UNCLASSIFIED

Army Regulation 50–6

Nuclear and Chemical Weapons and Materiel

Chemical Surety

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
16 April 2018

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SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 50–6
Chemical Surety

This is a major revision, dated 16 April 2018—

- Revises chemical surety concept to Army activities (chap 2).
- Revises guidance on Army Chemical Surety Program oversight (para 2–3).
- Revises the chapter on Department of Defense acquisition and provisioning of Department of Defense Schedule 1 chemicals (para 3–2).
- Revises guidance on the transportation of chemical surety material (para 3–4).
- Revises the chapter on Department of Defense Schedule 1 accountability (para 4–1).
- Updates personnel reliability standards consistent with Department of Defense Instruction 5210.65 (para 5–2).
- Revises guidance on chemical accident and incident reporting (para 6–3).
- Incorporates guidance from Army Directive 2012–17, the Chemical Personnel Reliability Program (throughout).
- Incorporates guidance from Army Directive 2013–03, Chemical Accident or Incident Response and Assistance (throughout).
- Establishes DA Form 3180–1, DA Form 3180–2, and DA Form 3180–3.
- Removes chapter on Chemical Agent Safety and Occupational Health Program.
Nuclear and Chemical Weapons and Materiel

Chemical Surety

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This regulation has been revised to incorporate the provisions of DODI 5210.65.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve, unless otherwise stated.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency, in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include formal review by the activity’s senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through their higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25–30 for specific guidance.

Army internal control process. This regulation contains internal control provisions in accordance with AR 11–2 and identifies key internal controls that must be evaluated (see appendix D).

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0400.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0400.

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

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Section I

Introduction

1–1. Purpose
This regulation sets policies and procedures for the Army Chemical Surety Program. It applies to Schedule 1 chemicals (also called chemical agents) as defined by the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). Appendix B identifies the specific applicability of this regulation to the types of Schedule 1 chemicals. Also, this regulation pertains to chemical stockpile storage facilities, per DODI 5210.65.

1–2. References
See appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms
See glossary.

Section II

Responsibilities

1–4. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology)
The ASA (ALT) has the principal responsibility for all Department of the Army matters relating to the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP).

1–5. The Inspector General
The IG will conduct chemical surety inspections of Army chemical agent facilities.

1–6. Chief of Public Affairs
The CPA will—
   a. Provide public affairs support for the Army Chemical Surety Program.
   b. and coordinate public releases of information regarding Schedule 1 chemicals at Army chemical agent facilities with the Directorate, Freedom of Information and Security Review, Washington Headquarters Services in accordance with DODI 5230.29.
   c. Coordinate with the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs before releasing the information pursuant to DODD 5122.05.

1–7. The Director of Army Safety
The DASAF will—
   a. Establish standards for chemical agent safety.
   b. Establish procedures for investigating chemical agent accidents.
   c. Review surveys, inspections, installation plans, and general construction plans for Army chemical agent facilities.
   d. Provide safety recommendations for provisioning agreements applicable to non-DOD chemical agent facilities.

1–8. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1
The DCS, G–1 will—
   a. Establish personnel policies to support implementation of the Army Chemical Surety Program.
   b. Provide guidance and procedures for review of personnel files during initial certification of individuals into the Chemical Personnel Reliability Program (CPRP).
   c. Oversee and coordinate on personnel policies to support implementation of the Army Chemical Surety Program.

1–9. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–2
The DCS, G–2 will provide counterintelligence and personnel security support to the Army Chemical Surety Program, including personnel security recommendations for provisioning agreements applicable to non-DOD chemical agent facilities.
1–10. **Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7**
The DCS, G–3/5/7 will—
   a. Have overall Army Staff responsibility for the Army Chemical Surety Program.
   b. Within the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SS) will—
      (1) Establish policy for the Army Chemical Surety Program.
      (2) Integrate other Army Staff program responsibilities into the Army Chemical Surety Program.
      (3) Resolve policy issues that arise during chemical surety inspections and evaluations.
      (4) Serve as the Army Staff proponent for arms control treaty implementation and compliance.
      (5) Provide personnel reliability and accountability recommendations for provisioning agreements applicable to non-DOD chemical agent facilities.
   c. On behalf of the DCS, G–3/5/7, the Director, U.S. Army Nuclear and Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Agency will develop and coordinate security classification guidance, as appropriate, and provide guidance to DOD components to help ensure consistency in classification and dissemination of information related to Schedule 1 chemicals.

1–11. **Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4**
The DCS, G–4 will develop policy for chemical weapons surveillance, assessment, and accountability.

1–12. **The Surgeon General**
TSG will—
   a. Designate a staff officer to consult on medical aspects of chemical surety for Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA).
   b. Oversee the medical aspects of the CPRP for HQDA. This includes establishing guidance for individuals performing CPRP duties regarding what medical information must be reported to the competent medical authority (CMA), guidance to the CMA describing what medical information should be considered potentially disqualifying for the CPRP, and the required medical documentation in the health record, with respect to medical assessment and information communicated to certifying officials (COs).
   c. Provide medical recommendations for provisioning agreements applicable to non-DOD chemical agent facilities.
   d. Maintain a postgraduate medical education program in occupational and environmental medicine for health care providers supporting Army chemical agent facilities and installations.
   e. Provide trained staff to participate in chemical surety evaluations and inspections.
   f. Ensure that any electronic medical records used for the documentation of surety medical evaluations and or care of personnel enrolled in the CPRP support the requirements of this regulation.
   g. On behalf of TSG, the Commander, U.S. Army Medical Command (MEDCOM) will provide and maintain adequately trained and resourced occupational health, industrial hygiene, and emergency medical service staff for the installation medical treatment facilities that support Army chemical agent facilities.

1–13. **The Judge Advocate General**
TJAG will provide advice on the applicability of laws to the Army Chemical Surety Program.

1–14. **The Provost Marshal General**
The PMG will—
   a. Establish physical security standards, criteria, and procedures for protecting Schedule 1 chemicals.
   b. Prepare DA implementing instructions to the Defense Intelligence Agency threat assessment.
   c. Provide physical security recommendations for provisioning agreements applicable to non-DOD chemical agent facilities.

1–15. **Commander, Army commands and direct reporting units**
The Commander, ACOMs and DRUs with oversight responsibilities for Army chemical agent facilities will—
   a. Establish and maintain command chemical surety programs and guidance consistent with this regulation.
   b. Designate a chemical surety officer as focal point for the headquarters chemical surety program.
   c. Identify, establish, and maintain training programs to support the Army Chemical Surety Program.
   d. Assess subordinate organizations for compliance with applicable surety regulatory requirements.
e. Ensure, in coordination with the U.S. Army Installation Management Command (IMCOM), Army chemical agent facilities are provided appropriate installation and external support.

f. Submit requests for waivers and exceptions to this regulation to DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD).

g. The Commanding General (CG), U.S. Army Forces will—
   (1) Provide technical escort and transportation support for the Army Chemical Surety Program through the 20th Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives (CBRNE) Command.
   (2) Coordinate with other ACOMs and DRUs to support a chemical accident or incident response at Army chemical agent facilities or during off-installation transportation of agents.

h. The CG, U.S Army Training and Doctrine Command will operate the Protective Purposes Production Facility (PPPF), for production of up to ten kilograms per calendar year of Schedule 1 chemicals for protective purposes, per the applicable provisions of the CWC. The PPPF is the Chemical Defense Training Facility at the U.S. Army Chemical School.

i. The CG, U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) will—
   (1) Designate the DOD Schedule 1 accountability manager.
   (2) Designate the Army provisioning manager to manage and execute the provisioning of Schedule 1 chemicals to non-DOD chemical agent facilities and to certify and recertify non-DOD chemical agent facilities as directed by the ASD (NCB).
   (3) Appoint a national inventory control point accountable property officer for wholesale toxic chemical munitions/bulk agent stocks in stockpile storage and disposal locations.
   (4) Operate the single small scale facility (SSSF), for production of Schedule 1 chemicals for research, medical, pharmaceutical, or protective purposes, per the applicable provisions of the CWC.
   (5) Oversee, plan, budget, and execute the on-installation portion of the CSEPP and perform coordination and assistance (when requested) for the off-installation portion.

j. The CG, IMCOM will—
   (1) Designate, in writing, an individual as the headquarters surety focal point.
   (2) Provide oversight of garrison support to tenant organizations with chemical surety missions on installations within its jurisdiction.
   (3) Provide assistance to Army chemical agent facility commanders and/or directors in resolving issues of support from the garrison commander.
   (4) Provide assistance to the garrison commander in coordinating ACOM or DRU surety staff assistance visits and surety management reviews of garrison elements required to be inspected by the Department of the Army IG.
   (5) Provide assistance to the garrison commanders in correcting deficiencies by advocating for resources and funding per chapter 6.
   (6) Coordinate with MEDCOM on responsibility for providing emergency medical services to ensure support to chemical accidents or incidents.
   (7) Ensure garrison commands surety-related garrison functions in support of tenants are adequately staffed, resourced, trained, and executed in accordance with policy and/or guidance.

1–16. Army chemical agent facility commander or directors

Army chemical agent facility commanders or directors will—

a. Establish chemical surety programs and procedures that implement chemical surety requirements.

b. Appoint in writing—
   (1) A chemical surety officer for the facility.
   (2) A facility chemical agent accountability officer (FAO), a primary storage custodian, and, as needed, alternates, and additional storage custodians to manage the day-to-day matters involved in the management of Schedule 1 chemicals.
   (3) Establish chemical accident or incident response and assistance (CAIRA) plans. Army chemical agent facilities that are tenants on an installation will ensure facility-specific information is included in the installation all-hazards response plan as appropriate.

(4) Ensure accountability of Schedule 1 chemicals per chapter 4 and appendix B.

(5) Ensure all applicable reports are submitted in accordance with provisions of law and DOD directives and instructions listed in the references.

(6) Forward semiannual Schedule 1 chemical accountability reports to the DOD Schedule 1 accountability manager in accordance with chapter 4 of this regulation, with a copy furnished to the appropriate ACOM or DRU.
Chapter 2
The Army Chemical Surety Program

2–1. Concept

a. The Army Chemical Surety Program encompasses policies and procedures to facilitate safe and secure operations at Army chemical agent facilities with Schedule 1 chemicals, as defined by the CWC and described in appendix B. The Army Chemical Surety Program includes:

   1. Standards for acquisition and provisioning of Schedule 1 chemicals (see chap 3).
   2. Standards for accountability of Schedule 1 chemicals (see chap 4).
   3. Standards to assess the personnel reliability of individuals who are authorized unescorted access to Schedule 1 chemicals (see chap 5).
   5. Standards for security of Schedule 1 chemicals (see AR 190–59).
   6. Guidance for chemical accident and incident response and assistance (see chap 6).
   7. Inspection and evaluations of Army chemical agent facilities (see AR 20–1 and para 2–3).

b. Standards for non-DOD chemical agent facilities will be based on the provisioning agreements, as described in chapter 3.

2–2. Surety officers and surety boards

The commanders or directors of Army chemical agent facilities and commanders of ACOMs and DRUs responsible for oversight of Army chemical agent facilities will appoint a chemical surety officer. Chemical surety officers manage and monitor the chemical surety program on behalf of the commander or director. The commander or director may also establish a chemical surety board to assist in managing the chemical surety program.

2–3. Army Chemical Surety Program oversight

a. ACOMs and DRUs will ensure their subordinate chemical agent facilities receive an internal or external chemical surety inspection or evaluation to the standards in paragraphs 2–1a(1) to 2–1a(6) once every fiscal year. If a scheduled ACOM or DRU or Department of the Army Inspector General (DAIG) inspection or evaluation cannot be conducted within the fiscal year, the ACOM or DRU, DAIG, and DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD) will coordinate a revised schedule.

b. The DAIG conducts chemical surety inspections of Army chemical agent facilities every 2 years to evaluate the applicable standards in paragraphs 2–1a(1) to 2–1a(7). DAIG chemical surety inspections are conducted under the authority of AR 20–1.

   1. The DAIG will provide copies of final chemical surety inspection reports to the inspected subordinate organization, the responsible ACOM or DRU, DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD), Office of the PMG, and Department of the Army Safety Office, and, as applicable, IMCOM and Office of the Surgeon General (OTSG).

   2. When the final report is distributed, the ACOM or DRU will assess whether any mission limitations are appropriate at the subordinate chemical agent facility pending resolution of deficiencies. ACOMs and DRUs will report any mission limitations that suspend operations at the subordinate chemical agent facility to DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0400; DAMO–SSD will notify ASD (NCB) of the suspended operations.

   c. Any commander or director may submit a request to resolve a chemical surety policy issue identified during a chemical surety inspection or evaluation. Send requests through the organizational chain to DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0400 for adjudication.

   d. The Army provisioning manager will certify and recertify non-DOD chemical agent facilities as described in chapter 3.

2–4. Initiation of operations with Schedule 1 chemicals

a. ACOMs and DRUs will notify DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD) at least 60 days prior to the proposed initial operations of a new Army chemical agent facility. DAMO–SSD will notify the ASD (NCB) prior to initial operation of the facility. DAMO–SSD will also notify the DAIG.

b. The ACOM or DRU will certify that a new Army chemical agent facility has established a chemical surety program in accordance with this regulation and applicable chemical safety and security regulations before initial receipt of Schedule 1 chemicals. The ACOM or DRU will provide a copy of the certification to DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD).

c. Initiation of operations at non-DOD chemical agent facilities is addressed in paragraph 3–4.
2–5. Termination of operations with Schedule 1 chemicals
   a. ACOMs and DRUs will submit a request for termination of operations with Schedule 1 chemicals when Schedule 1 chemicals are no longer maintained at an Army chemical agent facility. The request will originate from the agent facility through the chain of command to the ACOM, ASCC, and/or DRU Surety Office to DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD) and will include the following:
      (1) The commander or director’s certification that no remaining accountable quantities of Schedule 1 chemicals in accessible form exist at the facility.
      (2) Certification that all structures, equipment, and areas are free from Schedule 1 chemical contamination to the maximum extent possible, as determined by current technology. (See DA Pam 385–61 for decontamination standards.)
      (3) A chemical safety plan that describes the specific safety requirements for operations in and near the decontaminated facility.
   b. Upon receipt of the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD) approval, the facility will no longer be required to maintain Schedule 1 chemical security requirements, accountability records may be appropriately retired, the CPRP may be closed out, emergency response capability may be reduced to appropriate levels, and agreements with external support agencies may be terminated.
   c. DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD) will provide a copy of the termination approval to the ASD (NCB) and the DAIG.
   d. Termination of operations at non-DOD chemical agent facilities will be per the provisioning agreement (see chap 3).

Chapter 3
Acquisition and Provisioning of Schedule 1 Chemicals

3–1. Army chemical agent facilities
   a. Army chemical agent facilities may request Schedule 1 chemicals from the SSSF to support Army and DOD components.
      (1) Army chemical agent facilities will coordinate the request with the DOD Schedule 1 accountability manager to confirm Schedule 1 chemical availability.
      (2) The SSSF will coordinate with the requestor for reimbursement of all costs associated with production, transport, and transfer of the agent.
   b. Army chemical agent facilities may synthesize or acquire Schedule 1 chemicals for purposes (other than protective purposes) permitted under the CWC (research, medical, or pharmaceutical). This acquisition or synthesis requires the concurrence of the DOD Schedule 1 accountability manager and the approval of DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD). DAMO–SSD will provide a copy of the approval to ASD (NCB). Note that synthesis of more than 100 grams aggregate of Schedule 1 material by a facility will require declaration in accordance with the CWC, and the request must be submitted to DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD) at least 240 days before the first synthesis.
   c. The PPPF will account for the synthesis of Schedule 1 chemicals for protective purposes (training) through the DOD Schedule 1 accountability report (see para 4–8).

3–2. Department of Defense components
   a. DOD components (other than Army) may request Schedule 1 chemicals as identified in DODI 5210.65 to be used in their DOD component chemical agent facility.
      (1) DAMO–SSD will review the requirements in DODI 5210.65, Enclosure 8, and confirm with the DOD Schedule 1 accountability manager that the requested agent is available.
      (2) The HQDA response to the request will—
         (a) State that the requestor will assume ownership of the agent on its delivery from the SSSF and account for the agent in accordance with DODI 5210.65 and guidance provided by the DOD Schedule 1 accountability manager and chapter 4 of this regulation.
         (b) Authorize direct communication between the requestor and the SSSF to coordinate transfer of the Schedule 1 chemicals and reimbursement of costs.
      (3) DAMO–SSD will provide a copy of the HQDA response to the Army provisioning manager and to ASD (NCB), 3050 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC  20301–3050.
         b. The DOD Schedule 1 accountability manager will review and concur or nonconcur with the synthesis or acquisition of Schedule 1 chemicals by other DOD component chemical agent facilities.
         c. DOD components (including Army organizations) may have Schedule 1 chemical work conducted at a non-DOD chemical agent facility that has been certified by the Army provisioning manager. The provision of Schedule 1 chemicals from the SSSF to support that work will be based on a provisioning agreement between the Army provisioning manager and the DOD component.
(1) The Army provisioning manager is responsible for coordinating with the DOD Schedule 1 accountability manager to confirm Schedule 1 chemical availability.

(2) The Army provisioning manager will coordinate with the requestor for reimbursement of all costs associated with production, transport, and transfer of the agent, and as applicable a prorated portion of the overhead costs associated with Army oversight of the non-DOD chemical agent facility certified by the Army provisioning manager.

(3) The Army provisioning manager will notify DAMO–SSD of approved provisioning agreements supporting DOD components.

d. The ASD (NCB) is the approval authority for the synthesis or acquisition of Schedule 1 chemicals by a non-DOD chemical agent facility in support of DOD work. Army organizations will submit requests through DAMO–SSD. The ASD (NCB) approval process addresses:

(1) Verification that the use of Schedule 1 chemicals is for purposes permitted under the CWC.

(2) Coordination with the DOD Schedule 1 accountability manager for accountability requirements.

(3) Whether the non-DOD chemical agent facility requires Army provisioning manager certification and annual recertification and how that will be funded.

3–3. Non-Department of Defense use of Department of Defense Schedule 1 chemicals

a. DODI 5210.65 establishes the ASD (NCB) as approval authority for provisioning Schedule 1 chemicals from the SSSF for non-DOD Government agencies and state, local, and private entities. The ASD (NCB) approval process applies whether the Schedule 1 chemicals are used in a DOD or non-DOD laboratory, and includes:

(1) Coordination with the DOD Schedule 1 accountability manager to ensure availability of the Schedule 1 chemicals.

(2) Coordination with the Army provisioning manager for the specific provisioning agreement with the requestor (including cost reimbursement).

(3) Whether the recipient facility requires Army provisioning manager certification and annual recertification.

b. Certification and recertification by the Army provisioning manager will be based on a standards document addressing security, personnel reliability, safety, and accountability requirements applicable to non-DOD chemical agent facilities.

c. A non-DOD chemical agent facility with a current requirements agreement or contract by which the facility has been authorized receipt and use of Schedule 1 chemicals from the SSSF, will be considered certified by the Army provisioning manager. The requirements agreement or contract remains in effect until it expires or until the facility enters into a provisioning agreement with the Army provisioning manager.

3–4. Transportation of Schedule 1 chemicals

a. Transportation of Schedule 1 chemicals to or from the SSSF will be in accordance with Defense Transportation Regulation 4500.9–R and AR 190–59.

b. Within the United States, the 20th CBRNE Command will transport Schedule 1 chemicals off-post to or from the SSSF in either of the following circumstances:

(1) When the entire shipment is above the levels in table B–1, appendix B, or

(2) When any individual vial or container in the shipment is above the limits in table B–2, appendix B.

c. Transportation of Schedule 1 chemicals off an Army installation, other than to or from the SSSF, requires approval of DCS G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0400.

d. Any other transportation of Schedule 1 chemical agents continental United States and/or outside continental United States, to U.S. Guard Agencies, Universities, and Contracting Agencies requires approval from ASD (NCB).

Chapter 4
Schedule 1 Chemical Accountability

4–1. General

a. This chapter provides guidance for management of all DOD Schedule 1 chemicals (both toxic chemicals and precursors as identified in the CWC). The accountability and reporting requirements in this chapter ensure the quantity of DOD Schedule 1 chemicals remains below the DOD allotted portion of the U.S. aggregate amount allowed under the CWC.

b. This chapter is applicable to:

(1) All DOD Schedule 1 chemicals issued from the SSSF, including DOD Schedule 1 chemicals provided to non-DOD chemical agent facilities covered by a provisioning agreement, unless exempted per paragraphs B–7 or B–8.

(2) All Schedule 1 chemicals maintained at DOD chemical agent facilities used to support research, development, testing, evaluation, and training, unless exempted per paragraphs B–7 or B–8.
(3) Schedule 1 chemicals synthesized or acquired by a contractor on behalf of DOD for purposes (other than protective) permitted by the CWC.

c. The term “DOD-accountable chemicals” will be used to refer to Schedule 1 chemicals identified in paragraph 4–1b.

d. This chapter does not apply to:

1. The management of the wholesale toxic chemical munitions and bulk agent stocks in stockpile storage and disposal locations included in the National Inventory Control Point operated by AMC in accordance with guidance in Army Materiel Command Regulation 740–28.

2. Schedule 1 chemicals exempted per paragraphs B–7 or B–8, which will be secured and accounted for as identified in Appendix B.

e. The SSSF, the PPPF, and any other production facilities declared under the provisions of the CWC, are also subject to compliance with the declaration and verification provisions of the CWC.

4–2. Responsibilities

a. The Department of Defense Schedule 1 Accountability Manager will—

1. Coordinate with DOD Components, the Office of Secretary of Defense, and Army chemical weapons stockpile management and chemical treaty management, and the ASD (NCB) for the management of DOD accountable chemicals.

2. Maintain a register of current and previous FAOs.

3. Establish a standard format for DOD Schedule 1 chemical accountability reports, coordinate the collection of and routing required for the reports, and compile and submit these reports to ASD (NCB), with copy furnished to DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD) and ACOM/DRUs with reporting facilities.

4. Provide guidance to FAO’s for inventory management.

5. Review facility-specific standard operating procedures (SOPs) and internal operating procedures (IOPs) for inventory management.

b. The Army provisioning manager will—

1. Manage and execute the provisioning of DOD accountable chemicals to non-DOD chemical agent facilities.

2. Certify and recertify non-DOD chemical agent facilities as directed by ASD (NCB).

3. Provide a copy of FAO appointments for non-DOD chemical agent facilities to the DOD Schedule 1 accountability manager.

c. Department of Defense chemical agent facility commanders or directors will—

1. Ensure that DOD-accountable chemicals are maintained through custodial records per paragraph 4–4.

2. Ensure DOD-accountable chemicals and DOD chemical agent facilities are registered according to federal, State, and local regulations; all CWC-related declarations are submitted; and activities regarding these DOD accountable chemicals and relevant chemical agent facilities are identified and addressed according to CWC provisions.

3. Appoint an FAO, a primary storage custodian, and, as needed, alternates, and additional storage custodians to oversee the implementation of this chapter; provide a copy of the FAO appointment to the DOD Schedule 1 accountability manager.

d. Non-Department of Defense chemical agent facilities will submit appointments, reports, SOP, and IOP outlined in this chapter to the Army provisioning manager in accordance with the applicable provisioning agreement.

e. The facility chemical agent accountability officer will—

1. Maintain a facility-specific SOP or IOP for management of DOD-accountable chemicals for the overall facility in accordance with paragraph 4–3.

2. Provide a copy of the facility-specific SOP or IOP and any changes to the DOD Schedule 1 accountability manager for review.

3. Review and consolidate the physical inventory reports from each appointed storage custodian.

4. Prepare and forward a semi-annual report for all DOD-accountable chemicals for inclusion in the DOD Schedule 1 chemical accountability report (see para 4–8).

f. The primary custodian will—

1. Prepare and maintain custodial records as directed by the FAO.

2. Maintain a custodian-specific SOP or IOP for management of the DOD accountable chemicals assigned to the primary custodian in accordance with the facility-specific SOP or IOP.

4–3. Facility-specific standard operating procedure or internal operating procedure

The facility-specific SOP or IOP will establish—

a. Procedures for requesting DOD accountable chemicals, including procedures for a designated individual other than the requester to validate or authorize the request.

b. Procedures for custodial records per paragraph 4–4.
c. Procedures to document access to DOD accountable chemicals by name, date, and purpose of access or disposition of agent.

d. System for container labeling and marking to ensure the unique identification of each container.

e. Recordkeeping instructions.

f. Procedures for establishing and managing allowable adjustments to custodial records.

g. Procedures for the conduct of physical inventories, resolution of discrepancies, and the reporting of unresolved discrepancies exceeding established adjustment allowances.

h. Verification method of the relative quantity of DOD accountable agent in a primary container sufficient to determine if there has been a loss of agent between inventories.

i. Format and content of required reports.

4–4. Custodial records

a. These records will provide an audit trail of DOD-accountable chemicals that is verifiable through documentation and is traceable from acquisition or production to final disposition (through consumption, dilution below the accountability threshold, destruction, or transfer). Custodial records consist of stock records of DOD-accountable chemicals along with the supporting documentation.

b. A stock record will include the DOD accountable chemical name, lot number, and unique primary container identification information. A stock record shows the receipt, issue, transfer, other disposition, and the current balance on hand of DOD accountable chemicals. Other data may be required by the FAO. Each stock record addresses one line item.

(1) A line item usually is a single primary container (opened or unopened) that contains a DOD accountable chemical.

(2) A line item may contain more than one unopened primary container when the primary containers are substantially identical (same DOD accountable chemical and lot number) and are under the control of a single custodian. Individual container numbers must be listed as part of the stock record. Once opened, a primary container must be transferred to a new stock record as a single line item.

(3) New containers of a DOD accountable chemical created from an existing primary container will be placed on a new stock record if the new containers are retained (that is, placed into storage at the end of the work day or shift).

(4) The SSSF may aggregate multiple opened or unopened primary containers of a single lot number on a single stock record when the primary containers have not been assigned an individual container number.

c. When DOD-accountable chemicals are moved into or out of storage, there will be a witness present to validate the action. The custodial records will include the following:

(1) The DOD-accountable chemical quantity and action being taken (that is, disposition of the DOD-accountable chemical).

(2) The date of the action.

(3) The name of the individual taking the action.

(4) The name and signature or initials of the witness to the movement into or out of storage.

4–5. Use of secondary containers

a. Primary containers may be grouped into secondary containers to facilitate handling. The grouping may include secondary containers within other secondary containers. The secondary container must have a tight-fitting lid to contain vapors from any potential leaking vials. The secondary container must contain sorbent material to keep its contents from moving around and capturing liquid should a spill or leak occur in storage.

b. Tamper-evident seals on secondary containers may be used to reduce handling of primary containers during physical inventories provided that:

(1) There is a physical inventory of the primary containers conducted with a disinterested third-party witness (one that has no other accountability responsibilities for the DOD accountable chemicals being inventoried and documented for that custodian.)

(2) The secondary container is sealed with a uniquely identified or numbered tamper-evident seal.

(3) The tamper evident seals are controlled (see AR 190–51 for guidance on controlling tamper-evident seals).

c. The specific conditions and procedures to manage grouping of primary containers into a sealed secondary container will be addressed in the facility-specific SOP or IOP. The SOP or IOP will address how the contents of the sealed secondary container are documented, what tamper-evident seals are acceptable, how the FAO will control and document the issue, use, and disposal of tamper-evident seals, procedures when the seal indicates tampering or deterioration, and procedures for subsequent physical inventories of the sealed secondary container.

d. For subsequent physical inventories, the integrity of the tamper evident seals will be confirmed, and the documentation of the contents of the sealed secondary container validated with the stock records. The sealed secondary containers do not need to be opened for the physical inventory except in the following cases:
(1) During physical inventories conducted upon change of responsible custodian (see para 4–6f).
(2) Within 5 years of the sealing of the secondary container. Sealed secondary containers that contain only flame-sealed primary containers are exempt from this 5-year requirement.

4–6. **Physical inventory of Department of Defense-accountable chemicals**

*a.* A 100 percent physical inventory of all DOD-accountable chemicals will be conducted and reported at least semianually.

(1) One physical inventory will be conducted between 15 May and 15 July, and the other between 15 November and 15 January.

(2) Physical inventories performed in these time periods will be used to prepare the DOD Schedule 1 accountability report (see para 4–8).

(3) More frequent inventories may be performed at the discretion of the FAO, custodian, or the DOD Schedule 1 accountability manager.

(4) These physical inventories will be performed in the presence of a disinterested third-party witness (one that has no other accountability responsibilities for the DOD accountable chemicals being inventoried and reported for a specific custodian).

*b.* The physical inventory will be reconciled with the stock record, the previous physical inventory, and custodial records for all transactions since the date of the previous physical inventory.

(1) Custodial records will be traceable to the receiving documents assigning custody; for DOD accountable chemicals from the SSSF, records will also include traceability to the lot and a vial number assigned by the SSSF.

(2) Discrepancies will be reported and resolved as specified in the organization or facility SOP or IOP.

*c.* A physical inventory report will contain the storage location, custodian name and organization, and include a list of primary containers covered by the physical inventory.

(1) The list will include the Schedule 1 chemical code or designator, the primary container lot and container numbers, the current inventory balance, and the unit of measurement.

(2) The list will include entries for primary containers received and emptied since the last inventory.

(3) The list will include entries for primary containers within sealed secondary containers per paragraph 4–5b. These entries will include a note that the physical inventory was conducted through review of the sealed secondary container documentation.

(4) The FAO may request additional content to facilitate the preparation of the DOD Schedule 1 accountability reports.

*d.* The date of the physical inventory and an indication (name, initials, or marking) of the disinterested third-party witness present will be added to the stock record at the completion of the physical inventory.

*e.* Both the responsible custodian and the disinterested third-party witness will sign the completed physical inventory report attesting to the content, container labeling, and reconciliation of the physical inventory with custodial records.

*f.* Upon a change of a responsible custodian, a 100 percent physical inventory of the DOD accountable chemicals will be conducted by the gaining responsible custodian in the presence of a disinterested third-party witness. Sealed secondary containers will be opened and inventoried.

4–7. **Records retention**

The FAO and primary custodians will retain physical inventory reports and custodial records for 3 years after the final disposition of the DOD-accountable chemical, and dispose of the reports and records per local procedures in the fourth year, unless a longer records retention is applicable by governing regulations, oversight organizations, or agreements.

4–8. **Department of Defense Schedule 1 chemical accountability reports**

*a.* The FAO will prepare semiannual reports based on the physical inventories conducted per paragraph 4–6. The report will be submitted to the DOD Schedule 1 accountability manager by 15 February to address the entire previous calendar year, and by 15 August for the first half of the current calendar year (from the previous physical inventory through the 15 May to 15 July physical inventory).

*b.* The DOD Schedule 1 accountability manager will provide a standardized report format to be used by each FAO. Unless modified by the DOD Schedule 1 accountability manager, each report will include the following for each reporting chemical agent facility and each DOD-accountable chemical:

(1) Chemical name.

(2) Structural formula.

(3) Chemical Abstract Service registry number, if assigned.

(4) Quantity produced during the reporting period.

(5) Production methods employed.
(6) Name and quantity of precursors used.
(7) Quantity received or acquired from other facilities.
(8) Quantity transferred deliberately destroyed during the reporting period.
(9) Quantity used during the reporting period and the purpose of use (research, medical, pharmaceutical, or protective).
(10) Maximum quantity stored at any time during the reporting period. Quantity stored at the end of the reporting period.
(11) Facility name, address, and point of contact information for the FAO.
(12) For non-DOD chemical agent facilities with provisioning agreements, additional report content may be required as specified in the provisioning agreement.

The DOD Schedule 1 accountability manager will coordinate the collection of reports from all DOD facilities and from the Army provisioning manager for all non-DOD facilities. Coordination will include issue of the report format, submission address, and scheduling requirements in advance of each semi-annual report.

Non-DOD facility reports will be collected by the Army provisioning manager in accordance with the applicable provisioning agreement. The Army provisioning manager will review, consolidate, and submit the reports in accordance with coordination instructions provided by the DOD Schedule 1 accountability manager.

The DOD Schedule 1 accountability manager will review and compile the facility reports and provide the completed reports to the ASD (NCB) by March 1 and September 1 with copies to DAMO–SSD, ACOMs, and/or DRUs with reporting facilities.

Chapter 5
Chemical Personnel Reliability Program

5–1. General

a. The purpose of the CPRP is to ensure that each individual who is authorized unescorted or unsupervised access to non-exempt amounts of Schedule 1 toxic chemicals (V-type, G-type, H-type, and L-type; see app B) or to chemical munitions meets the highest standards of integrity, trust, and personal reliability. This chapter is applicable to these agents or munitions only.

(1) For chemical agent munitions, this access will be under the two-person rule (see glossary).

(2) The two-person rule does not apply when accessing Schedule 1 chemicals for research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) or training unless need is justified by safety requirements, operational needs, or a site-specific risk assessment. The justification will be forwarded through DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD) for approval by the ASD (NCB).

b. The reviewing official (REV) at an Army chemical agent facility in most cases is the commander or director. However, the commander or director may designate a military or civilian employee as REV, as appropriate. The REV will monitor the CPRP and review and approve eligibility actions as described in paragraphs 5–4d and 5–6b. 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 commander or director of the Army chemical agent facility will designate military or civilian employees as CO. The CO is responsible for determining an individual’s eligibility for access to Schedule 1 chemicals.

d. United States nationals who receive supervised or escorted access to Schedule 1 chemicals during training visits, assignments, or exchanges, as specifically authorized by the chemical agent facility commander or director and REV (if designated), must have an appropriate personnel security investigation (PSI) that has been favorably adjudicated by the Department of Defense Consolidated Adjudication Facility (DOD CAF) or its predecessor, making them eligible for access to information classified at the secret level.

e. Foreign nationals who receive supervised or escorted access to Schedule 1 chemicals during training visits, assignments, or exchanges, as specifically authorized by the chemical agent facility commander or director and REV (if designated), will be processed in accordance with DODD 2060.1, Parts 120–130 of Title 22, Code of Federal Regulations (22 CFR 120–130) (also known as the International Traffic in Arms Regulations, as amended), DODD 5230.20, DOD 5200.2–R, and DODI 5200.02.

f. On-site contractor personnel may be included in the facility CPRP or in a contractor CPRP. CPRP procedures for on-site contractor personnel will be forwarded for contracting officer approval with copy furnished to the ACOM, ASCC, and/or DRU, and will be implemented by contractually binding agreements.

5–2. 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 Schedule 1 chemicals 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 memoranda. Positions requiring CPRP certification will be designated for random testing per AR 600–85. Results of the drug or substance abuse test will be submitted to the CO.
e. Ability to obtain a current and favorably adjudicated PSI.

5–3. Chemical Personnel Reliability Program denial or termination criteria

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

(1) Diagnosis of moderate or severe alcohol use disorder without sustained remission as defined in the current American Psychiatric Association Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders.
(2) Illegal trafficking, cultivation, processing, manufacture, or sale of illegal or controlled drugs or substances within the last 15 years from the date of the initial interview.
(3) Drug or substance abuse in the 5 years before the initial interview. Isolated abuse of another individual’s prescribed drugs is not a mandatory denial criteria, however, it must be evaluated as stated in paragraph 5–3b.
(4) Abuse of drugs or substances while enrolled or certified in any PRP. Isolated abuse of another individual’s prescribed drugs is not a mandatory denial or termination criteria, however, it must be evaluated following paragraph 5–3b.

b. The criteria in paragraphs 5–3b(1)-5–3b(9) regarding possible CPRP denial or termination require a 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. 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 from the date of the initial interview.
(2) Any previous diagnosis of alcohol abuse, alcohol dependence, or alcohol use disorder.
(3) Alcohol-related incidents when the individual is currently certified in the CPRP.
(4) Diagnosis of mild alcohol use disorder as defined in the current American Psychiatric Association Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders.
(5) Abuse of drugs more than 5 years before the initial interview.
(6) Isolated abuse of another person’s prescribed drug within 15 years of the initial interview.
(7) Exceeding the recommended safe dosage of over-the-counter substances or the individual’s own prescribed medications.
(8) Suicide attempts or threats and jeopardizing human life or safety. The CMA evaluation will include a mental health assessment and evaluation.
(9) Medical, physical, or mental conditions not compatible with CPRP duties.

c. The criteria in paragraphs 5–3c (1) to 5–3c(3) will be evaluated by the CO based on the “whole-person” concept to determine whether the individual will be denied entry or terminated from the CPRP.

(1) Negligence or delinquency in performance of duty.
(2) Poor attitude or untrustworthiness with respect to CPRP responsibilities.
(3) Personal conduct involving questionable judgment, untrustworthiness, unreliability, lack of candor, or dishonesty.

5–4. Initial certification

a. DA Form 3180–1 provides a statement of CPRP requirements and a statement of the individual’s understanding that failure to meet or comply with the requirements will result in loss of CPRP certification and may result in loss of the position. Instructions for DA Form 3180–1 are in appendix C. (DA Form 3180 for individuals previously certified into the CPRP remain valid.)

(1) Hiring agencies will ensure that an applicant completes and signs the statement of understanding prior to being provided a firm offer of employment for an Army civilian position that requires CPRP certification. If the job applicant refuses to sign the statement of understanding, the applicant will no longer be considered for the position.

(2) COs will ensure that any other individual (for example, military, on-site contractor, or current Army civilian employee) being considered for the CPRP completes and signs the statement of understanding prior to, or at the beginning of, the initial interview. If the individual refuses to sign the statement of understanding, the individual will not be eligible for the position, and no further initial certification action will be taken.

b. DA Form 3180–2 will be used to document the steps taken for initial certification. Instructions for DA Form 3180–2 are in appendix C. The CO will ensure that screening for CPRP certification includes:
(1) Initial interview. The CO will conduct a personal interview with each CPRP candidate. Individuals will be advised of their obligations to report any factors that could have an adverse impact on performance, reliability, or security while performing CPRP duties, and that failure to report this information may result in denial of entry to the CPRP. The CO will solicit from, and as appropriate discuss with, the individual the qualifying standards in paragraph 5–2 and any relevant disqualifying information as described in paragraph 5–3.

(a) The CO may at any point in the initial certification process conduct additional interviews with the individual to clarify or resolve issues that arise during initial certification.

(b) The CO may determine that sufficient information has been developed at any point in the initial certification process to support a decision to deny certification.

(2) Personnel security investigation. As part of the required screening process, the CO will initially verify that the DOD CAF or its predecessor has made a favorable security clearance eligibility determination (at the SECRET level or higher) and then review the results of the investigation. A current (within 5 years) and favorably adjudicated National Agency Check with Local Agency Checks and Credit Checks or greater is required for military or contract employees, or an Access National Agency Check with Credit Checks and Written Inquiries or greater for civilian employees, if the investigation was conducted prior to 1 October 2015; if the investigation was conducted after this date, a Tier 3 (T3) investigation or greater is required to meet eligibility requirements.

(a) Foreign Nationals. Foreign nationals with requirements for access to Schedule 1 chemicals will be processed for a Limited Access Authorization pursuant to DODD 5230.20, DODD 5200.2–R, and DODI 5200.02.

(b) Escorted access. The CO may approve escorted access to Schedule 1 chemicals pending completion of the PSI, provided the investigation has been opened and all other requirements for PRP certification have been completed. Where the two-person rule is in effect, a person granted escorted access may be one of the two required persons.

(3) 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 Schedule 1 chemical program or mission. To that end, and per OTSG PRP medical guidance, 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 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.

(4) Drug and substance abuse testing. All candidates for CPRP positions will have a valid drug and substance abuse test and results reported to the CO before being certified into the CPRP pursuant to AR 600–85, DODI 1010.09, and DODI 1010.01.

(5) Personnel record review. The CO will review the individual’s personnel records for any factors that could have an adverse impact on performance, reliability, or security (specifically, any information that meets the criteria in para 5–3, and any information that might affect security clearance eligibility). 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 records, academic records, or appropriate interviews of former supervisors or academic instructors.

(c) If the CO determines that the individual will be certified into the CPRP, the CO will review the requirements for maintaining CPRP certification with the individual, and the individual will sign the DA Form 3180–2 affirming his or her responsibility to abide by these requirements.

(d) 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. The denial of entry into the CPRP will be documented on the DA Form 3180–2, which will be forwarded for retention in the affected individual’s personnel record along with the DA Form 3180–1. For on-site contractors, the DA Form 3180–1 and DA Form 3180–2 will not be forwarded to the contractor employer; the CO will retain the DA Forms 3180–1 and DA Form 3180–2 for 3 years, and dispose of the forms per local procedures in the fourth year.

(e) The REV will periodically monitor the CPRP certification and denial actions of the CO. If the REV determines that the procedures have been unfairly, inconsistently, or incorrectly applied, the REV will overturn CO decisions and assess whether additional corrective actions are required.
5–5. Continuing evaluation
Individuals certified under the CPRP are observed on a frequent and consistent basis by peers, supervisors, and the CO to ensure their behavior and performance meet all of the requirements of the program.

a. Certifying official 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 and positions requiring Chemical Personnel Reliability Program certification. Individuals will be designated for random testing per AR 600–85. Verified positive test results will be reported to the CO and will result in termination from the CPRP (for cause).

e. Periodic reinvestigations. Individuals will submit requests for periodic reinvestigations within 5 years of the previous completed investigation. An unfavorably-adjudicative determination by the DOD CAF that renders an individual ineligible for a security clearance will result in termination from the CPRP (for cause).

f. Medical. Per OTSG PRP medical guidance—

(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 relevant medical information to the CO. Health records will document medical information forwarded to the CO for consideration for medical restriction or termination from the CPRP, and include annotation of how the information was transmitted 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 DODI 6495.02 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.

5–6. Removal from Chemical Personnel Reliability Program 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 (see glossary). The CO will notify the individual and the individual’s supervisor in writing of the imposition and removal of the restriction. Restriction will not be used for conditions related to CPRP denial or termination criteria (see para 5–3).

b. When the CO receives information relative to the decertifying criteria in paragraph 5–3, or information that could affect the individual’s security clearance eligibility, the CO will immediately suspend the individual (and notify the individual and the individual’s supervisor in writing of the imposition of the restriction) while determining whether the facts warrant termination from the CPRP (for cause). When suspended, the individual may not perform duties requiring CPRP certification. Information relevant to the individual's security clearance eligibility will be forwarded through the security manager to the DOD CAF per AR 380–67.

(1) 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 reinstated into the CPRP.

(2) The individual will have 10 working days from the date of receipt of the written notification to provide a response to the CO.

(3) The CO will consult with the REV prior to making the decision to terminate the individual from the CPRP for cause or to reinstate an individual into the CPRP, to ensure that the procedures have been fairly, consistently, and correctly applied. This consultation will include a review of the individual’s response to the CO if provided by the individual. The decision of the REV is final.

c. COs will notify the CMA and the individual’s supervisor of the decision to terminate for cause or to reinstate the individual into the CPRP.

d. COs will ensure actions of termination are recorded on DA Form 3180–2. The CO will forward the DA Form 3180–2 (and the DA Form 3180–1, if applicable) for retention in the affected individual’s personnel record. For on-site contractors, the DA Forms 3180–1 and DA Form 3180–2 will not be forwarded to the contractor employer; the CO will retain the DA Forms 3180–1 and 3180–2 for 3 years, and dispose of the forms per local procedures in the fourth year.
5–7. Recertification into the Chemical Personnel Reliability Program
   a. An individual denied certification or terminated for cause from a PRP may request recertification to apply for a CPRP position. The individual submits the request to the CO for consideration for the new CPRP position. The request will explain the causes that led to the previous denial or termination, and provide substantive evidence that the causes for denial or termination no longer exist.
   b. The REV must approve the CO decision to approve the recertification request. If approved by the REV, the CO will conduct a new initial certification (see para 5–4). Note that an individual may be approved for recertification by the REV, but may still be denied entry into the CPRP based on the new initial certification.
   c. A copy of the DA Form 3180–2 reflecting the recertification will be forwarded for retention in the individual’s personnel records. It will be maintained with the previous DA Form 3180 reflecting the initial denial or termination.
   d. The CO will review the request as part of the initial certification process (see para 5–4). The REV must concur with the CO decision to approve the recertification request (and certify the individual into the CPRP) or to disapprove the recertification request; the REV decision is final.
   e. An individual denied or terminated for drug or substance abuse that occurred while the individual was in a PRP (see para 5–3a(4)) is ineligible for recertification unless an exception has been approved by DCS G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD).

5–8. Chemical Personnel Reliability Program status report
ACOMs and DRUs will provide a CPRP status report to DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD) no later than 25 January each year. The report will be submitted using DA Form 3180–3. Instructions for this form are at appendix C. The DAMO–SSD will review the PRP status reports and submit to ASD (NCB) by 15 February.

Chapter 6
Chemical Accident or Incident Response and Assistance

6–1. General
CAIRA encompasses those actions taken to save lives, preserve health and safety, protect the environment, secure Schedule 1 chemicals, and protect property in the event of a Schedule 1 chemical release.

6–2. Chemical Accident or Incident Response and Assistance planning
   a. Commanders or directors of Army chemical agent facilities will ensure the facility has CAIRA plans and capabilities consistent with requirements in AR 385–10, AR 190–59, AR 525–27, and DA Pam 385–61.
   b. CAIRA plans will be integrated with installation all-hazards planning, coordinated with stakeholders identified in the plan, and reviewed and approved by the facility's ACOM or DRU.
   c. All applicable requirements of environmental permits that concern CAIRA events will be complied with.

6–3. Chemical accident or incident reporting
   a. The following chemical accidents or incidents will be reported as a serious incident report in accordance with AR 190–45 and AR 190–59. The report will sent to the HQDA, Army Operations Center (AOC) within one hour from the time the chemical accident or incident has been confirmed.
      (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 Army chemical agent incidents not identified in paragraphs 6–3a(1) through 6–3a(7) that the Army chemical agent facility determines to be of immediate concern to the Army and DOD based upon the nature, gravity, and potential for adverse publicity or potential consequences of the incident.
b. The AOC will report chemical agent accidents and incidents to the National Joint Operational Intelligence Center (NJOIC) 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.

c. The Army chemical agent facility will notify the appropriate federal, State, or local law enforcement agencies of the theft, loss, or release of a chemical agent.


6–4. Chemical accident or incident response and assistance exercises

- CAIRA plans will be exercised quarterly. Each year, two of these exercises will include external agencies identified in the plan.
- Exercises will be documented by written after-action reports. The after-action report will include the degree of participation by external response agencies.
- CSEPP exercises may be used in place of a quarterly exercise that includes external agencies.
Appendix A

References

Section I

Required Publications

AR 11–2
Manager’s Internal Control Program (Cited intitle page.)

AR 20–1
Inspector General Activities and Procedures (Cited in para 2–1a(7).)

AR 190–17
Biological Select Agents and Toxins Security Program (Cited in para B–3.)

AR 190–45
Law Enforcement Reporting (Cited in para 6–3a.)

AR 190–59
Chemical Agent Security (Cited in para 2–1a(5).)

AR 385–10
Army Safety Program (Cited in para 2–1a(4).)

AR 600–85
Alcohol & Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program (Cited in para 5–2d.)

Chemical Weapons Convention
(The Convention on the Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction) (Cited in para 1–1.)

DA Pam 385–40
Accident Investigations and Reporting (Cited in paras 6–3d.)

DA Pam 385–61
Toxic Chemical Agent Safety Standards (Cited in para 2–1a(4).)

DOD 5200.2–R
Personnel Security Program (Cited in para 5–1e.)

DODD 2060.1
Implementation of, and Compliance with, Arms Control Agreements (Cited in para 5–1e.)

DODD 5230.20
Visits and Assignments of Foreign Nationals (Cited in paras 5–1e, 5–4b(2)(a).)

DODI 5200.02
DOD Personnel Security Program (PSP) (Cited in paras 5–1e and 5–4b(2)(a).)

DODI 5210.65
Security Standards for Safeguarding Chemical Agents (Cited intitle page.)

DODI 6495.02
Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (Cited in para 5–4b(3)(b).)


Section II

Related Publications
A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read a related publication to understand this regulation.
AR 25–30
Army Publishing Program

AR 190–51
Security of Unclassified Army Property (Sensitive and Nonsensitive)

AR 380–67
Personnel Security Program

AR 525–27
Army Emergency Management Program

Defense Transportation Regulation 4500.9–R
(Available at http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/ss/docs/dtr-200805.pdf.)

DODI 5230.29

TB MED 577
Sanitary Control and Surveillance of Field Water Supplies

22 CFR 120–130
Foreign Relations (Available at https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?tpl=/ecfrbrowse/title22/22cfr120_main_02.tpl.)

Section III
Prescribed Forms

DA Form 3180–1
Chemical and Biological Personnel Reliability Program Statement of Understanding (Cited in paras 5–4a, 5–4d, and 5–6d.)

DA Form 3180–2
Chemical and Biological Personnel Screening and Evaluation Record (Cited in paras 5–4b, c, d, 5–6d, 5–6e, and 5–7c.)

DA Form 3180–3
Chemical and Biological Personnel Reliability Program (PRP) Status Report (Cited in para 5–8.)

Section IV
Referenced Forms

Unless otherwise indicated, DA forms are available on the APD website (http://armypubs.army.mil), and DD forms are available on the Office of the Secretary of Defense website (http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm).

DA Form 11–2
Internal Control Evaluation Certification

DA Form 2028
Recommended changes to publications and blank forms
Appendix B
Schedule 1 Chemical Policy Applicability

B–1. General applicability
The provisions of this regulation apply to Schedule 1 chemicals as defined in the CWC, with exemptions and modifications as identified in the following paragraphs.

B–2. Material exempted from all provisions of this regulation
   a. Recovered chemical warfare material.
   b. Chemical agent samples, wastes, or material recovered from former destruction, storage, or production facilities.

B–3. Schedule 1 toxic chemical toxins
Ricin and saxitoxin, regardless of the amount, are subject to the acquisition and provisioning requirements of chapter 3 and the accountability requirements of chapter 4 of this regulation. Other requirements for ricin and saxitoxin will be in accordance with AR 190–17.

B–4. Schedule 1 precursors
   a. Schedule 1 precursors, regardless of the amount, are subject to the acquisition and provisioning requirements of chapter 3 and the accountability requirements of chapter 4 of this regulation. Schedule 1 precursors do not require the personnel reliability provisions of this regulation. Site-specific procedures will be established to ensure that Schedule 1 precursors are prepared, handled, tracked, and stored safely, and in a manner to preclude loss of the precursors and prevent access by unauthorized personnel.
   b. Schedule 1 precursors are identified in the CWC Annex on Chemicals, Part B – Schedules of Chemical.

B–5. Schedule 1 toxic chemicals
   a. Schedule 1 toxic chemicals are subject to all provisions of this regulation unless exempted based on quantity or dilution per paragraphs B–6 through B–8.
   b. Schedule 1 toxic chemicals are identified in the CWC Annex on Chemicals, Part B – Schedules of Chemicals. The CWC references in tables B–1 through B–3 provide the chemical composition of the group of toxic chemicals included in the “type” (V-type, G-type, and others) as shown in the CWC Annex.

B–6. Neat Schedule 1 toxic chemical exemptions
   a. If the total quantity of Schedule 1 toxic chemicals (either a neat agent or the neat agent equivalent of a dilute solution) in a laboratory or training bay is at or below the levels shown in Table B–1, individuals working in that laboratory or training bay do not require PRP certification. Security requirements for the laboratory or training bay will be determined based on a facility-specific risk assessment and procedures to preclude loss of the toxic chemicals and prevent access by unauthorized personnel.
   b. Accountability for these toxic chemicals will follow chapter 4 and guidance from the DOD Schedule 1 accountability manager, unless the exemption in paragraphs B–7 or B–8 applies.
   c. The neat Schedule 1 toxic chemical exemptions apply when the neat agent is diluted, provided that the neat agent equivalent for all agent in the laboratory does not exceed the quantity in table B–1. If the total neat agent equivalent exceeds table B–1, the security provisions of AR 190–59 and the PRP requirements in chapter 5 will apply to the laboratory.
   d. Neat Schedule 1 toxic chemicals exemptions were operationally determined. Inherent toxic effects are associated with these chemicals in an operational environment, which require safety procedures normally afforded to similar hazardous material.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>CWC references</th>
<th>Quantity of neat agent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G-type</td>
<td>(1) and (2)</td>
<td>10.0 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V-type</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>2.0 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-type</td>
<td>(4) and (6)</td>
<td>25.0 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-type</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>25.0 mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B–7. Dilute Schedule 1 toxic chemical exemptions

a. If the quantity and concentration of Schedule 1 toxic chemical agent for a laboratory operation or training bay operation is at or below the levels in table B–2, the container and agent do not require the accountability provisions of chapter 4. Facility-specific procedures will track the preparation, handling, storage, and use of the agent. If the exemption limits of table B–2 are exceeded, the accountability provisions of chapter 4 apply.

b. The security and PRP guidance in paragraphs B–6a and B–6c applies to these dilute Schedule 1 toxic chemicals.

c. These dilute concentrations will not be inferred to be “safe,” as inherent chemical toxic effects are still associated with them. They will require safety procedures normally afforded to similar hazardous material. Dilute Schedule 1 toxic chemical exemptions were based on the Ad Hoc Position Paper on Surety Material Quantities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table B–2</th>
<th>Dilute Schedule 1 chemical exemptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agent</td>
<td>Concentration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-type</td>
<td>2 mg/mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V-type</td>
<td>1 mg/mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-type</td>
<td>10 mg/mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-type</td>
<td>5 mg/mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B–8. Ultra-dilute agent guidelines

Ultra-dilute agents refer to extremely dilute solutions at or below the concentrations in table B–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 and USACHPPM Report No. 47–EM–5863–04. Hazards associated with solutions that are at or below table B–3 can be controlled with reasonable safety precautions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table B–3</th>
<th>Ultra-Dilute Agent Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agent</td>
<td>Concentration:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-type</td>
<td>1.0 mg/mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V-type</td>
<td>0.10 mg/mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-type</td>
<td>0.01 mg/mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-type</td>
<td>0.10 mg/mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix C

Instructions for DA Form 3180–1, DA Form 3180–2, and DA Form 3180–3

C–1. DA Form 3180–1
     (1) Block A. Individual’s name.
     (2) Block B. Applicable job title.
     (3) Block C. Individual will initial items 1 to 9 to indicate the individual’s understanding of each condition of employment.
  b. Part II. Agreement. Blocks A and B. Individual’s signature and date to reflect understanding and agreement with the conditions of employment.

C–2. DA Form 3180–2
  a. Part I. Initial interview.
     (1) Blocks A through D. Individual indicates consent or objection to PRP screening requirements. If the individual objects, the individual is not eligible for screening and certification for the PRP.
     (2) Blocks E and F. The organization and job title for which the PRP screening is being conducted.
     (3) Blocks G through I. CO’s name, signature, and date reflecting the conduct of the initial interview.
     (1) Block A. As necessary, indicate whether the individual is eligible for escorted access based on an open investigation.
     (2) Block B through D. Information provided from the security manager or directly from the PSI report.
     (3) Blocks E through G. CO’s name, signature, and date reflecting the review of the PSI report.
  c. Part III. Review of personnel records. Blocks A through C. CO’s name, signature, and date reflecting the review of personnel records.
  d. Part IV. Medical records Screening.
     (1) Block A. Competent medical authority indicates whether or not medical information requiring CO review has been forwarded to the CO.
     (2) Blocks B through D. Competent medical authority’s name, signature, and date.
  e. Part V. Drug testing.
     (1) Block A. Date the drug test specimen was collected.
     (2) Block B. The medical review official or other official will check the appropriate block.
     (3) Block C through E. Provide the name, signature, and date of the official forwarding the results to the CO.
     (1) Block A. Certifying official’s decision on whether the individual is suitable or not suitable for the PRP.
     (2) Block B, C, and D. Certifying official’s name, signature, and date.
     (3) Block E and F. Individual’s signature and date, reflecting the individual’s understanding of the standards and objectives of the PRP. Leave blank if the individual was found unsuitable for the PRP.
  g. Part VII. Continuing evaluation. Optional use per local procedures.
     (1) Block A and B. Certifying official’s and individual’s initials. Use as necessary per local procedures.
     (2) Block C. Identify the reason for the update.
     (3) Block D. Date of the update.
  h. Part VIII. Administrative termination.
     (1) Block A. Identify the PRP to which the administrative termination applies.
     (2) Block B through D. Official’s name, signature, and date.
  i. Part IX. Denial or termination.
     (1) Block A. Identify the individual’s status at the time of the denial or termination.
     (2) Block B. Identify if the individual was military, civilian, or contractor at the time of the denial or termination.
     (3) Block C. Identify the reason for denial or termination based on the PRP denial or termination criteria. Select one primary criterion for denial or termination; if there were additional applicable criteria, note that in Block D.
     (4) Block D. Identify the rationale or details for the denial or termination. For Block C, items 1 (Alcohol-related) and 2 (Drug-related), identify by paragraph the specific alcohol or drug denial or termination criteria used. For (5) Block C item 5. (medical, mental, or physical conditions), do not provide further details; use “See individual’s medical records.”
     (5) Blocks E and F. Identify how and when the individual was notified of the denial or termination.
     (6) Blocks G through I. Certifying official name, signature, and date.
(7) Blocks J through L. Reviewing official name, signature, and date for termination; not required for denial of certification.

j. Part VII – Continuing Evaluation Continuation Sheet. Reproduce and use, as necessary.

C–3. DA Form 3180–3

   (1) Block A. State the entity or organization submitting the report.
   (2) Block B. Indicate the four-digit calendar year for which the information is being reported.
   (3) Block C. Indicate whether the report is for the chemical PRP or the biological PRP. If the organization has separate chemical and biological PRPs, submit a report for each PRP. However, individuals enrolled in both the chemical and biological PRPs should be reported on one form only, with a note in Part V (Remarks) to indicate the dual enrollment.
   (4) Block D and E. Provide a name and phone number for an individual who can answer questions about the report.
   (5) Block F. Enter the date of the report.

b. Part II – Personnel Reliability Program Activity. Provide the data separately for military, civilian, and contractor personnel in the organization’s PRP.
   (1) Block A. Provide the number of people in the organization’s PRP at the beginning of the calendar year (1 January).
   (2) Block B. Provide the number of people who completed the screening and initial certification and were enrolled in the PRP during the calendar year. If any of these were recertified after previous denial or termination, note this in Part V, Remarks.
   (3) Block C. Provide the number of people who were denied enrollment in the PRP during the calendar year.
   (4) Block D. Provide the number of people who had been enrolled in the PRP, but were terminated from the PRP for cause during the calendar year.
   (5) Block E. Provide the number of people who had been enrolled in the PRP, but were administratively terminated during the calendar year.
   (6) Block F. Provide the number of people in the organization’s PRP at the end of the calendar year (31 December).

c. Part III – Reasons for Denied Enrollment into the Personnel Reliability Program during the calendar year. Blocks A through H. Provide the number of times specific denial of certification criteria were used during the calendar.

d. Part IV – Reasons for Termination for Cause from the Personnel Reliability Program during the calendar year. Blocks A through H. Provide the number of times specific termination for cause criteria were used during the calendar year.

e. Part V. Remarks. Include any comments addressing trends, significant changes, or other relevant factors to assist analysis.
Appendix D

Internal Control Evaluation

D–1. Function
This internal control evaluation addresses chemical surety.

D–2. Purpose
The purpose of this evaluation is to assist users in evaluating the key internal controls listed. It is not intended to cover all controls.

D–3. Instructions
Answers must be based on the actual testing of key internal controls (for example, document analysis, direct observation, sampling, simulation, other). Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained and the corrective action identified in supporting documentation. These internal controls must be evaluated at least once every 5 years. Certification that this evaluation has been conducted must be accomplished on DA Form 11–2 (Internal Control Evaluation Certification) in accordance with AR 11–2.

D–4. Test questions
   a. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7. Is this regulation reviewed at least once every 3 years and updated, as necessary?
   b. The Inspector General. Are chemical surety inspections conducted in accordance with this regulation?
   c. Army chemical agent facilities.
      (1) Are chemical surety officers appointed in writing?
      (2) Are personnel screened in accordance with the procedures in this regulation and is this process documented on DA Form 3180–2 for appropriate personnel?
      (3) Are personnel removed from access and/or duty for disqualifying factors in accordance with this regulation?
      (4) Are chemical surety inspections performed and any deficiencies found corrected?
      (5) Are the Schedule 1 chemical accountability procedures in accordance with this regulation?

D–5. Supersession
This evaluation supersedes the previous evaluation in AR 50–6, dated 28 July 2008.

D–6. Comments
Help make this a better tool for evaluating internal controls. Submit comments to the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington DC 20310–0400.
Glossary

Section I

Abbreviations

ACOM
Army command

AMC
U.S. Army Materiel Command

AOC
Army Operations Center

ASA (ALT)
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology)

ASCC
Army service component command

ASD (NCB)
Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Programs

CAIRA
Chemical accident or incident response and assistance

CBRNE
crural, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives

CMA
competent medical authority

CO
certifying official

CPA
Chief of Public Affairs

CPRP
Chemical Personnel Reliability Program

CSEPP
Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program

CWC
Chemical Weapons Convention

DAIG
Department of the Army Inspector General

DASAF
Director of Army Safety

DCS
Deputy Chief of Staff

DOD
Department of Defense

DOD CAF
Department of Defense Consolidated Adjudication Facility

DODD
Department of the Defense directive

DRU
direct reporting unit
Access
An individual will be deemed to have access to a Schedule 1 chemical at any point in time if the individual has possession of a chemical agent (for example, ability to carry, use, or manipulate) or the ability to gain possession of a chemical agent.

Alcohol use disorder
A problematic pattern of alcohol use as defined by the current American Psychiatric Association Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. Alcohol use disorders include criteria for severity (mild, moderate, or severe) and for remission (early or sustained).
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.

Certifying official
The person responsible for certifying personnel for access to Schedule 1 chemicals and ensuring the CPRP member is
continually monitored. Responsibilities include implementing, administering, and managing the CPRP, and supporting the
REV and Army chemical agent facility commander or director. Unless the CO requires access to Schedule 1 chemicals,
the CO is not required to be in the CPRP.

Chemical agent facility
A facility that produces, stores, uses, destroys, or transfers Schedule 1 chemicals or that stores, destroys, or transfers
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 or build-
ings where Schedule 1 chemicals are used or stored for those purposes.

Competent medical authority
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 reliabil-
ity for personnel reliability program duties. The CMA is a physician, nurse practitioner (who is either licensed for inde-
pendent practice or supervised by a physician licensed for independent practice), or physician assistant (if supervised by a
physician licensed for independent practice).

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

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 Schedule 1 chemicals.

Department of Defense–accountable chemicals
Schedule 1 chemicals that are accounted for by the DOD Schedule 1 accountability manager, specifically: (a) neat and
nonexempt dilute DOD Schedule 1 chemicals issued from the U.S. SSSF, including non-DOD chemical agent facilities
covered by a Schedule 1 chemical provisioning agreement; (b) all neat and non-exempt dilute Schedule 1 chemicals main-
tained at DOD chemical agent facilities used to support research, development, testing, evaluation, and training; and (c)
Schedule 1 chemicals synthesized or acquired by contractor on behalf of DOD for nonprotective purposes.

Drug or substance abuse
The wrongful use, possession, or distribution of a controlled substance, prescription medication, over-the-counter medica-
tion, or intoxicating substance (other than alcohol). “Wrongful” means 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.

Physical inventory
Verification (for example, visual verification in the presence of a disinterested party), that all containers of agent listed in
a custodial record are present and properly identified for reconciliation with the custodial records in accordance with local
SOP or IOP.

Primary container
A vial, flask, or other containment holding chemical agents.

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 indi-
viduals based on a neutral criterion, such as a digit of the social security number.

Recertification
The process by which an individual, previously denied certification or terminated for cause from a PRP, is approved for
certification into a PRP position.
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.

Restriction (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.

Reviewing official
A chemical agent facility official whose duties include monitoring the CPRP and reviewing CPRP eligibility decisions of the CO per chapter 5 of this regulation.

Secondary container
Any level of containment that includes one or more primary containers.

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 Schedule 1 chemicals or perform CPRP duties.

Termination (for cause)
Removal of individuals who were previously screened, determined reliable, and certified capable of performing duties involving access to Schedule 1 chemicals from the CPRP based on receipt of disqualifying information.

Two–person rule
An access restriction to prevent lone access to chemical munitions and agents. When the two-person rule is used, at least two CPRP-certified people equally qualified in the task being performed and capable of detecting unauthorized or incorrect acts, are required for access.

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.

Section III
Special Abbreviations and Terms

Dilute chemical agent
Chemical agents that have been reduced in strength (for example, 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.

Facility chemical agent accountability officer
An individual designated by the facility commander or director to have authority and responsibility for chemical agent inventory and accountability.

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.

**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 DODI 2000.16. 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.

**Ultra–dilute concentrations**
Chemical agent diluted to concentrations suitable for calibration of analytical instrumentation. These levels are slightly above the drinking water standards in TB MED 577 and the U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventative Medicine Report No. 47–EM–5863–04.