**Foreign Disclosure Useful Links and References**

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**STRATEGIC GUIDANCE:** Foreign disclosure is a critical component of American foreign policy. It provides opportunities to shape and influence international security cooperation. In order to better understand why the USG may or may not be willing to share classified and/or controlled military information with foreign governments and international organizations, it is essential that the foreign disclosure officer know and understand the strategic underpinnings of their daily efforts.

**-The National Security Strategy:** The National Security Strategy is a document prepared periodically by the [executive branch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Executive_branch) of the government of the [United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) for Congress which outlines the major [national security](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_security) concerns of the United States and how the administration plans to deal with them. The legal foundation for the document is spelled out in the [Goldwater-Nichols Act](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goldwater-Nichols_Act). The document is purposely general in content (contrast with the [National Military Strategy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Military_Strategy), NMS) and its implementation relies on elaborating guidance provided in supporting documents (including the NMS).

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/rss_viewer/national_security_strategy.pdf>

-**The National Military Strategy:** The National Military Strategy (of the United States) (NMS) is issued by the [Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chairman_of_the_Joint_Chiefs_of_Staff) as a [deliverable](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deliverable) to the [Secretary of Defense](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Secretary_of_Defense) briefly outlining the strategic aims of the armed services. The NMS's chief source of guidance is the [National Security Strategy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Security_Strategy_of_the_United_States) document.

<http://www.jcs.mil//content/files/2011-02/020811084800_2011_NMS_-_08_FEB_2011.pdf>

**-The Quadrennial Defense Review:** The congressionally mandated Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) directs DoD to undertake a wide-ranging review of strategy, programs, and resources. Specifically, the QDR is expected to delineate a national defense strategy consistent with the most recent National Security Strategy by defining force structure, modernization plans, and a budget plan allowing the military to successfully execute the full range of missions within that strategy. The report will include an evaluation by the Secretary of Defense and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the military’s ability to successfully execute its missions at a low-to-moderate level of risk within the forecast budget plan.

<http://www.defense.gov/qdr/images/QDR_as_of_12Feb10_1000.pdf>

QDR Fact Sheet:

<http://www.defense.gov/qdr/QDR_FACT_SHEET_Feb_2010.pdf>

**-The Army Capstone Concept (TRADOC PAM 525-3-0*):*** *“Operational Adaptability: Operating under Conditions of Uncertainty and Complexity in an Era of Persistent Conflict 2016-2028”*

This document describes the broad capabilities the Army will require in the operational environment to defend America and help secure our interests in the world. Central to this is going to be our ability to establish and maintain international relationships and build the security capacity of partner nations and states.

<http://www-tradoc.army.mil/tpubs/pams/tp525-3-0.pdf>

**PUBLIC LAW, POLICY, AND REGULATIONS:** A primary responsibility of the foreign disclosure officer is to ensure that any and all disclosures made are done so in accordance with applicable public law, policy and regulations.

**-U.S. Code/Public Law:** The authorities we exercise on a daily basis first and foremost must be executed in a legal manner or basis. For the Department of Defense, much of that guidance comes from either Title 10 (Armed Forces) or Title 50 (War and National Defense). Other relevant sections of US Code (USC) include Title 22 (Foreign Relations and Intercourse) and Title 32 (National Guard). **NOTE:** The Arms Export Control Act, that serves as the basis for the International Trafficking in Arms Regulation (ITAR) is found in Title 22.

<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/browse.html>

**-State Department Issuances:** The International Trafficking in Arms Regulation (**ITAR**). The ITAR is a set of [United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) government regulations that control the [export](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Export) and [import](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Import) of defense-related articles and services on the [United States Munitions List](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Munitions_List) (USML/Part 121 of USC 22)). These regulations implement the provisions of the [Arms Export Control Act](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arms_Export_Control_Act) (AECA), and are described in Title 22 (Foreign Relations), Chapter I ([Department of State](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Department_of_State)), Subchapter M of the [Code of Federal Regulations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Code_of_Federal_Regulations). The Department of State interprets and enforces ITAR. Its goal is to safeguard U.S. national security and further U.S. foreign policy objectives.

<http://www.pmddtc.state.gov/regulations_laws/itar_official.html>

**-Department of Defense Issuances:** The Department of Defense promulgates policy and guidance through a series of Directives (DODD), Instructions (DODI), and Policy Memorandums. As a part of the Department of Defense, the Army must ensure that everything it does relating to foreign disclosure and international security cooperation is in concert with DoD guidance.

**Directives**

-DODD 5030.14: DISCLOSURE OF ATOMIC INFORMATION TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND REGIONAL DEFENSE ORGANIZATIONS

-DODD 5210.13: UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC

-DODD 5230.11: DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED MILITARY INFORMATION TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

-DODD 5230.20: VISITS AND ASSIGNMENTS OF FOREIGN NATIONALS

-DODD C-5230.23: INTELLIGENCE DISCLOSURE POLICY (U)

-DODD 5530.3: INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

**Instructions**

-DODI 1000.13: IDENTIFICATION (ID) CARDS FOR MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES, THEIR DEPENDENTS, AND OTHER ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS

-DODI 5000.68: SECURITY FORCE ASSISTANCE (SFA)

-DODI 5220.22: NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY PROGRAM (NISP)

 DOD 5220.22.M National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual (NISPOM)

[http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/#](http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/)

**-Department of the Army (DA) Issuances:** The Department of the Army (DA) implements DoD policy and guidance through a series of related service specific Army regulations (ARs). While only one Army regulation is focused primarily on Foreign Disclosure (AR 380-10), the FDO will need to know how this program relates to and supports other Army programs and regulatory requirements.

**Regulations**

-AR 10-87: Army Commands, Army Service Component Commands, and Direct Reporting Units

-AR 11-31: International Security Cooperation

-AR 11-33: Army Lessons Learned Program

-AR 12-1: Security Assistance

-AR 25-2: Information Assurance

-AR 34-1: Multinational Force Compatibility

-AR 70-1: Army Acquisition Policy

-AR 70-41: International Research, Development, and Acquisition)

-AR 350-1: Army Training and Leader Development

-AR 380-5: Information Security

-AR 350-28: Army Exercises

-AR 380-10: Foreign Disclosure and Contact with Foreign Representatives

-AR 381-12: Threat Awareness and Reporting

-AR 530-1: Operations Security

-AR 614-10: Personnel Exchange Program

<http://armypubs.army.mil/epubs/>

 **SITUATIONAL AWARENESS:** Foreign disclosure decisions are based on the current and future interests of the USG, the Army, and the FDO’s organization and activity. Because the strategic/international environment is always subject to change, personal and professional situational awareness is essential. The sites below represent a good starting point.

**-The Early Bird:**

<http://ebird.osd.mil/index.html>

**-The Army Homepage:**

<http://www.army.mil/>

**-The U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) Homepage:**

<http://www.forscom.army.mil/>

**-The U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Homepage:**

<http://www.tradoc.army.mil/>

**-The Army Material Command (AMC) Homepage**

<http://www.army.mil/info/organization/unitsandcommands/commandstructure/amc/>

**-The U.S. Army Special Operations Command (USASOC) Homepage**

<http://www.soc.mil/>

**-The U.S. Army South (USARSO) Homepage**

<http://www.usarso.army.mil/>

**-The U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) Homepage**

<http://www.eur.army.mil/>

**-The U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC) Homepage**

<http://www.army.mil/info/organization/unitsandcommands/commandstructure/usarpac/>

**-The U.S. Army Africa (USARAF) Homepage**

<http://www.usaraf.army.mil/>

**-The U.S. Army North (USARNO) Homepage**

<http://www.arnorth.army.mil/>

**-The U.S. Army Central (USARCENT) Homepage**

<http://www.arcent.army.mil/>