



Department of Defense
DIRECTIVE

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USD (P)

SUBJECT: Chemical Agent Security Program

- References:
- (a) DoD Directive 5210.65, subject as above, September 8, 1982 (hereby canceled)
 - (b) DoD 5100.76-M, "Physical Security of Sensitive Conventional Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives," February 1983, authorized by DoD Directive 5100.76, February 10, 1981
 - (c) DoD Directive 5160.65, "Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition," November 17, 1981
 - (d) DoD 5200.1-R, "Information Security Program Regulation," June 1986, authorized by DoD Directive 5200.1, "DoD Information Security Program," June 7, 1982
 - (e) DoD Directive 5210.42, "Nuclear Weapon Personnel Reliability Program," December 6, 1985
 - (f) Title 50, United States Code, Sections 1511-1518

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A. REISSUANCE AND PURPOSE

This Directive reissues reference (a) to update policy, minimum standards, and responsibilities for safeguarding chemical agents.

B. APPLICABILITY AND SCOPE

1. This Directive:

a. Applies to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Military Departments, the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (OJCS), the Unified and Specified Commands, the Inspector General of the Department of Defense (IG, DoD), and the Defense Agencies (hereafter referred to collectively as "DoD Components").

b. Covers DoD Components that have custody or possession of chemical agents as components of weapons systems, in bulk form, or in binary chemical munitions loaded with both components. Binary intermediates, when separated from binary chemical munitions that are fully uploaded, shall be secured, stored, and transported in accordance with DoD 5100.76-M (reference (b)), as appropriate.

c. Applies to all chemical agent storage facilities and agents in transit worldwide, in peacetime, to include forward deployed retail stocks under Commanders in Chief (CINCs) control. It applies to all storage facilities and agents in transit in the continental United States (CONUS) in wartime, except as waived by the Department of Defense or the Military Departments. For agents in storage or in transit outside the continental United States (OCONUS) in wartime, CINCs and Heads of DoD Components shall establish written standards, requirements, and procedures based upon the requirements of enclosure 2.

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2. The transition from peacetime standards of this Directive to wartime standards established by CINCs and DoD Component heads shall be marked by the National Command Authorities (NCA) decision. The authority to conform to wartime standards shall apply only to the area(s) specified by the NCA decision.

C. DEFINITIONS

The terms used in this Directive are defined in enclosure 1.

D. POLICY

It is DoD policy that:

1. The lethal characteristics of chemical agents and their contribution to the nation's strategic deterrent warrant extraordinary measures to ensure that they are properly safeguarded against theft, loss, damage, or unauthorized use.

2. Only U.S. citizens or U.S. nationals who are emotionally stable, trustworthy, physically fit, and have been adequately trained to perform the duties assigned shall be employed in positions that afford access to, or involve security of, chemical agents.

3. The protection afforded chemical agents shall counterbalance the inherent risks and associated threats. In establishing an adequate level of protection, an assessment shall be made of all relevant factors such as:

- a. Location of the material.
- b. The size, weight, and configuration in which the material is stored.
- c. The nature and capabilities of potentially hostile forces.

E. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (DUSD(P)), in coordination with the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Atomic Energy) (ATSD(AE)), shall:

- a. Establish minimum security standards for safeguarding chemical agents.
- b. Conduct oversight visits to assess adequacy of security standards.

2. The DoD Physical Security Review Board shall advise and assist the DUSD(P) on matters involving the security of chemical agents.

3. The Secretary of the Army, or designee, as single manager for conventional ammunition (DoD Directive 5160.65, reference (c)), which includes chemical agents, shall:

a. Issue regulations to implement the policy prescribed in section D., above, and enclosure 2, as they pertain to assets for which the Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition is assigned custodial responsibility.

b. Have the authority to approve waivers and exceptions to this Directive as it pertains to assets for which the Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition has assigned custodial responsibility provided adequate compensatory security measures are instituted.

c. Maintain current, evaluated information concerning threats to the security of chemical agents and disseminate to the appropriate commanders and law enforcement officials.

d. Establish maximum allowable limits of concentration and quantity for dilute solutions not defined as chemical agents that are stored and maintained by the Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition.

e. Formulate procedures for coordinated effective responses for chemical accidents or incident control to include Memoranda of Understanding or Agreement with non-DoD federal agencies for coordination by DUSD(P).

4. The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, within assigned foreign intelligence responsibilities, and the chiefs of the intelligence organizations of the Military Departments shall exchange information concerning threats to the security of chemical agents/munitions and shall provide the Secretary of the Army with information concerning threats to the security of chemical agents.

5. Heads of DoD Components having custody or possession of chemical agents shall:

a. Ensure compliance with section D., above, and enclosure 2.

b. Exercise the responsibility defined in subsection E.3., above, for assets in the retail logistics base as defined by DoD Directive 5160.65, enclosure 2 (reference (c)).

c. Develop procedures to comply with existing inventory and accountability requirements and report separately any unresolved inventory discrepancies to the Director, Security Plans and Programs (SP&P), Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (ODUSD(P)). In addition, any loss or recovery of a chemical agent and any attempt to steal a chemical agent or to damage a chemical agent storage facility shall be reported as soon as possible to the Director, SP&P, ODUSD(P), Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301-2200.

d. Coordinate with the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs) (ASD(PA)) any information or segments of it that is disclosed to the public concerning the status of chemical agents. Information pertaining to chemical agents that has previously been cleared need not be coordinated with the ASD(PA) providing the original context is preserved, no new material is added, and the information is still factually correct.

e. Ensure a formal vulnerability assessment is conducted initially at each site where chemicals are stored and updated yearly or as new vulnerabilities become apparent. The vulnerability assessment shall include a threat assessment specifically for the site, a postulated threat assessment that could be applied to any chemical site worldwide, a physical survey of the site to determine specific vulnerabilities, and the results of the force on force training exercises for that site.

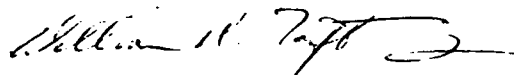
f. Review and upgrade security protection requirements as dictated by the vulnerability assessment. Additional manpower should be added, if required, to the security response force up to the level of that required to adequately protect the site. Response times for security forces must be adjusted to ensure prompt assessment and responses of sufficient personnel in time to deny access to structures or areas containing chemicals. All changes in security force manpower and timing criteria shall be approved by the service component. The Director, SP&P, ODUSD(P) shall be notified of the changes.

F. STANDARDS

The minimum security standards for protecting chemical agents are prescribed in enclosure 2.

G. EFFECTIVE DATE AND IMPLEMENTATION

This Directive is effective immediately. Forward one copy of implementing documents to the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy within 120 days.



William H. Taft, IV
Deputy Secretary of Defense

Enclosures--2

1. Definitions
2. Minimum Standards for Protecting Chemical Agents

Accession For	
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Unannounced	☐
Justification	
By <i>form 50</i>	
Distribution /	
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DEFINITIONS

1. Binary Chemical Munitions. Munitions designed to use two relatively non-toxic chemicals that combine during functioning of the weapon system to produce a chemical agent for release on target.
2. Binary Intermediates. The component chemicals that combine to produce binary chemical agents. Examples of two common chemical agent intermediates are:
 - a. The intermediates for binary GB (GB_2) are methylphosphonic difluoride (DF) and isopropyl alcohol with an amine added (OPA).
 - b. The intermediates for binary VX (VX_2) are O,O'-ethyl (2-isopropyl amino ethyl) methylphosphinite (QL) and dimethylpolysulfide (NM)).
3. Chemical Agent. A chemical substance that is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate a person through its physiological effects. Excluded from consideration are riot control agents, chemical herbicides, smoke, and flame.
4. Dilute Solutions. Solutions of chemical agents in concentrations and quantities reduced by admixture to levels that can be handled with the same precautions associated with industrial chemicals (acids, bases, or solvents).
5. Exclusion Area. The area immediately surrounding one or more receptacles in which chemical agents are contained. Normally, the boundaries of an exclusion area are the walls, floors, and ceiling of a storage structure, secure container, or a barrier that establishes the boundary of the exclusion area (such as an igloo or a fence).
6. Force Generation. The actions taken to bring war reserve resources to an increased state of readiness.
7. Industrial Chemicals. Chemicals developed or manufactured for use in industrial operations or research by industry, government, or academia. These chemicals are not manufactured primarily for the specific purpose of producing human casualties or rendering equipment, facilities, or areas dangerous for use by humans. Hydrogen cyanide (AC), cyanogen chloride (CK), and phosgene (CG) are considered industrial chemicals for the purposes of this Directive.
8. Limited Area. The area immediately surrounding one or more exclusion areas, normally, the area between the boundaries of the exclusion areas and the perimeter boundary.
9. Research Quantities. Quantities of a chemical agent that are required for authorized research, development, test, and evaluation projects for specific surveillance programs to obtain data concerning the life-cycle of chemical agents, or for scheduled training purposes.

DEFINITIONS, continued

10. Secure Container. A container, receptacle, or device used to store chemical agents, located within a limited area and secured with approved locking devices. Examples are container express (CONEX CNU 77/E23) containers, laboratory hoods, refrigerators, locally fabricated containers, or screened cages.

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR PROTECTING
CHEMICAL AGENTS

A. GENERAL

The following minimum standards shall apply for the security of chemical agents:

1. Storage sites shall be consolidated to the maximum extent consistent with military operational planning factors.
2. Each storage site shall encompass the smallest practical amount of space consistent with operational and safety considerations.
3. Chemical agents shall not be co-located with unrelated material, such as nonchemical arms, ammunition, and explosives other than as components of a complete round.
4. All chemical agents, OTHER THAN BLISTER AGENTS IN TON CONTAINERS, shall be stored in enclosed structures.
5. All chemical agents shall be secured to prevent theft, including aerial theft.
6. If chemical agents are classified, they shall be secured, stored, and transported in accordance with this Directive and DoD 5200.1-R (reference (d)), as appropriate.

B. PERSONNEL

1. Personnel whose regularly assigned duties involve access to, or security of, chemical agents shall be screened initially for suitability and reliability and shall be evaluated on a continuing basis at the supervisory level to ensure that they continue to meet the high standards required by subsection D.2., below.
2. The Service secretaries shall establish a personnel reliability program conforming to the standards stated in DoD Directive 5210.42 (reference (e)). However, security clearances shall not be required if access to classified information is not involved.
3. At a minimum, all such personnel shall have had a favorable national agency check (NAC) completed within the last 5 years before initial assignment.
4. Personnel shall be rescreened every 5 years unless rescreening occurs sooner as stated in reference (e).
5. A new investigation is also required:
 - a. When there has been an intervening assignment to a nonchemical position or to a nonnuclear duty position for more than 5 years and there is no record of a qualifying investigation completed within 5 years.

b. When there has been a break in active service or DoD employment that exceeds 1 year; or

c. When significant derogatory or questionable information becomes available that cannot otherwise be resolved.

C. PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM

The physical security system for chemical storage areas shall provide a positive means of deterring unauthorized entry, and of providing sufficient delay to an intruder to enable the security force to prevent removal of chemical agents. The physical security system shall include the following:

1. Perimeter fencing shall enclose:

a. Limited areas to clearly delineate the boundary and to direct personnel to a specific entry point. Fencing shall consist of two boundary fences separated not less than 30 feet nor more than 150 feet (approximately 9 to 45M). Clear zones free of all obstacles, topographical features, and vegetation exceeding 8 inches (20.3 cm) high shall extend at least 30 feet (9.1M) inside the inner perimeter fence, between the fences and at least 30 feet (9.1M) outside the outer perimeter fence.

b. Designated areas holding blister agents in ton containers in open storage. These storage areas may be either independent storage yards or open storage areas within larger chemical limited areas. Only a single fence with clear zones is required around open storage areas located within the limited area.

2. Perimeter Security Lighting. This shall be used to detect unauthorized intrusions into the limited areas. Such lighting shall be of sufficient intensity to permit positive assessment and subsequent application of appropriate countermeasures. The use of perimeter lighting must be consistent with the site security operational concept.

3. Intrusion Detection System. An intrusion detection system with line supervision capability shall be installed:

a. On storage structure openings greater than 96 square inches, with dimensions greater than 6 inches that are not sealed from unauthorized entry.

b. At the perimeter fence around open storage areas for nonnerve agents stored in ton containers.

c. To detect unauthorized entry into the limited area along the perimeter.

4. Security Forces

a. Security guards sufficient to control entry and to prevent unauthorized access to chemical agents along with backup forces capable of responding to attempted penetrations and preventing unauthorized removal of chemical agents shall be in place at all sites 24 hours a day.

b. All site security force members shall be provided appropriate, realistic site defense force training exercises at least every 18 months. The training shall be tailored to each site based on the threat and vulnerability assessment conducted at the site. The training shall include realistic force on force exercises using an engagement simulation system and employing a knowledgeable aggressor force. The training may be conducted at off site locations when critical security and safety considerations require it. Feedback from force on force exercises will be provided to all site personnel.

c. Security forces shall develop plans for the recovery of chemical agents/munitions in the event of their loss. Plans shall include forces to be used and rules of engagement.

D. ENTRY AND ACCESS CONTROL

1. The number of people authorized access to chemical agents and research quantities shall be kept to the minimum consistent with operational and security requirements.

2. Entry control procedures into limited and exclusion areas shall ensure positive identification of all personnel before admission.

E. TRANSPORTATION

1. The transporting of chemical agents off station shall comply with the procedures required by 50 U.S.C. 1511-1518 (reference (f)).

2. During the planning and preparation stages of off-station transportation of chemical agents, a current assessment of known threats and hazards shall be obtained. Planning for the move shall include appropriate security measures to include the mode of shipment, the availability of security resources, and the source and availability of emergency assistance. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to ensure the safety and security of the chemical agents.

3. Movement of chemical agents on DoD installations shall be kept to a minimum, consistent with operational and safety requirements.

F. RESEARCH QUANTITIES OF CHEMICAL AGENTS

1. Inventory and accountability procedures shall be established to ensure continuing control of research quantities.

2. Research quantities shall be stored in secure containers, vaults, or strong rooms locked with built-in three-position combination locks or key-operated padlocks with medium-security cylinders (MIL-P-43951) mounted on comparable hasps.

3. Contractual arrangements or other agreements involving transfer of custody of research quantities from the Department of Defense to another federal department or agency or to the private sector shall include the storage requirements prescribed in subsection F.2., above.