

LESSON 5

DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION ISSUES



original classification
authorities

Derivative classification is not cut and dried. Even though you are carrying forward someone else's original classification decisions, you, like the OCA, must constantly use your judgment and apply your professional knowledge to ensure that the classifications you assign are correct. If you make an error in derivatively classifying a document, that error may not end with your document. Someone else may use your document as a source and unwittingly carry forward your error into another document, and still others may carry your error forward from that document into their documents. And so on and on in a ripple of misclassification, which may end in resources squandered in overprotection - or in access to the information by unauthorized persons. When you have completed this lesson, you will be able to do the following:

- * Verify as far as practicable the correct level of classification of portions before marking them.
- * Use only authorized sources for derivative classification.

This lesson contains no classified information. All sample documents contain hypothetical information only. All security markings are for illustration and training purposes only.

Derivative Classification Responsibility

First, let's review what we covered in earlier lessons:

Derivative classification is a determination as to whether information *has already been classified, and, if so, at what level and for how long.*



If so, that classification is *carried forward* to the *new document or product* containing the *information.*

In the DoD there is no such thing as "derivative classification authority." *Authority is assumed.*

Instead, derivative classification is the *responsibility* of all who incorporate, paraphrase, restate, or generate in new form, information that is already classified.

The responsibility is to carry forward *exactly* the *original classification decisions* as to level and duration. In deriving and marking your document, you may not raise or lower an original classification decision or source classification. You may not lengthen or shorten an original duration decision or source duration instruction.

A person with derivative classification responsibility, is *accountable* for the appropriateness of the classifications and markings he or she assigns.

Let's look in again on Mike and Doris. They have finished lunch.



Doris and Mike

"Now that you've eaten, it looks like something's eating you, Mike!" Doris says.

"It's just that I think I may have misled you about how to go about marking that document of yours. Well, not that specific document. It's O.K. But I should have emphasized a few things to you before you started your derivative classification."

"Such as?" Doris asks.

"Look, I know I've taken up your morning, but if you can spare a few more minutes I'd like you to drop by the Security Office and discuss a few things."

"O.K., Security Man, if it'll ease your conscience. But this had better be good!"

Is Classified Information Contained or Revealed?

At the Security Office, Mike says, "Let's start simple. If the information in the document I have written *contains* or *reveals* classified information, then we derivatively classify that information *at the same level* as that of the classified information."

"How about an example?" Doris asks.

"Suppose the security classification guide I'm using tells me that the weight of Object X is Secret

information. In my document I include a statement that says 'Object X requires a two-person lift because it weighs 150 pounds.' The statement contains the weight of Object X; therefore, it *contains* Secret information."



Doris

"I thought that's what you meant. I just wanted to be sure. How about a situation where something *reveals* classified information?"

"Sure. Suppose the security classification guide also tells me that the fact that Object X is made up of three components is Unclassified.

"I mention in a paragraph on page one of my document that Object X has three components. According to the guidance, that information is Unclassified. Then on page two of my document I provide the weight of each component. All someone has to do is add the weights of the three components to know how much Object X weighs. Voila! So the two pieces of information *reveal* Secret information."

"I see. Tricky. What if my words don't exactly match up with the words in my sources?" Doris asks.

"Let's take the story of the three little pigs," Mike says.

"Suppose a security classification guide tells me that the fact that a pig has hair on its chin is Confidential information. I come to the line in the story where the wolf says, 'Little pig, little pig, let me in' and the pig says, 'Not by the hair on my chinny chin chin.' If I should state, 'The pig vowed by its whiskers not to let the wolf in its house,' the

restated information still reveals the Confidential information. So my wording is 'Confidential' too."

Doris laughs.

"So it's a funny example. But the point is serious. Here's a list of some important points to take back with you."

"I'll add it to my collection," Doris says.

Don't take derivative classification lightly!

- **You've really got to *think about* what you've written.**
- **Look at it with a *critical eye*.**
- **It's not the words that you use that determine whether or not information is classified, it's what those words convey.**
- **You should *not* develop a document then turn it over to your clerical staff to mark.**
- **Your *subject matter expertise* is required to ensure that appropriate markings are applied.**

Sources Of Instructions

"Mike, so far you've talked about security classification guides in your examples. How come?"

Using a Security Classification Guide-----

"A security classification guide is the most reliable source of instruction for applying markings to a derivatively classified document, Doris. Security classification guides are issued for classified systems, programs, plans, and projects.

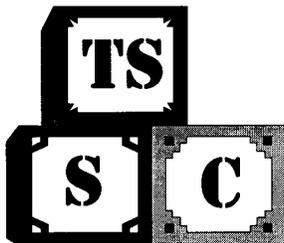
A security classification guide identifies the...

- **Information elements to be protected.**
- **Classification of the information elements.**
- **Reason for the classification of the information elements.**
- **Declassification instructions for each of the classified information elements.**

"Now he tells me! How do I go about finding out if there is a security classification guide for my next project?"

"Look in the Index of Security Classification Guides, DoD 5200.1-I. The index lists the title of the guide and the office that prepared it. You can request the guide from the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) or you can contact the office that prepared it."

"I can see the advantages of using a security classification guide, Mike. But I used classified documents as the sources for my document this morning. Was I wrong?"



Portions are the building blocks of documents

"No, in that case it worked out fine. But the portion markings in source documents are not always *specific enough to permit exact identification* of what's classified and the level - or levels - of classification."

"Not specific enough? I thought I could extract a piece of information from a 'Secret' paragraph in a source document and just mark my paragraph 'Secret' because it contains the same information."

"Maybe, maybe not. When we were marking your document, we began with portions, remember? Portions are the building blocks *of* documents. But *even smaller units* can contain or reveal classified information.

Segments of a portion such as a sentence can contain or reveal classified information.

"Derivative classification is not a mechanical process and it's not always just a one-to-one proposition. The 'Secret' portion marking in the source document tells you that the *highest level of classified information* in that paragraph is Secret. It's possible, though, that the paragraph also contains Confidential and Unclassified information! Perhaps the information you extracted wasn't Secret after all, but Unclassified. If you marked your report's paragraph 'Secret,' you would be classifying the information too high.

"Let's see what else I have in this folder. This is what I was looking for," Mike says, handing a

printed page to Doris. "It's part of an exercise I use when I'm teaching derivative classification. I think you're ready to give it a try. Just read through the items in the security classification guide and apply it to classify and mark the paragraphs."

**Security Classification Guide
for Project Gin Rummy**

- Everyone is dealt ten cards to start the game – Unclassified
- Aces are worth 15 points – Confidential
- The Queen of Spades is worth 20 points – Secret
- The Ten of Diamonds is worth 5 points – Confidential
- The King of Clubs is wild – Secret

Using the guide, *mark the following document portions:*

1. () At the start of the game the dealer deals everyone ten cards.
2. () Paula was dealt a pair of Jacks and the King of Clubs. This means that she started the game with three of a kind.
3. () When Jim won the first hand, Paula was left with two cards. She had the Ten of Diamonds, worth 5 points, and the Queen of Spades, worth 20 points.

Doris marks the portions (paragraphs).

"Let's see how you did," Mike says.

"I marked the first paragraph (U)," Doris says.

"You're right. The SCG tells you that the information element, 'Everyone is dealt ten cards at the start of the game,' is Unclassified.

"So far, so good. Now how did you mark 'Paula was dealt a pair of Jacks and the King of Clubs. This means that she started the game with three of a kind'? "



"I marked it '(S),'Doris says.

"Right again! This is a good example of information that *reveals* classified information. It's also an example of needing *subject matter* expertise to mark a document. In Gin Rummy, having three of a kind, that is, three of any type of card - two's, six's, etc. -is a good thing. One or two of a kind does you no good. Paula has two Jacks in her hand. Under normal circumstances, she'd need another Jack. But the guide says that the King of Clubs is wild, meaning it can be substituted for any card. The statement that she has three of a kind *reveals* that the King of Clubs is wild, and this is Secret information according to the guide. So you need subject matter expertise - in this case, a knowledge of the rules of Gin Rummy - to realize what is revealed and to correctly mark this portion '(S).'

"How did you mark the third paragraph, 'When Jim won the first hand, Paula was left with two cards. She had the Ten of Diamonds, worth 5 points, and the Queen of Spades, worth 20 points.'?"

"I marked this one '(S)' too," Doris says. "There are two pieces of classified information in the statement. One is Confidential ('the Ten of Diamonds, worth 5 points'), and the other is Secret ('the Queen of Spades, worth 20 points'). Since the highest level of classification in this portion (paragraph) is Secret, I marked the whole portion '(S).'

It's sort of like marking an interior page with

the highest classification level on that page, or like marking the face of a document with the highest classification level in the entire document."

"Right on the button, Doris!



When marking a portion assign it the same classification level as the *highest level of classification of any element of information in the portion.*

Using Source Documents-----

"This brings up another important point:

As a derivative classifier you are responsible for *verifying* a piece of information's correct level of classification '*as far as practicable*' before applying a marking.

"You've got to do your best to ensure that the markings you apply are correct. Using a security classification guide is the easiest way. Even then you've got to do a bit of research and some analysis.

"If there is no security classification guide for the information you're working with, then you must use the *portion markings of the source documents* as classification instructions, as you did for the document we marked this morning.

"If portion markings aren't available, use *page markings*. If page markings aren't available, use the *overall marking* of the source or *obtain*

classification guidance from the classifier of the source material.

"Here's an exercise that shows some *of* the difficulties in trying to accurately mark the portions *of* a derivative document, when all you have to work from are the portion markings in several source documents.

SITUATION: You need to mark your derivative document and you have no security classification guide. You must obtain your classification instructions from three source documents. The documents contain portions relevant to your document as shown.

1. A memo from the Director of DIVA:

"(U) On 1 April 2005, the R2D2 Avionics test set will be available for use. Eight sets will be deployed to West Coast operations."

2. An information paper:

"(C) Operation and maintenance manuals for the R2D2 Avionics Test Set are currently under development. Naval Weapons Center China Lake has primary responsibility for the development of the manuals. China Lake anticipates publication of the manuals by 1 February 2005."

3. A report:

"(C) Operator and maintenance manuals for the R2D2 Avionics test set will be available by 1 February 2005."

Using the three source portions, derivatively classify *and mark* these paragraphs:

1. () The R2D2 Avionics Test Set will be available for use on 1 April 2005. Eight sets will be deployed to West Coast operations.

2. () Operation and maintenance manuals for the R2D2 Avionics Test Set are being developed and will be published by 1 February 2005.

"How would you start, Doris?"

"Well, looking over the source documents I see that the information in the *Director's memo* is marked '(U).' Since the information in paragraph 1 is essentially the same information, I'd mark it '(U).'"

"Correct. How about paragraph 2?"

"Well, the information in the *information paper* source document is marked (C), so I'd mark it '(C).'"

"Are you sure, Doris? Remember..."

Portion markings indicate the *highest level* of classified information contained in or revealed by the portion. It's possible that the portion also contains *lower levels* or *unclassified information*.

"Let me take a closer look. Paragraph 2 contains two pieces of information:

- R2D2 Avionics Test Set operator and maintenance manuals are being developed.
- The manuals will be published by 1 February 1999.

"The paragraph in the *information paper* contains the same information. But it also contains a third piece of information:

- China Lake is responsible for the manuals.

"My gosh! Suppose the *only* Confidential information element in the information paper's paragraph is the fact that China Lake has responsibility for the manuals. Then paragraph 2 contains only *Unclassified information!*

"That's what I wanted you to notice, Doris."

"Wait a minute! The *report source* states that the operator and maintenance manuals for the R2D2 Avionics test set will be available by 1 February 1999 - and indicates that this is Confidential information. So that means *at least one of the* pieces of information in paragraph 2 is Confidential. So I was right to mark it (C)!"

"Yes, but until you *analyzed each element* and *figured it out*, it was just a lucky guess.

"Let's suppose you had *no other source* to help you decide the correct classification. All you knew for sure was that paragraph 2 contained either Confidential or Unclassified information. What would you do?"

"Well, I'd try to verify the information's classification 'as far as practicable.' If I couldn't resolve it - and since I'm accountable for the markings I apply - I guess I'd mark it '(C).' I'd figure that it was better to call unclassified information classified, than to tell people that classified information was unclassified," says Doris.

"And that's just what our guidance tells us to do.

When in doubt, to ensure adequate protection mark a portion at the highest level of classification it may reasonably contain based on the sources available.

"I hope you've learned from these examples that proper derivative classification takes time, effort, and thought," Mike says.

"Even so, I suppose that after a while, for certain types of information, I won't need to refer to a

security classification guide - or to the portions of source documents. I'll have learned what sorts of things are classified at what levels."

"Doris, you're a movie buff, aren't you?"

"You know it!"

"Who won the Oscar for Best Actress in 1991?"

"Jessica Tandy for *Driving Miss Daisy*."

"Wrong! She won in 1990. Kathy Bates won it in 1991 for her role in *Misery*."

"I knew that! Just a temporary lapse!"

"That's just the type of temporary lapse you'd be liable to make if you relied on your memory and generalizations to apply markings," Mike says. "You must not rely on your memory. And you can't go by general statements like 'the range of a missile is usually classified Secret.' There are always exceptions. Don't get lazy and guess which markings to apply!"



Doris

Your memory and general statements are not authorized sources of instruction or guidance for classifying information. You should use materials such as security classification guides classified source documents project directives memoranda and plans.

"O.K., you've made your point. Well, I must admit I've been enlightened. I appreciate it, Mike. I know it's important to apply accurate markings to classified information. It gets a bit tedious, but that's no excuse for sloppy work. Now point me in the direction of the nearest DoD 5200.1-I."

Summary



In this lesson we went over some of the ways to ensure that derivative documents are classified and marked correctly as far as practicable. We said that information in a derivative document that contains or reveals classified information must be classified and marked at the same level as the level of the classified information. Portions are the building blocks of documents, so it is essential that they be classified and marked correctly. To realize when a document being developed contains or reveals classified information requires constant attention to the relationships among all of the items of information within the document, as well as the application of the developer's subject matter expertise. Only authorized classification sources may be used. Security classification guides provide the best form of guidance and are listed in the *Index of Security Classification Guides*, DoD 5200.1-I. When no guide is available, the next best procedure is to carry classifications forward from the portion markings of source documents. Portion markings reflect the highest level of classification of any information within the portion, so the portion may contain other information elements that are classified at a lower level or not classified at all. When in doubt as to the correct level of classification, to ensure adequate protection mark the portion at the highest level it may reasonably contain based on the sources available.

REVIEW EXERCISES

1. Review the following pieces of classified information:
 - The World Series features the winners of the American League and National League Championships.
 - The World Series is played in October.
 - The World Series winner must win four of seven games

Now select the statements that contain or reveal classified information.

- a. The World Series is the highlight of the baseball season. It takes place in October.
- b. The team that wins the World Series must win the best of seven games.
- c. Only the best umpires are selected to work the World Series.
- d. The opponents in the World Series come from the American League and the National League. To get to the World Series, teams must win their league championships.
- e. The major networks take turns broadcasting the World Series.

2. You are preparing to give a briefing on sources of classification instructions. As part of the briefing you must identify authorized and unauthorized sources of instructions. Next to each of the below items, indicate whether it is an authorized source (A) or an unauthorized one (U).

- _____ a. Memory.
- _____ b. Security classification guide.
- _____ c. Classified document.
- _____ d. General impressions.
- _____ e. Familiarity from having worked with the subject.
- _____ f. Regulation that provides classification guidance.

3. Use the following guidance to portion mark the document on the next page.

Red Riding Hood:

Fact that she has a Grandma	U
Lives 30 minutes walk from Grandma	U
Talks to strangers	C
Meets friends	U
Carries a care package	U
All other information concerning Red Riding Hood	U

Grandma:

Made hood for granddaughter	U
Has been ill	C
Flies a lot	S
Leaves door unlocked	C
All other information concerning Grandma	U

Wolf:

Is hungry	C
Can read	S
Lives in woods	C
Is convincing	U
Becomes impatient	U
All other information concerning the Wolf	U

1. Red Riding Hood's grandma loved her very much. In fact, she made the red hood for her granddaughter.
2. Grandma lived 1/2 hour's walk from Red Riding Hood. Red Riding Hood set out to deliver a care package to her grandma.
3. As Red Riding Hood was walking through the woods, she met a wolf. "I've never seen you before. What are you doing here?" asked Red Riding Hood.
4. "I live here. Where are you going?" asked the wolf.
5. Red Riding Hood explained that she was going to visit her grandma. The wolf convinced Red Riding Hood to go off into the woods and pick some flowers for her grandma.
6. As Red Riding Hood went off to pick flowers, the wolf smiled. "I haven't eaten in days. Now I'll have my fill of both Red Riding Hood and her grandma."
7. The wolf went to Grandma's house, knocked on the door, and, when there was no response, walked in.
8. There was a note sitting on the kitchen table. "Feeling much better. Using my frequent flier miles and going to Florida. Be back Saturday."
9. The wolf was disappointed. "I can't wait until Saturday. I'm too hungry. I'll just have to settle for Red Riding Hood."
10. Meanwhile, Red Riding Hood hooked up with two old friends, Hansel and Gretel, and went off to have some fun. The wolf grew impatient and left.

4. Portion mark the portions of this one-page document using the three source documents that follow.

CLASSIFICATION MARKINGS ARE FOR TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY

DEFENSE PRINT PLANT ACTIVITY

30 May 2003

Subject: Fact Sheet on New and Wondrous Paper

1. When this fact sheet is exposed to light, it will become permanently set with the information it contains.
2. Because of the composition of the paper, anything printed on it cannot be reproduced using reproduction equipment currently available.
3. This type of new and wondrous paper can be used for classified defense information, for proprietary information important to a contractor, and for love letters.
4. Unfortunately, this paper is not currently available on the open market.
5. This new paper is, however, expected to be released to the public three years from the date of this memo.
6. So much for the good news. The bad news is that due to inflation, our cost for this fiscal year to buy the paper will go up \$65,000. This represents an average increase of \$3.25 in cost per sheet.
7. Ground Hog Manufacturing has the contract to produce the XP-1. They are currently producing only a small amount of paper. We are negotiating with them to see if they will increase their production. They seem reluctant to do so.
8. We feel, however, that they can be persuaded to increase production in the national interest. We have asked the IRS to look into the situation.

I.M. Sure
Chief, Research Department

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SECRET

DEFENSE PAPER MILL ACTIVITY
RICHMOND, VA 23297

DPMA-RD

22 February 2001

SUBJECT: New and Wondrous Paper (U)

TO: Defense Print Plant Activity
ATTN: DPPA-SS
Gutenberg, VA 23386

1. (S) One of our contractors is currently producing a new and wondrous type paper. When the paper is exposed to light, whatever is printed on it will become permanently set. It cannot be reproduced using any reproduction equipment available.

2. (U) Uses of this document paper include classified defense information, proprietary information important to a contractor, and love letters sent to anyone that one may choose.

FOR THE DIRECTOR

R.I. Cepaper
Division Chief, Research & Development

Classified by: Report on New Paper, DPMA-RA, 1 Jan 01

Declassify on: X3

SECRET

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SECRET

DEFENSE PAPER MILL ACTIVITY
RICHMOND, VA 23297

Memo to all DPMA Chiefs:

1. (S) Ground Hog Manufacturing (GHM) has the contract to produce the XP1. We are currently trying to negotiate with them to produce larger quantities of the paper. At present they are reluctant to increase production, however, we feel sure that GHM can be persuaded to do so in the national interest. We have also asked the IRS to see if it might be in GHM's best interest to increase production.
2. (C) The paper is not currently available to the public but we expect to be releasing this new paper to the public on 30 May 2006.

N.E.W. Sprint
Director

Classified by: Director, DPMA
Declassify on: 1 Aug 2008

SECRET

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SECRET

15 March 2001

Sam,

This new paper is great. Here are some figures that I worked up yesterday on production and cost.

This fiscal year cost for total production - \$1,165,000

Last fiscal year cost for total production - \$1,100,000

Net increase -\$ 65,000

This year the cost of each sheet of paper will go up by over \$3.25 over last year.

Joe

P.S. Remember, this cannot be reproduced because of the paper, so if you want another copy you have to type it.

SECRET

5. You are preparing to apply classification markings to a derivatively classified document. You have placed two information elements into paragraph 12 of your document. You look in the applicable SCG and find that both elements are classified; one is Secret, the other is Confidential. You should mark paragraph 12 with the Confidential portion marking. This is because over classification is a primary concern for the Information Security Program.

True. False.

6. The person in the best position to derivatively classify a document is the typist since that person is familiar with the information that is being typed and that person is already working with the document.

True. False.

7. Derivative classification is a responsibility of all who incorporate, paraphrase, restate, or generate in new form classified information.

True. False.

8. Whenever you mark the various parts of your classified document, you must mark them according to the classification level of the information which that particular part _____ _or _____ .

9. A security classification guide is the _____ _____ source of classification instruction.

SOLUTIONS AND REFERENCES

1. Based on the classified information that was provided, the following statements contain or reveal classified information.
 - a. The World Series is the highlight of the baseball season. It takes place in October.
 - b. The team that wins the World Series must win the best of seven games (Best of seven games is four of the seven games.)
 - c. The opponents in the World Series come from the American League and the National League. To get to the World Series, teams must win their league championships. (pp. 5-3-5)

2.
 - a. U - unauthorized
 - b. A - authorized
 - c. A - authorized
 - d. U - unauthorized
 - e. U - unauthorized
 - f. A - authorized (p. 5-14)

3. CLASSIFICATION MARKINGS ARE FOR TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY

1. **(U)** Red Riding Hood's grandma loved her very much. In fact, she made the red hood for her granddaughter.
2. **(U)** Grandma lived 1/2 hour's walk from Red Riding Hood. Red Riding Hood set out to deliver a care package to her grandma.
3. **(C)** As Red Riding Hood was walking through the woods she met a wolf. "I've never seen you before. What are you doing here?" asked Red Riding Hood.
4. **(C)** "I live here. Where are you going?" asked the wolf.
5. **(U)** Red Riding Hood explained that she was going to visit her grandma. The wolf convinced Red Riding Hood to go off into the woods and pick some flowers for her grandma.
6. **(C)** As Red Riding Hood went off to pick flowers, the wolf smiled. "I haven't eaten in days. Now I'll have my fill of both Red Riding Hood and her grandma."
7. **(C)** The wolf went to Grandma's house, knocked on the door, and, when there was no response, walked in.
8. **(S)** There was a note sitting on the kitchen table. "Feeling much better. Using my frequent flier miles and going to Florida. Be back Saturday."
9. **(S)** The wolf was disappointed. "I can't wait until Saturday. I'm too hungry. I'll just have to settle for Red Riding Hood."
10. **(U)** Meanwhile, Red Riding Hood hooked up with two old friends, Hansel and Gretel, and went off to have some fun. The wolf grew impatient and left.

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Paragraph 1 is Unclassified. The classification guidance states the facts that Red Riding Hood has a grandma and that grandma made the hood are both Unclassified information elements.

Paragraph 2 is Unclassified. The classification guidance states the facts that Red Riding lives 30 minutes walking distance from her grandma and that grandma receives care packages are both Unclassified information elements.

Paragraph 3 is Confidential as it reveals that Red Riding Hood talks to strangers.

Paragraph 4 is Confidential because it contains the fact that the wolf lives in the woods. Paragraph 3 tells you that Red Riding Hood was walking through the woods when she met the wolf. Paragraph 4 is the wolf's response to Red Riding Hood's question about where he lives.

Paragraph 5 is Unclassified because the facts that Red Riding Hood has a grandma and that the wolf is convincing are both Unclassified information elements.

Paragraph 6 is Confidential because it reveals that the wolf is hungry. He says he hasn't eaten in days.

Paragraph 7 is Confidential because it reveals that grandma leaves her door unlocked. When there was no answer to his knock, the wolf walked through the door into Grandma's house.

Paragraph 8 is Secret. It reveals two information elements: that grandma has been ill and that grandma flies a lot. The fact that grandma has been ill is Confidential. The fact that grandma flies a lot is Secret. Mark the portion with the highest level of classified information in the portion.

Paragraph 9 is Secret. It contains/reveals two information elements: that the wolf is hungry (Confidential) and that the wolf can read (Secret). Mark the portion with the highest level of classified information in the portion.

Paragraph 10 is Unclassified. The facts that Red Riding Hood meets friends and that the wolf is impatient are both Unclassified.

(pp. 5-3-5, 12)

4. CLASSIFICATION MARKINGS ARE FOR TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY

DEFENSE PRINT PLANT ACTIVITY

30 May 2003

Subject: Fact Sheet on New and Wondrous Paper

1. (S) When this fact sheet is exposed to light, it will become permanently set with the information it contains.
2. (S) Because of the composition of the paper, anything printed on it cannot be reproduced using reproduction equipment currently available.
3. (U) This type of new and wondrous paper can be used for classified defense information, for proprietary information important to a contractor, and for love letters.
4. (C) Unfortunately, this paper is not currently available on the open market.
5. (C) This new paper is, however, expected to be released to the public three years from the date of this memo.
6. (S) So much for the good news. The bad news is that due to inflation, our cost for this fiscal year to buy the paper will go up \$65,000. This represents an average increase of \$3.25 in cost per sheet.
7. (S) Ground Hog Manufacturing has the contract to produce the XP-1. They are currently producing only a small amount of paper. We are negotiating with them to see if they will increase their production. They seem reluctant to do so.
8. (S) We feel, however, that they can be persuaded to increase production in the national interest. We have asked the IRS to look into the situation.

I.M. Sure
Chief, Research Department

CLASSIFICATION MARKINGS ARE FOR TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY

Subject line is Unclassified based on guidance from subject line of Source 1.

Paragraph I is Secret based on the guidance of Paragraph 1, Source 1. No other document contains information concerning the element, so the portion is marked (S).

Paragraph 2 is Secret based on the guidance of Paragraph 1, Source 1 and the last paragraph of Source 3. Note that Source 3 does not contain portion markings. Sometimes you'll encounter documents that are not marked with all required markings. If portion markings are not available, use page markings as guidance.

Paragraph 3 is Unclassified based on guidance in Paragraph 2, Source 1.

Paragraph 4 is Confidential based on the guidance in Paragraph 2, Source 2.

Paragraph 5 is Confidential based on guidance in Paragraph 2, Source 2 and the date of your document.

Paragraph 6 is Secret based on information contained in Source 3.

Paragraph 7 is Secret based on Paragraph 1, Source I and on Paragraph 1, Source 2.

Paragraph 8 is Secret based on Paragraph 1, Source 2.

(pp. **5-3-5**, 10-11, 13)

5. False. We mark a portion to indicate the highest level of classification of the information contained in it. A weakness within the system is that not all information in the portion might be at the highest classification level and, therefore, the potential exists that in the future anyone extracting information from the portion could conceivably be classifying an item of information at a higher level than it really is.
(p. 5-12)
6. False. The person doing derivative classification should be the subject matter expert.
(p. 5-5)
7. True. (p. 5-2)
8. contains or reveals (pp. 5-3-5)
9. most reliable (p. 5-6)