

Question: What is proprietary information?
Answer: Classified or unclassified information, the rights to which are owned by private firms or citizens (see para 1-4f(16)).

Question: Which officials have the authority to approve DDLs?
Answer: DDLs, depending on the classification level of information to be disclosed, are approved by: the ODCS, G-2, ACOM, ASCC and DRU commanders, or their designated representatives (e.g., Primary Staff Officers), Program Executive Officers (PEOs), Directors and original classification authorities(see para 2-10).

Question: May a FLO have access to DDLs?
Answer: DDLs are intended for internal Army use only and shall not be provided to, nor shall their contents be disclosed to, foreign representatives (see para 2-10).

Question: Under a DDL, may a FDO disclose CMI that was classified by another original classification authority?
Answer: Yes, provided the original classification authority also has a DDL and has authorized the disclosure to you in writing. See paragraph 2-8 for HQDA agency heads and the specific DDLs for ACOM commanders, major subordinate command commanders, as applicable.

Question: Can a PEO PM have delegated disclosure authority under a DDL?
Answer: Yes, provided the PEO PM has original classification authority for the information resident in his or her program.

Question: Which AR governs access to computers by a foreign government representative?
Answer: AR 25-2

Question: Why is recording the first-time disclosures of CMI in the SPAN important?
Answer: Recording first-time disclosures, SPAN provides a tracking mechanism of the foreign disclosure of all U.S. Army classified information (see para 3-8).

Question: Should DDLs be disseminated outside of FDO channels?
Answer: Yes. DDLs should be disseminated to all affected parties (see para D-4a).

Question: How do you handle visits of foreign nationals who are not representing their respective parent government to U.S. Army commands or agencies?
Answer: See paragraph 1-4f. Fundamentally, all private citizens, U.S. or foreign national, should be viewed identically as far as visits are concerned. Neither category of individuals has a security clearance and need-to-know; therefore, the disclosure of CMI is not an issue. Private citizens, such as foreign national employees and foreign students, who are working under a DA contract will have access to unclassified information only. CUI may be made available to private citizens working under a DA contract provided the originator or proponent for the CUI has granted approval and the information is required for the successful completion of the contract.

Question: May DA funds or other resources be used in support of visits by foreign representatives?
Answer: Yes. However care should be taken to ensure the expenditure of DA funds or other resources is in consistent with applicable U.S. law and DOD and U.S. Army regulations (see paras I-7 and I-10).

Question: Is a RVA required for a foreign national who requires access to an Army installation to perform a service under an U.S. Army contract?
Answer: No. Visits by foreign nationals who are not representing their government in an official capacity to U.S. Army installations/activities do not require a RVA, however, foreign nationals must meet Army installation access control requirements as delineated in AR 190-13 (see para 1-4g).

Question: Can U.S. contractors serve as FDOs?
Answer: No. Foreign disclosure is an inherently governmental function and must be performed by a DA member (see para 2-11).

Question: What does the command do if a FLO does not sign the certification statement form?
Answer: The contact officer shall sign his or her portion of the certification statement, annotate on the form that the FLO refused to sign the statement, provide a copy of the statement to the FLO, and notify the ODCS, G-2 (see para J-2c(3)).

Question: Can a FLO be simultaneously certified to more than one organization?
Answer: No. Certification of a FLO to more than one command or agency is not authorized (see para J-2c(1)).

Question: When is a RVA required for a FLO to visit U.S. Army or DOD commands or agencies?
Answer: When the visit is to a destination outside the terms of certification (see para J-6a(2)).

Question: In exchange programs, a participant may require access to U.S. Army computer systems. Which AR has authority over the granting of this access to U.S. Army computer systems for the participant who is working for the U.S. Army?
Answer: AR 25-2.

Question: Can FLOs conduct informal coordination for visits prior to a RVA being submitted by their embassy?
Answer: Yes, but with limitations (see para I-3b).

Question: Are the dependants of extended visitors authorized dependant ID cards and access to U.S. Government facilities? If so, how is this accomplished?
Answer: Yes. However, the extent of access and privileges are dictated by the specific FLO MOU/MOA for that country. Dependents of extended visitors are identified

by the country's military attaché in the embassy remarks section of the RVA. Additionally, dependents of extended visitors must meet Army installation Access control requirements as delineated in AR 190-13 (see para I-11c).

Question: Can foreign military personnel visiting Army organizations, activities, and installations on official business wear appropriate civilian attire as opposed to their country's prescribed military uniform?

Answer: Yes, but only when relieved of the responsibility to wear their respective country's uniform by an appropriate DA authority (see para I-8).

Question: Can an ENDP be used to establish a PEP position?

Answer: No. Current DOD policy does not allow ENDPs to be used to establish any extended visitor positions (see para 2-5d).

Question: When is it appropriate to non-sponsor a visit?

Answer: "The recommendation and position to "non-sponsor a visit" is appropriate when the visit is to a commercial or contactor facility and the Army has no interest in the visit. It is not appropriate to non-sponsor a visit to an Army facility, activity, or installation since at a minimum, the Army always has an interest in the access and security issues (see para I-12c(3)(c)4).

Question: Who may approve foreign representative attendance at unclassified meetings open to the general public?

Answer: Commanders or agency heads may exercise their delegated visit authority to approve foreign representative visits of this type (see para G-5a(1)).