

(c) *Conditions that could mitigate security concerns include:* (1) The information was unsubstantiated or not pertinent to a determination of judgment, trustworthiness, or reliability;

(2) The falsification was an isolated incident, was not recent, and the individual has subsequently provided correct information voluntarily;

(3) The individual made prompt, good faith efforts to correct the falsification before being confronted with the facts;

(4) Omission of material facts was caused or significantly contributed to by improper or inadequate advice of authorized personnel, and the previously omitted information was promptly and fully provided;

(5) The individual has taken positive steps to significantly reduce or eliminate vulnerability to coercion, exploitation, or duress;

(6) A refusal to cooperate was based on advice from legal counsel or other officials that the individual was not required to comply with security processing requirements and, upon being made aware of the requirement, fully and truthfully provided the requested information;

(7) Association with persons involved in criminal activities has ceased.

§ 147.8 Guideline F—Financial considerations.

(a) *The concern.* An individual who is financially overextended is at risk of having to engage in illegal acts to generate funds. Unexplained affluence is often linked to proceeds from financially profitable criminal acts.

(b) *Conditions that could raise a security concern and may be disqualifying include:* (1) A history of not meeting financial obligations;

(2) Deceptive or illegal financial practices such as embezzlement, employee theft, check fraud, income tax evasion, expense account fraud, filing deceptive loan statements, and other intentional financial breaches of trust;

(3) Inability or unwillingness to satisfy debts;

(4) Unexplained affluence;

(5) Financial problems that are linked to gambling, drug abuse, alcoholism, or other issues of security concern.

(c) *Conditions that could mitigate security concerns include:* (1) The behavior was not recent;

(2) It was an isolated incident;

(3) The conditions that resulted in the behavior were largely beyond the person's control (e.g., loss of employment, a business downturn, unexpected medical emergency, or a death, divorce or separation);

(4) The person has received or is receiving counseling for the problem and there are clear indications that the problem is being resolved or is under control;

(5) The affluence resulted from a legal source;

(6) The individual initiated a good-faith effort to repay overdue creditors or otherwise resolve debts.

§ 147.9 Guideline G—Alcohol consumption.

(a) *The concern.* Excessive alcohol consumption often leads to the exercise of questionable judgment, unreliability, failure to control impulses, and increases the risk of unauthorized disclosure of classified information due to carelessness.

(b) *Conditions that could raise a security concern and may be disqualifying include:* (1) Alcohol-related incidents away from work, such as driving while under the influence, fighting, child or spouse abuse, or other criminal incidents related to alcohol use;

(2) Alcohol-related incidents at work, such as reporting for work or duty in an intoxicated or impaired condition, or drinking on the job;

(3) Diagnosis by a credentialed medical professional (e.g., physician, clinical psychologist, or psychiatrist) of alcohol abuse or alcohol dependence;

(4) Evaluation of alcohol abuse or alcohol dependence by a licensed clinical social worker who is a staff member of a recognized alcohol treatment program;

(5) Habitual or binge consumption of alcohol to the point of impaired judgment;

(6) Consumption of alcohol, subsequent to a diagnosis of alcoholism by a credentialed medical professional and following completion of an alcohol rehabilitation program.

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(c) *Conditions that could mitigate security concerns include:* (1) The alcohol related incidents do not indicate a pattern;

(2) The problem occurred a number of years ago and there is no indication of a recent problem;

(3) Positive changes in behavior supportive of sobriety;

(4) Following diagnosis of alcohol abuse or alcohol dependence, the individual has successfully completed inpatient or outpatient rehabilitation along with aftercare requirements, participates frequently in meetings of Alcoholics Anonymous or a similar organization, has abstained from alcohol for a period of at least 12 months, and received a favorable prognosis by a credentialed medical professional or a licensed clinical social worker who is a staff member of a recognized alcohol treatment program.

§ 147.10 Guideline H—Drug involvement.

(a) *The concern.* (1) Improper or illegal involvement with drugs raises questions regarding an individual's willingness or ability to protect classified information. Drug abuse or dependence may impair social or occupational functioning, increasing the risk of an unauthorized disclosure of classified information.

(2) Drugs are defined as mood and behavior altering substances, and include:

(i) Drugs, materials, and other chemical compounds identified and listed in the Controlled Substances Act of 1970, as amended (e.g., marijuana or cannabis, depressants, narcotics, stimulants, and hallucinogens),

(ii) Inhalants and other similar substances.

(3) Drug abuse is the illegal use of a drug or use of a legal drug in a manner that deviates from approved medical direction.

(b) *Conditions that could raise a security concern and may be disqualifying include:* (1) Any drug abuse (see above definition);

(2) Illegal drug possession, including cultivation, processing, manufacture, purchase, sale, or distribution;

(3) Diagnosis by a credentialed medical professional (e.g., physician, clin-

ical psychologist, or psychiatrist) of drug abuse or drug dependence;

(4) Evaluation of drug abuse or drug dependence by a licensed clinical social worker who is a staff member of a recognized drug treatment program;

(5) Failure to successfully complete a drug treatment program prescribed by a credentialed medical professional. Recent drug involvement, especially following the granting of a security clearance, or an expressed intent not to discontinue use, will almost invariably result in an unfavorable determination.

(c) *Conditions that could mitigate security concerns include:* (1) The drug involvement was not recent;

(2) The drug involvement was an isolated or aberration event;

(3) A demonstrated intent not to abuse any drugs in the future;

(4) Satisfactory completion of a prescribed drug treatment program, including rehabilitation and aftercare requirements, without recurrence of abuse, and a favorable prognosis by a credentialed medical professional.

§ 147.11 Guideline I—Emotional, mental, and personality disorders.

(a) *The concern:* Emotional, mental, and personality disorders can cause a significant deficit in an individual's psychological, social and occupation functioning. These disorders are of security concern because they may indicate a defect in judgment, reliability, or stability. A credentialed mental health professional (e.g., clinical psychologist or psychiatrist), employed by, acceptable to or approved by the government, should be utilized in evaluating potentially disqualifying and mitigating information fully and properly, and particularly for consultation with the individual's mental health care provider.

(b) *Conditions that could raise a security concern and may be disqualifying include:* (1) An opinion by a credentialed mental health professional that the individual has a condition or treatment that may indicate a defect in judgment, reliability, or stability;

(2) Information that suggests that an individual has failed to follow appropriate medical advice relating to treatment of a condition, e.g., failure to take prescribed medication;