



# Department of Defense INSTRUCTION

NUMBER 5210.65  
January 19, 2016

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USD(AT&L)

SUBJECT: Security Standards for Safeguarding Chemical Agents

References: See Enclosure 1

1. PURPOSE. This instruction reissues DoD Instruction (DoDI) 5210.65 (Reference (a)) in accordance with the authority in DoD Directive (DoDD) 5134.01 (Reference (b)), Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum (Reference (c)), and paragraph E1.3 of DoDI 5200.08 (Reference (d)) to establish policy, assign responsibilities, and provide procedures for:

a. The execution of the DoD Chemical Agent Security Program.

b. Physical security, information security, and personnel reliability for Schedule 1 chemicals in the possession of the DoD (referred to in this instruction as “chemical agents”), as defined by the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) (Reference (e)).

2. APPLICABILITY. This instruction:

a. Applies to:

(1) OSD, the Military Departments, the Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense Agencies, the DoD Field Activities, and all other organizational entities within the DoD (referred to collectively in this instruction as the “DoD Components”) that possess chemical agents used for research, medical, pharmaceutical, training, or protective purposes.

(2) DoD chemical weapons stockpile and destruction facilities declared in accordance with Reference (e).

(3) Contracts and provisioning agreements in accordance with section 1034 of Public Law 110-181 (Reference (f)) and section 1535 of Title 31, United States Code (Reference (g)) to the extent applicable provisions are incorporated into and made a part of such contract.

c. Does **not** apply to:

(1) Recovered chemical warfare materiel.

(2) Chemical agent samples, wastes, or material recovered from former destruction, storage, or production facilities.

3. POLICY. It is DoD policy that:

a. DoD comply with the provisions of Reference (e) and DoDD 2060.1 (Reference (h)).

b. Threats to chemical agents, including theft, loss, diversion, release, or unauthorized access, transfer, use, or production, be mitigated to an acceptable risk in accordance with this instruction.

(1) Authorities and responsibilities of the DoD Component commanders and directors for security of DoD property are delineated in paragraphs 3.2 and 3.3 of Reference (d) and paragraph C1.2.2 of DoD 5200.08-R (Reference (i)). The countermeasures for risk mitigation may not exceed those stated in this instruction without approval or a waiver.

(2) Requirements in this instruction do not abrogate the responsibility of commanders or directors to apply more stringent security standards during emergencies pursuant to paragraph C1.2.4 of Reference (i).

c. Movement of chemical agents be minimized consistent with operational, research, training, teaching, safety, and security requirements.

d. The number of people authorized access to chemical agents be kept to the minimum consistent with operational, safety, and security requirements.

e. Individuals with a need to access non-exempt chemical agents be screened for suitability and reliability using the chemical personnel reliability program (CPRP) process in this instruction.

f. DoD Components include chemical agent facilities in combating terrorism and antiterrorism (AT) programs for a collective, proactive effort focused on the prevention and detection of terrorist attacks pursuant to the requirements, policy, and responsibilities specified in DoDI 2000.12 (Reference (j)).

g. Internal control material weaknesses be reported in compliance with DoDI 5010.40 (Reference (k)).

h. Technology transfer and export control requirements for chemical agents be implemented in accordance with DoDI 2040.02 (Reference (l)) and other applicable authorities, including parts 120-130 of Title 22, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), also known and referred to in this instruction as the "International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR)" (Reference (m)) and parts

730-774 of Title 15, CFR, also known and referred to in this instruction as the “Export Administration Regulations (EAR)” (Reference (n)).

j. DoD chemical agents may be provided to support DoD and approved non-DoD purposes as authorized by law, and only in quantities and concentrations allowed for such purposes.

k. Ricin and saxitoxin, regardless of amount, are subject to accountability, use, and production restrictions under the CWC as Schedule 1 chemicals. Semi-annual reporting is required in accordance with this instruction. CWC production and acquisition requirements will be followed when used for protective purposes. Entities possessing ricin and saxitoxin in quantities greater than biological select agents and toxins threshold must also comply with requirements in the DoDI 5210.88 (Reference (o)).

l. DoD Components not impose more restrictive or stringent implementing requirements for security of chemical agent than those defined in this instruction unless such implementing guidance is approved by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Programs (ASD(NCB)).

4. RESPONSIBILITIES. See Enclosure 2.

5. PROCEDURES. See Enclosures 3-9.

6. INFORMATION COLLECTION REQUIREMENTS. The annual CPRP report, referred to in paragraphs 1h and 4e of Enclosure 2 and paragraph 2a of Enclosure 7 of this instruction, has been assigned report control symbol DD-AT&L(A)2582 in accordance with the procedures in Volume 1 of DoD Manual 8910.01 (Reference (p)).

7. RELEASABILITY. **Cleared for public release.** This instruction is available on the Internet from the DoD Issuances Website at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives>.

8. EFFECTIVE DATE. This instruction is effective January 19, 2016. Full compliance with Enclosures 4 and 5 of this instruction is required within 180 calendar days of the effective date.



Frank Kendall  
Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition,  
Technology, and Logistics

Enclosures

1. References
2. Responsibilities
3. Waivers and Exceptions
4. Security Standards
5. CPRP
6. Visitors
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ENCLOSURE 1

REFERENCES

- (a) DoD Instruction 5210.65, “Minimum Security Standards for Safeguarding Chemical Agents,” March 12, 2007 (hereby cancelled)
- (b) DoD Directive 5134.01, “Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (USD(AT&L)),” December 9, 2005, as amended
- (c) Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum, “Transfer of Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence Principal Staff Assistant Responsibilities for DoD Chemical and Biological Security Policy,” June 3, 2012
- (d) DoD Instruction 5200.08, “Security of DoD Installations and Resources and the DoD Physical Security Review Board (PSRB),” December 10, 2005, as amended
- (e) “Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction,” April 29, 1997<sup>1</sup>
- (f) Section 1034 of Public Law 110-181, “National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008,” January 28, 2008
- (g) Section 1535 of Title 31, United States Code
- (h) DoD Directive 2060.1, “Implementation of, and Compliance with, Arms Control Agreements,” January 9, 2001
- (i) DoD 5200.08-R, “Physical Security Program,” April 9, 2007, as amended
- (j) DoD Instruction 2000.12, “DoD Antiterrorism (AT) Program,” March 1, 2012, as amended
- (k) DoD Instruction 5010.40, “Managers’ Internal Control Program Procedures,” May 30, 2013
- (l) DoD Instruction 2040.02, “International Transfers of Technology, Articles, and Services,” March 27, 2014
- (m) Parts 120-130 of Title 22, Code of Federal Regulations (also known as the “International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR),” as amended)
- (n) Parts 730-774 of Title 15, Code of Federal Regulations (also known as the “Export Administration Regulations (EAR),” as amended)
- (o) DoD Instruction 5210.88, “Security Standards for Safeguarding Biological Select Agents and Toxins (BSAT),” January 19, 2016
- (p) DoD Manual 8910.01, Volume 1, “DoD Information Collections Manual: Procedures for DoD Internal Information Collections,” June 30, 2014
- (q) DoD Directive 5111.18, “Assistant Secretary of Defense for Global Strategic Affairs (ASD(GSA)),” June 13, 2011
- (r) DoD Directive 2060.02, “Department of Defense (DoD) Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Policy,” April 19, 2007
- (s) DoD Instruction 5230.29, “Security and Policy Review of DoD Information for Public Release,” August 13, 2014
- (t) DoD Directive 5122.05, “Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs (ASD(PA))”, September 5, 2008
- (u) DoD Instruction 2000.16, “DoD Antiterrorism (AT) Standards,” October 2, 2006, as amended

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<sup>1</sup> Text may be obtained from the Internet at <https://opcw.org/chemical-weapons-convention>

- (v) DoD Manual 6055.09-M, Volume 6, “DoD Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards: Contingency Operations, Toxic Chemical Munitions and Agents, and Risk-Based Siting,” February 29, 2008, as amended
- (w) DoD Directive 5205.16, “The DoD Insider Threat Program,” September 30, 2014
- (x) DoD Directive 5210.56, “Carrying of Firearms and the Use of Force by DoD Personnel Engaged in Security, Law and Order, or Counterintelligence Activities,” April 1, 2011
- (y) DoD Manual 5200.01, Volumes 1–4, “DoD Information Security Program,” February 24, 2012, as amended
- (z) DoD Instruction 8520.02, “Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) and Public Key (PK) Enabling,” May 24, 2011
- (aa) Parts 260 through 282 of Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (also known as the “Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Regulations”)
- (ab) DoD Manual 4160.21, “Defense Materiel Disposition,” October 22, 2015
- (ac) DoD Instruction 8510.01, “Risk Management Framework (RMF) for DoD Information Technology (IT),” March 12, 2014
- (ad) DoD Instruction 8550.01, “DoD Internet Services and Internet-based Capabilities,” September 11, 2012
- (ae) DoD Directive 5230.09, “Clearance of DoD Information for Public Release,” August 22, 2008
- (af) Defense Transportation Regulation 4500.9-R, Part II, “Cargo Movement,” current edition
- (ag) DoD Directive 5230.20, “Visits and Assignments of Foreign Nationals,” June 22, 2005
- (ah) DoD 5200.2-R, “Personnel Security Program,” January 1, 1987, as amended
- (ai) DoD Instruction 5200.02, “DoD Personnel Security Program (PSP),” March 21, 2014, as amended
- (aj) Director of National Intelligence Memorandum, “Adherence to Federal Laws Prohibiting Marijuana Use,” October 25, 2014
- (ak) American Psychiatric Association, “American Psychiatric Association Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM) of Mental Disorders,” Fifth Edition, 2013
- (al) DoD Instruction 6495.02, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures,” March 28, 2013, as amended
- (am) DoD Instruction 1010.09, “DoD Civilian Employee Drug-Free Workplace Program,” June 22, 2012
- (an) DoD Instruction 1010.01, “Military Personnel Drug Abuse Testing Program (MPDATP),” September 13, 2012
- (ao) Section 2751 et seq. of Title 22, United States Code (also known as the “Arms Export Control Act,” as amended)
- (ap) Chapter 35 of Title 50, United States Code (also known as the “International Emergency Economic Powers Act,” as amended)
- (aq) Parts 712 through 717 of Title 15, Code of Federal Regulations (also known as the “Chemical Weapons Convention Regulations”)
- (ar) Subpart 17.5 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation, current edition
- (as) DoD Instruction 4000.19, “Support Agreements,” April 25, 2013
- (at) Part 100-185 of Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations
- (au) B. McNamara, T. Simmons, D. Stitche, R. Sawdaye, C. Drasser, and J. Perry, “Ad Hoc Position Paper on Surety Material Quantities,” US Army Armament Research and Development Command, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD; July 3, 1980. HDIAC Accession No. HD-225652

- (av) TB MED 577/NAVMED P-5010-10/AFMAN 48-138, "Sanitary Control and Surveillance of Field Water Supplies," May 1, 2010
- (aw) U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine Report No. 47-EM-5863-04, "Acute Toxicity Estimation and Operational Risk Management of Chemical Warfare Agent Exposures," May 2004

ENCLOSURE 2

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. ASD(NCB). Under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, the ASD(NCB):

a. Establishes security standards for safeguarding chemical agents and approves waivers and exceptions to those standards. This authority will not be delegated.

b. Establishes standards for a CPRP for individuals with access to chemical agents.

c. Oversees the chemical agent security program.

d. Coordinates with the Department of Commerce to establish procedures for DoD compliance with maximum allowable limits of chemical agents that are toxic chemicals or precursors under the CWC that may be produced, used, or stored by DoD Components. Establishes a system to ensure DoD does not exceed those limits.

e. Establishes quantities and concentrations of chemical agents that warrant reduced security requirements.

f. Establishes procedures that clearly define the request, approval, and oversight process for the provision or transfer of DoD chemical agents between DoD Components to DoD contractors and non-DoD entities.

g. Establishes, where applicable, procedures for each DoD chemical agent facility to report, through command channels to the ASD(NCB), individuals who are denied entry or terminated from the CPRP and a method to share that information with other DoD personnel reliability programs.

h. Establishes procedures for annual DoD Component reporting of statistical data concerning the CPRP.

i. Establishes procedures for DoD Components to report chemical agent security incidents and accidents.

2. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR HOMELAND DEFENSE AND GLOBAL SECURITY (ASD(HD&GS)). Under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (USD(P)), and consistent with DoDD 5111.18 (Reference (q)) and DoDD 2060.02 (Reference (r)), the ASD(HD&GS):

a. Coordinates on chemical policy and planning and represents USD(P) on interagency chemical security committees and working groups.

- b. Develops policy for DoD consequence management involving chemical agents.
  - c. Reviews and provides recommendations to the ASD(NCB) on non-DoD requests for chemical agent, as appropriate.
3. DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY. Under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and in addition to the responsibilities in section 4 of this enclosure, the Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, produces for the ASD(NCB) a multidisciplinary threat assessment addressing the foreign intelligence and security services, terrorism, information operations, sabotage, and proliferation threats related to chemical agents every 3 years, or more frequently if required.
4. DoD COMPONENT HEADS. The DoD Component heads:
- a. Direct the commander or director of each DoD chemical agent facility in their Component to comply with the requirements established in this instruction.
  - b. Ensure that fiscal and personnel resources necessary to implement the policy and requirements in this instruction are planned and programmed.
  - c. Notify the ASD(NCB) before the certification of any new DoD chemical agent facility and upon decertification of facilities.
  - d. Ensure chemical agents and facilities are registered according to federal, State, and local regulations, all CWC-related declarations are submitted, and activities regarding these chemical agents and relevant facilities are identified and addressed according to CWC provisions.
  - e. Submit to the ASD(NCB) annual statistical data concerning the CPRP in accordance with guidance from the ASD(NCB) and paragraph 2a of Enclosure 7 of this instruction.
  - f. Coordinate and approve, as part of pre-incident planning, proposed public releases of information pertaining to chemical agents with the Director, Washington Headquarters Services (WHS), pursuant to DoDI 5230.29 (Reference (s)). Once Director, WHS, has cleared information for public release, coordinate with the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs (ATSD(PA)) before release, pursuant to DoDD 5122.05 (Reference (t)). Information related to public safety will be coordinated as part of pre-incident planning, but information release during an incident will not be delayed and will be in accordance with local agreements. Notify Director, WHS, and the ATSD(PA) immediately when such information is released.
  - g. Maintain chemical agent inventory and accountability in accordance with the CWC provisions of Reference (e), guidance from the DoD Schedule 1 Accountability Manager, and this instruction.

- h. Maintain a register of current and previous facility chemical agent accountability officers.
- i. Provide information about chemical agent inventory and current and previous facility chemical agent accountability officers for DoD, DoD-contract, and non-DoD facilities to the ASD(NCB) upon request.
- j. Request transfer and use of chemical agents in accordance with the requirements in Enclosure 8.
- k. Ensure any provisioning agreement prescribes security measures for chemical agent provisioned by the DoD Component to non-DoD facilities.
- l. Ensure that DoD chemical agent facilities establish safety and security procedures commensurate with other regulations and the risks associated with the material for chemical agent levels below the threshold quantities and concentrations described in Enclosure 9.
- m. Establish procedures to notify the ASD(NCB) of the production of less than 100 grams a year of Schedule 1 chemical agent by any DoD Component chemical agent facility.
- n. Ensure the commander or director of a Component chemical agent facility:
  - (1) Has overall responsibility for execution of the chemical agent program at the facility.
  - (2) Designates the facility chemical agent accountability officer who reports through the chain of command to the DoD Schedule 1 Accountability Manager.
  - (3) Conducts and documents a site-specific vulnerability assessment initially at each DoD chemical agent facility, then reviews and updates it annually or as a new vulnerability or threat becomes known. The vulnerability assessment will consider the current threat assessment, physical surveys, and AT standards from DoDI 2000.16 (Reference (u)). For chemical munitions and disposal facilities, the vulnerability assessment will also include the results of security force training exercises.
- o. Establish facility inspection process for chemical agent facilities.
- p. Endorse waiver and exception requests forwarded to ASD(NCB).

5. SECRETARY OF THE ARMY. In addition to the responsibilities in section 4 of this enclosure, the Secretary of the Army:

- a. Develops and coordinates chemical agent security classification guidance, as appropriate, and provides that guidance to the DoD Components to ensure consistency in classification and dissemination of information related to chemical agents.

b. Designates the DoD Schedule 1 Accountability Manager and notifies ASD(NCB) of the designation and any subsequent changes. Ensures that the DoD Schedule 1 Accountability Manager supports DoD management of Schedule 1 chemicals by:

(1) Coordinating with DoD Component heads and the ASD(NCB) on DoD inventory reporting requirements for Schedule 1 chemicals to maintain compliance with References (e) and (f).

(2) Tracking and accounting for chemical agent at each facility.

c. Operates the Single Small Scale Facility (SSSF) and the Protective Purpose Production Facility in accordance with Reference (e), and provides chemical agent from the SSSF in accordance with Enclosures 8 and 9.

d. Maintains, oversees, and enforces provisioning agreements with non-DoD laboratories authorized to perform DoD and non-DoD chemical agent work.

e. Designates a provisioning manager to manage and execute the provisioning of chemical agent to non-DoD facilities as described in Enclosure 8 of this instruction.

f. Prescribes security measures for chemical agent provisioned by the Army to non-DoD facilities.

ENCLOSURE 3

WAIVERS AND EXCEPTIONS

1. Requests for waivers and exceptions from this instruction will be forwarded from the initiator via the appropriate chain of command to reach the ASD(NCB) within 30 days of submission by the initiator. The ASD(NCB) will review waivers and exceptions on a case-by-case basis and respond within 30 days of receipt; the waivers can be written to apply to multiple situations. A waiver from this instruction will not be considered if the requirement does not authorize a waiver and it is based on a statute, a regulation, a policy of a higher authority, or is imposed by another federal agency.
2. A waiver may be approved for temporary relief from a specific requirement prescribed in this instruction pending actions to conform to the requirement. Such waivers will be approved for only as long as needed and will normally not exceed 1 year. While waivers are in effect, compensatory security measures will be required to mitigate any increases in risk or vulnerability as a result of the waiver.
3. An exception may be approved for permanent relief from a specific requirement as prescribed in this instruction when there are unique circumstances at the chemical agent facility that make conforming to the requirement impractical or an inappropriate use of resources.
4. Whenever conditions or compensatory measures change, a request for an amendment to or cancellation of the waiver or exception will be sent to the ASD(NCB).
5. Physical security surveys, reports, and inspections will include and document a review of approved waivers and exceptions to ensure that conditions described in the request remain accurate and that compensatory measures are fully implemented. The physical security survey or inspection report will include a comment regarding the actions taken as a result of that review.
6. Requests for waivers and exceptions will include:
  - a. Recommended compensatory security measures to mitigate any increased risk of vulnerability as a result of the waiver.
  - b. The projected duration of the waiver.
  - c. A complete and specific justification indicating why the waiver or exception is required.
  - d. Risks and vulnerabilities associated with granting the waiver or exception.
  - e. Projected costs associated with proposed security compensatory measures.
  - f. Recommendation from the DoD Component head.

ENCLOSURE 4

SECURITY STANDARDS

1. GENERAL. This enclosure details the security standards necessary to reduce the risk of compromising chemical agent security and to safeguard chemical agents from theft or unauthorized access.

a. Storage and work sites will be consolidated to the maximum extent possible. Risks associated with movement of chemical agent or munitions may offset benefits of consolidation. Chemical agents will be secured, stored, and transported to meet the physical security requirements in accordance with References (d) and (i), Volume 6 of DoD Manual 6055.9 (Reference (v)), and the security standards in this enclosure.

b. Chemical agents will not be collocated with unrelated arms or ammunition.

c. Unauthorized access, movement, use of chemical agents, or attempts to steal or divert chemical agents outside physical security controls will be reported as described in Enclosure 7 of this instruction.

d. Security planning and execution will be in accordance with Reference (d) as applicable, and based on the standards identified in this instruction and a specific risk analysis and vulnerability assessment of the facility. An appropriate risk management process will be used consistent with that prescribed in Reference (u), to assess the threat and vulnerabilities and provide the facility commander or director with courses of action to mitigate the vulnerabilities or accept the risk.

2. PERSONNEL SECURITY. Access to chemical agents requires the appropriate level of personnel certification based on background investigation evaluations. Personnel may also need escort or supervision by persons certified in the CPRP as described in Enclosure 6.

a. Only individuals who successfully complete an appropriate personnel security investigation are authorized access to chemical agents.

b. Personnel must be enrolled in the CPRP by the certifying official (CO) for unescorted or unsupervised access to chemical agent not exempted in accordance with Enclosure 9. For chemical agent munitions, this access will be under the two-person rule. The two-person rule does not apply when accessing research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) chemical agents or chemical agents used in training unless need is justified by safety requirements, operational needs, or a site-specific risk assessment, and will be coordinated with and approved by the ASD(NCB).

c. Visitors requiring access to chemical agent will follow the procedures in Enclosure 6 of this instruction.

### 3. PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS

a. The DoD chemical agent facility commander or director and contractor laboratories that are provided DoD chemical agents will develop a reliable security system and process that provide the capability to detect, assess, deter, communicate, delay, and respond to unauthorized attempts to access chemical agents.

b. Commanders or directors of DoD chemical agent facilities will develop a physical security plan to ensure vulnerabilities are mitigated or the risk accepted in accordance with Reference (d), as applicable.

(1) The plan will be based on a systematic approach in which threats are identified and defined, vulnerabilities are assessed, and a risk management process is applied. Acceptable risk will be determined using a risk-based process executed at the DoD chemical agent facility level, in coordination with the installation staff, and approved by the facility's most senior commander or director. Commanders and directors in the chain of command may accept the stated risk(s) or direct further mitigation and will ensure resourcing for approved countermeasures.

(2) The security plan will address the controls to secure the chemical agents from misuse, theft, and unauthorized removal from areas approved for storage or use.

(3) Where the DoD chemical agent facility is a tenant on a military installation, the physical security plan for chemical agent will be integrated into the host installation plan. The chemical agent facility will identify any off-installation support requirements to the installation commander who will incorporate those requirements into any installation agreements coordinated with off-installation agencies.

(4) The organization responsible for executing armed responses at chemical agent facilities will develop response plans in coordination with the supported chemical agent facility to ensure acceptable levels of support.

(5) The facility commander or director will review the security plan annually and revise as necessary. The plan will address or establish:

(a) Designation of chemical exclusion areas (CEAs) and controls for access to chemical munitions and agents requiring access under the two-person rule. Designation of chemical restricted areas (CRAs) for RDT&E or training chemical agent storage and use areas not requiring the two-person rule.

(b) An information protection plan to ensure the appropriate security of information on chemical agents and the research or mission being conducted.

(c) Initial and annual training of personnel in procedures for securing chemical agent, security and positive control of keys, changing access numbers or locks following staff changes, reporting and removing unauthorized individuals, access control and records requirements, and inventory control and other appropriate security measures.

- (d) Procedures, reporting requirements, and administrative actions for lost or compromised keys, passwords, combinations, and security incidents and violations.
- (e) Procedures for removal of suspicious or unauthorized persons and procedures for reporting of unauthorized or suspicious persons or activities and potential, attempted, or actual loss or theft of chemical agents or alteration of inventory records.
- (f) Inventory control process to ensure strict accountability that includes records of access, records of use, and the final disposition of all chemical agents.
- (g) Plans, procedures, requirements, and processes for safeguarding or destruction of chemical agents in the event of emergency situations (e.g., natural disasters, fires, power outages, and general emergencies in facilities containing chemical agents).
- (h) Delineation of the roles and responsibilities for security management, including designation of a security officer to manage the facility's security program.
- (i) Procedures for management of access controls (e.g., keys, card keys, common access card (CAC), access logs, biometrics and other access control measures) for each of the security barriers in the security plan. This may be accomplished by directly controlling or interacting with a service provider (e.g., a guard company).
- (j) Designation of personnel to manage the facility's intrusion detection system (IDS), including personnel with the IDS alarm code and criteria for changing it.
- (k) Procedures for testing the IDS and managing its configuration.
- (l) Procedures for responding to an access control or intrusion detection system failure (e.g., erroneous alarm).
- (m) Procedures for visitor screening.
- (n) Procedures for documenting security awareness training for all employees in the CPRP, including regular insider threat awareness briefings pursuant to DoDD 5205.16 (Reference (w)) on how to identify and report suspicious behaviors that occur inside the laboratory or storage area.
- (o) Requirements and procedures for all professionals involved in chemical agent safety and security at a facility to share relevant information and coordinate efforts. Ideally, the facility's safety and security professionals will meet on a regular or defined basis. This may be annually in conjunction with the security plan review, after a security incident, when there is a significant facility change that affects security, or in response to a threat.

#### 4. SECURITY FORCES

a. There will be a sufficient security force available at all times to respond rapidly to unauthorized actual or attempted penetrations and prevent the unauthorized removal of chemical agents or data. Consistent with the requirements of Reference (d) and DoDD 5210.56 (Reference (x)), installation commanders will issue the necessary regulations for the protection and security of property or places under their command.

b. The chemical agent facility commander or director and the installation commander will determine the required response time for the security forces (from notification to arrival at the facility) based on the threat and vulnerability assessment, including the time period that physical security measures delay potential unauthorized attempted access. If the response time exceeds 15 minutes, the security barriers must be sufficient to delay unauthorized access until the security force arrives.

c. Security force members will participate in appropriate, realistic, site defense force training exercises at a frequency determined by the DoD Component. The training will be tailored to each chemical agent facility based on the threat and vulnerability assessment conducted at the site.

d. Security forces will develop plans to recover chemical agents and munitions in the event of their loss. Plans will include forces to be used, rules of engagement, and incident reporting requirements. The installation commander responsible for recovery forces is responsible for the recovery plan and for civilian agency agreements and integration of installation recovery personnel with civilian law enforcement personnel. These plans will be tested and exercised at least annually with security forces and civilian law enforcement (if available) and other appropriate responders (e.g., fire department) to determine the effectiveness of the plan and capabilities of recovery forces. Plan updates and training will be conducted when execution indicates the need.

## 5. SECURITY MEASURES

a. Security Barriers. DoD chemical agent facilities must have security barriers which both deter intrusion and deny access by unapproved personnel to the areas containing chemical agents. Barriers may consist of physical obstacles (e.g., perimeter fences, walls, locked doors, security windows) or trained personnel (e.g., security guards, laboratory personnel, or escorts).

(1) CEA at chemical agent munitions and disposal facilities will be enclosed by perimeter fencing to clearly delineate the area and to direct personnel to a specific entry point. The perimeter fencing will consist of two fences separated by not less than 30 feet or more than 150 feet (approximately 9 to 45 m). Clear zones, free of all obstacles, topographical features, and vegetation exceeding 8 inches (20.3 cm) high will extend at least 30 feet (9.1 m) inside the inner perimeter fence, between the fences, and at least 30 feet (9.1 m) outside the outer perimeter fence.

(2) DoD chemical agent facilities approved for use or storage of RDT&E or training chemical agents require three physical barriers, counted from the chemical agent outward. When trained personnel are designated as one of the three barriers, they must be dedicated to that task. These physical barriers must be identified and discussed in the security plan.

b. Other Security Measures. Cameras, security lighting, and IDS are not considered security barriers because while they may monitor access, they cannot, by themselves, prevent access.

(1) Perimeter Security Lighting. All facilities with required perimeter fencing and perimeter IDS will be equipped with perimeter lighting. Lighting will be placed and have sufficient intensity to detect unauthorized intrusions in limited areas. Such lighting will permit positive assessment of an intrusion and support subsequent application of appropriate countermeasures. The use of perimeter lighting must be consistent with the site security concept of operations. RDT&E and training facilities will determine perimeter lighting needs based on threat and vulnerability assessments.

(2) IDS. The IDS will be equipped with monitoring capability to detect and report attempted or unauthorized penetration to IDS equipment or communication lines. A perimeter IDS will be installed on the chemical limited area (CLA) perimeter of munitions storage and disposal areas.

(a) For RDT&E or training chemical agent, a facility may consider using IDS based on a threat and vulnerability assessment, however, interior IDS will be installed on entry and exit doors of rooms containing chemical agents stored in exclusion areas requiring access under the two-person rule.

(b) Chemical munitions storage and disposal facilities must be protected by an IDS unless the area is physically occupied. The IDS will be configured to detect and report an unauthorized penetration and meet the physical security standards in Volume 3 of DoD Manual 5200.01 (Reference (y)).

(3) Cameras. Although cameras alone cannot be used as security barriers because they cannot prevent access, they can be used to monitor barriers or for other risk mitigation based on site-specific risk assessments.

6. ACCESS CONTROL. Access control measures ensure that only authorized individuals, as described in section 2 of this enclosure, have access to chemical agents or to areas where chemical agents are present.

a. The access control system will include provisions for the safeguarding of animals exposed to chemical agents.

b. The chemical agent facility personnel will review CEA access logs (automated or manual) monthly. The log will reflect the name of the individual, date and time of entry, and name of escort, if appropriate, into a CEA.

c. The chemical agent facility will modify the access control system when an individual's authorization for access changes.

d. CEAs will be secured by at least two reliable security access control devices (e.g., card access system, key pads, cipher locks, mechanical locking device, biometrics) when cleared and authorized individuals are not present. A separate mechanical locking device must be present if an automated entry control system (AECS) is used.

e. Smart card technology will be implemented in accordance with DoDI 8520.02 (Reference (z)).

f. All individuals approved for access to CEAs and chemical agents must wear visible identification (ID) badges in front between the neck and waist that include a photograph, the wearer's name, and an expiration date. Visitors will be clearly identified as having escorted or unescorted access. The chemical agent facility will consider using easily recognizable marks on the ID badges to indicate access to sensitive and secure areas. Visible ID badges are not required when working in appropriate protective clothing.

g. The facility will ensure that a duress system is in place to enable authorized personnel to covertly communicate an adverse situation.

h. An AECS may be used to control access in lieu of visual control if it meets the criteria stated in paragraphs 6h(1)-(9) of this enclosure. The AECS will authenticate the identification of an individual and verify the person's authority to enter the area through two separate methods of identification that may include ID badges, cards, a personal identification number (PIN) entry device, or biometric device.

(1) An AECS ID badge or key card will use embedded sensors, integrated circuits, magnetic strips, or other means of encoding data that identifies the facility and the individual to whom the card is issued. Implement applicable guidance in Reference (z).

(2) Personal identity verification via biometrics devices may be used to identify the individual requesting access by one or more unique personal characteristics. Personal characteristics may include fingerprints, hand geometry, handwriting, retina scans, or voice recognition.

(3) AECS will be configured to maintain system integrity and to preclude compromise of electronic access data. The AECS will operate on a closed computer network specifically designed and established for the AECS. Data input to the system will require the badge custodian to have log-in and password privileges.

(4) A PIN may be required if smart card technology is used. The PIN will be separately entered into the system by each individual using a keypad device and will consist of four or more digits with no known or logical association with the individual. The PIN will be changed if it is believed it has been compromised.

(5) The AECS will authenticate the individual's authorization to enter CEAs with inputs from the ID badge or card, the personal identity verification device, or a keypad with an electronic database of individuals authorized to enter the area. A paper-entry access control roster will be maintained in the event of a system failure or as an alternative.

(6) Protection from tampering, destruction, or access control system failure will be established and maintained for all devices or equipment that constitutes the access control system. The protections can include welding door hinges and pins, eliminating exposed screw heads, ensuring that doors and walls delay access or IDS to detect unauthorized entry. These emergency systems will allow time for response forces to arrive as discussed in paragraph 4b of this enclosure. Protection will address covert or clandestine entry into CEAs and CLAs through electrical, communications, or HVAC distribution and maintenance areas.

(7) Security and communications devices located outside the entrance to a CRA will be in protected areas or have tamper resistant enclosures, and will be securely fastened to the wall or other permanent structure to prevent unauthorized access through breaching of attachment mechanisms (e.g., screws, pins, bolts). Control panels located within a CRA will require only a minimal degree of physical security protection sufficient to preclude unauthorized access to the mechanism.

(8) Keypad devices will be designed and installed so that an unauthorized person in the immediate vicinity cannot observe the selection of input numbers.

(9) Electric strikes used in access control systems will be heavy duty, industrial grade.

## 7. CHEMICAL AGENT STORAGE

a. All chemical agent munitions and RDT&E or training chemical agents designated as requiring two-person rule will be stored in secured containers or other approved storage devices within CEAs. This material will be secured in a manner that provides two CPRP-certified person integrity for verification of activities with or removal of chemical agents. Igloos and bunkers are considered storage containers for chemical agents in their production or weapons configuration (e.g., projectiles, rockets, ton-containers).

b. Containers or approved storage devices with RDT&E or training chemical agents not requiring two-person rule that are maintained in a chemical agent use room will be secured by one General Services Administration-approved locking device or equivalent when the containers are not under direct supervision and control of authorized personnel.

c. Procedures will be established for package and material controls, end-of-day security checks, after-duty access controls, and access records.

d. Chemical agents declared as waste will be stored and managed in accordance with the parts 260 through 282 of Title 40, CFR, also known as the “Resource Conservation and Recovery Act” (Reference (aa)) chemical waste storage requirements.

e. Chemical agents covered under this instruction must be clearly marked and labeled to ensure proper handling and protection

8. REPORTING INCIDENTS. Upon discovery of the theft, loss, release of, or exposure to a chemical agent, the chemical agent facility must report all incidents as specified in Enclosure 7 of this instruction.

9. INVENTORY, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND RECORDS

a. Each DoD Component will prepare semiannual reports on all supported facilities (including government, industry, academic, and contractor facilities) that possess, acquire, produce, consume, store, transfer, or dispose of accountable Schedule 1 chemicals in accordance with References (e), (h), and DoD 4160.21-M (Reference (ab)). The report format will be standardized to facilitate consolidation by the DoD Schedule 1 Accountability Manager.

b. The inventory and accountability records will include details about the current inventory of chemical agent showing type and quantity by primary container. The entity will also document the names of all individuals who remove chemical agent from storage, date of removal, and disposition of agent (i.e., destruction or return to storage).

c. One report will be prepared and submitted by February 1 to address the previous calendar year (December inventory to December inventory). An interim report will be submitted by August 1 for the current calendar year (previous December inventory to June inventory). All facilities will include the following information in each report:

(1) Chemical name.

(2) Chemical abstract service registry number, if assigned.

(3) Quantity used during the reporting period and the purpose of use (research, medical, pharmaceutical, or protective).

(4) Quantity produced or acquired during the reporting period.

(5) Quantity destroyed during the reporting period.

(6) Quantity stored at the end of the reporting period.

(7) Facility name, address, and point of contact information for the facility chemical agent accountability officer.

d. DoD Components will send reports to the address designated by the DoD Schedule 1 Accountability Manager.

e. The DoD Schedule 1 Accountability Manager will review the reports and provide a consolidated report to the ASD(NCB) by March 1 and September 1.

#### 10. INFORMATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY

a. Data will be processed on systems assessed and authorized in accordance with DoDI 8510.01 (Reference (ac)).

b. Websites will be administered in accordance with DoDI 8550.01 (Reference (ad)).

c. Systems that use transmission lines to carry chemical agent access authorizations, personal identification data, or verification data between devices or equipment located outside of the CRA will comply with DoD requirements as described in Volume 3 of Reference (y) to restrict unauthorized access and tampering.

d. Any classified or controlled unclassified information will be handled and protected in accordance with Volumes 3 and 4 of Reference (y). Applicable program security classification guides will be developed for use when discussing or processing information related to chemical agents. DD Form 254, "DoD Contract Security Classification Specification," must include applicable classification guidance.

e. Public release of information will be in accordance with Reference (s) and DoDD 5230.09 (Reference (ae)).

f. Locations where authorization data and personal identification or verification data are created, stored, or recorded will be protected in accordance with the information security standards in Volume 3 of Reference (y).

#### 11. TRANSPORTATION

a. The transportation of chemical agents will be in accordance with chapter 204 of part II of Defense Transportation Regulation 4500.9-R (Reference (af)). Maintain transportation records and delivery receipts for at least 3 years.

b. Packages or containers containing chemical agents will not be left unattended or unsecured while awaiting transportation.

c. During the planning and preparation stages of transportation of chemical agents off the confines of a military installation, a current risk assessment will be made including known threats and hazards. Planning for the move will include appropriate security measures in

accordance with Reference (x), the mode of shipment in accordance with Reference (af), the availability of security resources, and the source and availability of emergency assistance. All reasonable precautions will be taken for the safety and security of personnel and the chemical agents.

d. Chemical agents declared a waste that must be moved will be transported in accordance with Reference (aa) chemical waste transportation requirements.

ENCLOSURE 5

CPRP

1. GENERAL

a. The purpose of the CPRP is to verify that each individual who is authorized access to the non-exempt amounts of chemical agents listed in Enclosure 9 meets the highest standards of integrity, trust, and personal reliability.

b. The reviewing official (REV) in most cases is the commander or director. However the commander or director may designate a REV, as appropriate. The REV will monitor the CPRP and review and approve suitability actions in accordance with DoD Component implementing guidance. The intent is for the REV to monitor certification decisions of the CO to oversee the status and quality of the program, and to overturn CO decisions if procedures have been unfairly, inconsistently, or incorrectly applied.

c. The CO is responsible for determining an individual's eligibility for access to chemical agents.

d. Foreign nationals who receive supervised or escorted access to chemical agents during training visits, assignments or exchanges, as specifically authorized by the facility commander or director and REV (if designated), will be processed in accordance with References (h), (m), DoDD 5230.20 (Reference (ag)), DoD 5200.2-R (Reference (ah)), and DoDI 5200.02 (Reference (ai)).

2. QUALIFYING STANDARDS. All individuals assigned duties requiring CPRP certification must meet the qualifying reliability standards in this section.

a. Emotional and mental stability, trustworthiness, physical competence, and adequate training to perform the assigned duties.

b. Dependability in executing CPRP responsibilities.

c. Flexibility and adaptability in adjusting to a restrictive and demanding work environment with chemical agents that must be strictly controlled and secured.

d. Ability to pass drug or substance abuse testing before being certified into the CPRP. State laws pertaining to marijuana use do not authorize violations of federal law, nor can they alter existing National Security Adjudicative Guidelines, in accordance with Director of National Intelligence Memorandum (Reference (aj)). Positions requiring CPRP certification will be designated for random testing. Results of the drug or substance abuse test will be submitted to the CO.

### 3. CPRP DENIAL OR TERMINATION CRITERIA

a. Individuals will be denied admission to or terminated from the CPRP if they have a record of:

(1) Diagnosis of moderate or severe alcohol use disorder without sustained remission as defined in the current American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (Reference (ak)).

(2) Illegal trafficking, cultivation, processing, manufacture, or sale of illegal or controlled drugs or substances within the last 15 years.

(3) Drug or substance abuse (as defined in Glossary) in the 5 years before the initial CPRP interview. Isolated abuse of another individual's prescribed drugs is not a mandatory denial criteria, however, it must be evaluated in accordance with paragraph 3b of this enclosure.

(4) Abuse of drugs or substances while enrolled or certified in any personnel reliability program. Isolated abuse of another individual's prescribed drugs is not a mandatory termination criteria, however, it must be evaluated following paragraph 3b of this enclosure.

b. The criteria in paragraphs 3b(1)-(7) regarding possible CPRP denial or termination require a competent medical authority (CMA) evaluation and recommendation and CO decision based on the "whole-person" concept. COs will ensure an individual's reliability and assignment to a CPRP position is consistent with national security interests. When the criteria in paragraphs 3b(1)-(7) apply to an individual currently certified in the CPRP, the individual will be suspended immediately from CPRP duties pending CMA evaluation and CO decision. CMA recommendation may include the successful completion of a treatment regimen before the individual is certified into the CPRP or returned to CPRP duties.

(1) Alcohol-related incidents during the previous 5 years or any previous diagnosis of alcohol abuse, alcohol dependence, or alcohol use disorder.

(2) Alcohol-related incidents when the individual is currently certified in the CPRP.

(3) Diagnosis of mild alcohol use disorder.

(4) Abuse of drugs more than 5 years before the initial CPRP screening or isolated abuse of another person's prescribed drug within 15 years of the initial CPRP screening.

(5) Exceeding the recommended safe dosage of over the counter substances or the individual's own prescribed medications.

(6) Suicide attempt or threats and jeopardizing human life or safety. The CMA evaluation will include a mental health assessment and evaluation.

(7) Medical, physical, or mental conditions not compatible with CPRP duties.

c. The criteria in paragraphs 3c (1) and 3c(2) will be evaluated by the CO based on the “whole-person” concept to determine whether the individual will be disqualified or decertified from the CPRP:

- (1) Negligence or delinquency in performance of duty.
- (2) Poor attitude or untrustworthiness with respect to CPRP responsibilities.

#### 4. INITIAL CERTIFICATION

a. The CO will ensure that initial screening for CPRP certification includes:

(1) Personnel Security Investigation. As part of the required screening process, the CO will verify personnel security clearance eligibility. If appropriate, the CO will review the results of the investigation. A current and favorably adjudicated National Agency Check with Local Agency Checks and Credit Checks (NACLIC) or greater is required for military or contract employee, or an Access National Agency Check with Credit Checks and Written Inquiries (ANACI) or greater for civilian employees.

(a) Foreign Nationals. Foreign nationals with requirements for access to chemical agents will be processed for a Limited Access Authorization pursuant to References (ag), (ah), and (ai).

(b) Escorted Access. COs may approve escorted access to chemical agents pending completion of the personnel security investigation, provided the investigation has been opened and all other requirements for escorted access have been completed.

(2) Medical Evaluation.

(a) The CO must be confident that the individual is medically, physically, and mentally competent, alert and dependable, and is not a threat for inadvertent or purposeful compromise of the chemical agent program or mission. To that end, a CMA must provide the CO an evaluation of the individual’s medical and physical competence and mental stability to perform duties requiring CPRP certification.

(b) When a sexual assault victim elects restricted reporting of the sexual assault in accordance with DoDI 6495.02 (Reference (al)), or the sexual assault victim is not eligible for restricted reporting and intends that the sexual assault remain confidential, the victim is required to advise the CMA of any factors that could have an adverse impact on performance, reliability, or safety while performing CPRP duties. If necessary, the CMA will inform the CO that there are factors adversely impacting the individual’s CPRP status and that the person in question should be temporarily suspended, without revealing that the person is a victim of sexual assault. This will preserve the restricted report for military or dependents and the requirement for confidentiality for persons not eligible for a restricted report.

(3) Drug and Substance Abuse Testing. All candidates for CPRP positions will be tested for drug and substance abuse and results reported to the CO before being certified into the CPRP pursuant to DoDI 1010.09 (Reference (am)) and DoDI 1010.01 (Reference (an)).

(4) Personal Interview. The CO will conduct a personal interview with each CPRP candidate. Any relevant disqualifying information as described in section 3 of this enclosure will be solicited and, if appropriate, discussed during the interview. Information disclosed as a result of completed background investigations (e.g., financial issues) will be considered. Individuals must report any factors that could have an adverse impact on performance, reliability, or security while performing CPRP duties. Failure to report this information may result in denial of entry to the CPRP.

(5) Personnel Record Review. The CO will review the individual's personnel records, when available. Any CO that does not have the authority to access an individual's personnel record will ensure that the appropriate supervisor reviews the record and reports any factors that could have an adverse impact on performance, reliability, or security.

(6) Position Qualification. The CO will obtain evidence of demonstrated professional or technical proficiency, as appropriate. Evidence will be obtained through employment or academic records and appropriate interviews of former supervisors or academic instructors.

b. If the CO determines that the individual will be certified into the CPRP, the eligible individual will sign an agreement affirming his or her responsibility to abide by the requirements for maintaining CPRP certification.

c. If the CO determines that the individual does not meet the criteria for the CPRP, the CO will stop the screening process and deny the individual entry into the CPRP.

5. CONTINUING EVALUATION. Individuals certified under the CPRP are observed on a frequent and consistent basis by peers, supervisors, and program officials to ensure their behavior and performance meet all of the requirements of program.

a. CO Observation. COs will observe the behavior and performance of individuals certified under the CPRP on a frequent and consistent basis.

b. Individual and Peer Reporting. Individuals certified in the CPRP are responsible for monitoring themselves and their CPRP-certified peers. Individuals must report to the supervisor, CO, or CMA factors that could have an adverse impact on performance, reliability, or security while performing CPRP duties. Failure to discharge these responsibilities may cast doubt on an individual's reliability.

c. Supervisor Reporting. Supervisors must notify the CO of factors that could have an adverse impact on performance, reliability, or security while performing CPRP duties.

d. Drug Testing. Positions requiring CPRP certification will be designated for random testing. Positive test results will be reported to the CO and will result in termination (for cause) unless the result is authorized or explained.

e. Personnel Security Investigations. Individuals will complete periodic reinvestigations in accordance with Reference (ah).

f. Medical

(1) Health records will reflect the assignment of an individual to a position requiring CPRP certification to ensure the proper treatment, review, and reporting of disqualifying information to the CO. All disqualifying medical information will be documented in the individual's health records. The record must be annotated to show evidence of transmission to the CO.

(2) The individual will report any medical evaluation, treatment, or medication to the CMA to determine if there is any effect on the individual's reliability to perform CPRP duties. When a sexual assault victim elects restricted reporting of the sexual assault pursuant to Reference (al) or intends that the sexual assault remain confidential, the victim will inform the CMA. The CMA will not disclose to the CO that the individual is a sexual assault victim.

## 6. REMOVAL FROM CPRP DUTIES

a. A CO may impose an administrative or medical restriction on an individual when the individual is affected by short term conditions that may have a temporary effect on CPRP duty performance but do not raise concerns about the individual's attitude or trustworthiness.

b. When the CO receives information relative to the decertifying criteria in section 3 of this enclosure, the CO will immediately suspend the individual while determining whether the facts warrant termination (for cause). When suspended, the individual may not perform duties requiring CPRP certification. Within 15 workdays of the suspension, the CO will provide the individual in writing the reason(s) for suspension. Individuals suspended will remain under continuous evaluation for CPRP purposes until terminated or re-instated into the CPRP.

c. COs will ensure that actions of denial or termination, and any steps relating to re-certification, are accurately recorded in the affected individual's personnel record.

d. When an individual is no longer required to perform CPRP duties, the CO will administratively terminate the individual from the CPRP.

ENCLOSURE 6

VISITORS

1. All DoD chemical agent facilities will develop procedures for visitor entrance to chemical agent facilities as part of the facility security plan. The plan will include procedures for:

- a. Determining who is eligible to escort.
- b. Allowing for routine cleaning, maintenance, repairs, or other activities not related to chemical agent.
- c. Identifying designated points of entry and exit which will require search of visitor property and vehicles and procedures for that search.
- d. Determining the training requirements for visitor entry to areas where chemical agents are used or stored.
- e. Recording the training provided to each escorted individual.

2. Personnel who are not CPRP-certified may have access to chemical agent with the approval of the facility commander or director when supervised or escorted by a CPRP-certified individual present in the CEA or CLA. For chemical agent munitions, the escort will require two CPRP-certified persons in accordance with the two-person rule.

3. The facility commander or director may permit unescorted entry into the CEA or CLA if chemical agent containers are secured in accordance with Enclosure 4 of this instruction. These personnel must have a need for entry, and have the appropriate personnel security investigation as described in this instruction. CPRP certification is not required for this instance. All other visitors must be escorted by a CPRP-certified individual.

ENCLOSURE 7

CHEMICAL REPORTS

1. GENERAL

a. DoD Components will report chemical agent accidents and incidents to the National Joint Operational Intelligence Center (NJOIC) (non-classified telephone: 703-693-3834; classified telephone 703-697-4800; NIPRNET e-mail: njoicddo\_addo@mail.mil) via direct telephonic notification within 1 hour from the time it is confirmed the event has occurred. Identify the report submitted to NJOIC as a “chemical accident or incident” to trigger the appropriate NJOIC action. All reports will also be forwarded in accordance with DoD Component procedures.  
Report:

- (1) The theft, loss, recovery, suspected theft, inventory shortage or overage, wrongful disposition, and unauthorized use or destruction of DoD chemical agent.
- (2) Attempts to steal or divert DoD chemical agent outside of physical security controls.
- (3) Actual or attempted unauthorized access at a DoD chemical agent facility.
- (4) Actual or attempted unauthorized access at an off-post DoD facility under contract to a DoD Component for chemical agent research.
- (5) Significant or disabling damage to, explosion, or *force majeure* at a DoD chemical facility.
- (6) Discharge of a chemical agent external to the containment laboratory and into the ambient air or environment.
- (7) Accidents in which there was direct evidence of an occupational exposure to chemical agent, injury, or death.
- (8) Other DoD chemical agent incidents not identified in paragraphs 1a(1) through (7) of this enclosure that the DoD Components determine to be of immediate concern to DoD based upon the nature, gravity, and potential for adverse publicity or potential consequences of the incident.

b. The individual or entity will notify the appropriate federal, State, or local law enforcement agencies of the theft, loss, or release of a chemical agent.

2. DoD COMPONENT REPORTS TO THE ASD(NCB). The DoD Components will:

- a. Provide a CPRP status report no later than February 15 each year. The report will:

- (1) State the entity or organization submitting the report.
  - (2) Indicate the year for which the information is being reported.
  - (3) List the total number of personnel (separated into military, DoD civilian, and contractor employees) at each entity or organization actually certified into the CPRP as of December 31.
  - (4) List the total number of CPRP-certified personnel (separated into military, DoD civilian, and contractor employees) at each entity or organization denied entry or terminated during the calendar year.
  - (5) List the number of terminations categorized by primary reason for termination as cited in section 3 and paragraph 6d in Enclosure 5.
  - (6) Include any comments noting trends or other relevant factors to assist future historical analysis.
- b. Provide a summary of DoD Component reports and inspection results that may lead to facility closure.
  - c. Maintain, in accordance with DoD Component guidance:
    - (1) Security incident reports, threat and vulnerability assessments, and vulnerability assessment annual review.
    - (2) Inspection and exercise records and reports.
    - (3) Corrective action and improvements.
    - (4) Training records.

3. INVENTORY AND ACCOUNTABILITY RECORDS. All records and reports associated with this instruction will be maintained for 3 years and then handled according to appropriate DoD Component administrative instructions.

ENCLOSURE 8

CHEMICAL AGENT PROVISIONING

1. CATEGORIES OF REQUESTS FOR CHEMICAL AGENTS

a. Requests for Chemical Agents by DoD Components

(1) The DoD Components will direct requests for chemical agents to:

Headquarters Department of the Army (HQDA)  
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff (ODCS) G-3/5/7  
Attention: DAMO-SSD  
400 Army Pentagon  
Washington, DC 20310-0400

(2) For agent requests above exempt levels in Enclosure 9, the requests will include certification that the agent work will be conducted under DoD Component regulations in accordance with Reference (e), and will be compliant with Reference (h) and other applicable DoD guidance.

(3) For agent requests at or below the exemptions in Enclosure 9, the request will include certification that the agent work will be conducted under safety and security procedures commensurate with the agent quantities and concentrations, and that the work is compliant with Reference (h) and other applicable guidance.

(4) HQDA will provision agent based on availability. DoD Components will:

(a) Assume ownership of the agent on its delivery from the SSSF and account for the agent in accordance with this instruction and guidance from the DoD Schedule 1 Accountability Manager.

(b) Reimburse the Army for all costs associated with production, transport, and transfer of the agent.

(5) The DoD Components may enter into a provisioning agreement with the Army Provisioning Manager to procure chemical agent for work to be conducted at an Army laboratory or Army-certified contractor-owned contractor-operated laboratory.

(a) Such provisioning agreements will not be signed until confirmation of agent availability is provided by the DoD Schedule 1 Accountability Manager.

(b) The DoD Components will reimburse the Army for all costs associated with production, transport, and transfer of the agent, and a prorated portion of the overhead costs associated with Army oversight of the chemical agent facility.

b. Requests for Chemical Agents by Non-DoD U.S. Government Agencies (Other Government Agency (OGA)). The provision of chemical agents to support requests by OGAs must be in accordance with References (g), (m), (n), or other specific legislation authorizing such support, including section 2751 et seq. of Title 22, United States Code, also known and referred to in this instruction as the “Arms Export Control Act” (Reference (ao)); chapter 35 of Title 50, United States Code, also known and referred to in this instruction as the “International Emergency Economic Powers Act” (Reference (ap)); and parts 712 through 717 of Title 15, CFR, also known as the “Chemical Weapons Convention Regulations” (Reference (aq)).

(1) When an OGA is authorized by specific legislation to receive and assume ownership of chemical agents from the DoD, provision of the agents will occur in accordance with the requirements of the provisioning agreement between the gaining OGA and the DoD addressing OGA responsibilities for agent safeguarding, accountability, liability, reporting, reimbursement, and export control requirements.

(2) In the absence of specific statutory authority, Reference (g) may provide the necessary statutory basis to provide chemical agents for OGA purposes. Under these circumstances, the chemical agent work will be conducted in either a DoD Component laboratory or in a chemical agent facility with a provisioning agreement with the Army. The OGA will reimburse the DoD Component for all work to be conducted at a DoD Component laboratory and the Army for all costs associated with the agent work.

(a) OGA requests for chemical agent work will be submitted to the ASD(NCB), 3050 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC, 20301-3050. At a minimum, the requests will contain:

1. A statement requesting “the use of DoD chemical agents at [the chemical agent facility] in support of [the OGA’s mission] under the provisions of the Economy Act.”

2. A statement that “the use of interagency support capabilities is in the best interests of the government and that the required goods and services cannot be obtained as conveniently or economically by contracting directly with a private source, as indicated by the attached Determinations and Findings (D&F).” The supporting D&F will be an attachment to the request, in accordance with subpart 17.5 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (Reference (ar)).

3. A statement identifying that “the [requesting OGA] will reimburse the DoD Component facility and the Army for the goods and services provided, including direct costs (manufacturing and shipping of the agent) and indirect costs (including overhead) directly benefiting the [requesting OGA].”

4. A statement identifying that the requesting OGA is responsible for ensuring that export control requirements are met with respect to the agents and to technical information obtained from the contracted work. Specifically, “the [requesting OGA] will ensure compliance with the export control provisions of the Arms Export Control Act, ITAR, EAR, International Emergency Economic Powers Act, and Chemical Weapons Convention Regulations.” The

requesting OGA will identify all foreign nationals that could have access to the chemical agents, technology, or associated data, and identify the ITAR or EAR authorization (license, exemption, or other reference in the ITAR or EAR) that permits such access. When there will be no foreign national access, the OGA should include a statement to that effect.

5. A statement that security of the provisioned chemical agent(s) will be in accordance with this instruction unless: the chemical agents are in quantities and concentrations at or below the exempt levels established in Enclosure 9 (in which case, security will be in accordance with this instruction or as specified in the provisioning agreement); or the chemical agents are in quantities and concentrations such that they meet the definition of “ultra-dilute chemical agent,” in which case they will be treated in accordance with section 4 of this enclosure and Enclosure 9 of this instruction, and the provisioning agreement.

(b) OGA requests will be:

1. Approved by the ASD(NCB) after vetting of the requesting entity and its purpose for requesting agent.

2. Executed through negotiation in accordance with DoDI 4000.19 (Reference (as)) and provisioning agreement between the Army Provisioning Manager and the OGA, addressing rights and responsibilities of the parties and specifically addressing the services to be provided, reimbursement for those services, and ownership of the agent.

3. OGA requests for waivers and exceptions to the procedures in this section will be forwarded to the ASD(NCB), 3050 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC, 20301-3050.

c. Requests for Chemical Agents by State, Local, and Private Entities

(1) Provision of chemical agent(s) to State, local, and private entities will occur in accordance with parts 100 through 185 of Title 49, CFR (Reference (at)) and provisioning agreements negotiated between the entity and the Army-designated provisioning manager. Agreement will address entity responsibilities for agent safeguarding, personnel reliability, accountability, liability, reporting, funding and reimbursement, and export control requirements as well as provisioning manager oversight responsibilities for monitoring safety and security standards at the gaining facility.

(2) Chemical agent work in support of State, local, and private entities may be conducted: in either DoD Component laboratories or in a chemical agent facility with a Provisioning Agreement from the Army; or in a State, local, or private entity laboratory facility after the laboratory has been certified for chemical agent work by the provisioning manager. The State, local or private entity will reimburse the Army for all costs to generate, oversee, and maintain the provisioning agreement and provide the chemical agent.

(a) State, local, or private requests for chemical agent work will be submitted to the ASD(NCB), 3050 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC, 20301-3050. At a minimum, the requests will contain:

1. A statement requesting “the use of DoD chemical agents at the [State, local, or private entity] laboratory facility,” or “at [the chemical agent facility],” “in support of the development or testing, in the United States, of material that is designed to be used for protective purposes.”

2. A statement identifying that “the [requesting State, local, or private entity] will reimburse the Army for all goods and services provided, including direct costs (manufacturing and shipping of the agent) and indirect costs (including preparation and maintenance of the agreements, oversight and overhead directly benefiting the requesting agency)”.

3. A statement identifying that the [requesting State, local, or private entity] is responsible for ensuring that export control requirements are met with respect to the agents and to technical information obtained from the contracted work. Specifically, “the [requesting entity] will ensure compliance with the export control provisions of the Arms Export Control Act, ITAR, EAR, International Emergency Economic Powers Act, and Chemical Weapons Convention Regulations. The requesting entity will identify all foreign nationals that could have access to the chemical agents, technology, or associated data, and identify the ITAR or EAR authorization (license, exemption, or other reference in the ITAR or EAR) that permits such access. When there will be no foreign national access, the State, local, or private entity must include a statement to that effect.

4. A statement that security will be in accordance with this instruction unless: the chemical agents are in quantities and concentrations at or below the exempt levels established in Enclosure 9 (in which case, security will be in accordance with this instruction or as specified in the provisioning agreement); or the chemical agents are in quantities and concentrations such that they meet the definition of “ultra-dilute chemical agent,” in which case they will be treated in accordance with section 4 of this enclosure and Enclosure 9 of this instruction, and the provisioning agreement.

(b) State, local, and private entity requests will be:

1. Approved by the ASD(NCB) after vetting of the requesting entity and its purpose for requesting agent.

2. Executed through negotiation in accordance with Reference (ar) and provisioning agreement requirements between the Army Provisioning Manager and the State, local, or private entity, addressing rights and responsibilities of the parties and specifically addressing the services to be provided and reimbursement for those services.

(c) State, local, and private entity requests for waivers and exceptions to the procedures in this section will be forwarded to the ASD(NCB), 3050 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC, 20301-3050.

2. CONTENTS OF PROVISIONING AGREEMENT REQUESTS. All requests for provisioning agreements for chemical agent will contain, at a minimum:

- a. Requesting entity name and mailing address.
- b. Point of contact name, phone number, and mailing address.
- c. Type and quantity of agent requested.
- d. Detailed description of the procedures and activities for which the agent will be used.
- e. Location where agent is to be stored.
- f. Security plan, including procedures and equipment to be employed.
- g. Period of time agent is to be used and date remaining agent will be destroyed (or returned to Army).
- h. If agent or data derived from activities is to be shared with non-U.S. entities, the nation or nationalities concerned.
- i. The funding agency and point of contact; fund citation; and a payment provision.
- j. If the agreement is with a federal agency outside DoD, a D&F pursuant to Reference (as).
- k. Requestor intent to comply with provisioning agreement specific provisions outlining entity responsibilities for agent safeguarding, personnel reliability, accountability, liability, reporting, funding/reimbursement, export control requirements, and to accept Army provisioning manager oversight responsibilities for monitoring safety and security standards at the gaining facility.

3. PROCESSING NON-DoD REQUESTS. Upon receipt, the ASD(NCB) will:

- a. Coordinate with the Army Provisioning Manager to confirm availability of requested agent for the period of request.
- b. Ensure that future DoD needs can be accommodated within the limits imposed by the CWC and that approval of the request will not detract from DoD's ability to conduct planned activities.
- c. Assess the reasonableness of the quantity and agent type requested for intended activity.
- d. Assess whether existing data can be provided in lieu of agent.

e. Approve or deny request based on assessment of availability, intended use, and ability to secure requested agent. Verify Commerce Control List or ITAR licenses with either the Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical and Biological Defense or the Defense Technology Security Agency for any foreign nationals identified in the request.

f. If approved, coordinate development of a support agreement in accordance with Reference (as) and provisioning agreement with the non-DoD entity and Army provisioning manager.

4. ULTRA-DILUTE CHEMICAL AGENTS. Ultra-dilute chemical agents are extremely dilute solutions of agents containing no more than the minimum concentrations and quantities of agent necessary for laboratory calibration. Concentrations at or below the exempt concentrations in Table 3 minimize the hazards associated with transfer outside DoD with reasonably limited safety and security concerns. However, some potential dermal or eye effects are still possible without proper protection.

a. Requests for ultra-dilute chemical agents will be processed in accordance with this instruction.

b. Entities approved to receive ultra-dilute chemical agents from DoD will assume liability, accountability, custody, and ownership upon accepting transfer of the agents. The entity will provide DoD with an authenticated list of officials and facilities authorized to accept shipment of ultra-dilute chemical agents.

c. In consultation with both the ASD(NCB) and the Army Provisioning Manager, and before receipt of initial shipments of ultra-dilute chemical agents, the requesting entity will:

(1) Establish programs and standards to maintain continuous oversight of laboratories, facilities, and entities transporting, receiving, storing, using, and disposing of ultra-dilute chemical agents.

(2) Establish and maintain safety, security (including personnel reliability), training, and accountability programs and standards covering the transport, receipt, storage, use, and disposal of ultra-dilute chemical agents. Areas covered will include, at a minimum, safety (containment, air monitoring and ventilation, personnel protective equipment, decontamination, and medical treatment), security (physical security, access controls, personnel reliability, and export controls and foreign nationals considerations), accountability, emergency response, medical treatment and decontamination, event reporting, training of personnel, and facility certification and decertification.

(3) For initial shipment of ultra-dilute chemical agents, the requesting entity will provide written certification to the Army Provisioning Manager that the laboratory or facility meets the standards established in paragraphs 4c(1) and (2) of this enclosure before the shipment is made. Subsequently, requests for re-supply of ultra-dilute chemical agents will state that the laboratory remains certified and include a certification that the previously supplied ultra-dilute chemical agents were properly expended and documented in the facility accountability records. Entities

will notify the Army Provisioning Manager in writing when and if a laboratory or facility loses its certification.

d. Ultra-dilute chemical agents will be transferred to approved facilities utilizing the same procedures for transporting and shipping chemical agent at these concentrations to DoD facilities, in accordance with Reference (at).

e. Facilities will not transfer ultra-dilute chemical agents to another owner without DoD approval.

f. Ultra-dilute facility certifications and notifications will be submitted to the Army Provisioning Manager who will provide the appropriate documentation to the ASD(NCB).

ENCLOSURE 9AGENT EXEMPTION LIMITS

1. NEAT CHEMICAL AGENT EXEMPTIONS. Quantities of neat chemical agent at or below the levels shown in Table 1 in a laboratory or training bay do not require the personnel reliability provisions of this instruction. Security requirements for chemical agent at or below the exemption levels will be determined based on facility-specific risk assessments. Accountability for exempt neat chemical agents will follow section 9 of Enclosure 4 and guidance from the DoD Schedule 1 Accountability Manager. Neat chemical agent exemptions were operationally determined. Inherent toxic effects are associated with these chemical agents in an operational environment, which require safety procedures normally afforded to similar hazardous material.

Table 1. Neat Chemical Agent Exemptions

<u>Agent</u>	<u>Maximum Quantity of Neat Agent</u>
G-type	10.0 mL
V-type	2.0 mL
H-type	25.0 mL
L-type	25.0 mL

2. DILUTE CHEMICAL AGENT EXEMPTIONS. Quantities and concentrations of chemical agents in a dilute solution below the levels in Table 2 do not require the security and personnel reliability provisions of this instruction. The maximum amount of chemical agent in the solution must remain below the concentration or quantity listed in Table 2 for each laboratory or training bay operation. Site-specific accountability procedures will ensure Table 2 quantities and concentrations are not exceeded. These dilute concentrations **will not** be inferred to be “safe,” as inherent chemical agent toxic effects are still associated with them. They will require safety procedures normally afforded to similar hazardous material. Dilute chemical agent exemptions were based on the Ad Hoc Position Paper on Surety Material Quantities (Reference (au)).

Table 2. Dilute Chemical Agent Exemptions

<u>Agent</u>	<u>Concentration</u>	<u>Neat Agent Equivalent in Dilute Solution</u>
G-type	2 mg/mL	20 mg
V-type	1 mg/mL	10 mg
H-type	10 mg/mL	100 mg
L-type	5 mg/mL	50 mg

3. ULTRA-DILUTE AGENT GUIDELINES. Ultra-dilute agents refer to extremely dilute solutions containing no more than the minimum concentrations in Table 3. Values are based on consideration of the agent drinking water standards, the severity of systemic (nerve agent), and dermal and ocular effects associated with single-incident contact as described in TB MED 577/NAVMED P-5010-10/AFMAN 48-138 (Reference (av)) and USACHPPM Report No. 47-EM-5863-04 (Reference (aw)). Hazards associated with solutions that are at or below Table 3 can be controlled with reasonable safety precautions.

Table 3. Ultra-Dilute Agent Guidelines

<u>Agent</u>	<u>Concentration</u>
G-type	1000 µg/L
V-type	100 µg/L
H-type	10 µg/L
L-type	100 µg/L

GLOSSARY

PART I. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AECS	automated entry control system
AFMAN	Air Force Manual
ANACI	access national agency check with written inquiries
ASD(HD&GS)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Global Security
ASD(NCB)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Programs
AT	antiterrorism
ATSD(PA)	Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs
CAC	common access card
CEA	chemical exclusion area
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CLA	chemical limited area
CMA	competent medical authority
CO	certifying official
CPRP	chemical personnel reliability program
CRA	chemical restricted area
CWC	Chemical Weapons Convention
D&F	determination and finding
DoDD	DoD Directive
DoDI	DoD Instruction
EAR	Export Administration Regulation
HQDA	Headquarters Department of the Army
ID	identification
IDS	intrusion detection system
ITAR	International Traffic in Arms Regulations
NACLC	national agency check with local agency checks and credit checks
NJOIC	National Joint Operational Intelligence Center
NAVMED	Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
OGA	other government agency
PIN	personal identification number
RDT&E	research, development, test and evaluation

REV	reviewing official
SSSF	single small scale facility
TB MED	Army Technical Bulletin Medical
USACHPPM	U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine
WHS	Washington Headquarters Services

## PART II. DEFINITIONS

Unless otherwise noted, these terms and their definitions are for the purpose of this instruction.

access. An individual will be deemed to have access to a chemical agent at any point in time if the individual has possession of a chemical agent (e.g., ability to carry, use, or manipulate) or the ability to gain possession of a chemical agent.

alcohol-related incident. Any substandard behavior or performance in which alcohol consumption by the individual is a contributing factor as determined by law enforcement or disciplinary processes. Examples include intoxicated driving, domestic disturbances, assault, disorderly conduct, personal injury, failure to submit to alcohol testing, and underage drinking.

alcohol use disorder. A problematic pattern of alcohol use as defined by Reference (ak). Alcohol use disorders include criteria for severity (mild, moderate, or severe) and for remission (early or sustained).

CEA. The area immediately surrounding an area where access to chemical agents is possible and when access under the two-person rule is required.

The CEA for a chemical munitions area will be the outer portions of doors, walls, floors, and ceiling of a storage structure (e.g., igloo) or room in which munitions are stored or operations are conducted.

A CEA for a RDT&E laboratory and training facility will be designated when access under the two-person rule is required and is composed of the storage container or hood in which the RDT&E or training chemical agent is stored.

All CEAs will be enclosed in a designated CLA with a designated access point where access requirements and a need for entry and authorities will be determined (unescorted or escorted entry), and personnel will be screened in accordance with Service Component guidance.

chemical agents. Schedule 1 chemicals as defined in Reference (e).

chemical agent facility. DoD facilities that produce, store, use, destroy, or transfer chemical agents or that store, destroy, or transfer chemical munitions. A chemical munitions or disposal facility includes all agent storage and operations structures or buildings within a common perimeter (limited area). A chemical agent RDT&E or training facility is the building where chemical agents are used or stored for those purposes.

CLA. An area surrounding one or more exclusion areas with a designated access point where access requirements and a need and authority for entry will be determined (unescorted or escorted entry), and personnel are screened in accordance with DoD Component guidance.

CMA. A healthcare provider who is trained and appointed in accordance with procedures established by the DoD Component to review medical conditions and treatment to provide recommendations to the CO on an individual's suitability and reliability for personnel reliability program duties. The CMA is a physician, nurse practitioner (who is either licensed for independent practice or supervised by a physician licensed for independent practice), or physician assistant (if supervised by a physician licensed for independent practice).

CO. The person responsible for certifying personnel for access to chemical agents and ensuring the CPRP member is continually monitored. Responsibilities include implementing, administering, and managing the CPRP, and supporting the REV and facility commander or director. Unless access to chemical agent is required, the CO is not required to be in the CPRP.

continuing evaluation. The process by which CPRP-certified individuals are observed for compliance with reliability standards. This ongoing process and management function considers duty performance, physical and psychological fitness, on- and off-duty behavior, and reliability on a continuing basis.

CRA. An RDT&E or training agent storage or use room that does not require access under the two-person rule. Access to a CRA is limited to authorized personnel. Personnel not in the CPRP will be escorted within CRAs when agent is present.

denial. An action taken based on the receipt of disqualifying information to stop the CPRP screening process for an individual being considered for duties involving access to chemical agents.

D&F. A special form of written approval by an authorized official required by statute or regulation as a prerequisite to taking certain contract actions. The "determination" is a conclusion or decision supported by the "findings." The findings are statements of fact or rationale essential to support the determination and must cover each requirement of the statute or regulation.

dilute agent. Chemical agents that have been reduced in strength (i.e., less than neat) by admixture (dilution) with a solvent. Limiting quantities and concentrations are considered a means of reducing the potential hazard or threat. However, even at the dilute exempt concentrations, acute chemical agent toxic properties are still present, thus appropriate health

and safety precautions are warranted.

drug or substance abuse. The use, possession, or distribution of a controlled substance, prescription medication, over-the-counter medication, or intoxicating substance (other than alcohol) without legal justification or excuse, and includes use contrary to the directions of the manufacturer or prescribing healthcare provider, and use of any intoxicating substance not intended for human intake.

facility chemical agent accountability officer. An individual certified into the CPRP for access to chemical agents and designated by the facility commander or director to have authority and responsibility for chemical agent inventory and accountability.

IDS. A system of sensor devices which trigger an alarm when a security breach occurs, notifying the appropriate response force which has the capability to respond to the alarm and assess and confront a threat.

neat chemical agent. An undiluted, full-strength (as manufactured) chemical agent. A chemical agent manufactured by the binary synthesis route is also considered a neat agent regardless of purity.

provisioning agreement. An agreement under which a DoD organization may provide chemical agents to other DoD organizations, other federal agencies, DoD contractors, or other non-federal entities for purposes authorized by law and regulation such as research, medical, pharmaceutical, training, or development of protective material. It includes the purpose of the provisioning, statutory and regulatory authority for the provisioning, responsibilities of the parties, procedures, funding, and terms and conditions for the certification of the recipient organization, the transfer of the agents to the recipient organization, the use of the agents by the recipient organization, and the return of any residual agent upon completion of the authorized use. A provisioning agreement may be a separate document or its substance may be incorporated in another document such as an inter-agency agreement, a memorandum of agreement, or a contract clause.

random drug and substance abuse testing. A program where each member of the testing population has an equal chance of being selected. Random testing may include either testing of designated individuals occupying a specified area, element, or position, or testing of those individuals based on a neutral criterion, such as a digit of the social security number.

#### restriction

administrative. Restriction of individuals from CPRP duties when the ability to maintain continuing evaluation is questionable. For example, the certified individual will be absent from CPRP duties for a significant period of time. Administrative restriction is not an assessment of unreliability.

medical. Restriction of individuals from CPRP duties when performance may be impaired by a temporary medical condition (including medication for the condition) or psychological

condition (such as short-term stress). Medical restriction is a precaution based on the possibility of duty impairment and not an assessment of unreliability.

REV. A chemical agent facility official whose duties include monitoring the suitability assessment program and reviewing warranted suitability actions.

risk assessment. The process of systematically identifying, assessing, and managing risks arising from operational factors and making decisions that balance risk cost with mission benefits as described in Reference (u). The end product of the risk management process is the identification of areas and assets that are vulnerable to the identified threat attack means. From the assessment of risk based upon the three critical components of risk management (threat assessment, criticality assessment, and vulnerability assessment), the commander must determine which assets require the most protection and where future expenditures are required to minimize risk of attack or lessen the severity of the outcome of an attack.

secure container. A container, receptacle, or device used to store or transport chemical agents.

suspension. An action taken to temporarily remove an individual from the CPRP when the CO has information that could be expected to affect an individual's job performance or reliability.

#### termination

administrative. Removal of reliable individuals from the program when they are leaving the position or no longer require access to chemical agents or perform CPRP duties.

for cause. Removal of individuals who were previously screened, determined reliable, and certified capable of performing duties involving access to chemical agents from the CPRP based on receipt of disqualifying information.

two-person rule. An access restriction to prevent lone access to chemical munitions and agents. At least two CPRP-certified people equally qualified in the task being performed and capable of detecting unauthorized or incorrect acts, one on the part of the other, are required for access.

ultra-dilute concentrations. Chemical agent diluted to concentrations suitable for calibration of analytical instrumentation. These levels are slightly above the Drinking Water Standard Thresholds established in References (av) and (aw) (usually expressed in micrograms per liter).

visitor. A person (e.g., regular visitor, recurrent visitor, maintenance and other non-scientific support visitor, or first responder/emergency personnel) who is not authorized unescorted access to chemical agent.

vulnerability. A situation or circumstance, which, if left unchanged, may result in the loss of or damage to the chemical agent or the chemical agent facility.

whole-person concept. A balanced assessment of an individual, establishing a behavioral baseline in the environment in which that person works, lives, and socializes, along with mitigating circumstances, and discerning overall qualities of credibility and suitability.