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Nuclear and Chemical Weapons and Materiel

Chemical Surety

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

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History. This publication is a major revision.

Authorities. This regulation implements 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 a justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include a 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 requirements.

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 B**).

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), usarmy.pentagon.hqda-dcs-g-305– **7.mbx.damossd@mail.mil**.

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.

*This publication supersedes AR 50–6, dated 16 April 2018.

Contents (Listed by chapter and page number)

Chapter 1
Introduction

Section I

General

1–1. Purpose
This regulation establishes policies and procedures for the Army Chemical Surety Program. Army chemical agents refers to Schedule 1 chemicals in Army possession as listed in the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC); Non-Traditional Agents (NTA) in Army possession, as listed in the April 19, 2022 Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense (ASD (NCB)) Memorandum; or Department of Defense (DoD) munitions with a chemical fill at the chemical weapons storage facilities, and their associated Army chemical weapons destruction facilities as declared by the CWC. An Army chemical agent facility is the building or series of buildings where Army chemical agents are produced, stored, used, destroyed, or transferred. **Chapter 7** identifies the specific applicability of this regulation to the types of Schedule 1 chemicals.

1–2. References, forms, and explanation of abbreviations
See **appendix A**. The abbreviations used in this electronic publication are defined when you hover over them. Also, all acronyms are listed in the abbreviations, brevity codes, and acronyms database located at https://armypubs.army.mil/abca/SearchABCA.aspx.

1–3. Associated publications
See DoDI 5210.65.

1–4. Responsibilities
See section II of this chapter.

1–5. Records management (recordkeeping) requirements
The records management requirement for all record numbers, associated forms and reports required by this regulation are addressed in the Army Records Retention Schedule -Army (RRS–A). Detailed information for all related record numbers, forms, and reports are located in ARIMS/RRS–A at **https://www.arims.army.mil**. If any record numbers, forms, and reports are not current, addressed, and/or published correctly in ARIMS/RRS–A, see DA Pam 25–403 for guidance.

Section II

Responsibilities

1–6. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology)
The ASA (ALT) has the principal responsibility for all Department of the Army (DA) matters relating to the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP).

1–7. The Inspector General
TIG will—

a. Conduct chemical surety inspections of Army chemical agent facilities.

b. Conduct chemical surety inspections of non-DoD chemical agent facilities as specified in provisioning agreements.

c. Serve as the primary authority for conducting oversight inspections for DoD chemical agent facilities on behalf of the ASD (NCB) Defense Programs.

1–8. Chief of Public Affairs
The CPA will—

a. Provide public affairs support for the Army Chemical Surety Program.

b. Coordinate public releases of information regarding Schedule 1 chemicals and NTA 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.

1–9. The Director of Army Safety

The DASAF will—

a. Establish standards for Army chemical agent safety.

b. Establish standards for Army chemical agent occupational health, in coordination with The Surgeon General (TSG).

c. Establish procedures for investigating Army chemical agent mishaps.

d. Maintain oversight of safety and occupational health surveys and inspections for Army chemical agent facilities.

1–10. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1

The DCS, G–1 will—

a. Advise and assist in the development of personnel policies and programs to support implementation of the Army Chemical Surety Program.

b. Provide procedures for reviewing of personnel files during initial certification of individuals into the Chemical Personnel Reliability Program (CPRP).

1–11. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–2

The DCS, G–2 will provide counterintelligence, personnel security support, and information security policy support to the Army Chemical Surety Program, including personnel security recommendations for provisioning agreements applicable to non-DoD chemical agent facilities.

1–12. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7

The DCS, G–3/5/7 will—

a. Have overall Army Staff responsibility for advising on, planning, and supervising the execution of the Army Chemical Surety Program.

b. The Division Chief, Treaty Compliance and Surety Division (DAMO–SSD) will—

(1) Advise and assist in developing policy for the Army Chemical Surety Program.

(2) Provide guidance on policy questions that arise during chemical surety inspections and evaluations.

(3) Serve as the Army Staff proponent for arms control treaty implementation and compliance.

(4) Provide personnel reliability and accountability recommendations for provisioning agreements applicable to non-DoD chemical agent facilities when required.

(5) Review, coordinate, and resolve requests for exceptions and waivers to this regulation. When an exception or waiver request requires the approval of the ASD (NCB), forward to ASD (NCB) within 30 days of submission by a commander of an Army command (ACOM) or direct reporting unit (DRU).

(6) Retain record copies of publications as prescribed by AR 25–400–2.

(7) Provide an annual executive summary of significant findings from Army chemical surety inspections of chemical agent facilities to ASD (NCB).

c. On behalf of the DCS, G–3/5/7, the Director, U.S. Army Nuclear and Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Agency will provide guidance to DoD components to help ensure consistency in classification and dissemination of information related to Army chemical agents.

1–13. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4

The DCS, G–4 will assist in the development of policy for Army chemical agent surveillance, assessment, and accountability.

1–14. 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. Advise and assist with the medical aspects of the CPRP.

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. Coordinate with the Director, Defense Health Agency, for the provision of adequately trained and resourced occupational health and industrial hygiene staff for the installation medical treatment facilities that support Army chemical agent facilities.

g. Provide oversight and integration for training health care providers and develop medical processes for working with NTA.

h. Assist Director of Army Safety with the overall development of Army chemical agent occupational health standards. Lead efforts for the development of medical surveillance standards.

1–15. The Judge Advocate General

TJAG will provide advice on the applicability of laws to the Army Chemical Surety Program.

1–16. The Provost Marshal General

The PMG will—

a. Assist in establishing physical security standards, criteria, and procedures for protecting Army chemical agents.

b. Assisting in preparing 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.

1–17. Commanders, Army commands and direct reporting units

a. Commanders of ACOMs and DRUs with oversight responsibilities for Army chemical agent facilities, will—

(1) Establish and maintain command chemical surety programs and guidance consistent with this regulation.

(2) Designate a chemical surety officer as the focal point for the headquarters chemical surety program.

(3) Identify, establish, and maintain training programs to support the Army Chemical Surety Program.

(4) Assess subordinate organizations for compliance with applicable surety regulatory requirements.

(5) Coordinate with the commanders of U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) and U.S. Army Installation Management Command (IMCOM) to ensure Army chemical agent facilities are provided appropriate installation and external support.

(6) Submit requests for waivers and exceptions to this regulation to DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD), in accordance with DoDI 5210.65 and AR 25–30.

(7) Coordinate emergency response services in accordance with AR 420–1 to ensure support to chemical mishaps or incidents.

(8) Plan and program fiscal and personnel resources necessary to implement the policy and requirements of this regulation and of DoDI 5210.65.

b. The Commanding General (CG), U.S. Army Forces Command will—

(1) Provide technical escort and transportation support for the Army Chemical Surety Program.

(2) Coordinate with other ACOM and DRU commanders to support a chemical incident or mishap response and assistance (CIMRA) at Army chemical agent facilities or during off-installation transportation of Army chemical agents.

(3) Develop transportation security plans consistent with the Defense Transportation Regulations.

(4) Ensure that transportation standard operating procedures (SOPs) include the two-person rule.

(5) Ensure CPRP is implemented in accordance with **chapter 5** of this regulation.

(6) Ensure CIMRA planning and reporting is implemented and exercised in accordance with **chapter 6** of this regulation.

c. The CG, U.S Army Training and Doctrine Command will operate the Protective Purposes Production Facility (PPPF), for production of up to ten kilograms in accordance with calendar year of Schedule 1

chemicals for protective purposes, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the CWC. The PPPF is the Chemical Defense Training Facility at the U.S. Army Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) School.

d. The CG, U.S. Army Futures Command will—

(1) Operate the single small scale facility (SSSF) for production of Schedule 1 chemicals for research, medical, pharmaceutical, or protective purposes, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the CWC.

(2) Designate the DoD Inventory and Accountability Manager (DIAM) for Schedule 1 chemicals and NTA.

e. The CG, AMC will—

(1) Designate the DoD Provisioning Manager (DPM) to administer and execute the provisioning of Schedule 1 chemicals to non-DoD chemical agent facilities and to certify, decertify, and recertify non-DoD chemical agent facilities as directed by the ASD (NCB).

(2) Appoint a national inventory control point accountable property officer for DoD munitions with a chemical fill in stockpile storage and destruction facilities.

(3) Oversee, plan, budget, and execute the on-installation portion of the CSEPP and perform coordination and assistance for the off-installation portion.

(4) Ensure CG, IMCOM—

(a) Designates, in writing, an individual as the headquarters chemical surety focal point.

(b) Oversees garrison support to tenant organizations with chemical surety missions on installations within its jurisdiction.

(c) Assists Army chemical agent facility commanders or directors in resolving issues of support from the garrison commanders.

(d) Assists garrison commanders 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 Inspector General (DAIG).

(e) Assists garrison commanders in correcting deficiencies by advocating for resources and funding in support of CIMRA.

(f) Ensures garrison commanders' surety-related functions in support of Army chemical agent facilities are adequately staffed and can execute chemical surety mission support activities.

(g) Ensures response assets are resourced, trained, and can respond to a chemical mishap or incident.

1–18. Army chemical agent facility commanders 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(s), and, as needed, alternate storage custodians to manage Schedule 1 chemicals and NTA.

c. Ensure the Personnel Security Office establishes procedures for reporting derogatory information to the CO and reviewing official (REV).

d. Establish CIMRA plans. Commanders or directors of 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.

e. Ensure accountability of Schedule 1 chemicals and NTA in accordance with chapters **4** and **7**.

f. Ensure SOP/internal operating procedure (IOP) includes specific requirements for personnel periodic investigation.

g. Forward semiannual Schedule 1 chemical and NTA accountability reports to the DIAM in accordance with **chapter 4** of this regulation, with a copy furnished to the appropriate ACOM/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. The Army Chemical Surety Program includes:

(1) Standards for acquisition and provisioning of Schedule 1 chemicals and NTA (see **chap 3**).

(2) Standards for accountability of Army chemical agents (see **chap 4**).

(3) Standards to assess the personnel reliability of individuals who are authorized unescorted access to Army chemical agents (see **chap 5**).

(4) Standards for Army chemical agent safety and occupational health (see AR 385–10 and DA Pam 385–61).

(5) Standards for Army chemical agent security (see AR 190–59).

(6) CIMRA requirements (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

Chemical surety officers will manage and monitor the chemical surety program on behalf of the commander or director. The commander or director may establish a chemical surety board to assist in managing the chemical surety program.

2–3. Army Chemical Surety Program oversight

a. Commanders of ACOMs and DRUs will ensure their subordinate Army 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/DRU or DAIG inspection or evaluation cannot be conducted within the fiscal year, the commanders of ACOM/DRUs, TIG, and DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD) will coordinate a revised schedule.

b. TIG 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)**. TIG conducts chemical surety inspections in accordance with AR 20–1.

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

(2) When the final report is distributed, commanders of the ACOM or DRU will assess whether any mission limitations are appropriate at the subordinate Army chemical agent facility pending resolution of deficiencies. ACOM and DRU commanders will report any mission limitations that suspend operations at the subordinate Army 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 DPM will certify and recertify non-DoD chemical agent facilities as described in **chapter 3**.

2–4. Initiation of operations with Schedule 1 chemicals and Non-Traditional Agents

a. Commanders of 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.

b. Commanders of ACOMs and DRUs will certify that a new Army chemical agent facility has established a chemical surety program in accordance with this regulation and applicable chemical safety, occupational health, and security regulations before initial receipt of Schedule 1 chemicals. The ACOM or DRU commanders 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 3–3**.

2–5. Termination of operations with Army chemical agents

a. Commanders of ACOMs and DRUs will submit a request for termination of operations upon completion of Army chemical agent operations. The request will originate from the commander or director of the Army chemical agent facility through the chain of command to the ACOM and/or DRU commander to DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD) and will include the following:

(1) The ACOM or DRU commander or director's certification that no remaining accountable quantities of Army chemical agents in accessible form exist at the facility.

(2) Certification that all structures, equipment, and areas are free from Army chemical agent's contamination to the maximum extent possible, as determined by current technology. (Chemical agent unique decontamination processes are prescribed in AR 385–10 and DA Pam 385–61).

(3) A chemical safety plan that describes the specific safety and occupational health 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 Army chemical agents security requirements, may retire accountability records, close out the CPRP, reduce emergency response capability to appropriate levels, and terminate agreements with external support agencies, if appropriate.

c. DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD) will provide a copy of the termination approval to the ASD (NCB) and TIG.

d. Termination of operations at non-DoD chemical agent facilities will be in accordance with the provisioning agreement (see **chap 3**).

Chapter 3
Acquisition and Provisioning of Schedule 1 Chemicals and Non-Traditional Agents

3–1. Army chemical agent facilities

a. Commanders or directors of Army chemical agent facilities may request Schedule 1 chemicals from the SSSF to support Army and DoD components.

(1) Commanders or directors of Army chemical agent facilities will coordinate the request with the DIAM to confirm Schedule 1 chemical availability.

(2) The primary custodian of the SSSF will coordinate with the requestor for reimbursement of all costs associated with production, transport, and transfer of the Schedule 1 chemicals.

b. Commanders or directors of 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). Any acquisition of Schedule 1 chemicals from a facility other than the SSSF requires the concurrence of the DIAM and the approval of the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD Division Chief). The synthesis of Schedule 1 chemicals by facilities other than the SSSF requires the concurrence of the DIAM and the approval of the DAMO–SSD Division Chief. The DAMO–SSD Division Chief will provide a copy of the approval to ASD (NCB). Note that synthesis of more than 100 grams aggregate in accordance with calendar year of Schedule 1 material by a facility will require declaration in accordance with the CWC, and the facility commander/director must submit the request to the DAMO–SSD Division Chief at least 240 days before the first synthesis.

c. The commander/director of PPPF will account for the synthesis of Schedule 1 chemicals for protective purposes (those purposes directly related to protection against Schedule 1 chemicals or protection against chemical weapons, to include chemical defense training) through the DoD Schedule 1 accountability report (see **para 4–8**).

d. NTA may be produced and transferred to other Army facilities. Permission to transfer these materials will be requested from and obtained with the concurrence of the DIAM and approved by the DAMO–SSD Division Chief. All shipments of Army material from Army Futures Command Combat Capabilities Development Command (DEVCOM) Chemical Biological Center will be shipped from the Chemical Transfer Facility.

3–2. Department of Defense components

a. DoD component heads may request Schedule 1 chemicals as identified in DoDI 5210.65 to be used in their DoD component chemical agent facility.

(1) DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD) will review the requirements in DoDI 5210.65, enclosure 8, and confirm with the DIAM that the requested Schedule 1 chemical is available.

(2) DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD) response to the request will—

(a) State that the requestor will assume ownership of the Schedule 1 chemical on its delivery from the SSSF and account for the Schedule 1 chemical in accordance with DoDI 5210.65 and guidance provided by the DIAM and **chapter 4** of this regulation.

(b) Authorize direct communication between the requestor and the primary custodian of the SSSF to coordinate transfer of the Schedule 1 chemicals and reimbursement of costs.

(3) DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD) will provide a copy of the HQDA response to the DPM and to ASD (NCB), 3050 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–3050.

b. The DIAM will review and concur or nonconcur with the synthesis or acquisition of Schedule 1 chemicals or NTA by other DoD component chemical agent facilities.

c. DoD components (including Army organizations) may have Schedule 1 chemical or NTA work conducted at a non-DoD chemical agent facility that has been certified by the DPM and approved by ASD (NCB). The provision of Schedule 1 chemicals or NTA from the SSSF to support that work will be based on a provisioning agreement between the DPM and the DoD component.

(1) The DPM will coordinate with the DIAM to confirm Schedule 1 chemical availability.

(2) The DPM will coordinate with the requestor for reimbursement of all costs associated with production, transport, and transfer of the Army chemical 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 DPM.

(3) The DPM will notify DCS, G–3/5/7 (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 and NTA by a non-DoD chemical agent facility in support of DoD work. The DPM will submit requests from Army organizations through DCS, G–3/5/7 (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 DIAM for accountability requirements.

(3) Whether the non-DoD chemical agent facility requires DPM certification and annual recertification and how that will be funded.

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

a. DoDI 5210.65 establishes the ASD (NCB) as approval authority for provisioning Schedule 1 chemicals and NTA 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 or NTA are used in a DoD or non-DoD laboratory. All non-DoD entities may obtain Schedule 1 chemicals from the SSSF for any permissible purpose. Requestors from non-DoD entities must submit requests and follow the steps below:

(1) Coordination with the DIAM to ensure availability of the Schedule 1 chemicals or NTA.

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

(3) Whether the recipient facility requires DPM certification and annual recertification.

b. Certification and recertification by the DPM will be based on a standards document addressing security, personnel reliability, safety and occupational health, and accountability requirements applicable to non-DoD chemical agent facilities.

c. A non-DoD chemical agent facility with a current provisioning agreement or contract by which the facility has been authorized to receive and use Schedule 1 chemicals or NTA from the SSSF, will be considered certified by the DPM. The provisioning agreement or contract remains in effect until expiration or until the facility enters into a provisioning agreement with the DPM.

3–4. Transportation of Schedule 1 chemicals and Non-Traditional Agents

a. Transportation of Schedule 1 chemicals issued from the SSSF and NTA produced by the Army (Army-supplied accountable chemical agents) to or from the DEVCOM CBC Chemical Transfer Facility will be in accordance with Defense Transportation Regulation 4500.9–R and AR 190–59.

b. Within the United States, the Commanding General, 20th Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives (CBRNE) Command will transport Schedule 1 chemicals and NTA off-post to or from the SSSF in either of the following circumstances:

(1) When the shipment of Schedule 1 chemicals contains any amount of neat agent, in accordance with **chapter 7**.

(2) When any individual vial or container of Schedule 1 chemical in the shipment is above the prescribed limits in **table 7–1**.

c. Transportation of Army-supplied accountable chemical agents off an Army installation, other than to or from the SSSF, requires approval of the DCS G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD Division Chief), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0400.

d. Any other transportation of Army Schedule 1 chemical agents and NTA within or outside continental United States, to U.S. Governmental agencies or non-federal entities requires approval from ASD (NCB).

Chapter 4
Schedule 1 Chemical and Non-Traditional Agents Accountability

4–1. General

a. This chapter provides requirements for managing all DoD Schedule 1 chemicals (both toxic chemicals and precursors as identified in the CWC) and NTA. 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. Chemical agents withdrawn from an Army chemical munition or bulk agent container at a weapons storage/stockpile or destruction facility will either be retained at the facility, destroyed at the facility or classified as a Schedule 1 chemical by the treaty compliance officer of the SSSF prior to distribution to any other facility for purposes permitted by the CWC.

c. This chapter is applicable to—

(1) All Schedule 1 chemicals issued from the SSSF and NTA produced by the Army facilities, including Schedule 1 chemicals and NTA provided to non-DoD chemical agent facilities covered by a provisioning agreement, unless exempted in accordance with paragraphs **7–6** or **7–7**.

(2) All Schedule 1 chemicals and NTA maintained at Army chemical agent facilities used to support research, development, testing, evaluation, and training, unless exempted in accordance with paragraphs **7–6** or **7–7**.

(3) Schedule 1 chemicals and NTA synthesized or acquired by a contractor on behalf of DoD for permissible purposes other than protective permitted by the CWC when specified by ASD (NCB).

d. The term “DoD-accountable chemicals” refers to Schedule 1 chemicals and NTA identified in ***paragraph 4–1c***.

e. This chapter does not apply to—

(1) The management of the wholesale chemical munitions and bulk agent stocks in stockpile storage and disposal locations included in the National Inventory Control Point operated by AMC.

(2) Schedule 1 chemicals or NTA exempted in accordance with paragraph **7–6** or **7–7**, which will be secured and accounted for as identified in **chapter 7**, and DoDI 5210.65.

4–2. Responsibilities

a. The DIAM 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 and NTA accountability reports, coordinate the collection of and routing required for the reports, and compile and submit these reports to ASD (NCB), with a copy furnished to DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD) and ACOM and DRU commanders with reporting facilities.

(4) Provide guidance to FAOs for inventory management.

(5) Provide guidance to FAOs for establishing and managing allowable adjustments to custodial records.

(6) Review inventory management policy in facility-specific SOPs and IOPs for compliance. DIAM will notify Army chemical agent facility commanders or directors of the results of the review.

(7) Establish procedures for characterizing of chemical agents withdrawn from chemical munition or bulk agent containers as Schedule 1 chemicals by the SSSF.

b. The DPM will—

(1) Manage and execute the provisioning of Schedule 1 chemicals and NTA to non-DoD chemical agent facilities.

(2) Provide a copy of FAO appointments for non-DoD chemical agent facilities to the DIAM.

c. Army chemical agent facility commanders or directors will—

(1) Ensure that DoD-accountable chemicals are maintained through custodial records in accordance with **paragraph 4–4**.

(2) Ensure DoD-accountable chemicals and Army 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 Army chemical agent facilities are identified and addressed according to CWC provisions.

d. Non-Army chemical agent facility commanders or directors will submit appointments, reports, SOP, and IOP outlined in this chapter to the DPM in accordance with the applicable provisioning agreement.

e. The FAO 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 DIAM for review.

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

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

f. The primary storage custodian will—

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

(2) Maintain a custodian-specific SOP or IOP, if directed by the FAO, for management of assigned DoD accountable chemicals in accordance with the facility-specific SOP or IOP.

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

Army chemical agent facility commanders or directors will establish facility-specific SOPs or IOPs, to include the following:

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 in accordance with **paragraph 4–4**.

c. Procedures to document access to DoD accountable chemicals by name, date, and purpose of access or disposition of the DoD accountable chemicals.

d. System for container labeling and marking to ensure the unique identification of each container. (See DA PAM 385–61 for additional container labeling requirements.)

e. Recordkeeping instructions.

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

g. Procedures for the conduct of physical inventories, identification of inventory shortage or overage for causative research, resolution of discrepancies, and the reporting of unresolved discrepancies exceeding established adjustment allowances.

h. Verification method of the relative quantity of DoD accountable chemicals in a primary container sufficient to determine if there is a need for causative research.

i. Format and content of required reports.

4–4. Custodial records

a. Custodial 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 and the supporting documentation.

b. A stock record will include, at minimum, 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 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 primary custodian of 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 must be a witness present to validate the action. The responsible custodian will include the following in the custodial records:

(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 and safety. The grouping may include secondary containers within other secondary containers. Requirements for acceptable secondary containers (double containment system) are referenced in DA PAM 385–61.

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 requirements and guidance on controlling tamper-evident seals.

c. The specific conditions and procedures to manage grouping of primary containers into a sealed secondary container must 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. The FAO will conduct a 100 percent physical inventory of all DoD-accountable chemicals at least semiannually.

(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 times will be used to prepare the DoD Schedule 1 and NTA accountability reports (see **para 4–8**).

(3) More frequent inventories may be performed at the discretion of the FAO, primary or alternate storage custodian, or the DIAM (or DPM for provisioning agreements).

(4) FAOs will perform physical inventories in the presence of a witness (one that has no other accountability responsibilities for the DoD-accountable chemicals being inventoried and reported for a specific custodian).

b. The FAO will reconcile the physical inventory 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. The FAO's 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 or NTA code or designator, the primary container lot and container numbers (if assigned), 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 in accordance with ***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 and NTA accountability reports.

d. The date of the physical inventory and an indication (name, initials, or marking) of the 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 witness. Sealed secondary containers will be opened and inventoried.

4–7. Records retention

The FAO and primary custodians will retain inventory records for 3 years after the final disposition of the DoD-accountable chemical. In the fourth year, the FAO and primary custodians will store inventory records electronically or dispose of the reports and records in accordance with local procedures.

4–8. Department of Defense Schedule 1 chemical and Non-Traditional Agents accountability reports

a. The FAO will prepare semiannual reports based on the physical inventories conducted in accordance with **paragraph 4–6**. The FAO will submit to the DIAM separate Schedule 1 chemical and NTA accountability reports 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 DIAM will provide FAOs a standardized report format to prepare DoD Schedule 1 chemical and NTA accountability reports. Unless modified by the DIAM, the FAO's 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 and quantity 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.

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

(12) Facility name, address, and point of contact information for the FAO.

(13) For non-DoD chemical agent facilities with provisioning agreements, additional report content may be required as specified in the provisioning agreement.

c. The DIAM will coordinate the collection of reports from FAOs of all DoD facilities and from the DPM 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.

d. Non-DoD facility reports will be collected by the DPM in accordance with the applicable provisioning agreement. The DPM will review, consolidate, and submit the reports in accordance with coordination instructions provided by the DIAM.

e. The DIAM will review and compile the facility reports and provide the completed reports to the ASD (NCB) by 1 March and 1 September with copies to DCS G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD), and commanders of ACOM/DRUs with reporting facilities.

Chapter 5
Chemical Personnel Reliability Program

5–1. General

a. The purpose of the CPRP is to certify that each individual who is authorized unescorted access to non-exempt amounts of Army chemical agents meets high standards of integrity, trust, and personal reliability. Personnel with duties associated with accessing non-exempt Schedule 1 chemicals and NTA will be CPRP-certified (see **glossary** for the term Access).

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

(2) Personnel accessing non-exempt Schedule 1 chemicals and NTAs in storage at research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) and training facilities requires the two-person rule to validate and record chemical agent quantities, per primary container, that are moved into and out of storage. The two-person rule is not required for personnel issued non-exempt quantities of Schedule 1 chemicals or NTA to conduct chemical agent operations (for example, experimentation or manipulation). Movement of non-exempt quantities of Schedule 1 chemicals and NTA within the facility between restricted areas does not require the two-person rule. Commanders or directors may institute the two-person rule to support positive control of non-exempt Schedule 1 chemicals or NTA for security and/or safety reasons.

(3) See AR 190–59 for Army chemical agent restricted area entry and access control requirements and measures such as electronic security systems and physical security equipment.

b. In most cases, the government REV is the Army chemical agent facility commander or director. However, the commander or director may designate a military or federal civilian employee as REV, as appropriate. The REV will designate the certifying official (CO) and monitor CPRP actions as described in paragraphs ***5–4e*** 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 federal civilian employees as a CO. The CO is responsible for determining an individual's eligibility for access to Schedule 1 chemicals or NTA.

d. United States nationals who receive escorted access to Schedule 1 chemicals or NTAs during training visits, assignments, or exchanges, as specifically authorized by the Army 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.

e. Foreign nationals who receive escorted access to Schedule 1 chemicals or NTA during training visits, assignments, or exchanges, as specifically authorized by the Army chemical agent facility commander or director and REV (if designated), will be processed in accordance with DoDD 2060.01, 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, AR 380–10, AR 380–67.

f. On-site contractor personnel may be included in the facility CPRP or in a contractor CPRP. The CO will forward CPRP procedures for on-site contractor personnel to the ACOM or DRU contracting officer(s), which 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 or NTA 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 in accordance with AR 600–85. The Drug Testing Coordinator will submit the results of the drug or substance abuse test to the CO.

e. Ability to obtain a current and favorably adjudicated PSI.

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

a. The CO will deny certification or terminate individuals 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) Conviction of illegal possession, 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 personnel reliability program (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)** through **5–3b(9)** regarding possible CPRP denial or termination require a CMA evaluation and recommendation, and CO decision based on the "whole-person" concept, (that is, an examination of a sufficient period and a careful weighing of a number of variables of an individual's life to make an affirmative determination that the individual is an acceptable risk). COs will ensure an individual's reliability and assignment to a CPRP position is consistent with national security interests.

(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.

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

c. The CO will evaluate the following criteria 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 (Chemical and Biological Personnel Reliability Program Statement of Understanding), 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 embedded within the DA form. DA Form 3180 (Personnel Screening and Evaluation Record) 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 (Chemical and Biological Personnel Screening and Evaluation Record), will be used by the CO to document the steps taken for initial certification. Instructions for DA Form 3180–2 are embedded within the DA form. 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 or NTA must have a favorable T3 investigation pursuant to AR 380–67 or updated DCS, G–2 policy.

(b) Escorted access. The CO, with concurrence from the REV, may approve escorted access to Schedule 1 chemicals or NTA 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 and NTA program or mission. Pursuant to DoDI 5210.65, a CMA must provide the CO an evaluation of the individual's medical and physical competency and mental stability to perform duties requiring CPRP certification.

(b) When a sexual assault victim elects restricted reporting 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, DoDI 5210.65 requires the victim to advise the CMA of any factors that could have an adverse impact on performance, reliability, or safety while performing CPRP duties. DoDI 5210.65 requires the CMA to inform the CO if there are factors adversely impacting the individual's CPRP eligibility and status without revealing that the person is a victim of sexual assault.

(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 available personnel records for any factors that could have an adverse impact on performance, reliability, or security. If records are not accessible, the CO will coordinate with the appropriate supervisor, personnel manager, or other designated assistant or specialist to review the record and report any positive or negative factors that reflect on the individual's ability to perform CPRP duties.

(6) *Position qualification.* The CO will consult with the supervisor or hiring manager to verify that the individual has the appropriate professional or technical proficiency, skills, and abilities to qualify for the position. 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 their 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 Form 3180–1 and DA Form 3180–2 for 3 years, and dispose of the forms in accordance with 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 regular basis by peers, supervisors, and the CO to determine 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 regular basis and consult with other CPRP officials and supervisors, as appropriate.

b. Individual and peer reporting. Individuals certified in the CPRP are responsible for monitoring themselves and their CPRP-certified peers. Individuals and peers must report factors to the supervisor, CO, or CMA that could adversely impact the individual’s ability to perform CPRP duties. Failure to discharge these responsibilities may cast doubt on an individual’s reliability.

c. Supervisor and security manager reporting. Supervisors and security managers must notify the CO of factors that adversely impact the individual’s ability or reliability to perform CPRP duties.

d. Drug testing and positions requiring Chemical Personnel Reliability Program certification. Individuals in the CPRP will be subject to random testing in accordance with 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.

(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 medical limitation and duration recommendations to the CO. Health records will document relevant medical information that raises concerns about the individual’s medical and physical competence and mental stability to perform duties requiring CPRP certification, the CMA’s recommendations on that information, and the evidence of transmission to the CO.

(2) The individual will report any medical evaluation, treatment, or medication to the CMA to determine if there is any effect on the individual’s reliability to perform CPRP duties.

(3) 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.

(4) When a sexual assault victim does not elect restricted reporting, the individual will report any factors that could adversely impact their ability to perform CPRP duties to the appropriate authority and then to the CO. 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. The CMA will inform the CO if there are factors adversely impacting the individual’s CPRP status and that the person in question should be temporarily suspended.

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 suitability or reliability. 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 termination criteria in **paragraph 5–3**, the CO will immediately suspend the individual from CPRP duties (and notify the individual and the individual's supervisor of the suspension) while determining whether the facts warrant termination from the CPRP (for cause). When suspended, the individual may not perform duties requiring CPRP certification. The CO will forward information relevant to the individual's security clearance eligibility through the security manager to the DoD CAF in accordance with 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 workdays from the date of receipt of the written notification to provide a response to the CO, if desired.

(3) The CO will consult with the REV prior to making the decision to terminate the individual from the CPRP for cause to ensure 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. 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 in accordance with local procedures in the fourth year.

e. When an individual is no longer required to perform CPRP duties, the CO will administratively terminate the individual from the CPRP. If the individual is suspended from the CPRP, the suspension must first be resolved and the individual reinstated into the CPRP or terminated for cause. The CO will note the administrative termination on the DA Form 3180–2, and retain the DA Form 3180–2 for 3 years, and dispose of the form in accordance with 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 CPRP may request recertification to the CO. 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 CO must consult the REV to approve the recertification request. If approved by the REV, the CO will conduct a new initial certification (see **para 5–4**).

c. The CO will retain a copy of the DA Form 3180–2 reflecting the recertification in the individual's personnel records. It will be retained with the previous DA Form 3180 or DA Form 3180–2 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 either concur with the CO decision to approve the recertification request (and certify the individual into the CPRP) or 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

Commanders of 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 (Chemical and Biological Personnel Reliability Program (PRP) Status Report). Instructions for this form are embedded within the DA form. DAMO–SSD will review the PRP status reports and submit to ASD (NCB) by 15 February.

Chapter 6
Chemical Incident or Mishap Response and Assistance

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

6–2. Chemical incident or mishap response and assistance planning
a. Commanders or directors of Army chemical agent facilities will ensure the facility has CIMRA plans and capabilities consistent with requirements in AR 385–10, AR 190–59, AR 525–27, and DA Pam 385–61.

b. CIMRA 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 commander.

6–3. Chemical incident or mishap reporting
a. Army chemical agent facility commanders or directors will report chemical agent mishaps or incidents as a serious incident report in accordance with AR 190–45, AR 190–59, and DA Pam 385–40. Army chemical agent facility commanders or directors will send the report to their ACOM or DRU commander and the Army Watch Team Chief at HQDA, Army Operations Center (AOC) within one hour from the time the chemical mishap or incident has been confirmed.

b. The Army Watch Team Chief at the HQDA AOC will report Army chemical agent mishaps and incidents to the Office of the Secretary of Defense Liaison Officer (OSD LNO), located in the National Military Command Center via direct telephonic notification within 1 hour from the time it is confirmed the event has occurred. Identify the report submitted to the OSD LNO as a “chemical mishap or incident” to trigger the appropriate action.

c. The Army chemical agent facility commander or director will notify the appropriate Federal, State, or local law enforcement agencies of the theft, loss, or release of an Army chemical agent.

d. Additional reporting and investigation requirements for mishaps involving Schedule 1 chemicals or NTAs are addressed in AR 385–10, DA Pam 385–61, and DA Pam 385–40.

6–4. Chemical incident or mishap response and assistance exercises
a. Army chemical agent facility commanders or directors will exercise CIMRA plans quarterly. Each year, two of these exercises will include external agencies identified in the plan.

b. Army chemical agent facility commanders or directors will review or update plans annually and incorporate lessons learned and opportunities for improvement identified during exercises, actual events, and risk management activities.

c. Army chemical agent facility commanders or directors will document exercises using written after-action reports. The after-action report will include the degree of participation by external response agencies.

d. CSEPP exercises may be used in place of a quarterly exercise that includes external agencies.

Chapter 7
Schedule 1 Chemical and Non-Traditional Agents Policy Applicability

7–1. 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. Any amount of neat Schedule 1 chemical or NTA requires application of accountability procedures described in this regulation and any requirements provided by the DIAM.

7–2. Material exempted from this regulation
a. Recovered chemical warfare material.

b. Army chemical agent samples, wastes, or material recovered from former destruction, storage, or production facilities.

7–3. Schedule 1 chemicals and Non-Traditional Agents in chemical defense training operations

a. For Army designated chemical defense training operations, Schedule 1 chemicals or NTA that have been expended by CPRP-certified agent handlers no longer requires compliance with the CPRP provisions of this regulation. The destruction of the Schedule 1 chemical or NTA is certified by CPRP-certified agent handers via (written) accountability documentation maintained by the FAO.

b. Expended Schedule 1 chemical agent or NTA refers to Schedule 1 chemicals or NTA that cannot be recovered, manipulated, or removed from the facility during training operations. The Army chemical agent facility commander or director will—

(1) Ensure the facility specific SOP/IOP identify the processes used to prevent Schedule 1 chemical or NTA from being recovered, manipulated, or physically removed from the training facility.

(2) Ensure risk and safety assessments are completed to determine the level of security and safety and occupational health requirements needed during training operations.

7–4. Schedule 1 chemical toxins

Ricin and saxitoxin, regardless of the amount, are subject to the acquisition and provisioning requirements of **chapter 3** and the reporting requirements of **chapter 4** of this regulation. Other requirements for ricin and saxitoxin will be in accordance with AR 190–17 and 42 CFR Part 73.

7–5. 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. The FAO will establish site-specific procedures to ensure that Schedule 1 precursors are prepared, handled, tracked, and stored safely 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 Chemicals.

7–6. Schedule 1 chemicals

a. Schedule 1 chemicals are subject to all provisions of this regulation unless exempted based on quantity in accordance with paragraphs ***7–6b*** and **7–7**.

b. Schedule 1 chemicals are identified in the CWC Annex on Chemicals, Part B – Schedules of Chemicals. The CWC references in **table 7–1** and **table 7–2** 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.

7–7. Dilute Schedule 1 chemical and Non-Traditional Agents exemptions

a. Schedule 1 chemicals in quantities at or below the levels in **table 7–1** (per primary container) are not reportable to the DIAM. An individual’s access to quantities of Schedule 1 chemicals at or below the levels in **table 7–1** do not require security provisions of AR 190–59 or CPRP requirements of **chapter 5** of this regulation. Army chemical agent facility commanders or directors will ensure that facility specific SOPs/IOPs reflect that **table 7–1** quantities cannot be exceeded during exempt operations. Facility-specific procedures must document preparation, handling, storage, and use of the Schedule 1 chemical agents and NTA. If the exemption limits of **table 7–1** are exceeded, the accountability provisions of **chapter 4** apply.

b. These dilute concentrations will not be inferred to be “safe,” as inherent chemical toxic effects are still associated with them. They will require safety normally afforded to similar hazardous material. Dilute Schedule 1 chemical exemptions were based on the Ad Hoc Position Paper on Surety Material Quantities and the August 7, 2019 Kellogg papers. Dilute NTA exemptions were derived from the March 18, 2020 ASD (NCB) Memorandum, referenced in the DoDI 5210.65.

Table 7–1
Dilute Schedule 1 chemical agent exemptions

Agent	Neat Schedule 1/NTA Equivalent in Dilute Solution:
NTA	5 milligrams
G-type	20 milligrams

Table 7–1
Dilute Schedule 1 chemical agent exemptions—Continued

Agent	Neat Schedule 1/NTA Equivalent in Dilute Solution:
V-type	10 milligrams
A-type	5 milligrams
H-type	100 milligrams
L-type	50 milligrams

7–8. Ultra-dilute Schedule 1 chemical guidelines

Ultra-dilute Schedule 1 chemicals refer to extremely dilute solutions at or below the concentrations in **table 7–2**. Values are based on consideration of the Schedule 1 chemical 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 7–2** can be controlled with reasonable safety precautions. There is no ultra-dilute NTA guideline established.

Table 7–2
Ultra-dilute solution guidelines

Agent	Concentration:
G-type	1000 micrograms/Liter
V-type	100 micrograms/Liter
H-type	2400 micrograms/Liter
L-type	100 micrograms/Liter

Appendix A

References

Section I

Required Publications

Unless otherwise indicated, DA publications are available on the APD website at **https://armypubs.army.mil/**, and DD publications are available on the Executive Services Directorate website at **https://www.esd.whs.mil/dd/**.

AR 11–2
Manager's Internal Control Program (Cited in title page.)

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

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

AR 190–51
Security of Unclassified Army Resources (Sensitive and Nonsensitive) (Cited in **para 4–5b(3)**.)

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

AR 380–67
Personnel Security Program (Cited in ***para 5–1e***.)

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

AR 525–27
Army Emergency Management Program (Cited in ***para 6–2a***.)

AR 600–85
The Army Substance Abuse 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**.) (Available at **https://www.opcw.org/chemical-weapons-convention**)

DA Pam 385–40
Army Accident Investigations and Reporting (Cited in ***para 6–3a***.)

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

DoDD 2060.01
Implementation of, and Compliance with, Arms Control Agreements (Cited in ***para 5–1e***.)

DoDD 5122.05
Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs (ATSD(PA)) (Cited in ***para 1–8c***.)

DoDD 5230.20
Visits and Assignments of Foreign Nationals (Cited in ***para 5–1e***.)

DoDI 1010.01
Military Personnel Drug Abuse Testing Program (MPDATP) (Cited in **para 5–4b(4)**.)

DoDI 1010.09
DoD Civilian Employee Drug-Free Workplace Program (Cited in **para 5–4b(4)**.)

DoDI 5210.65
Security Standards for Safeguarding DoD Chemical Agents (Cited on title page.)

DoDI 6495.02
Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Program Procedures (Cited in **para 5–4b(3)(b)**.)

Section II

Prescribed Forms

Unless otherwise indicated, DA forms are available on the APD website at **https://armypubs.army.mil/**, and DD forms are available on the Executive Services Directorate website at **https://www.esd.whs.mil/directives/forms/**.

DA Form 3180
Personnel Screening and Evaluation Record (Cited in ***para 5–4a***.)

DA Form 3180–1
Chemical and Biological Personnel Reliability Program Statement of Understanding (Cited in ***para 5–4a***.)

DA Form 3180–2
Chemical and Biological Personnel Screening and Evaluation Record (Cited in ***para 5–4b***.)

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

Appendix B

Internal Control Evaluation

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

B–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.

B–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.

B–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 facility commanders or directors.

(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 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?

B–5. Supersession
This evaluation supersedes the previous evaluation for chemical surety previously published in AR 50–6, dated 16 April 2018.

B–6. Comments
Help make this a better tool for evaluating internal controls. Submit comments to the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD), **usarmy.pentagon.hqda-dcs-g-305– 7.mbx.damossd@mail.mil**.

Glossary of Terms

Access
An individual will be deemed to have access to Army chemical agents at any point in time if the individual has possession of an Army chemical agent (for example, ability to carry, use, or manipulate).

Army chemical agent
Term used to refer collectively to Schedule 1 chemicals in Army possession, as listed in the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC); NTA in Army possession as listed in the April 19, 2022 ASD (NCB) Memorandum; or munitions with a chemical fill at the declared chemical weapons storage facilities.

Certifying official
The person responsible for determining an individual's ability to be CPRP certified 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 and NTA, the CO is not required to be in the CPRP.

Chemical agent facility
Any building under the direction of a single test center or director/commander where Army chemical agents are produced, stored, used, destroyed, or transferred.

Chemical agent mishap
An event in which the failure of facilities, equipment, or procedures may allow the possible unintentional exposure of personnel or the work environment to chemical agent, including RDT&E solutions.

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 reliability for PRP duties. The CMA is a physician, nurse practitioner (who is either licensed for independent practice or supervised by a physician licensed for independent practice), or physician assistant (if supervised by a physician licensed for independent practice).

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

Denial
An action taken based on the receipt of disqualifying information to stop the CPRP screening process for individuals being considered for CPRP certification.

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

Dilute chemical agent
Schedule 1 chemicals or NTA that have been mixed with solvent.

Drug or substance abuse
The wrongful use, possession, or distribution of a controlled substance, prescription medication, over-the-counter medication, 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.

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

Neat Schedule 1 chemical/Non-Traditional Agents
An undiluted, full-strength (as manufactured) Schedule 1 chemical or NTA.

Non-Traditional Agents
Defined in the April 19, 2022 ASD (NCB) Memorandum.

Primary container
A vial, flask, or other containment immediately holding Schedule 1 chemicals or NTA.

Provisioning agreement
An agreement under which a DoD organization may provide DoD Schedule 1 chemical to other federal agencies, DoD contractors, or other non-federal entities for purposes authorized by law and regulation. It includes the purpose of the provisioning, statutory and regulatory authority for the provisioning, responsibilities of the parties, procedures, funding, and terms and conditions for the certification of the recipient organization, the transfer of the agents to the recipient organization, the use of the agents by the recipient organization, and the return of any residual agent upon completion of the authorized use. A provisioning agreement may be a separate document or its substance may be incorporated in another document such as an inter-agency agreement, a memorandum of agreement, or a contract clause.

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

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.

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

Risk assessment
The process of systematically identifying, assessing, and managing risks arising from operational factors and making decisions that balance risk cost with mission benefits as described in DoDI O–2000.16. The end product of the risk assessment is the identification and assessment of areas and assets that are vulnerable to the identified threat attack means or the identified hazard. 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 exposure to a hazard or lessen the severity of the outcome of an attack or of a hazard.

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 DoD chemical agents.

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

Two-person rule
An access restriction to prevent lone access to Army chemical agents. 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.

Ultra-dilute concentrations
Schedule 1 chemical diluted to concentrations suitable for calibration of analytical instrumentation.

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 50–6
Chemical Surety

This is a major revision, dated 13 October 2022--

- Incorporates the U.S. Army Futures Command (**chap 1**).
- Aligns responsibilities between the U.S. Army Materiel Command and Installation Management Command (**chap 1**).
- Removes Neat Schedule 1 toxic chemical exemptions (**chap 7**).
- Updates the Dilute Schedule 1 chemical and Non-Traditional Agents exemptions (**chap 7**).
- Updates definition of “Army chemical agent” in accordance with DoDI 5210.65 (throughout).
- Incorporates Non-Traditional Agents requirements and guidance (throughout).
- Replaces the term “accident” with “mishap” (throughout).