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Eligibility Determinations

The Joint Personnel Adjudication System (JPAS) maintains DoD personnel security clearance eligibilities. Listed below are eligibilities with their definition for industry and the procedures for the FSO. When eligibility is changed, an Eligibility Change Notification is sent to any Security Management Office (SMO) with an active owning or servicing relationship with the Person's Person Categories. An active owning relationship must exist in order for servicing SMOs to receive notifications.

Eligibility information includes the level of eligibility adjudicated by the government central adjudication facility (CAF). The FSO cannot change this information but if the FSO believes it is incorrect, please notify DISCO via the R/R/U function. Remember that the employee may have eligibility at a higher level than that on record at your facility due to previous employment or military service, but they may not be granted access to classified information at a higher level than the facility security clearance.

Prior to indoctrinating access, the FSO should verify clearance eligibility by viewing information contained in the Adjudication Summary. This will ensure that the individual's eligibility supports the access. If there is a question on eligibility levels, contact the [DoD Security Services Center](#) who will advise on appropriate definitions or procedures.

The existence of the DOHA eligibility does not necessarily imply the case would normally have been referred to DOHA for adjudication as there have been times when DoD leveraged adjudication resources to improve adjudication timeliness.

Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) Denied or Revoked

Paragraph 7-101e of DoD 5200.2-R, Personnel Security Program, provides for separate due process for SCI and collateral eligibility. There are some cases in which SCI eligibility is denied or revoked, but the individual still has Top Secret access. FSOs are not required to remove the collateral access until they are instructed to do so by DISCO or DOHA.

Interim Secret Clearances

An interim Secret clearance is an initial eligibility determination that is based on a review and assessment of information contained in records or systems available to DISCO and the applicant's Questionnaire for National Security Positions, SF86. An interim eligibility will permit the individual to have access to most of the classified information needed to perform his or her duties. The interim eligibility is made concurrently with the requesting of the investigation from OPM and will generally remain in effect until an investigation is completed, at which time the applicant is considered for a final eligibility.

There are occasions when, based on the information provided on the Standard Form 86, or otherwise available to DISCO, the requirements for an Interim determination have not been met and DISCO will only post an eligibility upon the completion of the requested investigation. In accordance with Executive Order 12968, "Access to Classified Information," August 2, 1995, and Department of Defense (DoD) Regulation 5200.2-R, "Personnel Security Program," January 1987, an official Personnel Security Investigation (PSI) will be completed on the applicant so that DISCO may obtain the necessary information and relevant facts upon which to base a final determination of clearance eligibility. Upon completion of the required investigation, a final security clearance determination will

be made as quickly as possible and the FSO will be notified accordingly. DISCO does not respond to oral inquiries from applicants regarding why their interim eligibility was not posted. However, DISCO will accept a letter from the applicant (including their full name, Social Security Number and return address) sent directly to the DISCO Planning Office requesting the reason(s) DISCO is awaiting a completed investigation before posting an eligibility. The Applicant or the FSO must provide with the letter a copy of the Archival version of the Standard Form 86, with signature pages, that was used to make the initial request. The materials should be provided to: Defense Industrial Security Clearance Office, Attn: Planning Office, 600 10th Street, Suite 160, Fort Meade, MD 20755-5117. Click [here](#) for guidelines that are considered during an interim clearance determination, to include sample factors that could mitigate concerns or disqualify an individual for an interim clearance. Security clearance applicants should address any questions or concerns regarding a security clearance application or processing to their FSO. The FSO should contact the DoD Security Services Call Center for assistance if other questions arise.

Interim Top Secret

An individual is submitted for a Top Secret clearance. There are two ways to qualify for an interim TS eligibility.

- Individual already has a final Secret eligibility
- A completed National Agency Check (NAC). If there is no final Secret when DISCO receives a request to process someone for TS, DISCO opens the investigation. OPM will send the NAC results when completed without waiting for the investigation to reach its conclusion. DISCO will review the NAC and may be able to issue an interim TS based on the NAC.

Withdrawal of Interim Clearance Eligibility

There will be occasions where the interim clearance eligibility will be withdrawn after it has been issued. In accordance with DoD policies, DISCO no longer sends industry hard copy notifications of an interim withdrawal; JPAS notifies entities with a servicing or owning relationship. In addition, DISCO sends notifications via the JPAS Send Message functionality to all SMOs where interim access is reflected in JCAVS. Remember, an active owning relationship must exist in order for servicing SMOs to receive notifications. The NISPOM cites a notification will be provided and the JPAS notification is the mechanism that provides the notification (e.g. ISL 05L -1, item 5, which advises that notifications will be via JPAS.)

Loss of Jurisdiction

When a subject has an eligibility of Loss of Jurisdiction, there is no clearance eligibility, i.e. the subject should be debriefed and no access provided until an eligibility that supports access is entered by a CAF. Loss of Jurisdiction is usually used in one of three instances.

- An SF86 was not received as a result of an official request from DISCO.
- Subject had a final eligibility. An incident report was submitted and there is no longer an active DoD association where subject requires clearance eligibility. The incident report will not be adjudicated until there is an active DoD association.
- A CAF, other than DOHA, determines that a subject no longer requires access to SCI. If the subject still requires access to Top Secret the FSO should notify DISCO via R/R/U. In this instance, the FSO should debrief and remove the individual from SCI access. The collateral access should remain in JPAS to ensure that the collateral clearance need is identified. Failure to leave the collateral access in JPAS, may result in discontinuance of processing.

No Determination Made

If this eligibility is reflected in an industrial subject's record, the FSO should contact the DoD Security Services Call Center for guidance.

Position of Trust

This indicates the suitability of a person for employment in a position of trust. Access to classified information is not required.

Revoked

The subject does not hold a valid eligibility for access to classified information, therefore no access should be issued or access already provided should be removed.

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