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"Past as Prologue: Are there Lessons to be Learned from the Nuclear Physics and Cryptography Communities?"

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- Los Alamos is a national defense laboratory with three primary missions:
 - Stewardship of the nation's nuclear stockpile
 - Responding to threats of weapons of mass destruction
 - Responding to the nation's energy and environmental need
- Basic and applied research and engineering underpin the Laboratory's ability to respond to our missions
 - ~ 60% of the research at Los Alamos is very applied
 - Modeling the performance of nuclear weapons

Representative Cases

- Nuclear Physics Research
 - The majority of nuclear physics research is unclassified and often involves large collaborations with several participating countries.
 - A relatively small fraction of the experiments and theory generate dual-use information.
 - In the absence of nuclear testing, we need to develop accurate *ab initio* calculations of nuclear weapons performance.
 - This requires improved measurements and calculations of cross sections that are of relevance in nuclear weapons.

Representative Cases

- -• Quantum Cryptography (QKD) and Quantum Computation (QC) Research
 - The underlying concepts and technology that enable QKD and QC are generally unclassified.
 - The QKD effort at LANL is closely tied to the QC effort.
 - Both rely on the ability to use isolated quantum-mechanical states.
 - Virtually all of the techniques developed are dual-use.
 - QKD is of great interest to industrial and financial companies.
 - QKD is also of great interest to the Intelligence Community as a means

Issues in Representative Cases

- -• There are two classes of information that must be handled
 - Data that has dual-use applications
 - eg., nuclear physics cross sections
 - Techniques and equipment that have dual-use applications
 - eg., quantum cryptographic equipment
 - In both cases, much of the data, techniques, and equipment are dual-use but become restricted to single-use in particular applications.
 - In nuclear physics, it is the incorporation of the data into models of

Issues in Publication and Presentation

- Two paths for publication and presentation of research
 - Research is in an area that falls within the specified subjects in a Designated Unclassified Research Area (DUSA)
 - DUSAs are standing NNSA approved exceptions of specified research are
 - eg., cosmology, high energy neutrino physics, ...
 - Papers and talks are reviewed and approved for publication by an Authorized Derivative Classifier (ADC)

Every LANL publication and public presentation goes

Issues in Mail and Email Communication

- Individuals are trained to recognize classified material and then charged with the responsibility to ensure content in emails is not classified.
 - If uncertain, email message is checked by ADC prior to being sent.
 - Email from people working on classified programs contains a statement about the classification level.
- Most problems that arise fall into three categories:
 - Content that may be classified was sent without ADC review.
 - Classification level was incorrectly determined.

Communication Issues within Groups

- Almost all LANL groups have both cleared and uncleared personnel.
- Many groups have foreign nationals as staff, postdocs, or students.
- This results in the inability to discuss some aspects of the research within the group with all group members.
 - This requires continuous awareness of what is being discussed.
 - This has occasionally been an issue, but has not proven to be a

Communication Issues with External Groups

- Most of the interactions of LANL staff with external institutions deal with open R&D.
 - This does not raise any additional concerns, although collaborative work needs to be approved by management.
 - There is a separate issue with open communications with people from sensitive countries.
 - All such interactions must be reported to LANL security.
- Classified R&D requires special means of communication:

Communication and Physical Separation

- Work on dual-use technologies can normally be done in open, unclassified environments.
 - Nuclear physics research is normally done at open user facilities
 - Specific experiments (eg., with Pu) require setting up an exclusion area that has physical security (fences, locked doors, surveillance, ...)
 - Staff typically has offices in open, unsecured areas but have access to offices and systems (xerox, computing, printing, ...) in classified areas.
 - In a number of cases, part of the group has offices inside a security area and part of the group has nearby offices in an open area.

Communication with Foreign Nationals

- All communication that involves foreign nationals requires security oversight and verification.
 - At Los Alamos, all foreign nationals must be approved.
 - Approval includes designated mentor, work description, buildings that can be visited, computer systems that can be accessed.

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- Meetings that involve foreign nationals must be approved in advance.
- Foreign national assignments are reviewed each year to ensure no inappropriate information or technologies have been shared.
- Restrictions are continuously becoming more stringent.

- The bioscience community will have to deal with the increasing _ rigor that is being focused on national security issues.
- Dual-use R&D necessarily engenders additional efforts:
 - Review process for <u>all</u> publications and presentations.
 - Mail and email exchanges must be monitored.
 - Awareness in discussions with internal and external personnel.
 - Provision for infrastructure for sensitive communications.
- Physical access restrictions create barriers to communication