (Primary member), DOC

Will Ewald, (Alternate member), NRC

Mark Pekrul, (Alternate member), DOE

List of meeting attendees is provided (**Attachment 1**).

The Chair turned to Greg Pannoni, NISPPAC Designated Federal Official (DFO), to address administrative items and old business.

II. Administrative Items

Mr. Pannoni reminded attendees that all presentations and handouts were provided in electronic format prior to the meeting and that the transcript, along with the minutes and presentations for this meeting, would be posted to the ISOO website. He also informed attendees that all NISPPAC meetings are announced in the Federal Register 30 days prior to the meeting.

III. Old Business

Action Items from Previous Meetings

Mr. Pannoni addressed and provided updates to the NISPPAC action items from the November 1, 2017 meeting;

- ISOO to ensure NISPPAC government members have submitted annual financial disclosure statements.
STATUS: CLOSED. ISOO has received the requested information from all NISPPAC government members.
- Defense Security Service (DSS) to inquire on the capability of the National Industrial Security System (NISS) to have a “best practices” section for users.
STATUS: OPEN. DSS to provide follow up during this meeting.
- Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) to inquire on the capability of the Defense Information System for Security (DISS) to have a “best practices” section for users.
STATUS: OPEN. DMDC to provide follow up during this meeting.
- DMDC to determine how to incorporate the remaining Executive branch agencies into the DISS.
STATUS: OPEN. DMDC to provide follow up during this meeting.
- DOE to determine releasability of the DOE/DoD Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).
STATUS: OPEN. DoD to provide follow up during this meeting.

IV. Reports and Updates

Update on the National Background Investigations Bureau (NBIB)

Charlie Phalen, NBIB, provided an update (**Attachment 2**) on the clearance backlog, current statistics, and strategies for improvement. He stated the current backlog remains at approximately 700,000, but that the general perception that all of those applicants cannot work, is inaccurate.

He explained that of the 700,000 cases, 164,000 are quick turnaround tasks which can be resolved easily and in a manner of hours or a few days. Approximately 209,000 of these cases are periodic reinvestigations (PR) and involve applicants who are currently working.

The remaining 337,000 cases, 38,000 of which are industry requests, are initial investigations. There are approximately 170,000 initial applicants with interim clearances.

Mr. Phalen expressed his displeasure with the current statistics and provided the following three strategies NBIB is using to improve clearance processing times: continued increase in NBIB personnel (current total is 7,200); collaboration with the government and industry to work a large

volume of cases, all in the same area; and hubbing, which involves working a large number of cases in one specific location.

Mr. Phalen also explained that the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) recently reinitiated an old program, Trusted Workforce, now Trusted Workforce 2.0, to review the clearance process and find the most effective method of ensuring that those with clearances continue to be trustworthy. The program will attempt to identify those indicators that may bring a cleared person's trustworthiness into question.

Mr. Phalen identified two dependencies directly correlated with decreasing the clearance backlog: careful management of cases during the 2 to 3-year transition of investigations to DoD; and the creation of the National Background Investigation Services, a Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) system which will conduct suitability, security, and credentialing investigations for DoD. Mr. Phalen concluded his presentation by stating he believes that by the end of this year, the clearance backlog will decrease by 15-20%.

Michelle Sutphin, Industry Spokesperson, asked if NBIB plans to share best practices on the new investigative model once the mission is transferred to DSS. Mr. Phalen stated that NBIB is already collaborating with DSS and plans to continue throughout the transition.

Dennis Keith, Industry, asked Mr. Phalen for clarification on what the 15-20% decrease in clearance inventory encompasses. Mr. Phalen explained that those cases with field work as well as Tier (T) 3 investigations would be most affected. Mr. Keith asked if the 65,000 industry members awaiting initial clearances would be prioritized over PRs when the hubbing concept is applied. Mr. Phalen stated prioritization is determined by the government, but that most customers are interested in the completion of initial investigations.

Mr. Pannoni asked if the 15 to 20% decrease in the overall backlog would also result in a 15 to 20% decrease in the timeliness of these cases. Mr. Phalen explained that due to system tracking methods, some would show a decrease and others, an increase. Over time, the decrease will begin to show in the overall numbers.

Linda Kiser, Industry, asked why the Top Secret processing times are continuing to increase. Mr. Phalen stated he would have to do significant research to provide a valid reason. He said he believes it is due to prioritization.

Industry Presentation

Ms. Sutphin, provided an industry update (**Attachment 3**). She introduced the new Intelligence and National Security Alliance representative, Kathy Pherson, and stated there have been no additional changes to the NISPPAC industry group. She explained that industry's concerns remain the same as stated at the November 2017 meeting. Industry is concerned with the large number of policy-related changes as well as its ability to implement in a timely manner. It is also frustrated by the continuing backlog of clearance investigations but is appreciative of the opportunity to work with NBIB during this time. Ms. Sutphin expressed industry's desire to

comply with the changes, but asked that the government provide sufficient lead time so that it can prepare for the new procedures.

Ms. Sutphin stated industry received and appreciated the detailed presentation on DSS in Transition (DIT) by Gus Greene, DSS. Industry is interested in feedback from the 60 companies that will participate this year in a full DIT based review. Industry is also following the effect of DIT on small companies, as well as DSS recommendations outside the scope of the NISP.

Ms. Sutphin stated industry has reviewed the draft Industrial Security Letters (ISL) for Security Executive Agent Directives (SEAD) 3 and 4. It has provided feedback on SEAD 4 and will be doing the same with SEAD 3.

Ms. Sutphin listed the following additional industry concerns:

- Clearances: Issues include clearance reform, transition of investigations from NBIB to DoD, Continuous Evaluation (CE), and proper funding and resources, especially during the parallel processing period of the investigations transfer to DoD.
- Small contractor lack of resources: Small contractors do not have the resources to meet the multitude of new requirements and may opt out of the NISP.
- Use of consultants by small contractors: In an effort to meet the new requirements, small contractors need the assistance of consultants. Industry would like DSS to ensure consistency in handling these types of arrangements.

Ms. Sutphin discussed the new clearance-related systems:

- NISS: There is concern that the system will be deployed while a large percentage of industry does not have access and cannot get PKI cards to work.
- DISS: Industry needs sufficient training to use the system. As of now, there is no comprehensive training available.
- NISP Contracts Classification System (NCCS): Once there are more government agencies with established accounts, more contractors will follow, create accounts, and begin actively using the system.
- eApp: Industry is waiting for a go-live date and is interested in viewing a demo so that it can provide feedback.

Ms. Sutphin listed the following legislative initiatives and provided industry concerns/questions:

- NDAA 2017 Section 1647, Formation of an “Advisory Committee on Industrial Security and Industrial Base Policy”: Industry was informed that this committee is moving forward. Industry is prepared to assist, be involved, and have representation on the committee.
- NDAA 2018 Section 805, Formation of “Defense Policy Advisory Committee on Technology”: Industry would like to know more about the objective of this committee and is prepared to participate and have representation on the committee.

Jane Dinkel, Industry, asked how the Advisory Committee on Industrial Security and Industrial Base Policy would work with the NISPPAC. Chris Forrest, DSS, explained that the committee is in the beginning stages and that that determination has not yet been made. He assured Ms. Dinkel that the NISPPAC would be represented. Mr. Richardson, DoD, explained that before the

committee can determine its primary role, it must first identify the members who will make those decisions.

Kim Baugher, State Department, stated her office is seeing more companies with security services consultants and requested information on how to handle them. Keith Minard, DSS, stated DSS realizes it must review the issues associated with this type of arrangement and determine the best methods by which to manage security services consultants, while also ensuring cleared contractors maintain their responsibility for meeting the requirements of the NISP. Ms. Sutphin stressed that industry's intent is to obtain consistent treatment and procedures for consultants so that all parties understand and adhere to the same guidelines. Ms. Sutphin stated industry provided a white paper on this topic to DSS and is looking forward to discussing the issue.

Department of Defense (DoD) Update

Ben Richardson, DoD, stated the transfer of investigations to DoD has begun and that NBIB and DSS are working together to ensure a successful transition. The transfer will be a 3-year phased process. Currently, DSS is focusing on DoD background investigations at the Secret level and on PRs using the CE model.

Mr. Richardson explained that a priority of DoD is the protection of critical technology which is being addressed via DIT. He referenced the white paper submitted by industry on consultants and assured industry that DSS will work to resolve the inconsistencies in handling consultants.

Mr. Richardson provided feedback on the DoD/DoE Reciprocity MOU and informed industry that DoD plans to issue an ISL with details. He stated the MOU itself cannot be released but that the ISL will provide sufficient details. Industry will have the opportunity to review and provide input before the ISL is released.

Mr. Richardson stated no decisions have been made on the Fee for Service proposal and that DoD has learned it needs to continue its study on the feasibility of this option. He also discussed SEAD 3 and stated DoD must first implement before it levies requirements on industry. One issue is ensuring there is an automated method by which foreign travel is reported. He explained that the intent is to provide guidance via NISP Operating Manual (NISPOM), Change 3, which is currently in the formal coordination phase. DoD is working on an ISL to provide guidance on passports. In the short term, DSS has provided guidance on its website.

Mr. Richardson addressed the status of the Advisory Committee on Industrial Security and Industrial Base Policy by reaffirming its status as a very new committee. Before it can move forward, members must be identified. There are five focus areas for this committee: personnel security, information security, cyber security, industrial base issues and physical security.

Mr. Keith asked if DoD would share more details with appropriately cleared personnel on the prioritization of technologies. Mr. Richardson stated there has been discussion on sharing but that there are issues with the aggregation of data which often results in a Top Secret classification. He offered that prioritization will be realized by industry as DSS continues to focus on certain technologies. Bob Harney, Industry, suggested that briefings in lieu of the

prioritization list would help to obtain industry buy-in. Mr. Richardson stated DoD is in discussion with DoD Acquisitions on this topic.

Ms. Dinkel stated industry is becoming concerned with the vulnerabilities associated with the compilation of asset-related data such as asset identification, protection of those assets and the impact of the loss of the assets. She asked if DoD had considered these same concerns. Mr. Greene stated DSS is building a repository to store the information but that eventually the data will be stored in the NISS.

Mr. Pannoni asked if the referenced technologies are limited to DoD. Mr. Richardson stated the information being provided to DSS is from the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and the Joint Staff. DoD is providing this list of technologies to other branches of government for informational purposes.

Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) Update

Valerie Kerben, ODNI, provided updates on SEADs 6, 7 and 8. SEAD 6, Continuous Evaluation, was signed on January 12, 2018 and agencies should be in the process of implementing the requirements for those with T5 investigations. SEAD 7, Reciprocity, is currently in the informal review stage and once completed, will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for formal coordination. SEAD 8, Temporary Access, is also in the informal review process.

Defense Security Service (DSS) Update

Keith Minard, DSS, provided an update on the insider threat program and stated core requirements have been implemented by 95% of industry. Phase 2 of the program is in development and will focus on evaluating the effectiveness of industry programs. DSS expects to begin pilot evaluations in mid-2018. Mr. Minard informed industry that DSS had just posted guidance on the foreign passports portion of SEAD 4.

Mr. Minard stated DSS has removed the Electronic Control Plan (ECP) phone requirements from those Foreign Ownership, Control, or Influence companies with ECPs. He also informed attendees that the new Certificate Pertaining to Foreign Interests, SF 328, would be released soon for a 60-day notice. He explained the changes are minimal and that the questions on the form have not changed.

NISP Contract Classification System (NCCS) Update

Ryan Deloney, DSS, provided an update on the NCCS. Mr. Deloney stated the system now hosts 40 government agencies and 150 contractors. DoD issued a memo on February 8, 2018, mandating use of the system by all DoD components by September 14, 2018. To assist DoD with meeting that deadline, DSS is creating job aids and web-based training. It is also establishing help desks and call center support for system users.

Ms. Baugher asked if there is a deadline for using the new DD 254, DOD Contract Security Classification Specification form, and if the old DD 254 would be rejected by DSS. Mr. Deloney acknowledged that DSS expects customers to use the new DD 254, but that if there is a valid justification for using the old form, customers can work with DSS for an exception.

NISS

Mr. Deloney gave an update on the NISS, the replacement system for the Industrial Security Facilities Database (ISFD) and eFCL. The system currently has 2,000 users and is currently live and in a testing state. Mr. Deloney referenced a registration error which affected 10% of industry users. DSS has rectified the issue with most users and will continue to work on resolving the remaining systems with errors.

Mr. Deloney stated that this Spring, DSS expects to provide a deployment date for NISS and that customers will have 30 days to transition to the new system. In addressing an Action Item from the last NISPPAC meeting, Mr. Deloney informed attendees that a best practices section in NISS is feasible. To obtain details on the information in this section, DSS is creating a requirements committee, comprised of DSS, industry and the government to ensure the system offers the assistance most needed by users.

Defense Information System for Security (DISS)

Nick Levasseur, DMDC, began by stating all Army, Navy and Air Force components are now system users. Industry will be included in the next deployment which will occur in late May. Mr. Levasseur referenced an issue with Personal Identity Verification cards preventing the industry working group from accessing the system. DISA is working to resolve the issue as quickly as possible.

Mr. Levasseur addressed an Action Item from the previous NISPPAC meeting regarding the creation of a best practices section in the system. DMDC will be updating its frequently asked questions (FAQ) on the website and has requested a system add with the capability to link users to applicable sections of the Users' guide for assistance.

Ms. Baugher asked if the other Executive branch, non-DoD agencies would be included for access to the system. Mr. Levasseur stated DMDC is working that issue and is currently adding the Social Security Administration to the system. He stated other agencies have been identified but that he would need to inquire to provide a detailed list of names. **[ACTION ITEM]**.

eAPP

Nick Morin, DISA, discussed the development of eApp (**Attachment 4**) and explained its focus is on acquiring better data upfront to decrease the number of times an applicant is contacted for more information. Mr. Morin showed a system demonstration (**Attachment 4a**) so that attendees could view it and see the enhancements in the system. He stated the goal is to begin adding approximately 2,000 users to the system during this fiscal year (FY). The system will be released to the user community with a goal of full operation by October 1, 2019.

Quinton Wilkes, Industry, asked if eApp would be part of DISS. Mr. Morin stated it would not be part of DISS, but that DISA is working to ensure a seamless process. The details of that process have not yet been discussed.

Ms. Baugher asked if the data in eQIP would be transferred over to eApp so that applicants' previous entries are pre-populated. Mr. Morin explained the two systems are not compatible to

allow for parallel transfers of data. The current users are populating the system as DISA explores methods to resolve the issue.

Ms. Sutphin, Industry, explained that whenever there is a change in eQIP, it requires the applicant to redo all the yes/no questions. She asked if eAPP would correct that requirement. Mr. Morin stated there have been discussions on this, but that no decisions have been made.

Natasha Wright, DOE, asked how often the system auto saves the populated information. Mr. Morin explained that each time the user moves to the next page, the system is updated so that all previous data is saved.

Mr. Pannoni asked if the system contains adequate security features to prevent compromise of the information. Mr. Morin stated authentication and security controls are currently being considered and that individual encryption is a potential solution.

Mr. Harney asked if the link to the system contains any type of security. Mr. Morin stated the link is on the web, but that it is a point-to-point connection. He also explained that before deployment, the system security would be tested and approved by cyber security experts. Mr. Harney asked if the system demo was available for release. Mr. Morin stated he would inquire. **[ACTION ITEM]**.

Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) Update

Patrick Viscuso, ISOO, provided an update (**Attachment 5**) on the CUI program. He stated the program is in a phased implementation stage and that based on annual report submissions, full implementation will take about 3-4 years. The CUI office is reaching out to those agencies that failed to submit an annual report and is assisting those who have not established governance for the program.

Dr. Viscuso stated his office is currently revising the CUI registry so that it is simpler and easier to use. There are tools on the registry and training materials available, if needed. In addition, Dr. Viscuso's office is in the process of creating a more user-friendly CUI markings handbook which will be released in early Spring 2018. A CUI blog is available on the ISOO website and serves as the primary means of communication on program progress and provides FAQs, general information, and discussion rooms. Dr. Viscuso stated his office has also been working on development of the CUI Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clause and has been part of a working group to create a draft which should be complete within the next 2 months when it will be sent through the FAR federal rulemaking process.

Dr. Viscuso stated his office is very active in outreach activities and he encouraged attendees to request briefings, when needed. He reminded attendees of the training tools available and offered them as an alternative to in person briefings.

Mr. Wilkes asked for the number of agencies who have implemented the program. Dr. Viscuso stated that no agencies have fully implemented the program, but several have submitted plans for implementation.

Leonard Moss, Industry, asked who the oversight for the CUI program would be once it is fully implemented. Dr. Viscuso stated that as the CUI Executive Agent (EA), his office would provide oversight.

Ms. Wright asked where she can find the CUI You Tube videos. Dr. Viscuso stated all training can be accessed by going to the CUI website.

NISP Implementing Directive

Mr. Pannoni provided an update on the 32 CFR 2004, NISP Implementing Directive. He explained that ISOO had reviewed the second round of comments, provided responses and sent it back to OMB for review. ISOO is hopeful that OMB will accept the ISOO responses and will send it back to ISOO for a final review by NARA senior management. If approved, the document will be sent to the federal register and published within 30 days.

V. Working Group Updates

Insider Threat Working Group

Mr. Pannoni gave a brief update on the Insider Threat Working Group. He explained that the group is dormant until DoD implements Phase 2 to evaluate the effectiveness of program execution at contractor locations. As Phase 2 evolves and piloting begins, the working group will begin meeting again to discuss shared concerns and best practices.

Clearance Working Group Report

Laura Aghdam, ISOO, provided an update on the Clearance Working Group. She stated that the topics discussed at the working group are precursors to that information briefed at the NISPPAC meeting. Ms. Aghdam listed the topics presented during the working group: personnel clearance processing statistics and timelines, NISPOM Change 3 status, SEAD 3 guidance for industry, setup of the DISS Working Group, NISS deployment, and industry's proposed list of topics for today's meeting.

Updates and Processing Statistics

ODNI

Gary Novotny, ODNI, began his presentation (**Attachment 6**) by explaining what specifically is being measured when clearance timeliness metrics are provided. He stated tracking begins when the application is received and ends when the adjudicative decision is made and uploaded to the system. Metrics do not include pre-submission actions or post-decision tasks, but the government is beginning to look at those metrics in order to obtain a true picture of end-to-end processing times.

Mr. Novotny provided statistics for the first quarter of the FY and explained the numbers are consistent with Mr. Phalen's metrics. Initial Secret and PR processing times remain steady; however, Top Secret showed an increase in processing time. Processing statistics for clearances and PRs in the Intelligence Community are as follows: 119 days for Secret and approximately 170 days for Top Secret and PRs.

Mr. Pannoni asked if the statistics presented represent the fastest 90% in processing time. Mr. Novotny confirmed that the numbers are the fastest 90%.

Mr. Novotny ended his presentation by informing attendees that he is being transferred to another position and that his replacement will present at the next NISPPAC.

Personal Security Management Office for Industry (PSMO-I)

Heather Green, DSS PSMO-I gave the update (**Attachment 7**) for her office. She stated the PSMO-I budget has been fully funded for this FY, but that until the end of the Continuing Resolution (CR), the office continues its work with limited resources. Initial clearance investigations are the current top priority, with PRs, a close second. Once the CR ends, Ms. Green believes her office will be able to process at a steady state which means investigations will be processed within 1-2 days of receipt.

Ms. Green reminded industry to submit all T5 Reinvestigations (R) over the 6-year mark. She stated there are currently over 16,000 industry T5Rs in this category. Interim clearances are now being processed in an average of 30 days. Ms. Green provided the following suggestions for avoiding clearance issuance delays: Ensure clearance submissions are necessary; check applications for errors; use click to sign feature; and submit electronic fingerprints at the time of, or just before, application submission. Ms. Green noted that PSMO-I will not release initial investigation requests without the receipt of electronic fingerprints.

DoD Consolidated Adjudication Facility (CAF)

Ned Fish, DoD CAF, stated his organization is in a steady state of processing with only 300 cases backlogged. The DoD CAF adjudicates approximately 130,000 Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) cases per year, 30,000 of which are from the NISP community. Mr. Fish informed attendees that the DoD CAF is now using the DISS to process SCI determinations for industry and predicted that as personnel are trained to use the system, there may be a slight increase in processing times. Mr. Fish stated his office is also in a steady state of processing for Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (DOHA) cases and that there are currently 400 cases awaiting determination.

The transfer of investigations from NBIB to DoD may affect the DoD CAF's processing times. As investigative roles are shifted from NBIB to DoD, both agencies will be sending cases to the DoD CAF. Mr. Fish stated his organization will work with DoD and NBIB to prepare for the upcoming changes.

Valerie Heil, DoD, asked if those SCI cases in DISS were also in the Joint Personnel Adjudication System (JPAS) since it is currently the system of record. Mr. Fish confirmed that the cases are in both systems.

DOHA

Perry Russell-Hunter, DOHA, began his presentation by stating the number of cases awaiting determination by an administrative judge have decreased since the last NISPPAC meeting. Additionally, cases involving statement of reason legal reviews remain below 200. Mr. Hunter stated DOHA's volume and processing times are dependent on resolution of case issues during

the investigative process. He asked that efforts to resolve those issues early in the process continue.

As part of the effort to resolve issues at the earliest possible point in a case, Mr. Russell-Hunter asserted that the ability to electronically adjudicate clean cases and cases with no actionable issues would not only result in decreased processing times but would also have the additional benefit of allowing adjudicators to focus on the real issue cases which can and should take more time.

NISP Information Systems Authorization (NISA) Working Group

DSS

Karl Hellmann, DSS, provided an update (**Attachment 8**) on the activities of his office, as related to the objectives of the NISA Working Group. On January 1, 2018, DSS began requiring that all industry submissions for classified information system authorizations be submitted via the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Risk Management Framework (RMF) standards. The second priority initiative for his office during this FY is the transition to the DISA system of record, Enterprise Mission Assurance Support Service (eMASS), for RMF authorizations. The NISA working group will assist and provide feedback on both efforts.

Mr. Hellmann displayed a slide depicting monthly metrics for system authorization decisions. He explained that due to an influx of industry submissions before the January deadline for the NIST RMF requirement, there was a small increase in authorization processing times. Routine approval times are normally 30 days, but the increased submissions in January caused a temporary spike resulting in a temporary 40-day turnaround time. With the passing of the deadline, processing times will normalize and return to a 30-day turnaround time.

Mr. Moss asked for the cause of the increased processing times for system authorizations. Mr. Hellmann explained that the spike was due to increased submissions for authorizations before the RMF requirement became mandatory.

Mr. Pannoni observed that although the Northern Region is not the highest in authorization submission numbers, it is the highest in processing times. He asked if there is a basis for those statistics. Mr. Hellmann stated it was due to decreased staff resources as well as the presence of newer, less experienced personnel in that region.

VI. General Open Forum/Discussion

The Chair opened the meeting for anyone to present new business or to speak to the committee.

[*Unknown*] asked for an update on the State Department's request for access to DOD's personnel clearance information. Ms. Baugher stated her office had just received a draft MOU between State Department and DoD for 20 JPAS accounts for the entire State Department.

Ms. Sutphin asked if there were plans to provide the SEADs in draft for industry or NISPPAC industry to review. Mr. Pannoni explained ISOO has asked ODNI for a meeting to discuss this request. **[ACTION ITEM]**.

Ms. Sutphin asked Mr. Fish if, with the transition of investigations to DoD, the DoD CAF would report to DSS. Mr. Fish affirmed that the DoD CAF would fall under DSS by the end of 2019.

VII. Closing Remarks and Adjournment

The Chair asked for additional questions and with none, announced the remaining two dates for the 2018 NISPPAC meetings: July 19th and November 15th, all to be held in the Archivist's Reception Room. The chair adjourned the meeting.

SUMMARY OF ACTION ITEMS

- DMDC to provide list of other Executive branch, non-DOD agencies with access to the DISS.
- DISA to inquire on releasability of the eApp system demo.
- ISOO to meet with ODNI on the need to coordinate with industry prior to release of SEADs.

Attachments:

1. Attendee List
2. Briefing: National Background Investigations Bureau
3. Briefing: NISPPAC Industry
4. Briefing: eApp
- 4a. Demo: eApp
5. Briefing: Controlled Unclassified Information
6. Briefing: ODNI Security Performance Metrics
7. Briefing: DSS Personnel Security Management Office for Industry
8. Briefing: DOD Consolidated Adjudications Facility
9. Briefing: NISPPAC Information Systems Authorization Working Group
10. DOE Personnel Security Performance Metrics
11. NRC Personnel Security Performance Metrics

Attachment 1

NISPPAC MEETING ATTENDEES

The following individuals attended the March 14, 2018 NISPPAC meeting:

Mark Bradley	Information Security Oversight Office	Chair
Greg Pannoni	Information Security Oversight Office	Designated Federal
Official		
Laura Aghdam	Information Security Oversight Office	NISPPAC PM
Robert Tringali	Information Security Oversight Office	NISPPAC POC
Alternate		
Alegra Woodard	Information Security Oversight Office	
Carolina Klink	Information Security Oversight Office	
Patrick Viscuso	Information Security Oversight Office	Presenter
Aprille Abbott	MOU Representative	Attendee
Michelle Sutphin	Industry Spokesperson	Member/Presenter
Valerie Kerben	Office of the Director of National Intelligence	Member/Presenter
Ben Richardson	Department of Defense	Attendee/Presenter
Charlie Phalen	National Background Investigations Bureau	Attendee/Presenter
Keith Minard	Defense Security Service	Alternate/Presenter
Heather Green	Personnel Security Management for Industry	Attendee/Presenter
Ryan Deloney	Defense Security Service	Attendee/Presenter
Nick Levasseur	Defense Manpower Data Center	Attendee/Presenter
Nick Morin	Defense Information Systems Agency	Attendee/Presenter
Gary Novotny	Office of the Director of National Intelligence	Alternate/Presenter
Ned Fish	Defense Central Adjudication Facility	Attendee/Presenter
Perry Russell-Hunter	Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals	Attendee/Presenter
Karl Hellmann	Defense Security Service	Attendee/Presenter
David Lowry	Air Force	Member
George Ladner	Central Intelligence Agency	Alternate
Steve Lynch	Department of Homeland Security	Member
Valerie Heil	Department of Defense	Attendee
Zudayaa-Taylor Dunn	National Aeronautics & Space Admin	Member
Tracy Brown	Office of the Director of National Intelligence	Attendee
Sandra Langley	Defense Manpower Data Center	Attendee
Natasha Wright	Department of Energy	Attendee
Anna Harrison	Department of Justice	Member
Kimberly Baugher	Department of State	Member
John Bennett	Defense Security Service	Attendee
Robert Lilje	MOU Representative	Attendee
Brian Mierzejek	National Security Agency	Attendee
Shirley Brown	National Security Agency	Attendee
Mirna Cimpo	Industry	Attendee
Jane Dinkel	Industry	Attendee
Sharon Dondlinger	Air Force	Alternate
James Anderson	Army	Attendee
Mary Edington	Industry	Attendee
Latitia Felus	Department of Homeland	Attendee
Christopher Forrest	Security Defense Security Service	Attendee
Nicolette Giordani	Defense Security Service	Attendee

Gus Green	Defense Security Service	Attendee
Robert Harney	Industry	Member
Patrick Hogan	Defense Security Service	Attendee
Tracy Kindle	Department of Energy	Alternate
John Massey	Defense Security Service	Attendee
Daniel McGarvey	Industry	Member
Kathy Pherson	MOU Representative	Attendee
Christopher Redding	Defense Information Systems Agency	Attendee
Susan Steinke	Industry	Attendee
Martin Strones	Industry	Attendee
Katherine Timmons	Industry	Attendee
Simon Vaughn	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	Attendee
Laura Ware	Industry	Attendee
Richard Weaver	Industry	Attendee
Enita Williams	Industry	Attendee
Rene Woodson	Industry	Attendee
James Ervin	Department of Homeland Security	Alternate
Tony Ingenito	Industry	Member
Dennis Keith	Industry	Member
Quinton Wilkes	Industry	Member
Fred "Cory" Klein	Industry	Attendee
Jennifer Kirby	Industry	Attendee
Leonard Moss	Industry	Attendee
Kirk Poulsen	Industry	Member
Dennis Keith	Industry	Member
Steven Kipp	MOU Representative	Attendee
Brian Mackey	MOU Representative	Attendee
Dennis Arriaga	MOU Representative	Attendee
Matt Hollandsworth	MOU Representative	Attendee
Carla Peters-Carr	Industry	Attendee

Teleconference Attendees

Mark Brooks	Department of Energy	Member
Dennis Brady	Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Member
Glenn Clay	Department of the Navy	Alternate
Chris Heilig	Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Alternate
Vince Jarvie	Industry	Attendee
Lindy Kyser	Industry	Attendee
Katherine Kaley	Industry	Attendee
Trish Keller	Industry	Attendee
Diane Rainer	Industry	Attendee
Liz Bland	Industry	Attendee
Michelle Dockins	Industry	Attendee
Steve Cicirelli	Industry	Attendee
Jocelyn Yen	Government Accountability Office	Attendee

Attachment 2



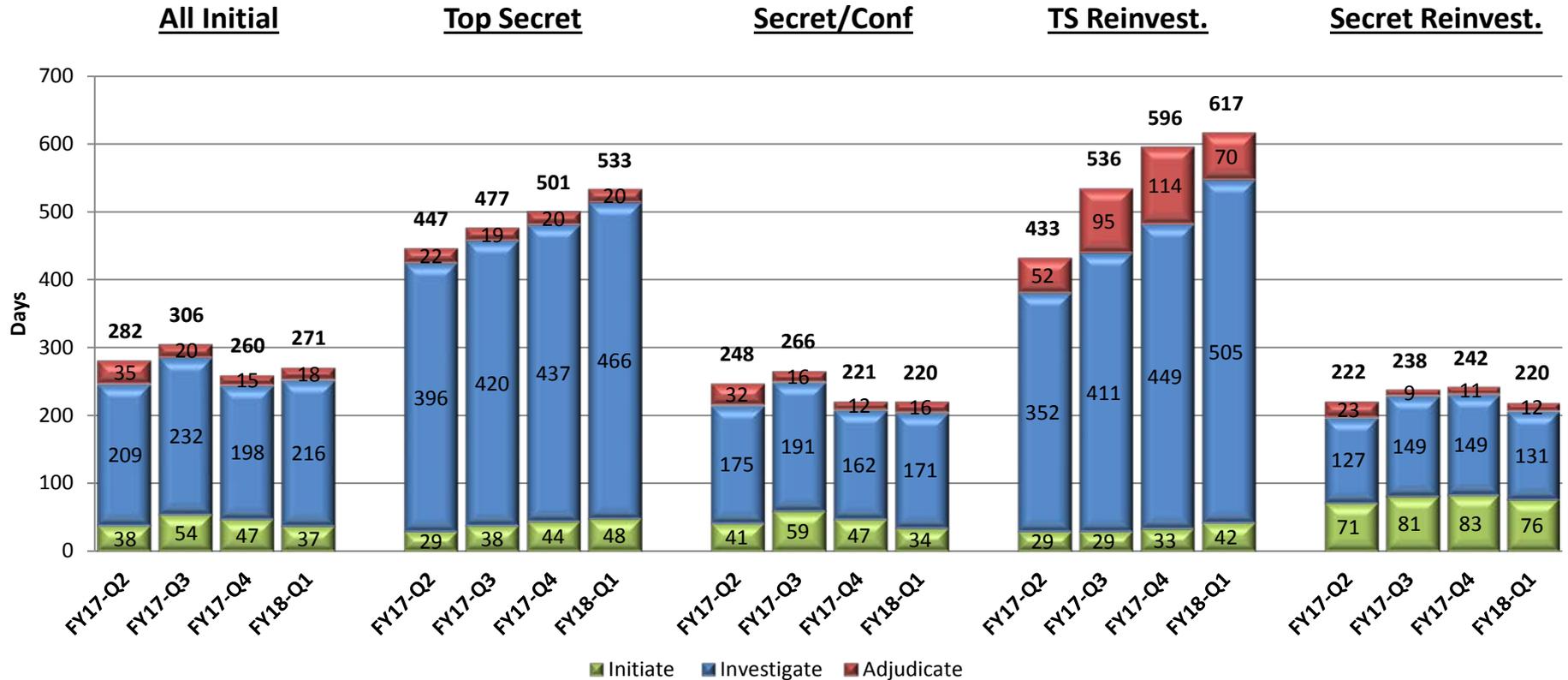
Timeliness Performance Metrics for Submission, Investigation & Adjudication Time

DoD-Industry

March 2018

Quarterly Timeliness Performance Metrics for Submission, Investigation & Adjudication* Time

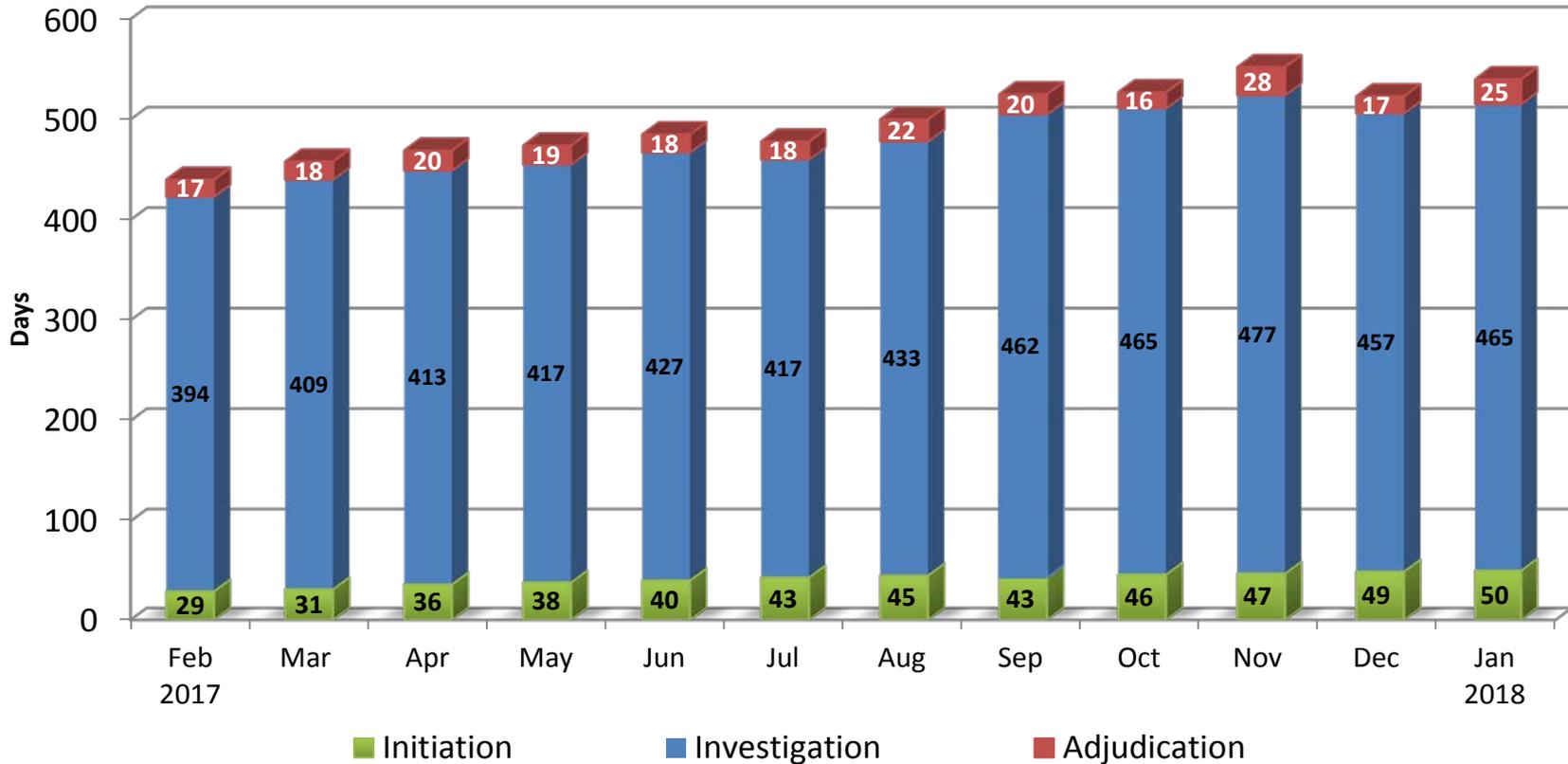
Average Days of Fastest 90% of Reported Clearance Decisions Made



	All Initial	Top Secret	Secret/ Confidential	Top Secret Reinvestigations	Secret Reinvestigations
Adjudication actions taken – 2 nd Q FY17	13,209	2,564	10,645	6,054	6,216
Adjudication actions taken – 3 rd Q FY17	12,537	2,579	9,958	4,141	4,682
Adjudication actions taken – 4 th Q FY17	16,118	2,551	13,567	3,318	5,409
Adjudication actions taken – 1 st Q FY18	16,588	3,052	13,536	3,954	7,548

*The adjudication timeliness includes collateral adjudication by DoD CAF and SCI adjudication by other DoD adjudication facilities

Industry's Average Timeliness Trends for 90% Initial Top Secret Security Clearance Decisions



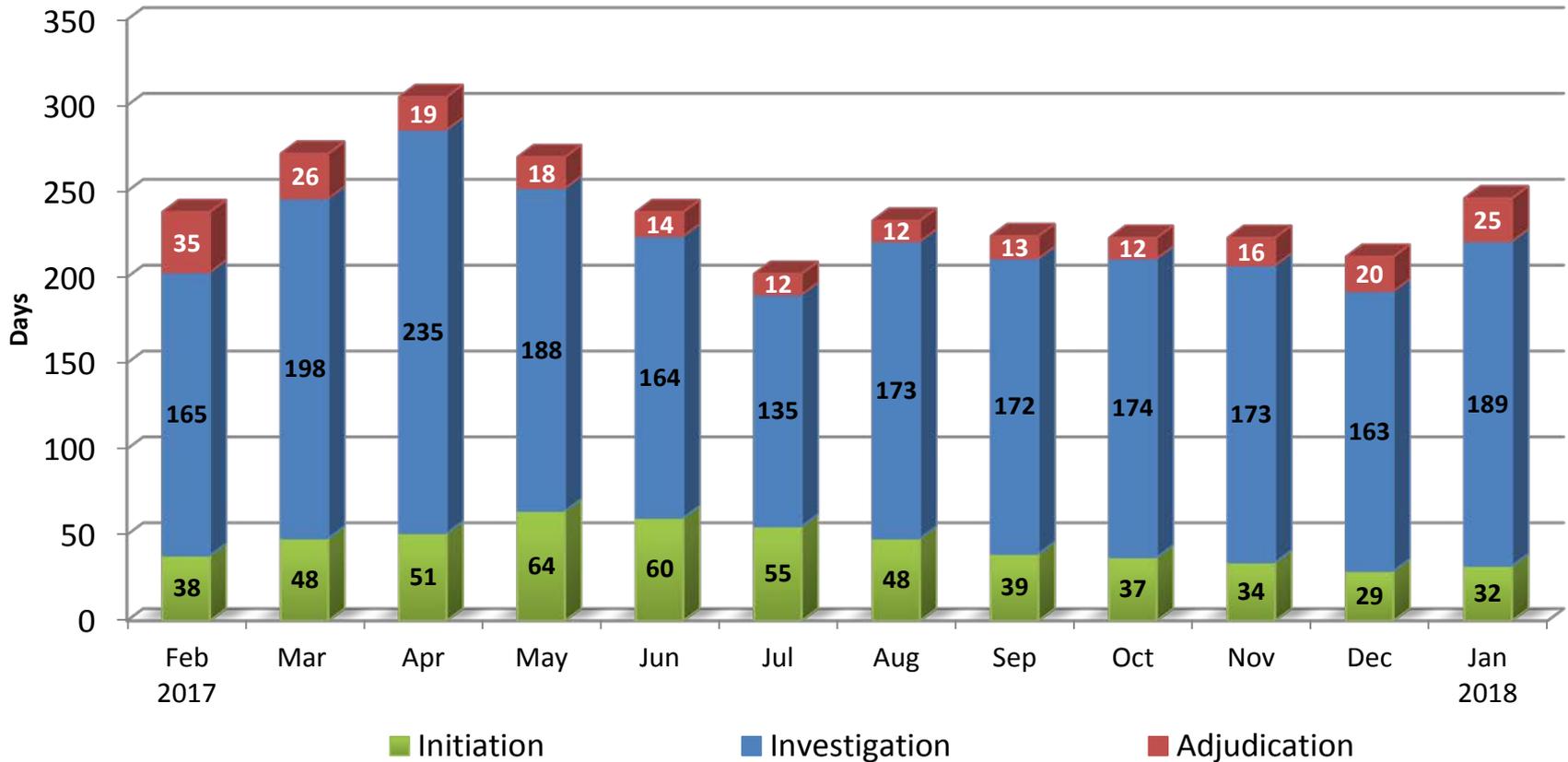
GOAL: Initiation – 14 days

Investigation – 80 days

Adjudication – 20 days

	Feb 2017	Mar 2017	Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017	Dec 2017	Jan 2018
Total Adjudications Reported	845	1,018	686	940	954	808	922	821	940	937	1,181	942
End-to-End Timeliness (Fastest 90%)	439 days	458 days	469 days	474 days	485 days	479 days	500 days	525 days	527 days	552 days	523 days	539 days

Industry's Average Timeliness Trends for 90% Secret/Confidential Security Clearance Decisions (NACLCL/T3)



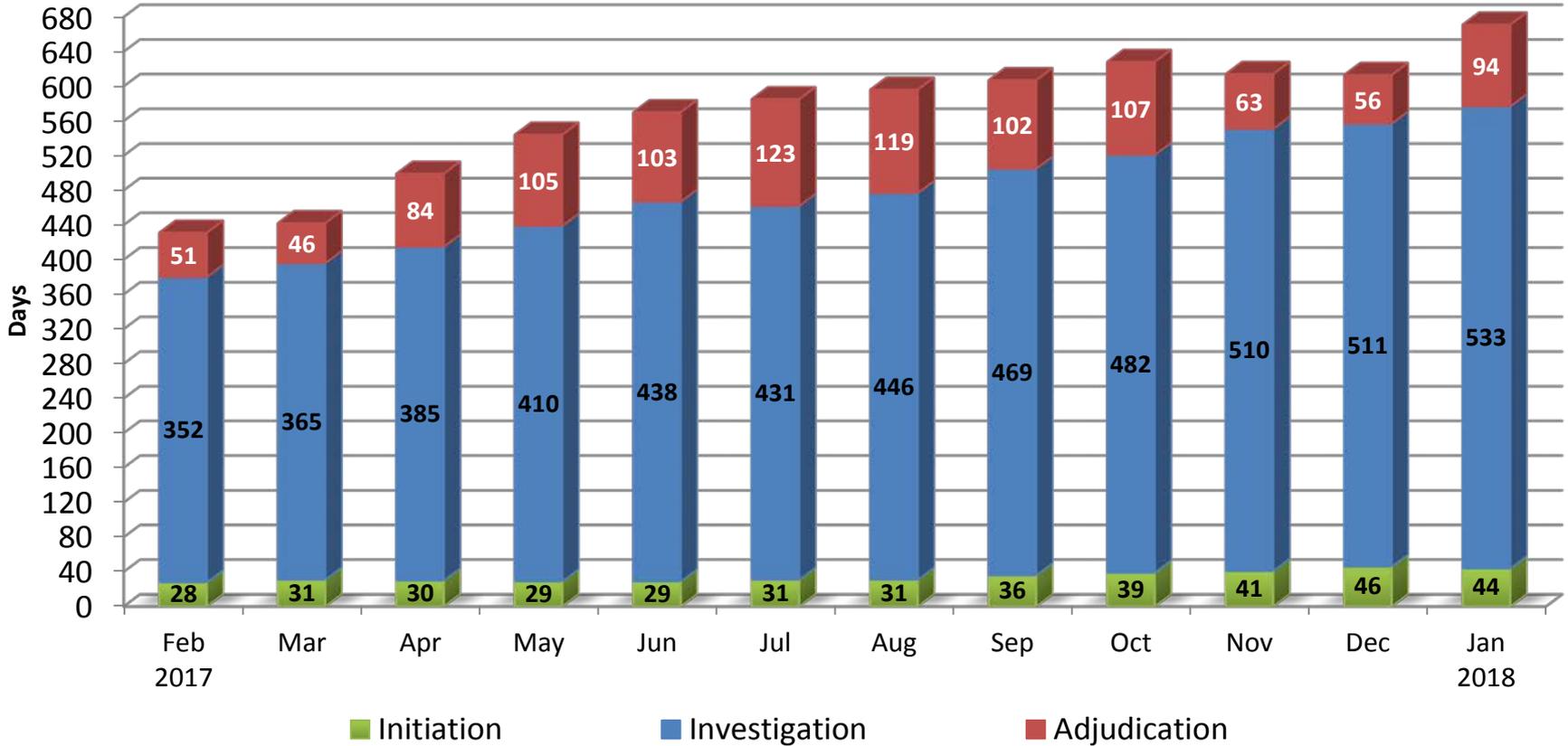
GOAL: Initiation – 14 days

Investigation – 40 days

Adjudication – 20 days

	Feb 2017	Mar 2017	Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017	Dec 2017	Jan 2018
Total Adjudications Reported	4,125	4,119	2,784	3,017	4,163	4,093	4,863	4,618	5,337	4,244	3,963	4,563
End-to-End Timeliness (Fastest 90%)	238 days	272 days	305 days	269 days	238 days	201 days	234 days	224 days	223 days	223 days	212 days	246 days

Industry's Average Timeliness Trends for 90% Top Secret Reinvestigation Security Clearance Decisions



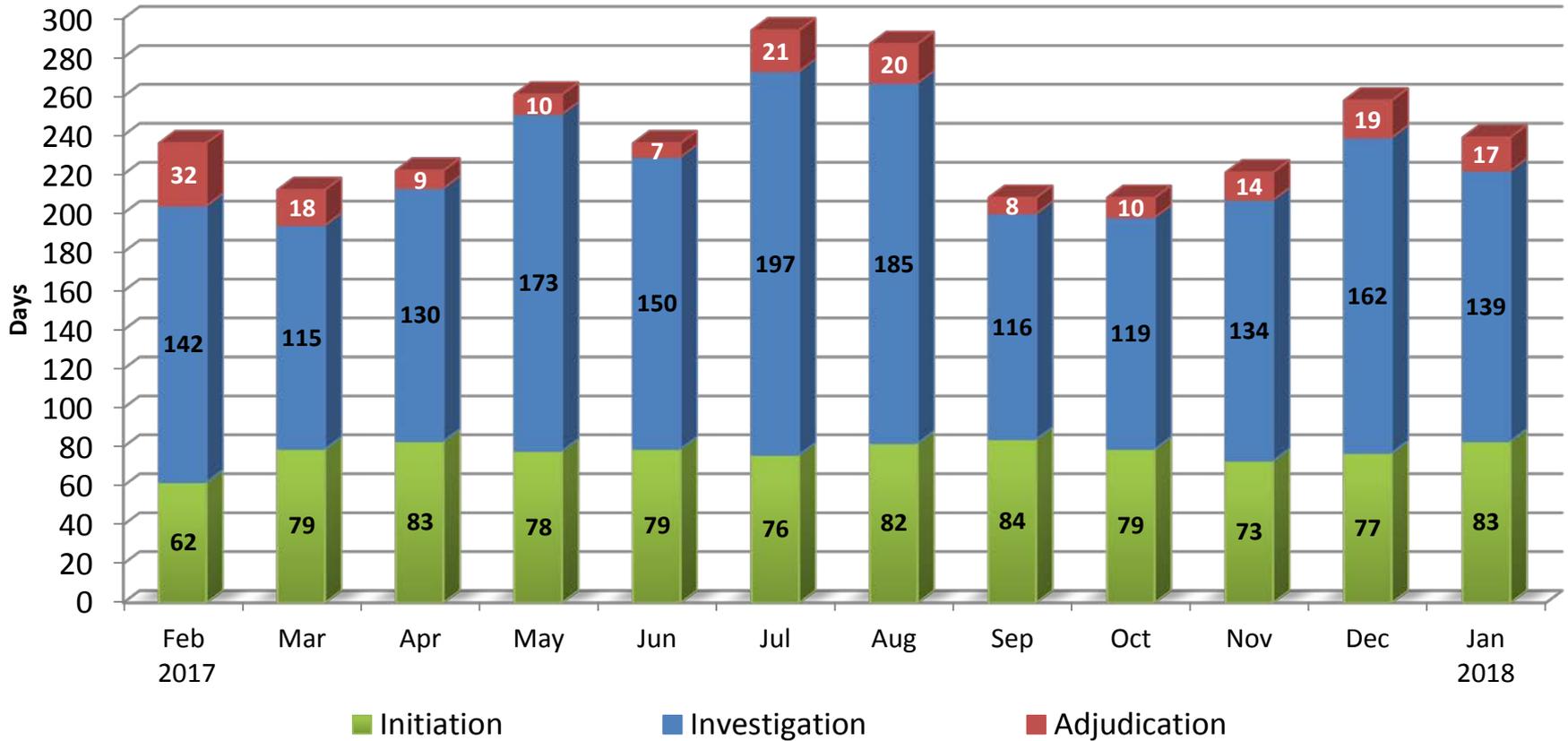
GOAL: Initiation – 14 days

Investigation – 150 days

Adjudication – 30 days

	Feb 2017	Mar 2017	Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017	Dec 2017	Jan 2018
Total Adjudications Reported	1,982	2,167	1,466	1,346	1,329	1,125	1,092	1,101	1,181	1,589	1,192	1,094
End-to-End Timeliness (Fastest 90%)	432 days	442 days	498 days	544 days	569 days	585 days	597 days	607 days	627 days	615 days	613 days	671 days

Industry's Average Timeliness Trends for 90% Secret Reinvestigation Security Clearance Decisions (T3R)



	Feb 2017	Mar 2017	Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017	Dec 2017	Jan 2018
Total Adjudications Reported	1,799	3,852	1,837	1,291	1,555	908	1,493	3,010	3,838	2,234	1,477	3,010
End-to-End Timeliness (Fastest 90%)	236 days	212 days	223 days	261 days	236 days	294 days	286 days	207 days	207 days	220 days	258 days	239 days

Attachment 3

Industry NISPPAC Update

March 2018

Agenda

- **Current NISPPAC/MOU Membership**
- **Impacts of Policy Changes**

NISPPAC Industry Members

Members	Company	Term Expires
Michelle Sutphin	BAE Systems	2018
Martin Strones	Strones Enterprises	2018
Dennis Keith	Harris Corp	2019
Quinton Wilkes	L3 Communications	2019
Robert Harney	Northrop Grumman	2020
Kirk Poulsen	Leidos	2020
Dennis Arriaga	SRI International	2021
Dan McGarvey	Alion Science and Technology	2021

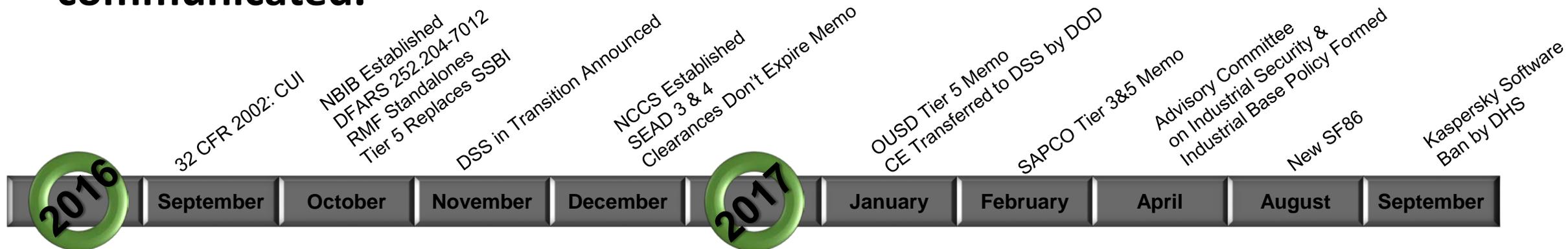
National Industrial Security Program

Industry MOU Members

Industry Association	Chairperson
AIA	Steve Kipp
ASIS	Bob Lilje
CSSWG	Brian Mackey
FFRDC/UARC	Shawn Daley
INSA	Kathy Pherson
ISWG	Marc Ryan
NCMS	Aprille Abbott
NDIA	Mitch Lawrence
PSC	Matt Hollandsworth

Impacts of Policy Changes - Overview

- Industry has encountered vast amounts of change in the past year and does not anticipate this slowing. Industry and USG both need increased fidelity on the costs of NISP implementation before additional reforms and new regulations are considered.
- The growing backlog of personnel security investigations and long lead time for meaningful reform to take hold will place national security at risk as both the USG and industry struggle to deliver responsive solutions from a tightening cleared labor market.
- Industry will be responsive to new initiatives, preferably if included in preparatory phases and where intended outcomes are clearly communicated.



New Business: DSS in Transition

- NISPPAC has been participating on a Core Group and a Focus Group in order to partner with DSS on formulating a new methodology.
- **We are committed to the mission but concerned about lack of resources or training for implementation on the part of both government and industry.**
- **We are concerned about the lack of communication and coordination in the field and variances from one field office to the next.**
- **We are concerned that smaller companies without key technologies will not be seen or reviewed for several iterations.**
- **We are concerned that companies that cant afford to make the suggested recommendations will be penalized for items that fall outside the NISP.**
- **When will written guidance be provided to industry? When will ISL 2006-02 (1-206) be modified to align with this new approach?**

Security Oversight Line of Effort	Asset ID	Security Baseline	Use of 12 x 13	Rating	TSP
DiT (Comprehensive Security Review)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Targeted Security Review	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Enhanced SVA	Some	Introduction Only	Introduction Only	Yes	No
"Meaningful" Engagement	No	No	Some	No	No

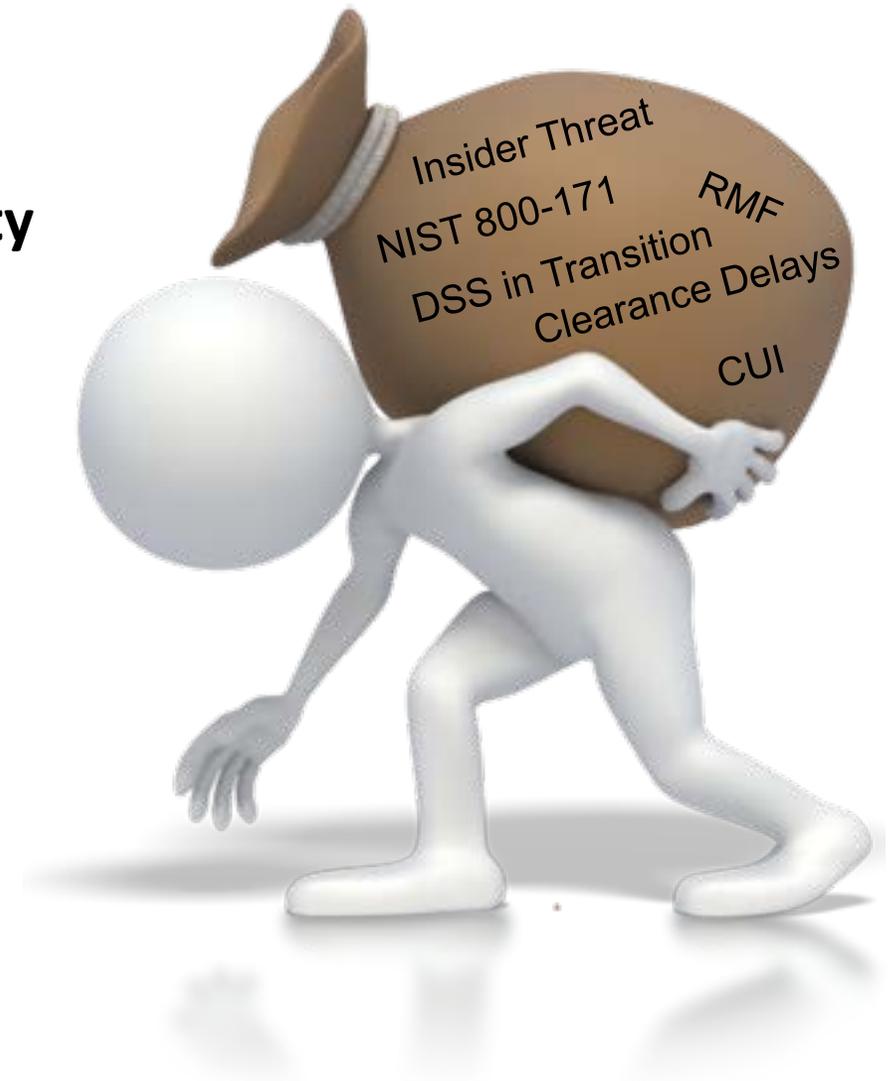
New Business: NDAA 2018

Clearance Reform

- **NDAA 2018, Section 938: DOD Investigations transition from NBIB to DSS**
 - Will require DSS to conduct all DOD investigations not later than October 1, 2020
 - Will transition the DOD CAF to DSS
 - Will transition the Personnel Security Assurance Division of the DMDC to DSS
- **Have these initiatives been funded and what are the timelines for transition?**

New Business: Small Business

- Small businesses starting to discuss terminating FCLs due to complexities with RMF, Insider Threat implementation and now DSS in Transition.
- Higher scrutiny on Security Consultants and Security Service Providers means there is a concern that there will be a gap regarding being able to support small CDCs in their pursuit of NISP compliance.
- Concern over supply chain dwindling as well as foreign entities purchasing these small businesses as they relinquish their FCLs.
- NCMS Security Consultant Working Group submitted a White Paper to DSS for review and comment.



New Business: Systems

- **NISS Federal Register Posting:** The National Industrial Security System (NISS) will become the repository of records related to the maintenance of information pertaining to contractor facility security clearances (FCL) and contractor capabilities to protect classified information in its possession. *When? Still a lot without access.*
- **DISS:** Still concern regarding roll-out and lack of available training for both industry and government. Concern regarding mirroring and usage of two systems when SF312 submissions go live in May.
- **NCCS:** Still awaiting information regarding a help-desk for industry to call with questions.
- **eAPP:** Awaiting go live date and would like to be able to provide feedback.

Old Business: SEAD 3 & 4

- Draft ISL 3 verbiage still under review by industry.
- Draft ISL 4 verbiage has been reviewed by industry and suggestions have been submitted.

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**SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT
DIRECTIVE 3**

**REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR PERSONNEL WITH ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED
INFORMATION OR WHO HOLD A SENSITIVE POSITION**

(EFFECTIVE: 12 JUNE 2017)

A. AUTHORITY: The National Security Act of 1947, as amended; Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, as amended; Executive Order (EO) 10450, *Security Requirements for Government Employment*, as amended; EO 12968, *Access to Classified Information*, as amended; EO 13467, *Reforming Processes Related to Suitability for Government Employment, Fitness for Contractor Employees, and Eligibility for Access to Classified National Security Information*; EO 13549, *Classified National Security Information Program for State, Local, Tribal and Private Sector Entities*; Presidential Decision Directive/NSC-12, *Security Awareness and Reporting of Foreign Contacts*; Performance Accountability Council memorandum, *Assignment of Functions Relating to Coverage of Contractor Employee Fitness in the Federal Investigative Standards*, 6 December 2012; and other applicable provisions of law.

B. PURPOSE: This Security Executive Agent (SecEA) Directive establishes reporting requirements for all covered individuals who have access to classified information or hold a sensitive position. Nothing in this Directive should be construed to limit the authority of agency heads to impose additional reporting requirements in accordance with their respective authorities under law or regulation.

C. APPLICABILITY: This Directive applies to any executive branch agency or covered individual as defined below.

D. DEFINITIONS: As used in this Directive, the following terms have the meanings set forth below:

1. "Agency": Any "Executive agency" as defined in Section 105 of Title 5, United States Code (U.S.C.), including the "military department," as defined in Section 102 of Title 5, U.S.C., and any other entity within the Executive Branch that comes into possession of classified information or has positions designated as sensitive.
2. "Classified national security information" or "classified information": Information that has been determined pursuant to EO 13526 or any predecessor or successor order, or the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to require protection against unauthorized disclosure.
3. "Cohabitant": A person with whom the covered individual resides and shares bonds of affection, obligation, or other commitment, as opposed to a person with whom the covered individual resides for reasons of convenience (e.g. a roommate).
4. "Controlled Substance": Any controlled substance as defined in 21 U.S.C. 802.
5. "Covered Individual":

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2. "Controlled Substance": Any controlled substance as defined in 21 U.S.C. 802.

4. "Covered Individual":

Old Business: Fee for Service Survey

- Led by the Office of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE), DoD completed a study of options related to funding of personnel security investigations exploring:
 - Fee for Service
 - Working Capital Fund
 - Industrial Funding Fee
- 29 small, medium and large cleared companies were selected and interviewed.
- NISPPAC submitted a white paper with our position: the current model, if properly funded, will work. It is not the method of funding causing the problem, but the lack of funding.



Old Business: Legislation Watch

Creation of Committees

- **NDAA 2017 Section 1647: Formation of an “Advisory Committee on Industrial Security and Industrial Base Policy”**
 - Charter filed April 30, 2017
 - Awaiting more clarification on committee members and funding
- **NDAA 2018 Section 805: Formation of an “Defense Policy Advisory Committee on Technology”**
 - Committee comprised of Industry and Government to share technology threat information
 - Will meet at least annually from 2018 to 2022

Attachment 4



NBIS

eApp

March 14, 2018

Agenda



- I. eApp
- II. Functionality
 - I. Validations
 - II. User Interface
 - III. Form Flow
 - IV. Conversational Style
- III. Demo
- IV. Questions

eApp Functionality



- eApp is the replacement of the Sf-86 portion of eQIP. It is the first iteration in the process to replace eQIP. The other forms (SF-85, SF-85p, etc.) will be replaced as well as the Agency portion of eQIP.
- Functionality improvements
 - Increased Validations
 - Addresses
 - In-Laws
 - Etc.
 - Improved Help
 - Improved Save
 - Improved Feedback
 - Support for Mobile
- Form Flow
 - Sections have been reordered to provide a better flow for applicants
- Conversation style
 - Applications walks applicants through the form
 - Information requested is now in smaller chunks

eApp Demo



- Demo of some of the improvements



QUESTIONS

Attachment 4a
(eApp Demo)

Attachment 5

Attachment 6

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE



INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE METRICS & OTHER SecEA INITIATIVES NCSC/Special Security Directorate



L E A D I N G I N T E L L I G E N C E I N T E G R A T I O N

Gary Novotny, Garymn@dni.gov
Briefing to NISPPAC
14 Mar 2018

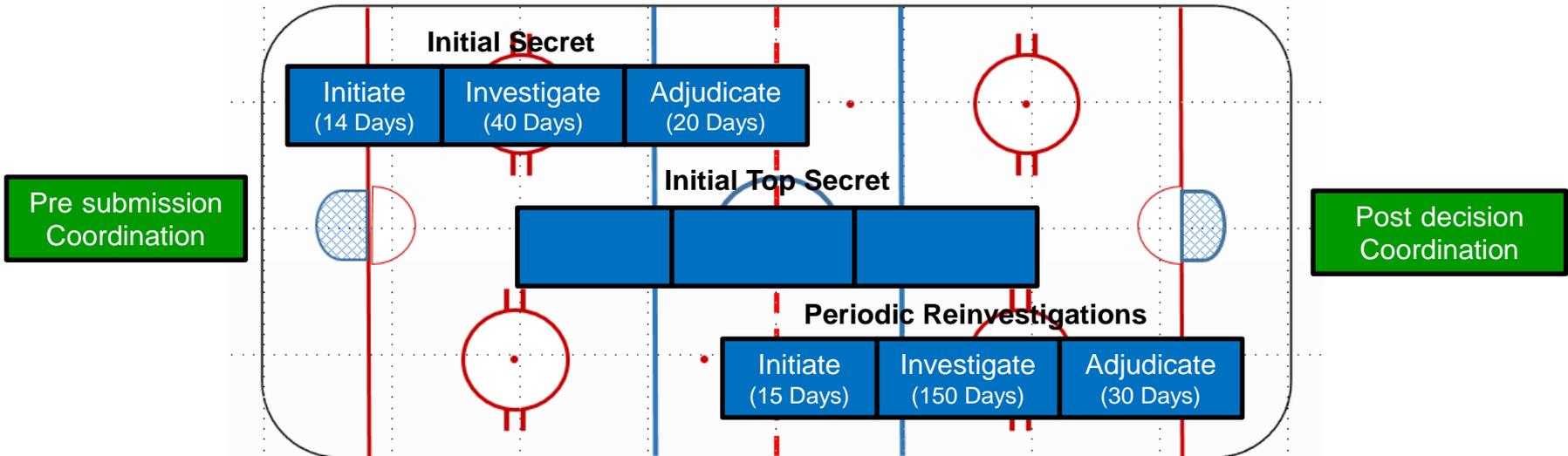


Performance Accountability Council (PAC) Security Clearance Methodology

- Data on the following slides reflects security clearance timeliness performance on contractor cases. DoD Industry data is provided by OPM and IC contractor data is provided by the following IC agencies: CIA, DIA, FBI, NGA, NRO, NSA and Department of State.



- Timeliness data is being provided to report the length of time contractor cases are taking - not contractor performance.
- As shown in the diagram, 'Pre/Post' casework is not considered in the PAC Timeliness Methodology.
- Unless otherwise specified, Initial Secret data is a combination of legacy investigative types and Tier 3 investigations.





Timeliness Methodology Evolution

**IRTPA
(2004)**

Initial Secret
and Top Secret



**PAC
(2008)**

Initial Secret
and Top Secret

Periodic Reinvestigations



**PAC/SecEA
(2012)**

Initial Secret

Initial Top Secret



Periodic Reinvestigations



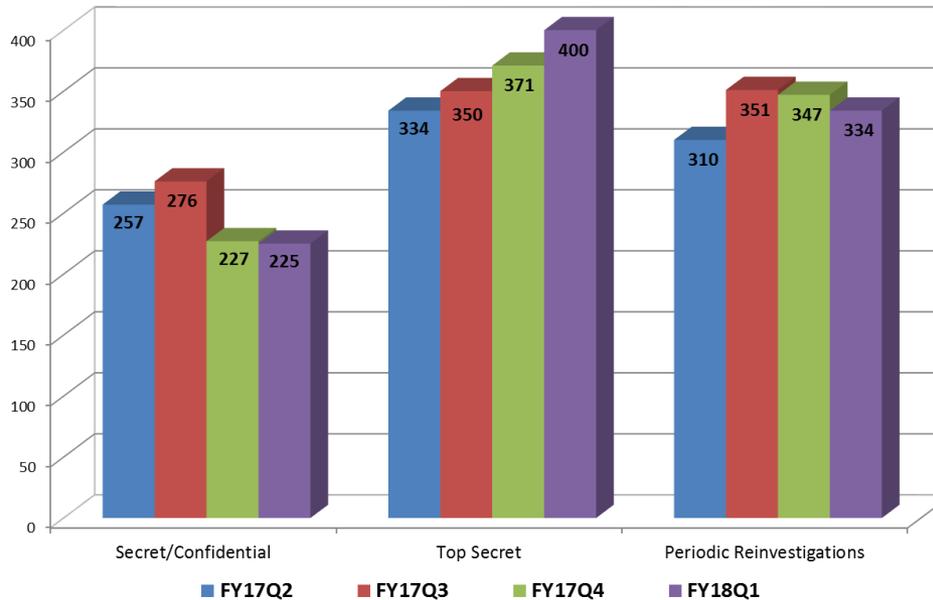
Pre submission
Coordination

Post decision
Employment
Coordination



Timeliness Performance Metrics for IC/DSS Industry Personnel Submission, Investigation & Adjudication* Time

Average Days of Fastest 90% of Reported Clearance Decisions Made



	Secret/ Confidential	Top Secret	Periodic Reinvestigations
Adjudication actions taken – 2nd Q FY17	11,194	4,648	15,652
Adjudication actions taken – 3rd Q FY17	10,851	4,616	11,998
Adjudication actions taken – 4th Q FY17	14,729	4,450	11,433
Adjudication actions taken – 1st Q FY18	14,424	4,972	13,578

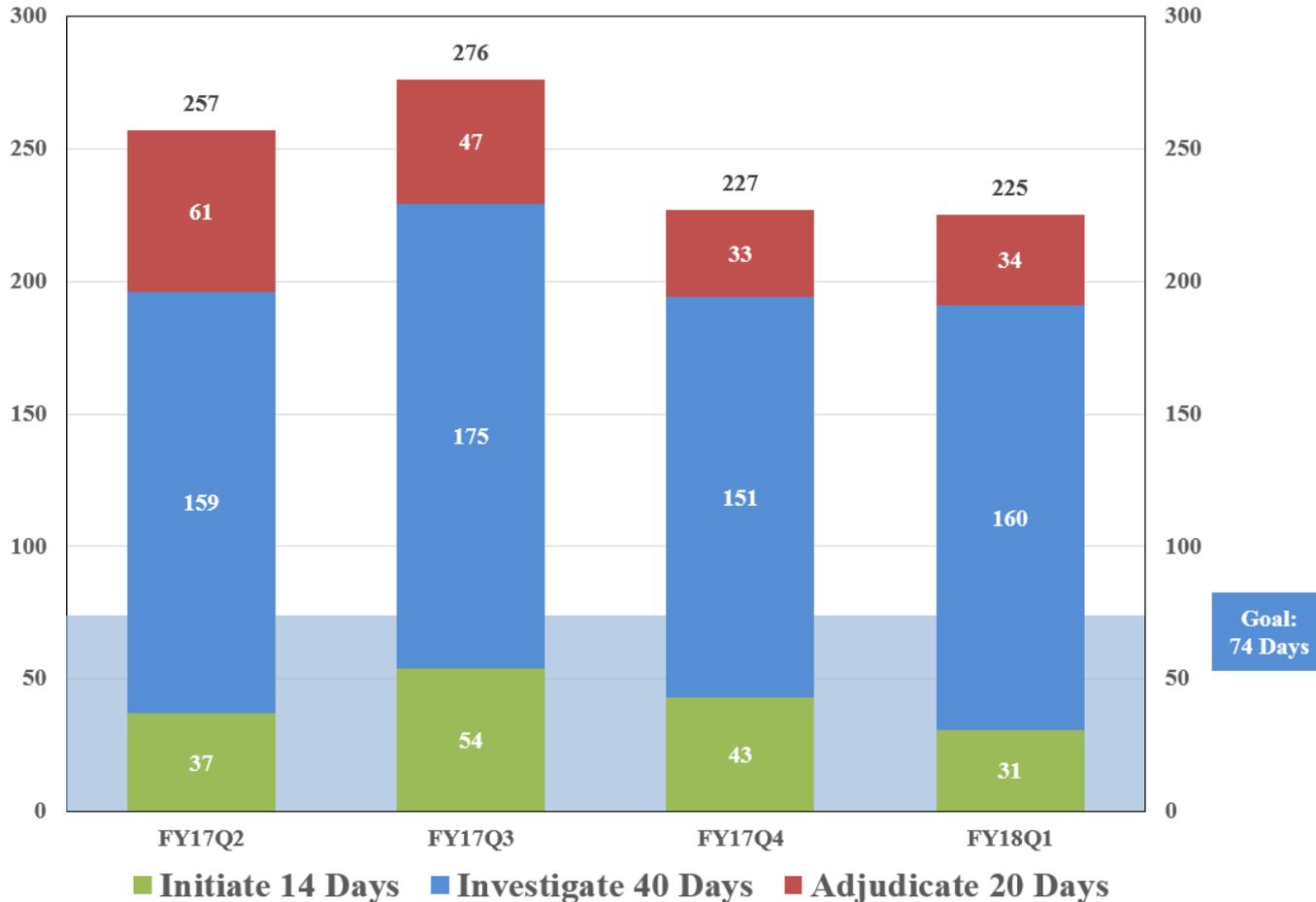
*The adjudication timeliness includes collateral adjudication and SCI, if conducted concurrently.

As of 2/26/2018



IC and DoD Industry – Secret Clearances

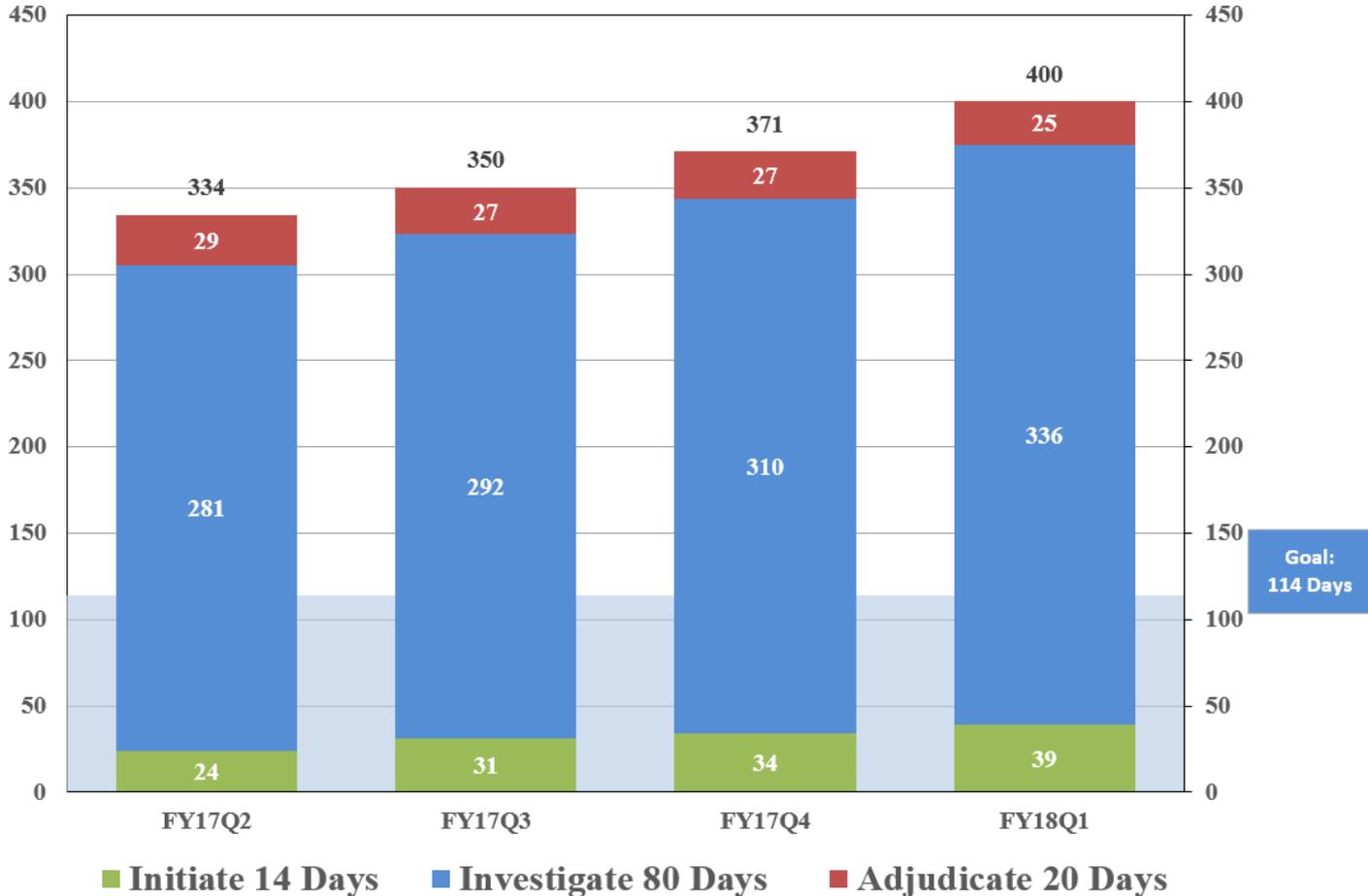
Average Days of Fastest 90% of Reported Clearance Decisions Made



As of 2/26/2018



IC and DoD Industry - Top Secret Clearances SSBI and Tier 5

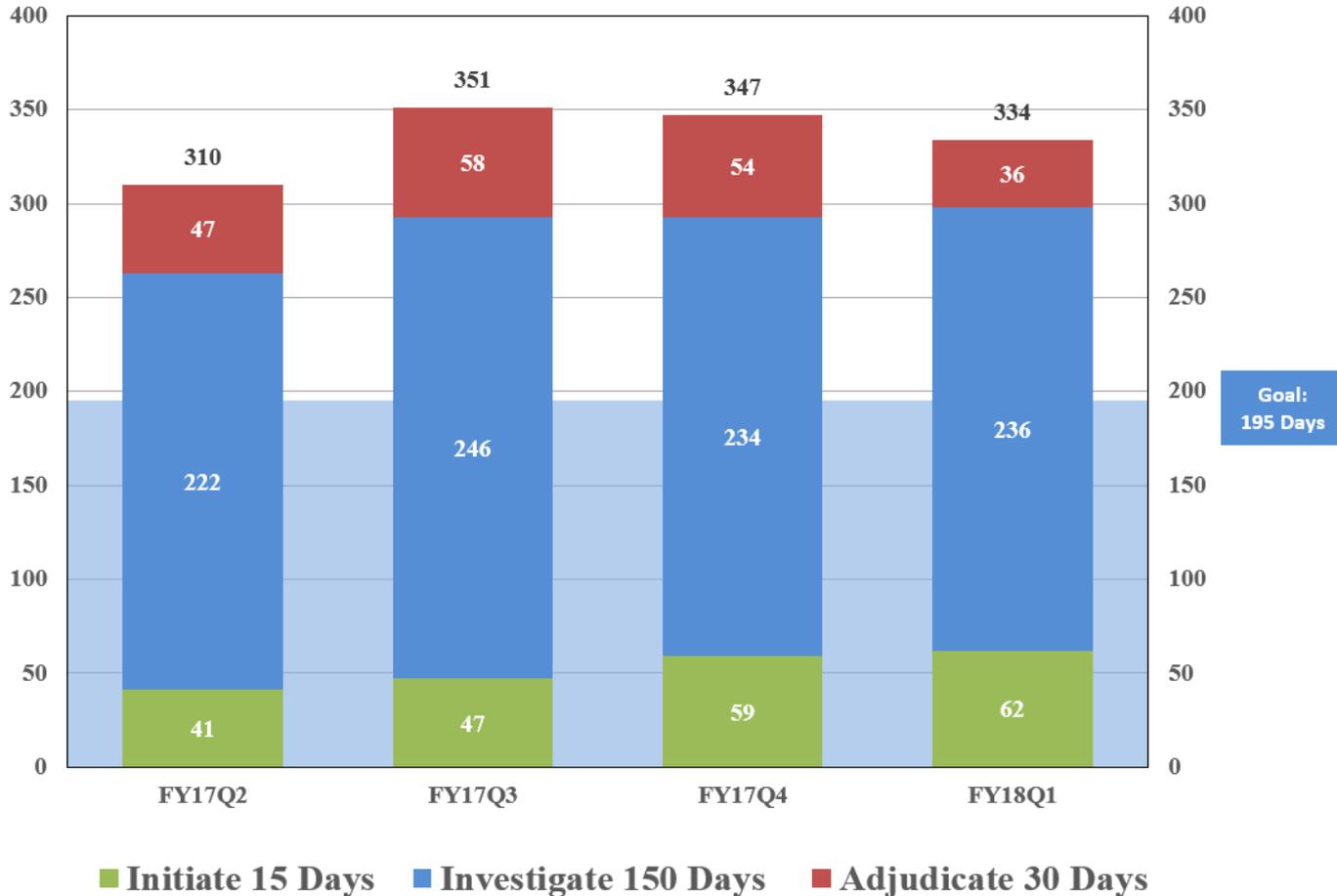


As of 2/26/2018



IC and DoD Industry - Periodic Reinvestigations SSBI-PR's and Tier 5R

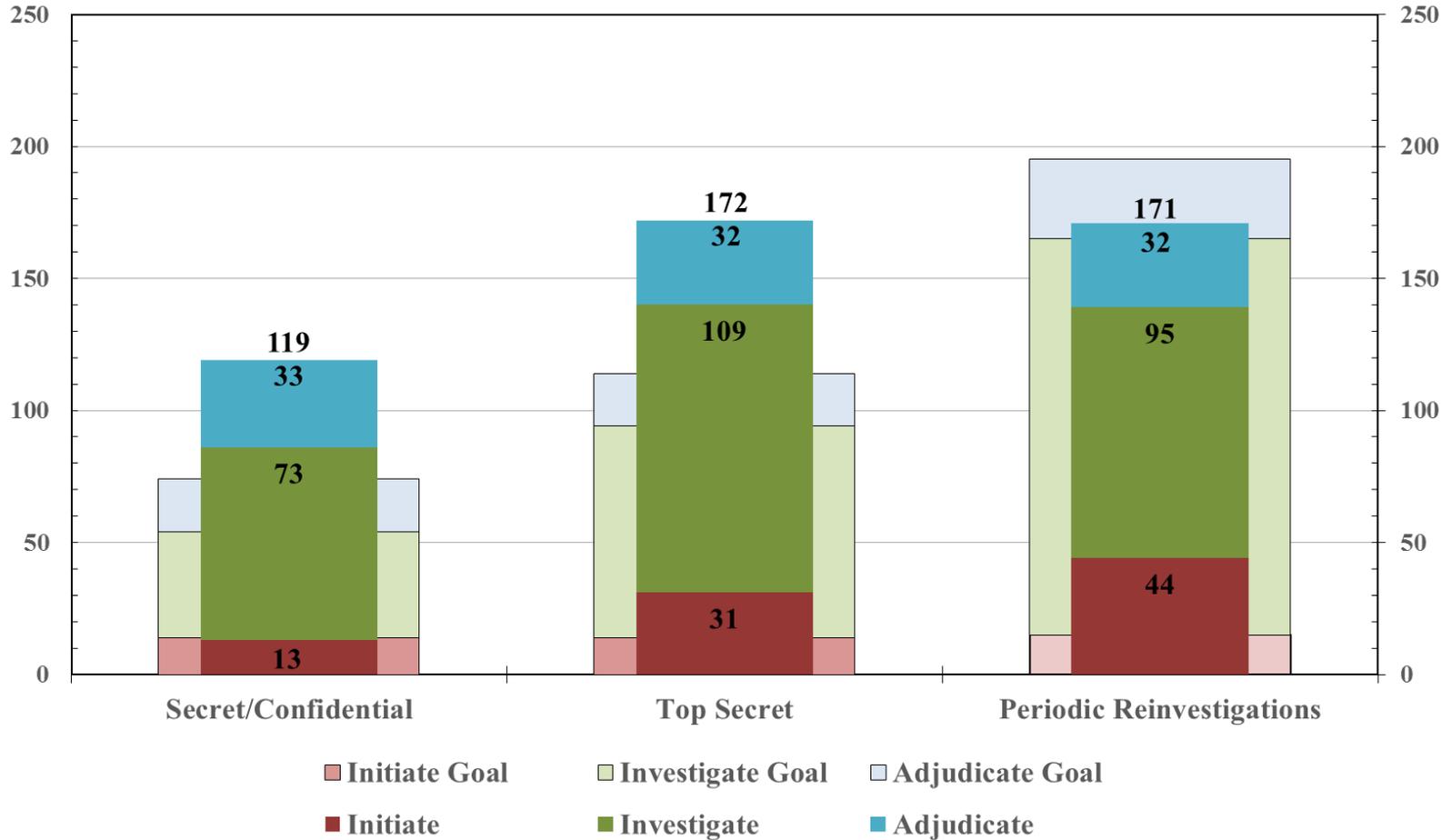
Average Days of Fastest 90% of Reported Clearance Decisions Made



As of 2/26/2018



Intelligence Community



As of 2/26/2018



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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

LEADING INTELLIGENCE INTEGRATION



Questions?

Gary Novotny
NCSC/SSD/PSG
Oversight Chief
Phone: 301-243-0462
Email: GARYMN@dni.gov

Karl Fritz
Metrics POC
Phone: 301-243-0461
Email: SecEAmetrics@dni.gov

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Attachment 7



PERSONNEL SECURITY UPDATES

Partnering with Industry to Protect National Security

Personnel Security Briefing

Government Stakeholders and NISPPAC

Heather Green

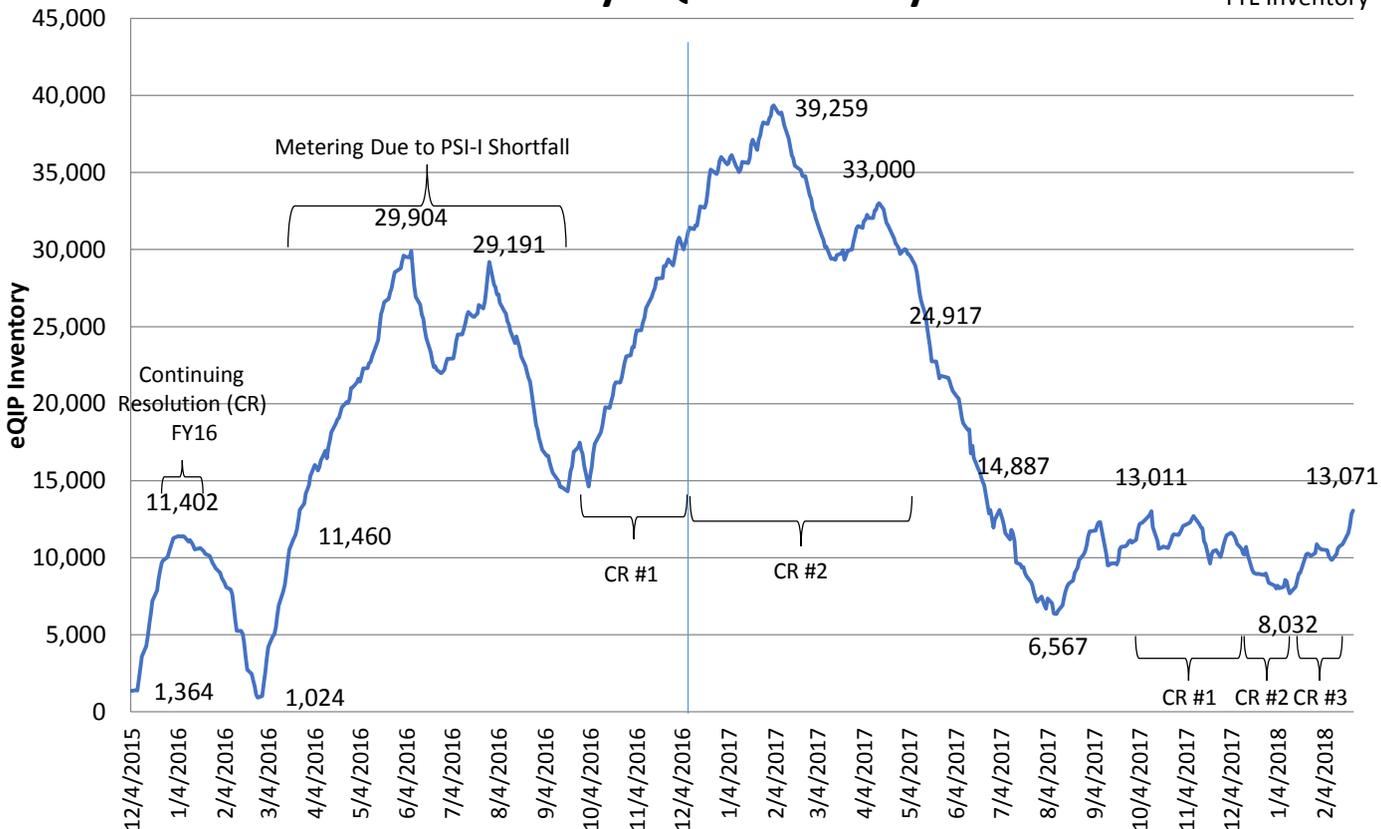
Personnel Security Management Office for Industry (PSMO-I)

March 12 & 14, 2018



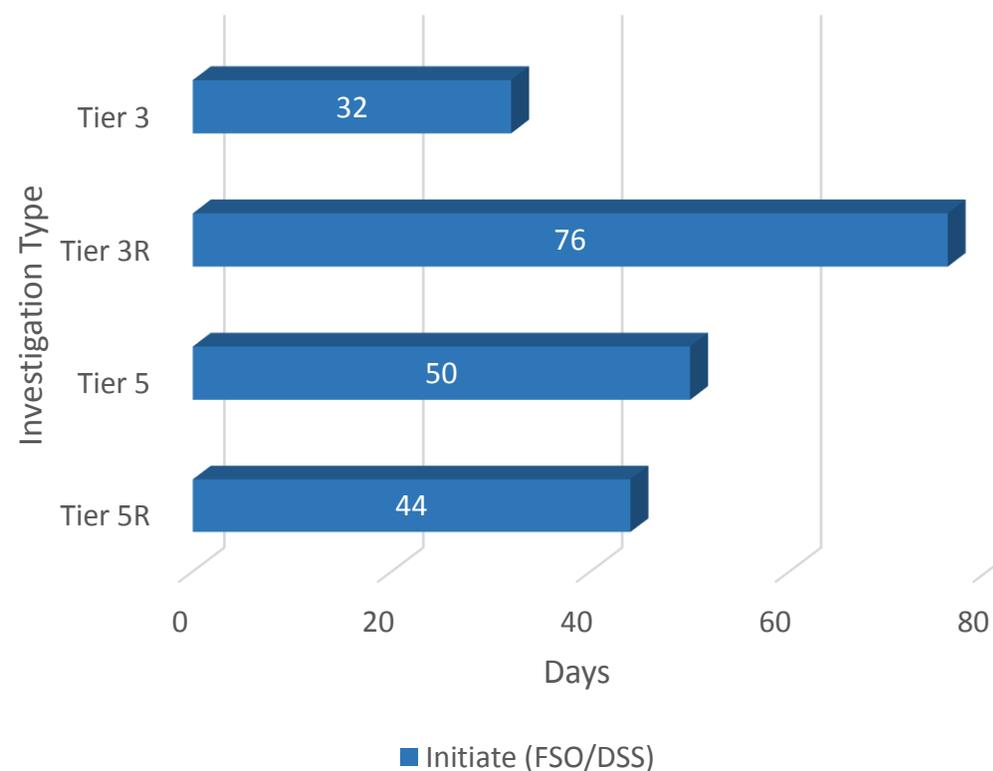
PSI-I Inventory and Timeliness

Industry eQIP Inventory



Industry Personnel Clearance Timeliness

As of 31 Jan 2018



- Effective immediately, Industry should submit all Tier 5 Reinvestigations (T5R) whose investigation close date is six years or older; caveat T5Rs should continue to be submitted at the five year mark (T5Rs over 6 years: 16,562)
- Interims Determinations being made in an average of 30 days



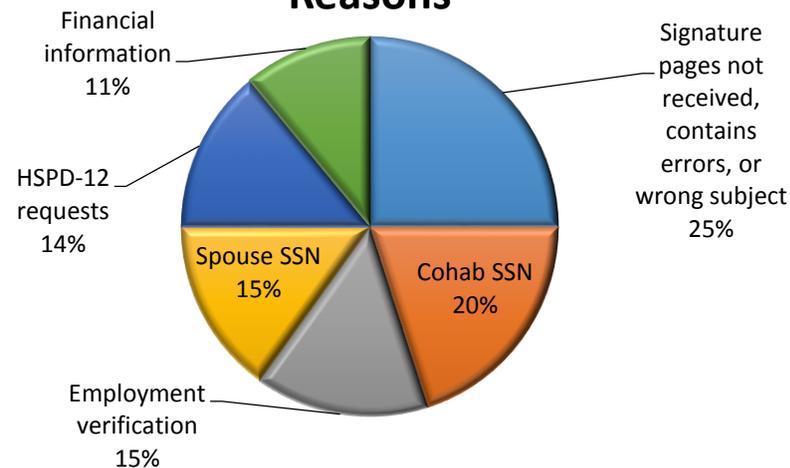
e-QIP Rejections

In light of current processing timelines, please keep in mind what you can do to reduce delays:

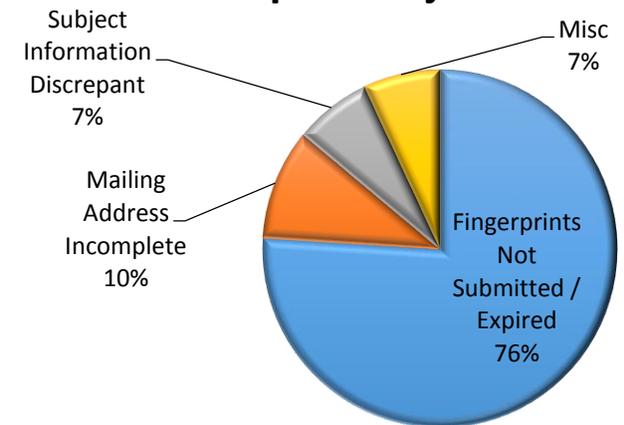
- Ensure e-QIP is actually required
- Encourage the applicant to review information in the e-QIP for completeness and accuracy prior to submitting
- FSO, conduct thorough review of e-QIP for completeness prior to submission to PSMO-I
- Use Click to Sign for all forms associated with the e-QIP
- Electronic fingerprints should be submitted at the same time or just before an investigation request is released to DSS in JPAS. You can confirm that the National Background Investigations Bureau has processed the fingerprints by checking SII in JPAS which indicates a "SAC" closed

Investigation Type Submitted	PSMO-I Rejection Rate	NBIB Rejection Rate
Initial	3%	4%
Reinvestigations	10%	1%
Overall	7%	3%

Common PSMO-I e-QIP Reject Reasons



Common NBIB Investigation Request Reject Reasons



Attachment 8



Department of Defense Consolidated Adjudications Facility



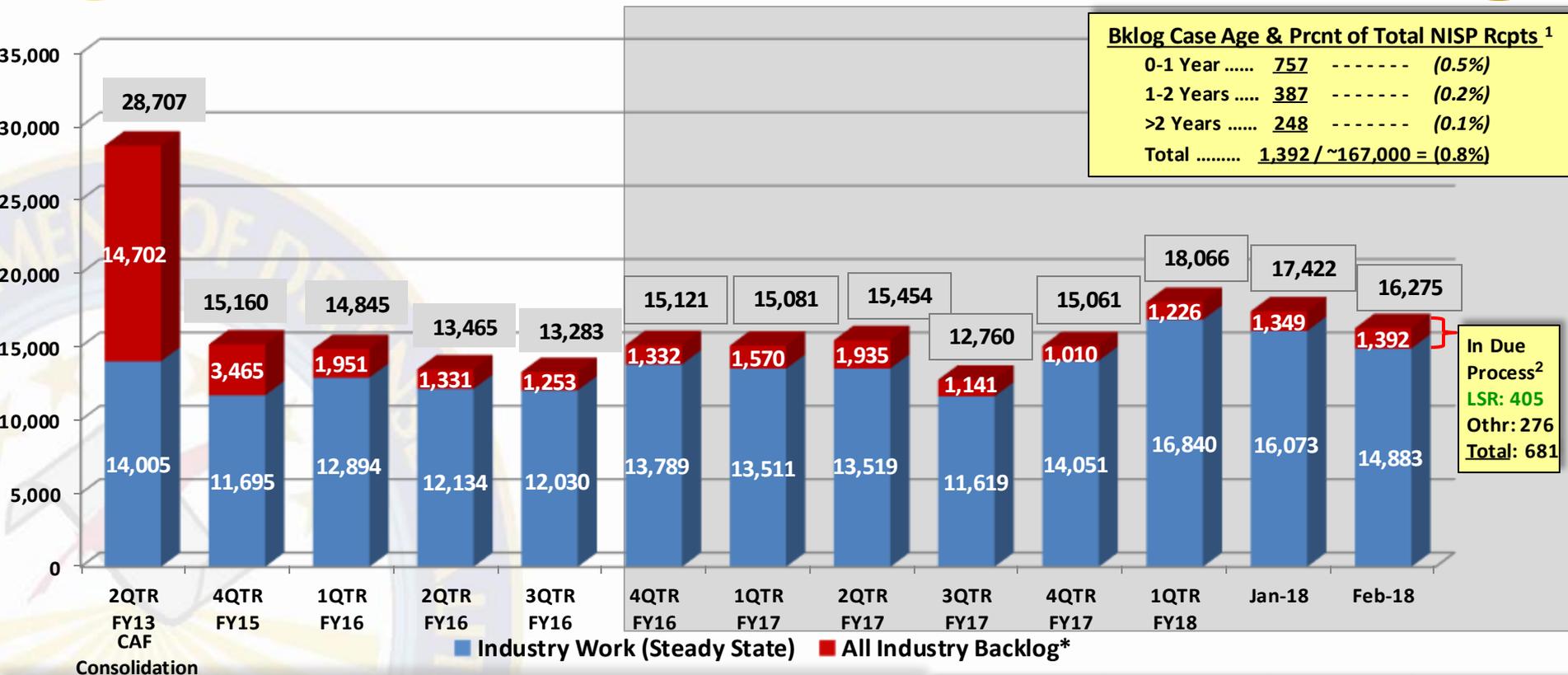
MARCH 2018

NISPPAC WORKING GROUP

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INDUSTRIAL CASES PENDING ADJUDICATION



0-1 Year	757	(0.5%)
1-2 Years	387	(0.2%)
>2 Years	248	(0.1%)
Total	1,392	~167,000 = (0.8%)

LSR	405
Othr	276
Total	681

Since the last NISPPAC meeting in Nov-17:

- Backlog has increased slightly +382 (+17%)
- LSR Due Process cases increased to 405 (+21/+5%)
- With planned DISS deployment in May-18, the DoD CAF expects an increase in NISP backlog until normal OPS is achieved

Month	NISP Backlog	FY 17 NISP Receipt*	Backlog % of Total NISP
October 13	13,515		8.1%
February 18	1,392	~ 167,000	0.8%
	-12,123		

NOTE: Re-baselined starting Q4 FY16; Now includes all NISP cases to include Legacy 4th Estate TS/SCI
¹ Age based on date case received at the DoD CAF; data as of 20 Feb 18
² Data as of 20 Feb 18
 OPR: Metrics Team | Slide Revised: 27 Feb 18

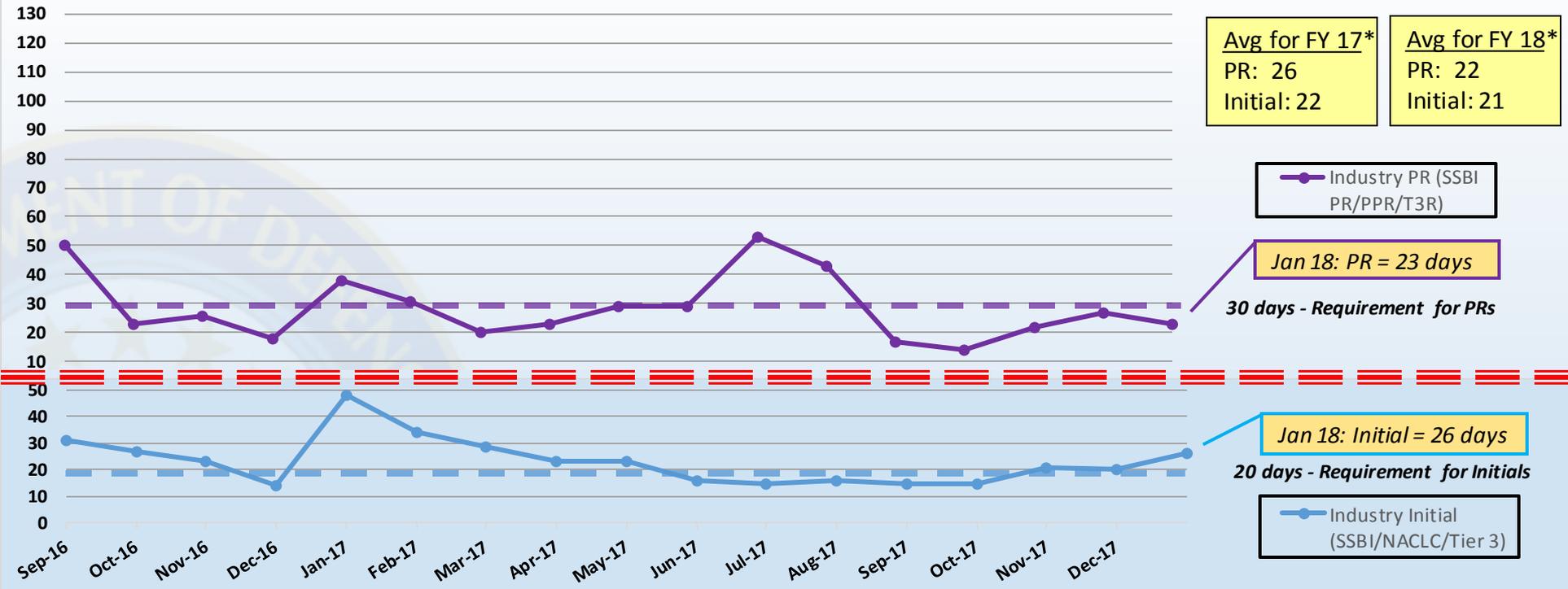
* Includes Personal Security Investigations, Incident Reports, Reconsiderations, etc. (does not include SACs)
 (DISS Data Included)



INDUSTRY

Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act Performance

(Based on OPM Reporting from Sep 16 – Jan 18)



- Compared to FY17, the average timeliness decreased for Initials by -1 day, PRs by -4
- Expect PR timelines to remain steady for the next quarter of FY18; likely to increase after DISS deployment with steady state thereafter
- Increase in Initials timeliness due to eAdjudication failures, IT outages, training (DISS/initial/refresher)



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- NISP portfolio at DoD CAF remains relatively healthy and steady
- Impacts from deployment of DISS for NISP TS/SCI adjudications, and prep for May 17 deployment for collateral cases, beginning to show impacts
- At the next NISPPAC, expect:
 - Increased NISP work-in-progress/backlog
 - Increased IRTPA timeliness
- CAF, in conjunction with USDI, continues to focus on being properly postured for any/all future workload surges



Department of Defense Consolidated Adjudications Facility

QUESTIONS???



Attachment 9

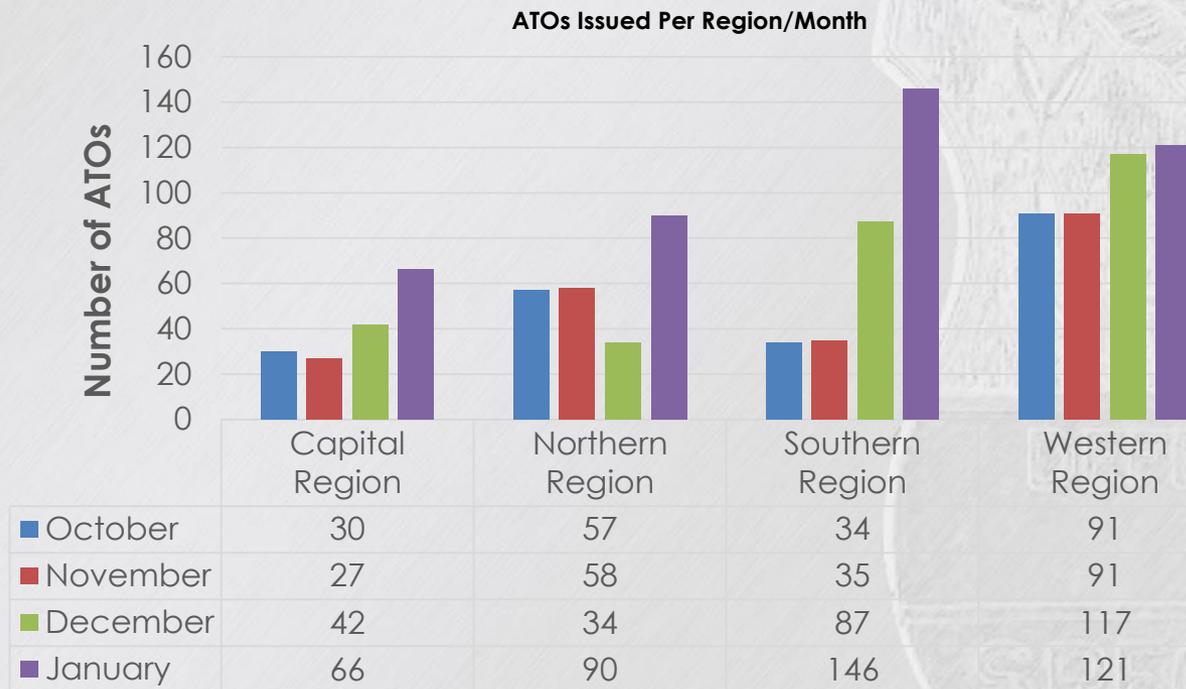


NISP Authorization Office Update

- **Risk Management Framework (RMF)**
 - Starting January 1, 2018 all classified Information Systems (IS) under DSS cognizance are authorized using the NIST RMF process and security controls.
 - DSS Assessment and Authorization Process Manual (DAAPM) Version 1.2 was released on November 17, 2017 and effective beginning January 1, 2018.
 - DSS continues to request and review input regarding processes and metrics through the NISA WG.
 - RMF guidance and artifacts are available at www.dss.mil/rmf.
- **Transition to Enterprise Mission Assurance Support Service (eMASS)**
 - Transition to eMASS will occur sometime in late 2018. Currently the eMASS pilots with Industry are ongoing and we continue to work with DISA on items impacting Industry use.



Number of ATOs Issued



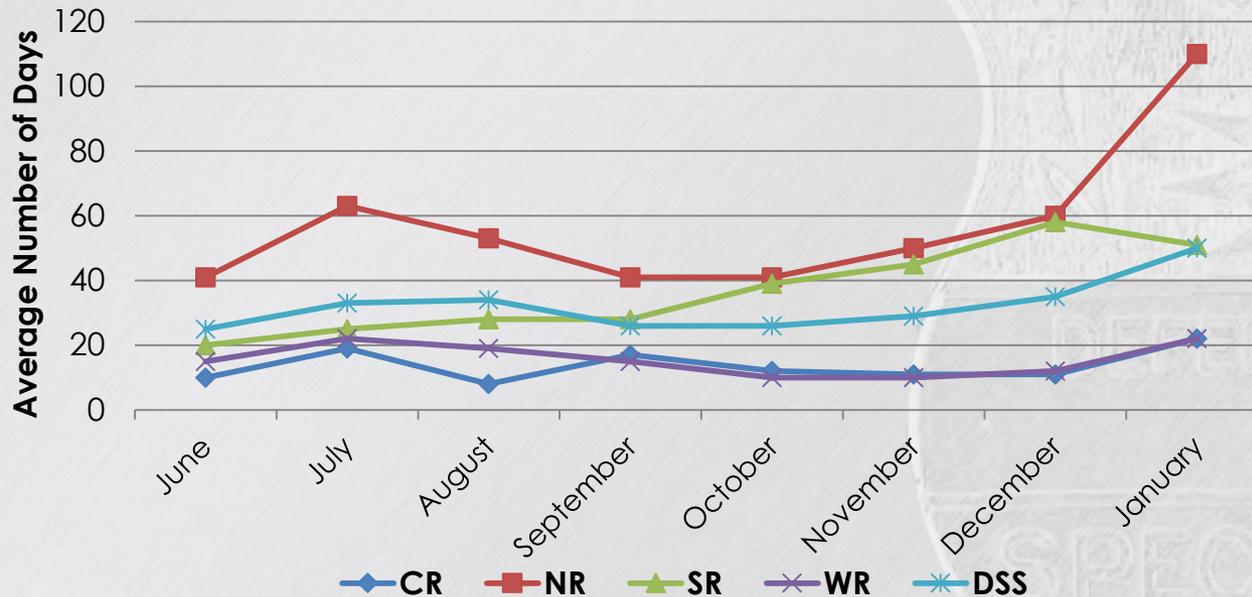
Source: NAO – 2017OCT13





Average Number of Days to ATO

Average Number of Days Per Region/Month



Source: NAO – 2017OCT13



Attachment 10



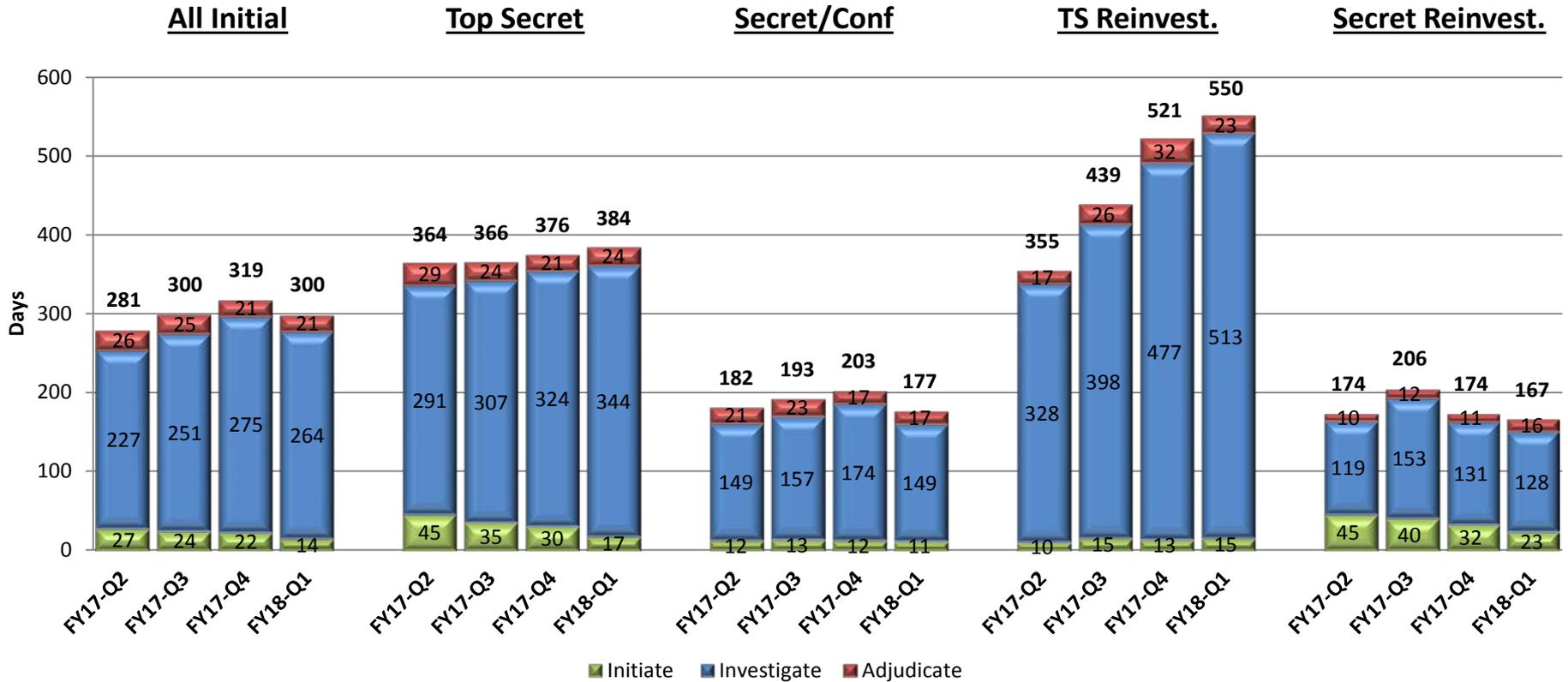
Timeliness Performance Metrics for Submission, Investigation & Adjudication Time

DOE

March 2018

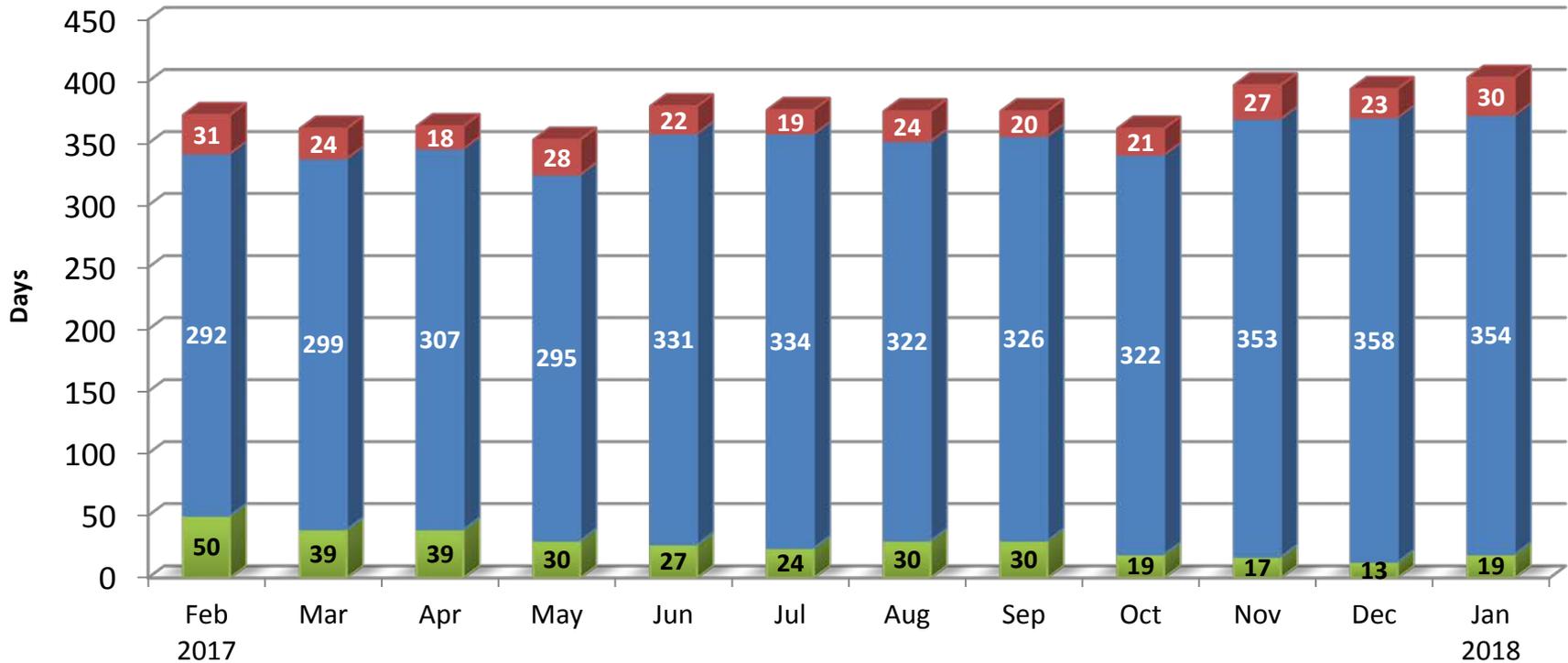
Quarterly Timeliness Performance Metrics for Submission, Investigation & Adjudication Time

Average Days of Fastest 90% of Reported Clearance Decisions Made



	All Initial	Top Secret	Secret/ Confidential	Top Secret Reinvestigations	Secret Reinvestigations
Adjudication actions taken – 2 nd Q FY17	1,638	923	715	1,775	1,131
Adjudication actions taken – 3 rd Q FY17	1,685	1,056	629	949	578
Adjudication actions taken – 4 th Q FY17	1,835	1,282	553	757	645
Adjudication actions taken – 1 st Q FY18	2,017	1,237	780	935	1,035

DOE's Average Timeliness Trends for 90% Initial Top Secret Security Clearance Decisions



■ Initiation

■ Investigation

■ Adjudication

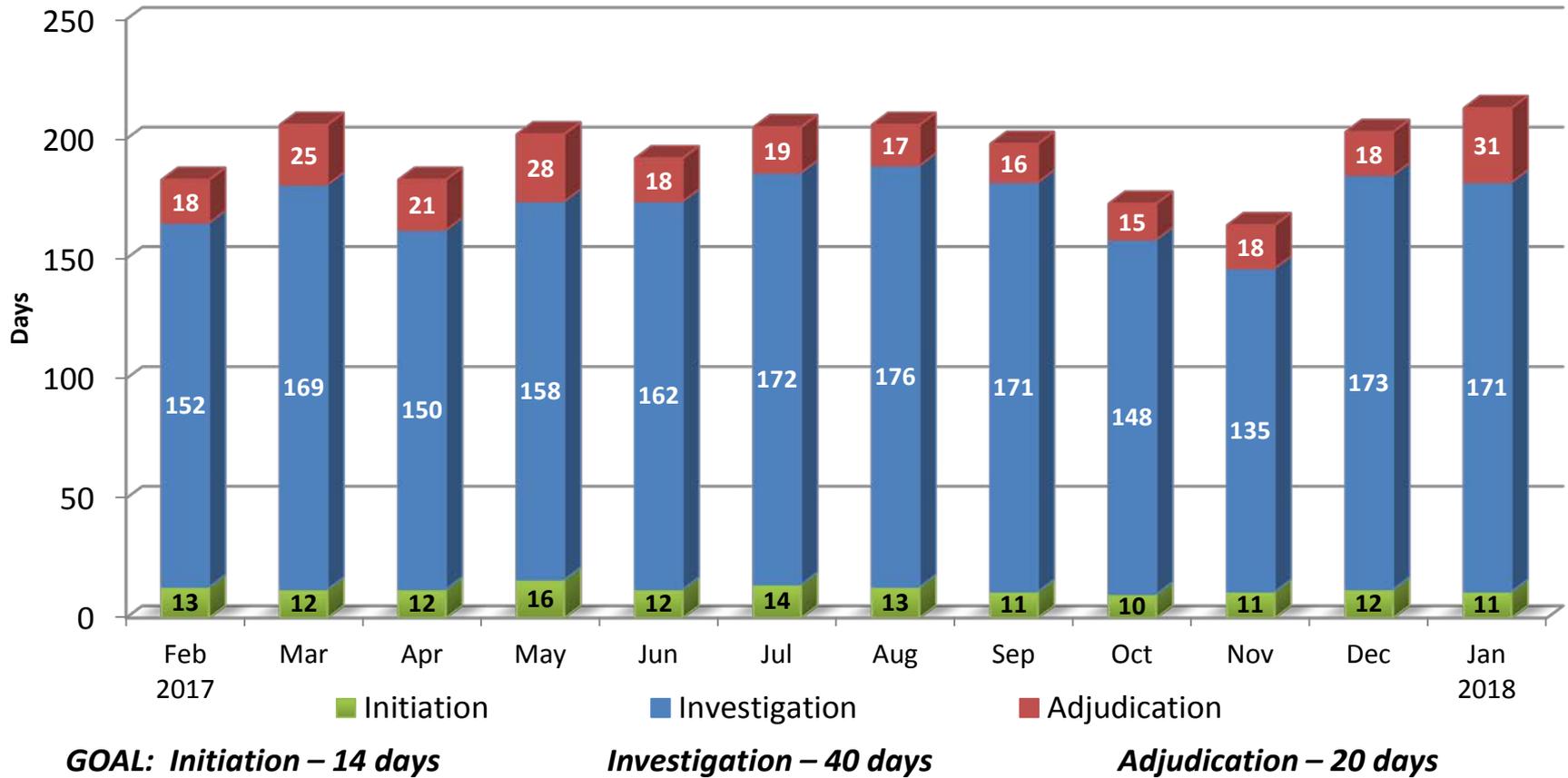
GOAL: Initiation – 14 days

Investigation – 80 days

Adjudication – 20 days

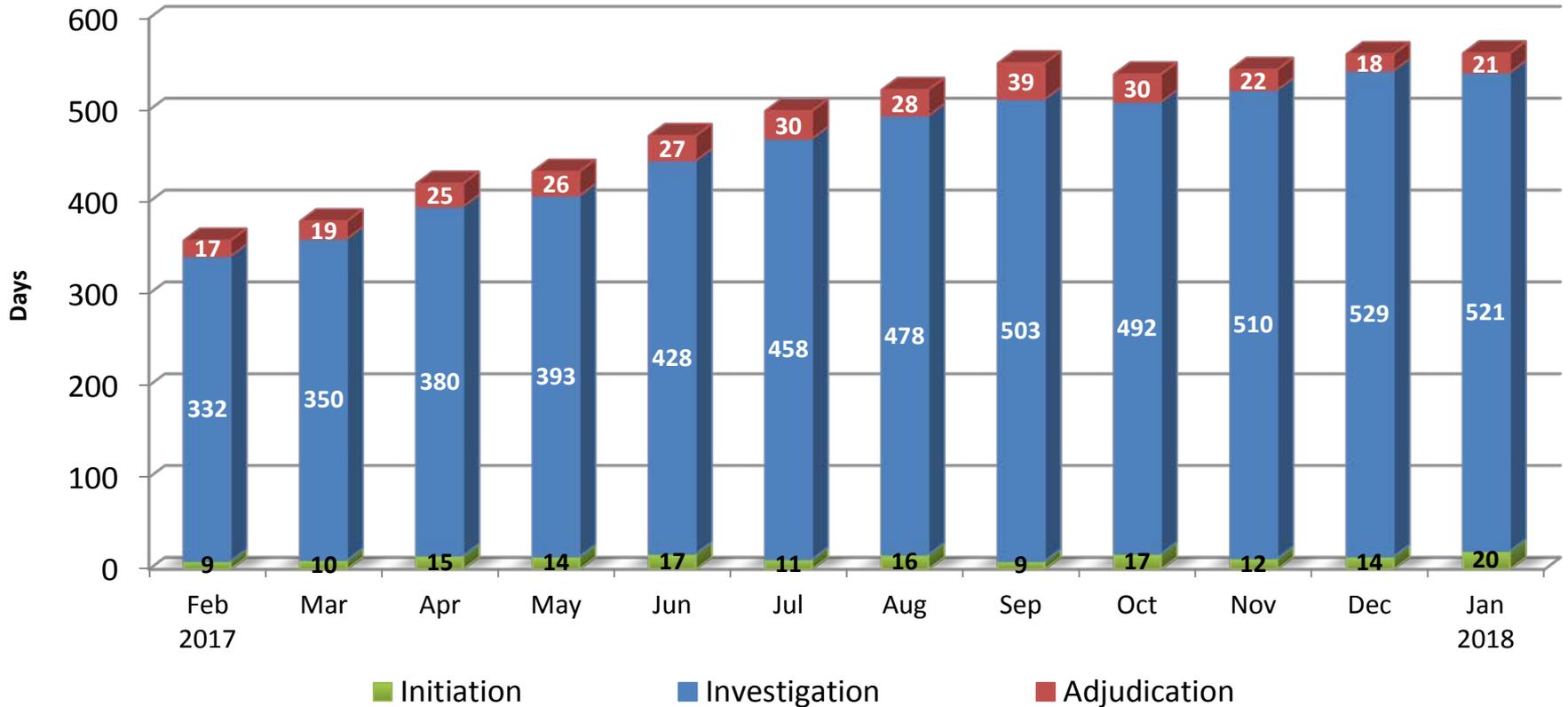
	Feb 2017	Mar 2017	Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017	Dec 2017	Jan 2018
Total Adjudications Reported	277	356	315	346	386	370	488	424	387	394	445	463
End-to-End Timeliness (Fastest 90%)	373 days	362 days	364 days	354 days	381 days	377 days	376 days	375 days	362 days	397 days	394 days	403 days

DOE's Average Timeliness Trends for 90% Secret/Confidential Security Clearance Decisions (NACL/ANACI/T3)



	Feb 2017	Mar 2017	Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017	Dec 2017	Jan 2018
Total Adjudications Reported	185	216	174	232	216	158	166	224	261	271	191	179
End-to-End Timeliness (Fastest 90%)	182 days	206 days	183 days	203 days	192 days	205 days	205 days	199 days	173 days	164 days	204 days	212 days

DOE's Average Timeliness Trends for 90% Top Secret Reinvestigation Security Clearance Decisions



■ Initiation

■ Investigation

■ Adjudication

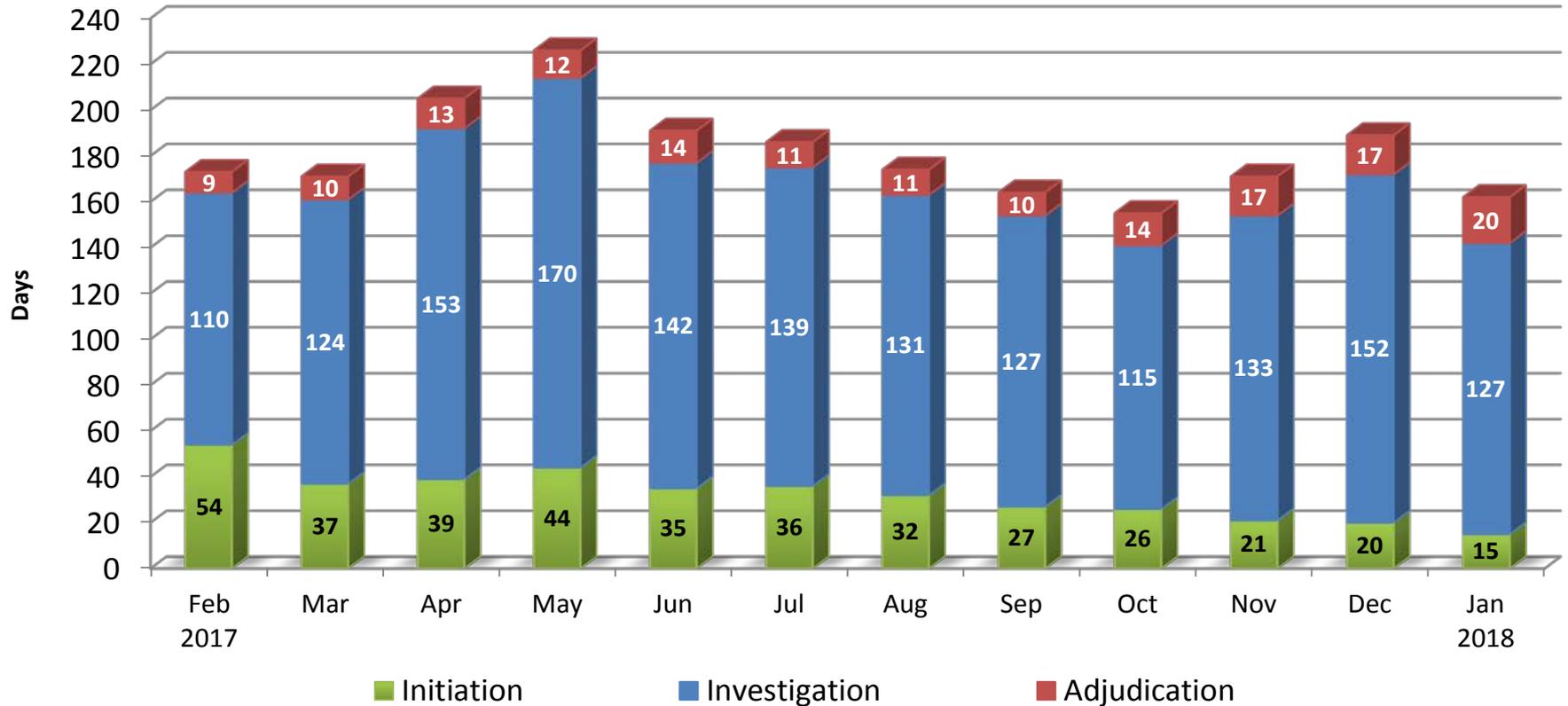
GOAL: Initiation – 14 days

Investigation – 150 days

Adjudication – 30 days

	Feb 2017	Mar 2017	Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017	Dec 2017	Jan 2018
Total Adjudications Reported	613	583	321	327	292	266	310	179	226	328	369	387
End-to-End Timeliness (Fastest 90%)	358 days	379 days	420 days	432 days	472 days	499 days	522 days	552 days	540 days	544 days	562 days	561 days

DOE's Average Timeliness Trends for 90% Secret Reinvestigation Security Clearance Decisions (T3R)



	Feb 2017	Mar 2017	Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017	Dec 2017	Jan 2018
Total Adjudications Reported	314	545	200	150	191	209	193	234	369	299	273	376
End-to-End Timeliness (Fastest 90%)	172 days	171 days	204 days	226 days	190 days	185 days	175 days	163 days	155 days	171 days	189 days	161 days

Attachment 11



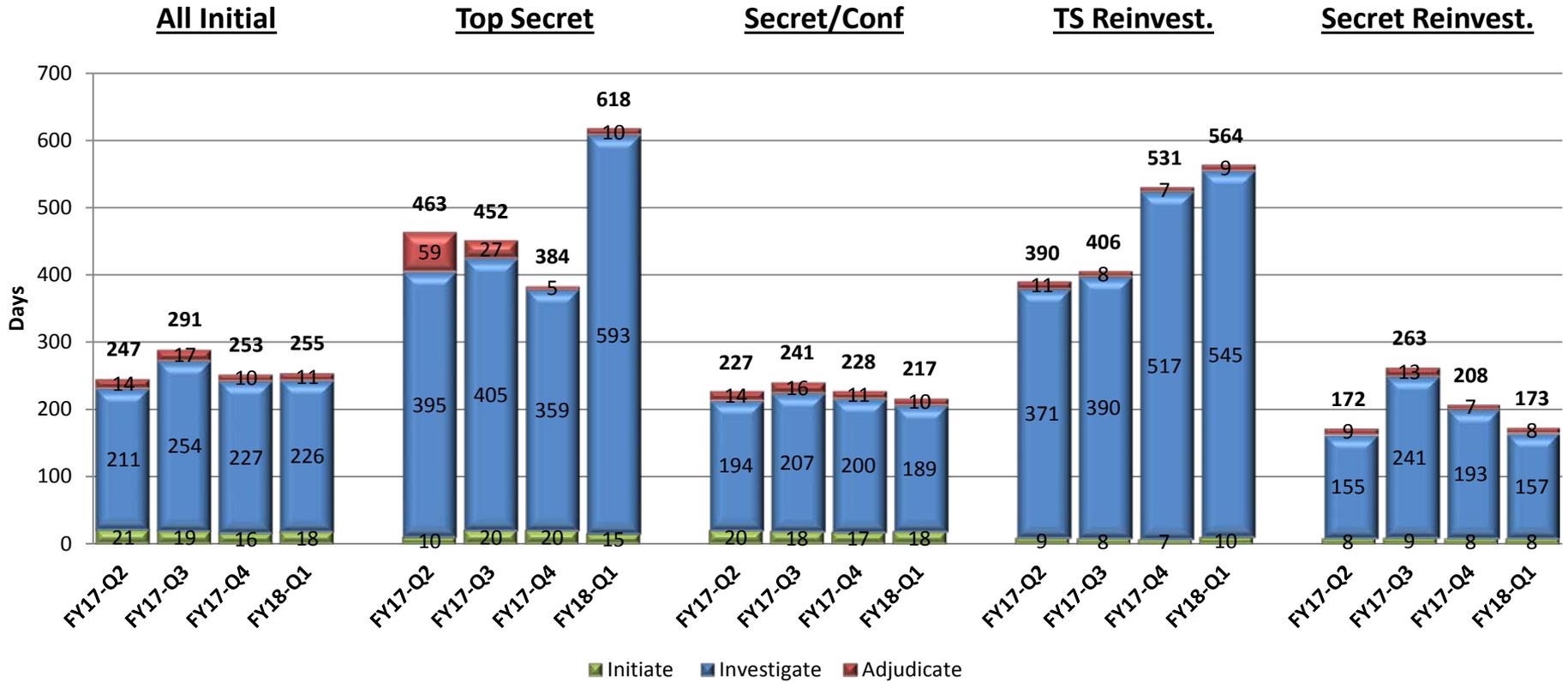
Timeliness Performance Metrics for Submission, Investigation & Adjudication Time

NRC

March 2018

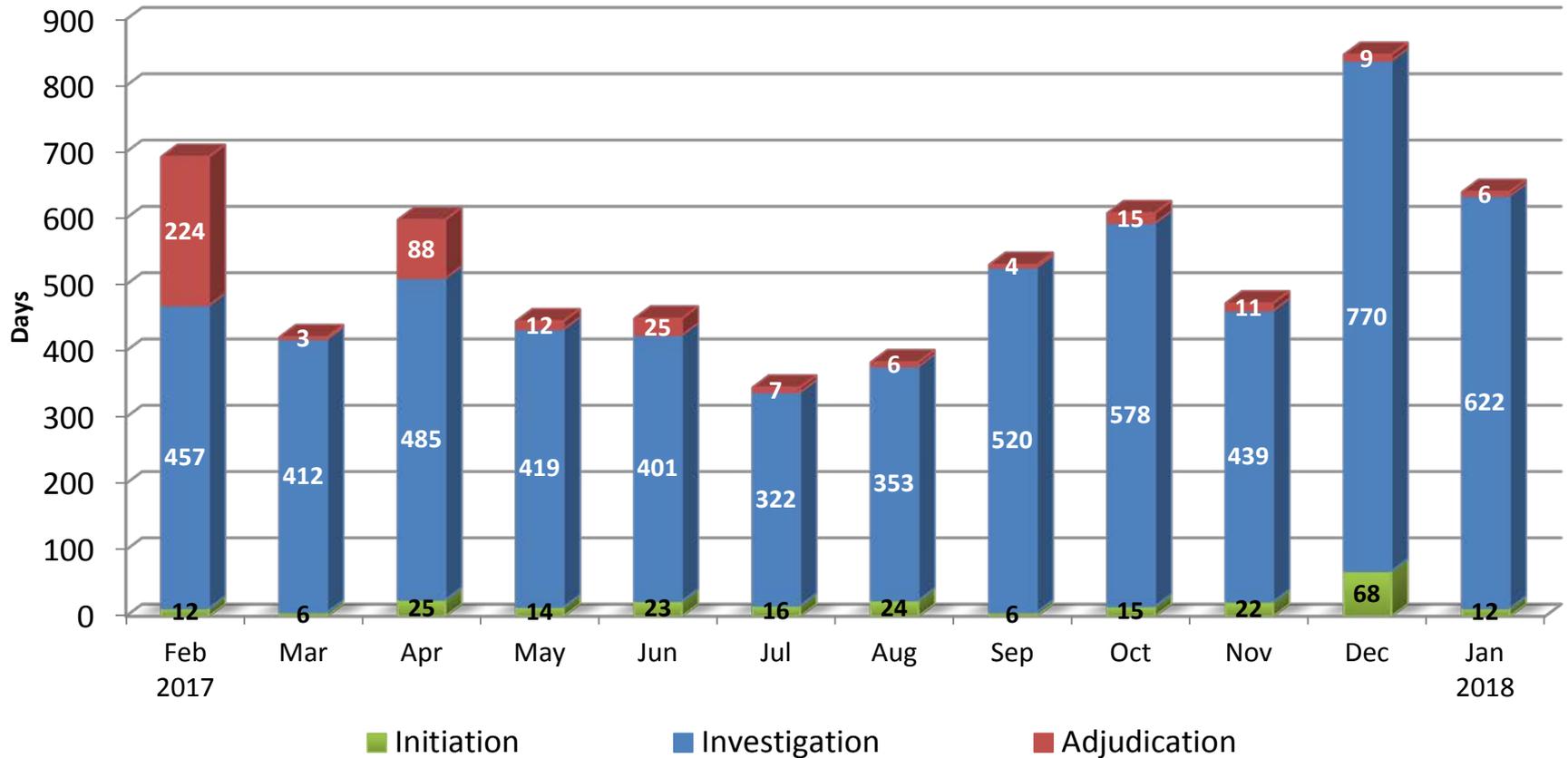
Quarterly Timeliness Performance Metrics for Submission, Investigation & Adjudication Time

Average Days of Fastest 90% of Reported Clearance Decisions Made



	All Initial	Top Secret	Secret/ Confidential	Top Secret Reinvestigations	Secret Reinvestigations
Adjudication actions taken – 2 nd Q FY17	89	10	79	29	93
Adjudication actions taken – 3 rd Q FY17	66	16	50	41	51
Adjudication actions taken – 4 th Q FY17	74	13	61	29	47
Adjudication actions taken – 1 st Q FY18	88	14	74	32	54

NRC's Average Timeliness Trends for 90% Initial Top Secret Security Clearance Decisions



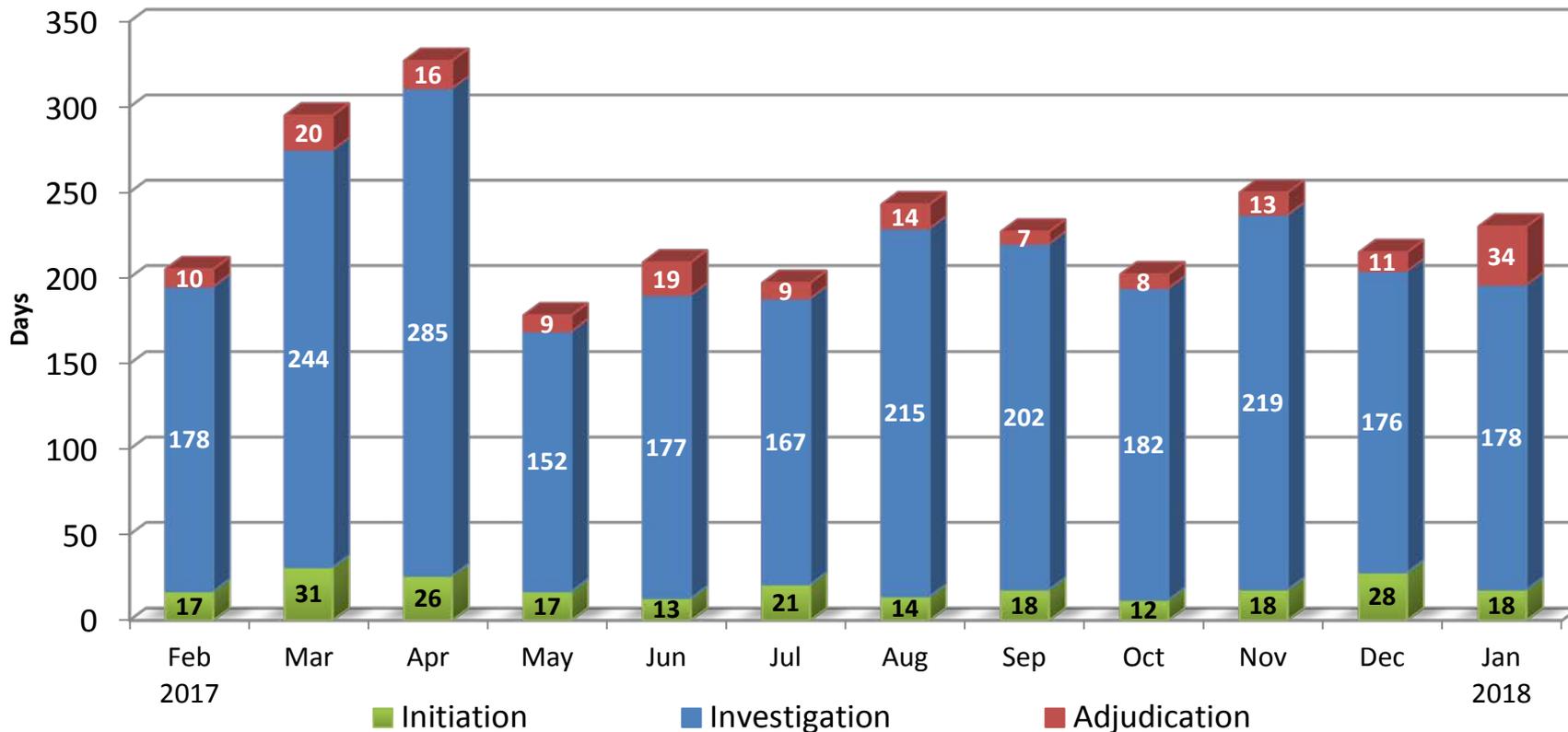
GOAL: Initiation – 14 days

Investigation – 80 days

Adjudication – 20 days

	Feb 2017	Mar 2017	Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017	Dec 2017	Jan 2018
Total Adjudications Reported	2	3	2	8	6	3	8	2	4	6	4	4
End-to-End Timeliness (Fastest 90%)	693 days	421 days	598 days	445 days	449 days	345 days	382 days	529 days	607 days	472 days	847 days	640 days

NRC's Average Timeliness Trends for 90% Secret/Confidential Security Clearance Decisions (NACL/ANACI/T3)



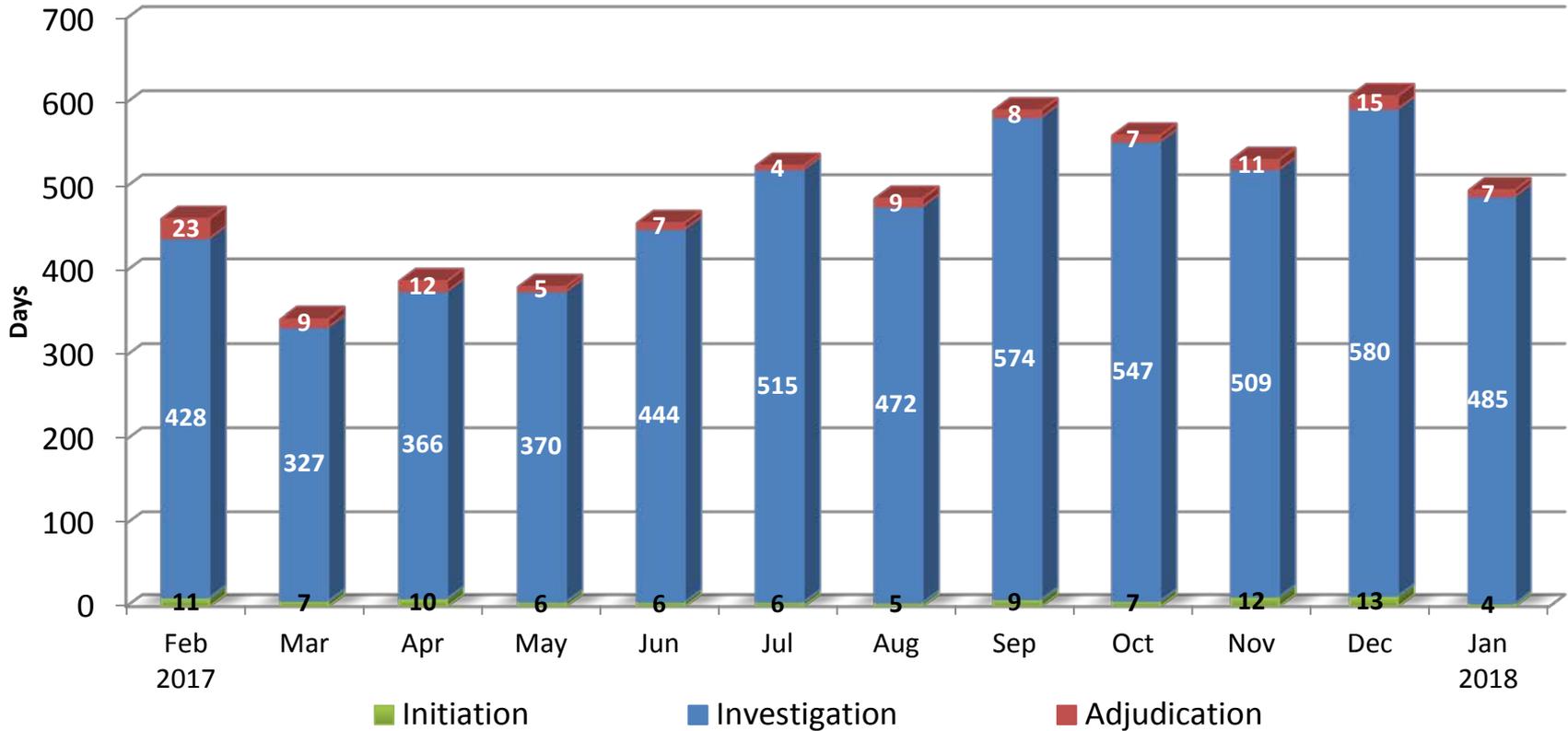
GOAL: Initiation – 14 days

Investigation – 40 days

Adjudication – 20 days

	Feb 2017	Mar 2017	Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017	Dec 2017	Jan 2018
Total Adjudications Reported	23	35	17	12	21	19	26	16	31	24	20	22
End-to-End Timeliness (Fastest 90%)	206 days	295 days	327 days	179 days	209 days	197 days	243 days	226 days	203 days	250 days	215 days	231 days

NRC's Average Timeliness Trends for 90% Top Secret Reinvestigation Security Clearance Decisions



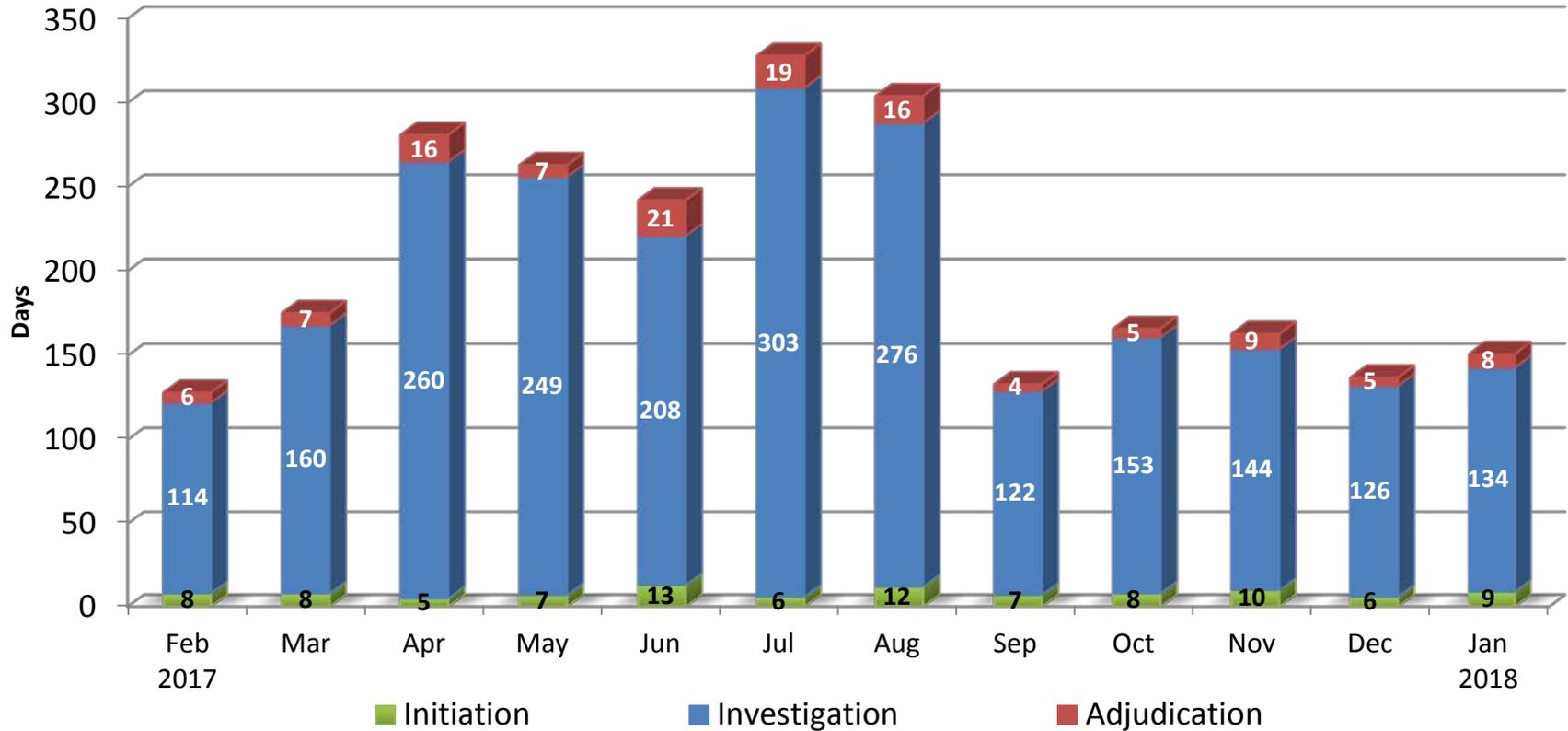
GOAL: Initiation – 14 days

Investigation – 150 days

Adjudication – 30 days

	Feb 2017	Mar 2017	Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017	Dec 2017	Jan 2018
Total Adjudications Reported	5	12	17	12	12	10	10	9	13	8	11	7
End-to-End Timeliness (Fastest 90%)	462 days	343 days	388 days	381 days	457 days	526 days	486 days	590 days	561 days	531 days	608 days	496 days

NRC's Average Timeliness Trends for 90% Secret Reinvestigation Security Clearance Decisions (T3R)



	Feb 2017	Mar 2017	Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017	Dec 2017	Jan 2018
Total Adjudications Reported	23	40	17	16	18	7	15	25	26	9	17	16
End-to-End Timeliness (Fastest 90%)	128 days	176 days	281 days	262 days	242 days	328 days	303 days	133 days	166 days	163 days	137 days	151 days