

BY THE ORDER OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

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24 September 2007
Supplement



Operations
MINIMUM SECURITY STANDARDS FOR SAFEGUARDING
BIOLOGICAL SELECT AGENTS AND TOXINS

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This Supplement provides the directive requirements for the Air Force Biological Security Program. Original DoD text appears in regular text and added Air Force text appears in bold. It prescribes and explains minimum security standards for safeguarding biological select agents and toxins (BSAT), and provides guidance for implementation and sustainment of a Biological Personnel Reliability Program (BPRP), including explanations on how Certifying Officials screen, select, and monitor people who work with BSAT and direct the removal of all individuals with questionable reliability. This Supplement applies to Air Force active duty, Air Force Reserve (AFRC), and Air National Guard (ANG) units that are certified by HHS/CDC and/or USDA/APHIS to possess BSAT and the military, government civilian, and contractor personnel that have access to BSAT. It implements Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 10-39, *Safeguarding Biological Select Agents and Toxins*, and DoD Instruction (DoDI) 5210.89, *Minimum Security Standards for Safeguarding Biological Select Agents and Toxins*.

This Supplement requires the collection of information protected by the Privacy Act of 1974. Your authority to collect this information is in Title 10, United States Code (U.S.C.), Section 8013. System of Records Notices FO31 AF SP M, *Personnel Security Access Records* and FO44 AF SG E, *Medical Record System*, also apply. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with AFMAN 37-123 *Management of Records* and disposed of in accordance with the *Air Force Records Disposition Schedule (RDS)* located at <https://afrims.amc.af.mil>. To recommend changes or suggestions to this publication, use the Air Force Information Management Tool 847 and route it through the publishing channels to AF/A5XP for consideration.

Department of Defense

INSTRUCTION NUMBER 5210.89

April 18, 2006

USD(I)

SUBJECT: Minimum Security Standards for Safeguarding Biological Select Agents and Toxins

- References:
- (a) DoD Directive 5210.88, "Safeguarding Biological Select Agents and Toxins," February 11, 2004
 - (b) Title 42, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 73, "Department of Health and Human Services; Possession, Use, and Transfer of Select Agents and Toxins, Interim Final Rule," current edition
 - (c) Public Law 107-188, "Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Response and Preparedness Act of 2002," June 12, 2002
 - (d) Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 331, "Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service," and Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 121, "Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Bioterrorism Protection Act of 2002; Possession, Use, and Transfer of Biological Agents and Toxins, Interim Rule," current edition
 - (e) through (r) **(Added)(AF) (s) through (dd)**, see Enclosure 1

1. PURPOSE

This Instruction:

- 1.1. Implements security policy and assigns responsibilities under Reference (a).
- 1.2. Establishes minimum standards for securing and safeguarding biological select agents and toxins (BSAT) in the custody or possession of the Department of Defense.
- 1.3 Establishes the criteria for personnel regarding BSAT, including requirements for the Biological Personnel Reliability Program (BPRP).
- 1.4. Permits BSAT to be used for bona fide research and other peaceful purposes. Ensures the security of BSAT from attack, theft, wrongful use, and inappropriate transfer to unauthorized personnel, organizations, and/or laboratories.
- 1.5. Directs responsible personnel and agencies to ensure secure access and control of applicable BSAT and to establish minimum physical security measures.

1.6. Establishes requirements for initial and periodic security reviews, threat and vulnerability assessments, and inspections.

2. APPLICABILITY

2.1. The Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense Agencies, the DoD Field Activities, and all other organizational entities in the Department of Defense (hereafter referred to collectively as the “DoD Components”) that furnish, have custody, or have possession of BSAT.

2.1.1. (Added)(AF) This Air Force (AF) Supplement applies to all AF installations or facilities that are certified by Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and/or the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to use, possess, transfer, or receive BSAT.

2.2. Contractors and consultants (including foreign nationals) requiring access to DoD BSAT shall be assigned the requirements of this Instruction through appropriate contract clauses.

2.3. Cooperative Research and Development Agreements, Material Transfer Agreements, Small Business Innovative Research Agreements, and Memoranda of Agreement with other research partners and government agencies that involve furnished DoD BSAT for a DoD effort.

2.4. Overseas facilities exempted from the provisions of 42 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 73 (Reference (b)), Public Law 107-188 (Reference (c)), and 7 CFR part 331 (Reference(d)) due to their location will implement this Instruction to the maximum extent possible. Where implementation of specific provisions is not feasible, handle per section E3.9.

3. DEFINITIONS

Terms used in this Instruction are defined in Enclosure 2.

4. POLICY

This Instruction implements policy established in DoD Directive 5210.88 (Reference (a)). **(Added)(AF) This AF Supplement implements policy established in AFRD 10-39 (Reference (t)).**

5. RESPONSIBILITIES

Under authority of Reference (a):

5.1. The Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence (USD(I)) shall:

5.1.1. Establish the minimum security standards for safeguarding BSAT.

5.1.2. Establish a BPRP for individuals with access to BSAT.

5.1.3. Provide for staff oversight visits by the office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Counterintelligence and Security to assess the adequacy of security safeguards for BSAT.

5.1.4. Ensure the Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, produces a multidiscipline baseline threat assessment addressing the Foreign Intelligence and Security Services, terrorism, information operations, sabotage, and proliferation threats related to BSAT every 3 years, or more frequently if required.

5.2. The Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Nuclear and Chemical and Biological Defense Programs (ATSD(NCB)), under the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics) shall:

5.2.1. Establish and maintain a secure database of all BSAT for certified activities at DoD-owned and -operated facilities registered with, and withdrawn from, the Health and Human Services (HHS) Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and/or the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and of the register of current and previous Responsible and Alternate Responsible Officials.

5.2.2. Establish and maintain a secure database of all DoD-supplied BSAT for certified activities at DoD contractor facilities registered with, and withdrawn from, the HHS/CDC and/or USDA/APHIS, and of the register of current and previous Responsible and Alternate Responsible Officials.

5.2.3. Establish and maintain procedures and a coordination plan for effective responses to accidents or incidents involving BSAT.

5.3. The Heads of the DoD Components shall:

5.3.1. Ensure that Responsible and Alternate Responsible Officials are designated to fulfill requirements according to References (b) and (c).

5.3.2. Ensure compliance with this Instruction to include planning and programming fiscal and personnel resources necessary to implement the policy.

5.3.3. Notify the ATSD(NCB) before the registration of any new DoD Biosafety Level (BSL) facility.

5.3.4. Ensure BSAT and related facilities are registered according to Federal, State, and local regulations, including HHS/CDC and USDA/APHIS guidelines.

5.3.5. Establish maximum allowable amounts of toxins and/or any reproducible select agent generated by growth in any liquid or solid media at each facility, to include research and/or test quantities, based on program requirements.

5.3.6. Develop a security plan that includes security measures designed to ensure that all BSAT are safeguarded against loss, theft, diversion, and unauthorized access or use.

5.3.7. Develop procedures to comply with the minimum security standards issued by the USD(I).

5.3.8. Coordinate public releases of information regarding BSAT with the Directorate, Freedom of Information and Security Review, Washington Headquarters Services, according to DoD Instruction 5230.29 (Reference (e)).

5.3.9. Establish and maintain a secure inventory database system to account for BSAT for certified activities at DoD and DoD contractor BSL facilities registered with, and withdrawn from, the HHS/CDC and/or USDA/APHIS, and a register of current and previous Responsible and Alternate Responsible Officials. This information will be provided to the ATSD(NCB) upon request.

5.4. The Secretary of the Army shall:

5.4.1. Develop and coordinate security classification guidance, as appropriate, and provide that guidance to the DoD Components to ensure consistency in classification and dissemination of information related to BSAT.

5.4.2. Stay current on the list of HHS/CDC and USDA/APHIS BSAT and inform the USD(I) and the ATSD(NCB) of any changes in the lists.

5.5. (Added)(AF) AF/A3/5 shall:

5.5.1. Accomplish Head of DoD Component responsibilities for the Air Force in accordance with paragraph 5.3.

5.5.2. Establish Air Force policies and procedures for safeguarding BSAT and act as the official Air Force POC for BSAT issues with the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Staff, and other governmental agencies. In accordance with the provisions of AFPD 10-39, the Chief, Strategic Plans and Policy Division, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Plans and Requirements (AF/A5XP) is the responsible policy office for the AF Biological Security Program.

5.5.3. Maintain a current list of all AF facilities (to include contracted facilities) that possess, work with, transport, or store DoD-owned or -provided BSAT designated by HHS/CDC and USDA/APHIS.

5.5.4. Establish, in consultation with lab personnel and other relevant subject matter experts, maximum allowable amounts of toxins and/or any reproducible select agent generated by growth in any liquid or solid media at each facility, to include research and/or test quantities, based on program requirements and the constraints of relevant treaties or international agreements.

5.5.5. In coordination with the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Installations and Mission Support (AF/A4/7), ensure a baseline vulnerability/security assessment is conducted, reviewed annually, and updated as necessary when new threats or vulnerabilities become apparent for all AF installations or facilities that are certified by HHS/CDC, and/or USDA/APHIS to use, possess, transfer, or receive BSAT.

5.5.6. In coordination with AF/A4/7, provide minimum standards for facility security plans and supporting physical security requirements, as appropriate, to ensure BSAT are safeguarded against loss, theft, diversion, and unauthorized access or use in accordance with references (a), (b), (c), (i), (j), and (t).

5.5.7. Ensure inspection criteria are developed to assess an installation or facility's compliance with all Federal, DoD, and AF guidance on safeguarding BSAT and ensure inspection criteria are implemented as part of SAF/IG inspection processes.

5.5.8. Ensure guidance for determining the suitability and reliability of military and civilian individuals who have a legitimate need to handle or use BSAT is developed and implemented in a manner consistent with DoD and AF policies. Consult with AF/A1 and SAF/GC on matters relating to labor laws and civilian position descriptions.

5.5.9. Ensure a substance abuse testing program is established for all personnel assigned to BPRP positions including contractor personnel as applicable.

5.5.10. In coordination with the Air Force Surgeon General (AF/SG), establish procedures to appoint Competent Medical Authorities (CMA) to advise Responsible Officials and Certifying Officials on individuals' medical suitability to perform BPRP duties.

5.5.11. Serve as the approval authority for requests to re-instate BPRP eligibility for individuals who were previously permanently decertified or disqualified.

5.5.12. Serve as the decision authority for appeals of BPRP permanent decertification/disqualification actions.

5.6. (Added)(AF) The Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Installations and Mission Support (AF/A4/7) shall:

5.6.1. Ensure baseline vulnerability/security assessments are performed and then updated every three years, or more frequently if new threats or vulnerabilities become

apparent, by AF Security Forces Center (AFSFC), parent MAJCOM, installation, or contractor security personnel for all AF BSAT facilities.

5.6.2. Provide minimum standards for facility security plans and supporting physical security requirements, as appropriate, that ensure all BSAT are safeguarded against loss, theft, diversion, and unauthorized access or use.

5.7. (Added)(AF) AF/SG shall:

5.7.1. Consult with AF/A3/5 as necessary to provide subject matter expertise concerning select agent doctrine and, policy from the medical research perspective, and to provide information on AF Medical Service (AFMS) facilities and capabilities.

5.7.2. Provide policy and guidance, as necessary, to assist AFMS facilities in:

5.7.2.1. Implementing Federal, State and Military select agent requirements.

5.7.2.2. Planning and programming for personnel, materiel and facilities to support select agent programs.

5.7.2.3. Preparing for AF select agent inspection activities.

5.7.2.4. Coordinating public releases of information regarding BSAT.

5.7.3. Appoint a POC to serve as the AF/SG OPR for coordination of medical BPRP issues. This responsibility may be delegated to the AF Medical Operations Agency (AFMOA).

5.7.4. Ensure Competent Medical Authorities (CMA) are trained and able to perform assigned responsibilities in support of BPRP.

5.8. (Added)(AF) The Undersecretary of the Air Force for Acquisitions (SAF/AQ) shall ensure appropriate guidance is available for the update and development of contracts for services rendered for the AF that pertain to BSAT.

5.9. (Added)(AF) The Secretary of the Air Force Office of Public Affairs, Information and Products Division, Security and Policy Review Branch (SAF/PAI) will review and forward, as appropriate, requests for public release of information regarding BSAT to the Department of Defense Office of Security Review (DoD OSR) according to DODI 5230.29 (Reference (e)) and AFI 35-101, *Public Affairs Policies and Procedures* (Reference (aa)).

5.10. (Added)(AF) AF Major Commands (MAJCOMs) that oversee installations/facilities that are certified to possess BSAT shall appoint a primary and an alternate POC for biological security. The POC will serve as the interface between the labs and AF/A5XP. Specific responsibilities of the MAJCOM POCs include the following:

5.10.1. Ensure compliance with this Supplement to include planning and programming fiscal and personnel resources necessary to maintain compliance.

5.10.2. Notify AF/A5XP prior to registration of any new BSL 2, 3, and 4 facilities or laboratories containing BSAT.

5.10.3. Coordinate public releases of information regarding BSAT with AF/A5XP. AF/A5XP will then coordinate with AF/A3/5, AF/SG (for AFMS laboratories) and SAF/PAI in accordance with AFI 35-101 (Reference (aa)), SAF/PAI will coordinate the release request with DoD OSR in accordance with DODI 5230.29 (Reference (aa)).

5.10.4. Maintain a list of Responsible Officials (ROs), Alternate Responsible Officials (AROs), and MAJCOM personnel certified in BPRP. This information will be provided to AF/A5XP upon request.

5.10.5. Ensure baseline vulnerability/security assessments are performed and then updated every three years, or more frequently if new threats or vulnerabilities become apparent, by AF Security Forces Center (AFSFC), parent MAJCOM, installation, or contractor security personnel for all of the MAJCOM's BSAT facilities.

5.11. (Added)(AF) Commanders of installations/facilities that are certified to possess BSAT will:

5.11.1. Designate, in writing, ROs and AROs to fulfill requirements in accordance with this Supplement, DoDI 5210.89, DoD Directive 5210.88, 42 CFR Part 73, 2 CFR Part 331, and 9 CFR Part 121. The installation/facility commander will Certify ROs and AROs in the BPRP and provide copies of appointment letters to the MAJCOM POC for biological security and AF/A5XP.

5.11.2. Ensure compliance with policy established herein to include planning and programming fiscal and personnel resources necessary to implement the policy.

5.11.3. Notify AF/A5XP via appropriate chain of command prior to registration of any new BSL 2, 3, and 4 facilities or laboratories containing BSAT.

5.11.4. Ensure BSAT and facilities are registered in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations, including HHS Inspector General and USDA/APHIS requirements.

5.11.5. Develop a security plan that includes security measures designed to ensure all BSAT are safeguarded against loss, theft, diversion, and unauthorized access or use in accordance with this Supplement, DoDI 5210.89, DoD Directive 5210.88, 42 CFR Part 73, 2 CFR Part 331, and 9 CFR Part 121. Ensure this plan is incorporated into the installation security instruction.

5.11.6. Ensure a baseline vulnerability/security assessment is conducted, reviewed annually, and updated as necessary for when new threats or vulnerabilities become apparent for facilities that are certified by HHS/CDC, and/or USDA/APHIS to use, possess,

transfer, or receive BSAT. This assessment may be conducted by AFSFC, parent MAJCOM, installation, or contract security personnel. The assessment will evaluate the facility's vulnerability based on the current threat (reference current Defense Intelligence Agency and locally generated threat assessments) and compliance with the security standards presented in this Supplement.

5.11.7. Coordinate public releases of information regarding BSAT activities via the appropriate chain of command with AF/A5XP.

5.11.8. Establish and maintain a secure inventory database system to account for BSAT and a register of current and previous ROs and AROs. This information will be provided to AF/A5XP upon request.

5.11.9. Appoint a BPRP Monitor to administer the day-to-day functions of the BPRP. The BPRP monitor coordinates and disseminates BPRP information to the Responsible and Certifying Officials, and supporting staff agencies, to include the servicing contracting office when contract requirements are affected; indoctrinates and trains unit BPRP personnel and administrators on program objectives and procedures; and maintains the installation BPRP roster.

5.12. (Added)(AF) The AF Office of Special Investigation (AFOSI) will:

5.12.1. Ensure commanders of AF facilities with BSAT are informed of changes in the local threat environment.

5.12.2. Notify the Certifying Official that a BPRP certified individual is under investigation and the circumstances of the investigation. AFOSI must also notify the Certifying Official of potentially disqualifying information (PDI) discovered during the process of completing the investigation. Security of BSAT must be the primary concern and must not be compromised to aid an investigation.

5.13. (Added)(AF) The Commander of Medical Treatment Facilities (MTF) that service AF units involved with BSAT activities will designate a primary and alternate Competent Medical Authority (CMA) to review healthcare services and conduct clinical evaluations for the purpose of BPRP.

5.13.1. (Added)(AF) The MTF Commander may appoint a BPRP monitor to assist the CMA with the administrative functions of the BPRP, to include indoctrinating and training MTF personnel on the BPRP, dissemination of BPRP information, and proper making of health records in accordance with the installation BPRP roster.

6. INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

The reporting requirements referred to in section E3.5. of this Directive are exempt from licensing according to paragraph C4.4.2. of DoD 8910.1-M (Reference (f)).

7. PROCEDURES

Minimum security standards and criteria for the BPRP are at Enclosures 3 and 4.

8. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Instruction is effective immediately. Full compliance to Enclosures 3 and 4 is required within 90 days from the date of this Instruction.



Stephen A. Cambone

Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence

**CARROL H. CHANDLER, LT GEN, USAF
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Enclosures - 4:

- E1. References, continued
- E2. Definitions
- E3. Minimum Security Standards
- E4. Biological Personnel Reliability Program

E1. ENCLOSURE 1REFERENCES, continued

- (e) DoD Instruction 5230.29, "Security and Policy Review of DoD Information for Public Release," August 6, 1999
- (f) DoD 8910.1-M, "DoD Procedures for Management of Information Requirements," June 30, 1998
- (g) DoD Directive 5210.48, "DoD Polygraph Program," December 24, 1984
- (h) DoD 5200.2-R, "Personnel Security Program," January 1987 with changes through February 23, 1996
- (i) DoD Directive 5200.8, "Security of DoD Installations and Resources," April 25, 1991
- (j) DoD Directive 5230.20, "Visits and Assignments of Foreign Nationals," June 22, 2005
- (k) DoD 5200.1-R, "Information Security Program," January 1997
- (l) DoD 5400.7-R, "DoD Freedom of Information Act Program," September 4, 1998
- (m) DoD 5200.8-R, "Physical Security Program," May 1991
- (n) DoD Directive 8190.3, "Smart Card Technology," August 31, 2002
- (o) DoD Instruction 5200.40, "DoD Information Technology Security Certification and Accreditation Process (DITSCAP)," December 30, 1997
- (p) Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum, "DoD Web Site Administration Policy," January 11, 2002
- (q) DoD Directive 1010.4, "Drug and Alcohol Abuse by DoD Personnel," September 3, 1997
- (r) DoD 4500.9-R, "Defense Transportation Regulation, Part II, Cargo Movement, Chapter 204, Hazardous Material," November 2004
- (s) **(Added)(AF) DoD 5210.42-R, "Nuclear Weapons Personnel Reliability Program (PRP)," June 30, 2006**
- (t) **(Added)(AF) AFD 10-39, "Safeguarding Biological Select Agents and Toxins," April 26, 2006**
- (u) **(Added)(AF) AFI 10-245, "Air Force Antiterrorism Standards," June 21, 2002**
- (v) **(Added)(AF) AFI 31-101, "Air Force Installation Security Program," March 1, 2003**
- (w) **(Added)(AF) AFI 31-501, "Personnel Security Program Management," January 27, 2005**
- (x) **(Added)(AF) DODR 5210.42_AFMAN 10-3902, "Nuclear Weapons Personnel Reliability Program (PRP)," November 13, 2006**
- (y) **(Added)(AF) AFI 31-401, "Information Security Program Management," November 1, 2005**
- (z) **(Added)(AF) AFI 33-202V1, "Network and Computer Security," February 3, 2006**
- (aa) **(Added)(AF) AFI 35-101, "Public Affairs Policies and Procedures," November 29, 2005**
- (bb) **(Added)(AF) AFI 44-120, "Drug Abuse Testing Program," July 1, 2000**
- (cc) **(Added)(AF) AFI 10-206, "Operational Reporting," October 4, 2004**
- (dd) **(Added)(AF) AFMAN 24-204 (I), "Preparing Hazardous Materials for Military Air Shipments," October 12, 2004**

E2. ENCLOSURE 2

DEFINITIONS

E2.1.1. Access. The freedom or ability to obtain and/or make use of biological select agents and toxins (BSAT) by any individual.

E2.1.2. Alcohol Abuse. The use of alcohol to the extent that it has an adverse effect on the user's health, behavior, family, community, or the Department of Defense, or leads to unacceptable behavior as evidenced by one or more acts of alcohol-related misconduct and/or the illegal use of alcohol. Alcohol abuse may include a diagnosis of alcohol dependence.

E2.1.3. Alcohol Dependence and/or Alcoholism. Psychological and/or physiological reliance on alcohol; alcoholism is defined by the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) of the American Psychiatric Association, most current version.

E2.1.4. Alcohol Related Incident. Any substandard behavior or performance in which alcohol consumption by the individual is a contributing factor as determined by law enforcement with consultation from the Competent Medical Authority (e.g., intoxicated driving, domestic disturbances, assault, disorderly conduct, personal injury, failure to submit to testing, or voluntary consumption of alcohol by an individual previously diagnosed as alcohol dependent, underage drinking).

E2.1.5. Alternate Responsible Official. The person with authority and responsibility to ensure requirements are met in the absence of the Responsible Official.

E2.1.6. Biological Restricted Area. Area where access to BSAT is possible. Entry will be subject to special access restrictions. Physical security controls will be used to control access and secure property and materials. Biological Restricted Areas may be of different types depending on the nature and varying degree of access to BSAT, or other relevant matter contained in the area.

E2.1.7. Biological Select Agents and Toxins (BSAT). Biological agents and toxins that present a high bioterrorism risk to national security and have the greatest potential for adverse public health impact with mass casualties of humans and/or animals or that pose a severe threat to plant health or to plant products. The lists are reviewed and updated by HHS/CDC and USDA/APHIS. Agents and toxins that are excluded in References (b) and (d) are excluded as BSAT.

E2.1.8. Biosafety Level (BSL). Specific combinations of work practices, safety equipment, and facilities, which are designed to minimize the exposure of workers and the environment to infectious agents. There are four biosafety levels:

E2.1.8.1. Level 1. Practices, safety equipment, and facility design and construction are appropriate for undergraduate and secondary educational training and teaching laboratories, and for other laboratories in which work is done with defined and characterized strains of viable microorganisms not known to consistently cause disease in healthy adult humans.

E2.1.8.2. Level 2. Practices, safety equipment, and facility design and construction are applicable to clinical, diagnostic, teaching, and other laboratories in which work is done with the broad spectrum of indigenous moderate-risk agents that are present in the community and associated with human disease of varying severity.

E2.1.8.3. Level 3. Practices, safety equipment, and facility design and construction are applicable to clinical, diagnostic, teaching, research, or production facilities in which work is done with indigenous or exotic agents with a potential for respiratory transmission, and which may cause serious and potential lethal infection.

E2.1.8.4. Level 4. Practices, safety equipment, and facility design and construction are applicable for work with dangerous and exotic agents that pose a high individual risk of life-threatening disease, which may be transmitted via the aerosol route and for which there is no available vaccine or therapy.

E2.1.9. Certifying Official. The person responsible for certifying personnel for access to BSAT and Biological Restricted Areas. Responsibilities also include implementing, administering, and managing the BPRP, and supporting the Responsible Official and/or Alternate Responsible Official.

E2.1.10. Competent Medical Authority (CMA). A U.S. military healthcare provider or a U.S. healthcare provider employed by or under contract or subcontract to the U.S. Government, or a U.S. Government contractor. A CMA is someone who:

E2.1.10.1 Has been awarded regular clinical privileges for independent practice – according to Service regulations by the healthcare facility responsible for the provider’s place of duty. Or, if not privileged for independent practice, the CMA is supervised by a CMA physician who is privileged to practice independently, and

E2.1.10.2 Has been specifically trained as a CMA and appointed as a CMA by the medical treatment facility commander responsible for reviewing healthcare services or conducting clinical evaluations for the purpose of the BPRP.

E2.1.11. Continuing Evaluation. The Certifying Official’s ongoing process by which BPRP-certified individuals are observed for compliance with reliability standards and considers duty performance, physical and psychological fitness, and on- and off-duty behavior and reliability on a continuing basis.

E2.1.12. Counterintelligence Polygraph. Polygraph examinations meeting the policy, requirement, and procedures of DoD Directive 5210.48 (Reference (g)).

E2.1.13. Disqualification. An action taken based on the receipt of disqualifying information to terminate the BPRP certification of an individual in training or being considered for assignment to duties involving access to BSAT. **(Added)(AF) If the reason for disqualification no longer remains, previously disqualified individuals become eligible to qualify for future BPRP duties.**

E2.1.14. Drug/Substance Abuse. The wrongful use, possession, distribution, or introduction of a controlled substance, prescription medication, over-the-counter medication, or intoxicating substance (other than alcohol) onto a military installation or DoD-contracted facility. For the purpose of this Instruction, wrongful is defined as 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 ingestion. It also includes all drugs and substances on the Federal Illegal Drug List.

E2.1.15. Drug/Substance Dependence. Psychological and/or physiological reliance on a chemical or pharmacological agent as such reliance is defined by the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM) of the American Psychiatric Association, most current version. The term does not include the continuing prescribed use of pharmaceuticals as part of the medical management of a chronic disease or medical condition.

E2.1.16. Permanent Decertification. Determination by a Certifying Official that an individual is no longer capable of meeting the personal reliability standards of the BPRP.

E2.1.17. Potentially Disqualifying Information. Any information that cast doubt about an individual's ability or reliability to perform BSAT duties. This information may include, but is not limited to, an individual's physical, mental, emotional status, conduct or character, on-and-off-duty. Examples of other potentially disqualifying information could include:

E2.1.17.1. Associating with or contacting an individual who is known or suspected of being associated with foreign intelligence, security, or terrorist organization.

E2.1.17.2. Seeking access to sensitive information inconsistent with present duty requirements; or, deliberate failure or recurring negligent failure to follow security/access procedures.

E2.1.18. Reference Stock. The lowest passage (earliest culture) of a strain of microorganisms with a documented history and defined characteristics kept in a centralized collection, or toxins that have a known origin and history (date(s) received or isolated, manufacturer, concentration, and quantity, etc.) that are stored in a centralized location and exceed the exclusion limits established by the HHS/CDC in Reference (b).

E2.1.19. Random Drug/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.

E2.1.20. Responsible Official. An individual who has authority and responsibility to ensure requirements are met, is designated by the Facility Commander/Director and is certified and approved by the HHS/CDC or USDA/APHIS for access to BSAT.

E2.1.21. Restricted Person. A person restricted from access to BSAT for one or more of the following reasons:

E2.1.21.1. They are under indictment in a civilian court or charges referred for court-martial that involves a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year;

E2.1.21.2. They have been convicted in any court of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year;

E2.1.21.3. They are a fugitive from justice;

E2.1.21.4. They are an unlawful user of any controlled substance;

E2.1.21.5. They are an alien illegally or unlawfully in the United States;

E2.1.21.6. They have been adjudicated as a mental defective or has been committed to any mental institution;

E2.1.21.7. They are an alien (other than lawfully admitted for permanent residence) who is a national of a country as to which the Secretary of State has made a determination (that remains in effect) that such country has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism; or

E2.1.21.8. They have by court-martial received a dishonorable discharge, bad conduct discharge, or have been administratively separated with an other than honorable conditions discharge.

E2.1.22. Suspension. To immediately remove an individual from duties requiring BPRP certification due to unfavorable personal reliability information or situations causing a need for additional investigation without starting a decertification action. When suspended, an individual is still considered to be reliable under the BPRP, but is not authorized to perform duties requiring BPRP certification.

E2.1.23. Temporary Decertification. Actions taken by the Certifying Official to temporarily remove an individual from duties requiring BPRP certification. Temporary decertification shall occur immediately upon receipt of information that is, or appears to be, a reason for decertification from the BPRP.

E2.1.24. Toxins. Toxins are poisonous compounds produced by a living organism. Unlike organisms, toxins cannot replicate.

E2.1.25. Vulnerability Assessment. A DoD, command, or unit-level evaluation (assessment) to determine vulnerability of an installation, unit, exercise, port, ship, residence, facility, or other site to attack from the full range of threats to the security of personnel and resources. Identifies areas of improvement to withstand, mitigate, or deter acts of violence or terrorism.

E2.1.26. Working Stock. Any passage of a reference stock microorganism or of a regulated quantity of a toxin to meet authorized needs clearly identified in approved research protocols, test plans, and project/study directives or retained for historical purposes.

E2.1.27. (Added)(AF) Access National Agency Check with Credit Check and Written Inquiries (ANACI). A personnel security investigation for access to classified information conducted by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), including a National Agency Check (NAC) and written inquiries to law enforcement agencies, former employers and supervisors, references, schools and credit check.

E2.1.28. (Added)(AF) Central Adjudication Facility (CAF). A single facility designated by the Head of the DoD Component to evaluate personnel security investigations and other relevant information and to render personnel security determinations.

E2.1.28.1. (Added)(AF) Air Force Central Adjudication Facility (AFCAF). The designated authority to grant, suspend, deny, or revoke personnel security clearances and sensitive compartmented information (SCI) access. Issues security clearances and enters the determination into the Joint Personnel Adjudication System (JPAS).

E2.1.29. (Added)(AF) BPRP Monitor. An individual in the military grade of E-5 or above, or a civilian in the equivalent grade, appointed to administer and conduct oversight of the day-to-day functions of the BPRP at AF installations.

E2.1.30. (Added)(AF) Certification. A process that validates an individual has been screened, evaluated and meets the standards for assignment to BPRP duties. Certification is documented on the AF IMT 286, and is signed by the Certifying Official.

E2.1.31. (Added)(AF) Controlled Area. An area to which entry is subject to special restrictions or control for security reasons, or to safeguard property or material. NOTE: For the purposes of the AF Biological Security Program, the term “controlled area” meets the standards of what USD(I) guidance refers to as a “restricted area”.

E2.1.32. (Added)(AF) Decertification. An action based on the receipt of adverse information leading to removal from the BPRP of an individual who has been screened, determined reliable, and certified capable of performing duties involving BSAT.

E2.1.33. (Added)(AF) DoD Personnel. Active duty military personnel, members of the Selected Reserve, civilian employees of the Department of Defense or, for BPRP purposes, DoD contractors and their employees.

E2.1.34. (Added)(AF) Drug-Related Incident. The wrongful use, possession, distribution or introduction onto a military installation 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 ingestion.)

E2.1.35. (Added)(AF) Entrance National Agency Check (ENTNAC). A Personnel Security Investigation (PSI) conducted in the same manner as a NAC. Replaced by the NACIC on 1 October 1999.

E2.1.36. (Added)(AF) Healthcare Provider. Any military or civilian provider authorized and/or licensed to practice medicine and to write prescriptions by Federal and/or State law or its equivalent. Treatment performed by healthcare providers must be reviewed by CMAs for BPRP purposes.

E2.1.37. (Added)(AF) Life Skills. A military health clinic for prevention, early detection, diagnosis, and treatment of psychiatric illness, emotional and behavioral disorders.

E2.1.38. (Added)(AF) Medical Records. A chronological account that includes a patient's complaints and health history, the provider's physical findings, the results of diagnostic tests and procedures, and any therapeutic medications and/or procedures, whether from a military or civilian provider. The medical record includes all outpatient, inpatient, Life Skills (Mental Health), Alcohol/Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Program (ADAPT), Family Advocacy, Obstetric, dental record, or any combination of the same.

E2.1.39. (Added)(AF) Medical Treatment Facility (MTF). A DoD facility established for the purpose of furnishing health care to eligible individuals.

E2.1.40. (Added)(AF) National Agency Check (NAC). A PSI consisting of records reviews of certain national agencies, including a technical fingerprint search of Federal Bureau of Investigation, Identification (FBI/ID) files.

E2.1.41. (Added)(AF) NAC with Local Agency Checks and Credit Check (NACLC). A PSI covering the past five years and consisting of a NAC, financial review, verification of date and place of birth, and local agency checks.

E2.1.42. (Added)(AF) NAC Plus Written Inquiries and Credit Check (NACIC). A PSI conducted by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) that combines a NAC with written inquiries to law enforcement agencies, former employers and supervisors, references, and schools and a credit check.

E2.1.43. (Added)(AF) Notification. A BPRP procedure used by support agencies (e.g., MTF, Life Skills, ADAPT, Family Advocacy, Airman and Family Readiness Center,

Security Forces) to inform the Certifying Official of potentially disqualifying information, or a suspension, decertification, or reinstatement recommendation.

E2.1.44. (Added)(AF) Periodic Reinvestigation (PR). An investigation conducted at specified intervals for updating a previously completed PSI.

E2.1.45. (Added)(AF) Permanent Disqualification. Prior to certification, an action taken when the Certifying Official has determined an individual has a mandatory disqualifier specified in this Instruction or Supplement. When the Responsible Official approves the permanent disqualification, the action shall be made a matter of permanent record.

E2.1.46. (Added)(AF) Personnel Security Investigation (PSI). Any investigation required for determining the eligibility of DoD military or civilian personnel and contractor employees for access to classified information, acceptance, or retention in the armed forces, or assignment to, and retention in, sensitive positions.

E2.1.47. (Added)(AF) Position Qualification. This certifies that the individual possesses the minimum level of experience required for assignment to a BPRP position and is proficient in the duties to be performed, or is able to perform on-the-job training under supervision.

E2.1.48. (Added)(AF) Protection Level. A system for identifying specific AF resources that must be secured and the level of security dedicated to those resources. This system recognizes owners and users of these resources must accept varying degrees of risk.

E2.1.49. (Added)(AF) Reinstatement. A process to remove the permanent decertification or disqualification status. Reinstatement may be approved if it is determined the reason for decertification or disqualification no longer exists.

E2.1.50. (Added)(AF) Single-Scope Background Investigation (SSBI). A PSI consisting of both record reviews and interviews with sources of information.

E2.1.51. (Added)(AF) Vulnerability Assessment (VA). A DoD, command, or unit-level evaluation (assessment) to determine the vulnerability to a terrorist attack against an installation, unit, exercise, port, ship, residence, facility, or other site. Identifies areas of improvement to withstand, mitigate, or deter acts of violence or terrorism.

E3. ENCLOSURE 3MINIMUM SECURITY STANDARDS FOR BIOLOGICAL
SELECT AGENTS AND TOXINSE3.1. GENERAL

This section details the minimum security standards necessary to reduce the risk of compromising BSAT security and to ensure the security of BSAT from theft, improper or unauthorized access, or compromise of BSAT. Varying degrees of access to BSAT require different levels of personnel certification based on background investigation evaluations. Personnel may also need escort and supervision by persons certified in the BPRP.

E3.1.1. Storage and work sites shall be within Biological Restricted Areas and consolidated to the maximum extent consistent with associated defense research requirements, research development and test and evaluation (RDT&E), military operational planning factors, training and teaching requirements, and clinical diagnostic laboratory requirements. **(Added)(AF) As established in AFPD 10-39, for the purposes of the AF Biological Security Program, the term “controlled area” meets the standards of what USD(I) guidance refers to as a “biological restricted area”.**

E3.1.1.1. (Added)(AF) AF Biosafety Level (BSL) 2, 3, and 4 facilities and laboratories certified by HHS/CDC and/or USDA/APHIS to possess BSAT shall be designated as controlled areas by the installation commander and secured in accordance with AFI 31-101, *Air Force Installation Security Program* (Reference (v)).

E3.1.1.1.1. (Added)(AF) The owner of the controlled area must designate in writing a controlled area monitor. A copy of this letter must be provided to security forces (or the security contractor). The monitor is responsible for monitoring, programming, and coordinating all protection requirements to support the controlled area. The RO or ARO may serve as the controlled area monitor.

E3.1.1.1.2. (Added)(AF) The controlled area monitor must coordinate with security forces (or the security contractor) to establish contingency plans aimed at responding to situations affecting BSAT resources.

E3.1.2. The number of people authorized access to BSAT shall be kept to the minimum consistent with operational, safety, and security requirements.

E3.1.3. A restricted person, as described in paragraph E.2.21., shall not have duties that allow access to Biological Restricted Areas, storage and work areas, storage containers and equipment containing BSAT.

E3.1.4. A current and favorable personnel security investigation is required for all personnel whose duties require access to Biological Restricted Areas and BSAT. **(Added)(AF) For**

detailed AF guidance on the procedures and standards for personnel security investigations, refer to AFI 31-501, *Personnel Security Program Management* (Reference (w)). Personnel security investigations will be comprised of the following:

E3.1.4.1. A National Agency Check with Local Agency Checks and Credit Checks (NACLCL) for military and contractor employees.

E3.1.4.2. An Access National Agency Check with Credit Checks and Written Inquiries (ANACI) for civilian employees.

E3.1.4.3. A favorably adjudicated security clearance at the SECRET or higher level suffices for the personnel security investigation.

E3.1.4.4. Foreign nationals with requirements for both access to classified information and access to BSAT will be adjudicated in accordance with a Limited Access Authorization (LAA) (Reference (h)) in lieu of NACLCLs or ANACIs.

E3.1.4.5. Access to BSAT and classified information for consultants will be adjudicated according to Reference (h).

E3.1.4.6. Investigative and Adjudicative requirements for individuals who are BPRP certified are detailed in Enclosure 4.

E3.1.4.7. Certifying Officials may approve escorted access to BSAT pending completion of the personnel security investigation, provided the investigation has been requested and all other requirements for escorted/supervised access have been completed.

E3.1.5. All personnel with duties requiring any access to BSAT and/or Biological Restricted Areas shall submit Standard Form (SF) 86, "Questionnaire for National Security Positions," with updates and processing of NACLCL, ANACI, or LAA according to Reference (h). Individuals will also update the Certifying Official anytime information required by this form changes. Exceptions to this paragraph may include short-term visitors and inspectors with the approval of the Responsible Official.

E3.1.6. Only BPRP-certified and approved individuals can be authorized to escort and/or supervise the access of appropriately cleared and authorized personnel to BSAT.

E3.1.7. If access to classified information is required, the appropriate personnel security clearance investigation process shall be followed in Reference (h).

E3.1.8. Unauthorized access, movement or use of BSAT, or attempts to steal or divert BSAT outside physical security controls, shall be reported immediately to the Director of Security, Counterintelligence and Security (CI&S), Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence (OUSD(I)), 5000 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-5000. Message address: SECDEF WASHINGTON DC\INTEL-CC\ and add "Deliver to the Director of Security in the message body."

E3.1.8.1. (Added)(AF) Reporting of unauthorized access, movement, theft, loss, or release of BSAT should be accomplished in accordance with AFI 10-206, *Operational Reporting* (Reference (cc)) via OPREP-3 PINNACLE. Use rules 3A, 3E, 4H, or 8F, as appropriate. The text in the message body should direct notification of AF/A3/5.

E3.1.9. Security planning and execution shall be according to DoD Directive 5200.8 (Reference (i)) as applicable, and based on the minimum standards identified in this Instruction and a specific threat and vulnerability assessment of the facility. The vulnerability assessment will be reviewed annually and updated as required based on changes to the threat or security posture of the facility.

E3.1.9.1. An appropriate risk management process will be utilized to assess the threat and vulnerabilities and provide the Responsible Official and/or facility commander/director with courses of action to mitigate the vulnerabilities and/or provide actionable information for risk acceptance. A copy of the vulnerability assessments will be forwarded to the Director of Security at the address reference paragraph E3.1.8.

E3.1.9.2. (Added)(AF) Vulnerability/security assessments of AF facilities that are certified to possess BSAT will be accomplished in accordance with AFI 10-245, *Air Force Antiterrorism Standards* (Reference (u)) and the security standards in this Supplement and AFI 31-101 (Reference (v)) on a three-year interval or sooner if the threat changes or new vulnerabilities are identified.

E3.2. PERSONNEL

E3.2.1. Individuals identified by the Certifying Official as having a legitimate need to access BSAT and Biological Restricted Areas shall be screened for suitability and reliability. They shall be emotionally and mentally stable and trustworthy, physically competent, and adequately trained to perform the assigned duties. They shall complete a current and favorable personnel security investigation adjudicated to national security standards, with periodic reinvestigations according to Reference (h) and described in paragraph E3.1.4. Personnel will pass a urinalysis test for illegal drug/substance use before certification for access to BSAT. They will also be subject to random urinalysis tests.

E3.2.2. Certifying Officials will ensure personnel have final adjudication of appropriate security clearances and personnel security investigations (Reference (h)) before any access to BSAT, whether or not personnel are supervised and/or escorted.

E3.2.3. When the Certifying Official has information that could negatively affect an individual's job performance or reliability the individual shall be decertified. Temporary decertification can be considered unless facts warrant permanent decertification. When temporarily decertified, the individual may not perform duties requiring BPRP certification. Within 15 workdays of the temporary decertification, the Certifying Official shall provide the individual in writing the reason(s) for temporary decertification. Individuals temporarily

decertified will remain under continuous evaluation for BPRP purposes until permanently decertified or recertified into the BPRP.

E3.2.4. A Certifying Official can take suspension action on an individual should negative information become known; however, additional review and/or investigation is warranted before a final adjudication. Although a recommendation to suspend an individual from applicable duties may come from many sources, the Certifying Official must evaluate the individual's situation and circumstances to determine whether suspension is appropriate.

E3.2.5. Responsible Officials and Alternate Responsible Officials must meet the requirements of the BPRP certification and approval by the HHS/CDC and/or USDA/APHIS.

E3.2.6. In addition to the previous information, individuals with duties requiring BPRP certification shall be evaluated on a continuing basis using the criteria at Enclosure 4. A Counter Intelligence polygraph is a procedure available to Responsible Officials to help ensure the reliability of his or her personnel and the BPRP. Random polygraphs will be used according to Reference (g).

E3.2.7. Personnel currently employed in positions requiring BPRP certification shall submit the required documents within 60 days of the effective date of this Instruction if not already accomplished. Responsible Officials can approve that personnel remain in their current positions during the certification process unless negative information affecting their certification status is known.

E3.2.8. After the effective date of this Instruction, personnel who require access to Biological Restricted Areas and/or under the BPRP shall not assume duties until successful adjudication of the appropriate background investigation and approval by the applicable governing agency (i.e., HHS/CDC and/or USDA/APHIS). However, if a Responsible Official determines that a person's expertise is critical to the performance of an official government mission, a waiver may be requested, in writing, from the Head of the DoD Component.

E3.2.9. Foreign nationals who receive supervised and/or escorted access to BSAT during visits, assignments or exchanges, as specifically authorized by the Responsible Official, shall be processed according to References (b), (c), and (d), DoD Directive 5230.20 (Reference (j)), and paragraphs E3.1.4.4. and E3.2.2.

E3.3. INFORMATION SECURITY

E3.3.1. Any classified and/or unclassified but sensitive information shall be handled and protected according to DoD 5200.1-R (Reference (k)). Refer to applicable program security classification guides when discussing or processing information related to BSAT. DD Forms 254 issued to contractors must include applicable classification guidance. **(Added)(AF) For detailed AF guidance on the protection of sensitive unclassified or classified information, refer to AFI 31-401, Information Security Program Management (Reference (y)).**

E3.3.2. Public release of information shall be according to Reference (e) and DoD 5400.7-R (Reference (l)). The Department of the Army and the USD(I) Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Noble Eagle security classification guidance shall be implemented if appropriate.

E3.4. PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM

E3.4.1. The DoD Components and contractors that are provided DoD BSAT shall develop a reliable security system and process that provides the capability to detect, assess, deter, communicate, delay, and respond to unauthorized attempts to access BSAT.

E3.4.2. Components and contractors shall develop a physical security plan to ensure vulnerabilities are mitigated or accepted by the Responsible Official and/or facility commander/director according to Reference (i) as applicable. The plan shall be based on a systematic approach in which threats are identified and defined, vulnerabilities are assessed, and a risk management process is applied. The security plan must address the controls of the Responsible Official in securing the BSAT from misuse, theft, and unauthorized removal from Biological Restricted Areas. The Responsible Official and facility commander/director shall review the security plan annually and will document reports after an incident or a regulation change. The plan shall address or establish:

E3.4.2.1. Biological Restricted Areas for control of access. **(Added)(AF) AF BSL 2, 3, or 4 facilities and laboratories certified by HHS/CDC and/or USDA/APHIS to possess BSAT will be designated as “controlled areas” in accordance with AFI 31-101 (Reference (v)).**

E3.4.2.2. An Information Protection Plan to ensure the appropriate security of information on BSAT and the research, and/or mission being conducted.

E3.4.2.3. Initial and recurring training of personnel in security procedures for securing Biological Restricted Areas (e.g., card access, key pads, cipher locks), security and positive control of keys, changing access numbers or locks following staff changes, reporting and removing unauthorized individuals, access control and records requirements, and inventory control and other appropriate security measures.

E3.4.2.4. Procedures, reporting requirements, and administrative actions for lost or compromised keys, passwords, combinations, and security incidents and violations, etc.

E3.4.2.5. Procedures and reporting requirements for removal of suspicious or unauthorized persons or activities, potential, attempted, or actual loss or theft of BSAT, or alteration of inventory or records.

E3.4.2.6. Inventory control process to ensure strict accountability and records of access, use, and final disposition of all BSAT.

E3.4.2.7. Plans, procedures, requirements, and processes for safeguarding BSAT in the event of emergency situations (e.g., natural disasters, fires, power outages, and general emergencies in facilities containing BSAT).

E3.4.2.8. An understanding of security requirements by approved individuals who are trained and equipped to follow established procedures and maintain security of the BSAT to include:

E3.4.2.8.1. Reporting and removing unauthorized individuals.

E3.4.2.8.2. Security and positive control of keys and PINs.

E3.4.2.8.3. Securing storage rooms and work areas that contain BSAT reference stock using a process that ensures two person integrity of the area when authorized and approved individuals, including BPRP certified escorts/supervisors, are not present. Both individuals must be properly approved for BSAT access by Certifying and Responsible Officials. However, only one is required to be BPRP certified.

E3.4.3. Intrusion Detection System (IDS). Biological Restricted Areas shall be equipped with an IDS to detect and report an unauthorized penetration. The IDS will meet the physical security standards according to DoD 5200.1-R (Reference (k)), Appendix 7. There shall be a sufficient security response force available at all times to respond rapidly to unauthorized attempted penetrations and prevent the unauthorized removal of BSAT or data. The time period that physical security measures must delay potential unauthorized attempted access is determined by the Responsible Official and/or facility commander/director through a threat and vulnerability assessment and risk management process that includes consideration for security force response time capability.

E3.4.3.1. (Added)(AF) The IDS for controlled areas containing AF Protection Level 4 (PL 4) resources, specifically BSAT, shall have the following system characteristics as specified in AFI 31-101 (Reference (v)). The intrusion detection equipment must:

E3.4.3.1.1. Be capable of prompt detection of any attack on the area for which it is designed to detect. It is desired, but not required, that the IDS have three stages of alarm protection.

E3.4.3.1.1.1. Penetration detection alarms detect penetration attempts into the secure area. This includes entry through doors, windows, walls, floors, ceilings, and any other opening in the room.

E3.4.3.1.1.2. Motion detection alarms detect movement inside the protected area. This is an intermediate level of protection that is very effective against the stay behind intruder, the person who hides during hours of operation and carries out a theft after a room or facility have been secured.

E3.4.3.1.1.3. Point detection alarms (i.e., those linked to specific doors or equipment) detect attempts at removal of protected items inside the secure area (e.g., unauthorized removal of BSAT from secured storage freezers).

E3.4.3.1.2. Be able to distinguish which specific facility is being accessed, secured, requires a response or is indicating a duress situation. Alarm systems will not be tied together in a manner that prevents the monitoring facility from distinguishing the individual facility under alarm.

E3.4.3.1.3. Have alarm enunciator panels located at a security forces control center or other facility continuously manned on a 24-hour basis capable of notifying responding forces. Locate panels out of public view. The system should have audible and visual alarm annunciation capabilities.

E3.4.3.1.4. Have a protected backup independent power source with automatic switchover capability to allow for continuous emergency operation for at least four hours.

E3.4.3.1.5. Be able to register malfunctions and have a line fault indicator if the system fails.

E3.4.3.1.6. Have the intrusion detection equipment (IDE) control unit inside the alarmed area. If the system includes a keypad, it may be located outside the alarmed area. All IDE systems must include a line supervisory capability equal to the value, sensitivity, and technical sophistication of the resource being protected. Transmission lines must be protected in metal conduit, or buried at least 24 inches beneath the surface, or suspended at least 15 feet above the ground.

E3.4.3.1.7. Have an effective maintenance program. Installation procedures or maintenance contracts must provide for timely emergency maintenance. When IDE fails, the owner or user provides on-scene surveillance of the affected area.

E3.4.3.1.8. Have a duress alarm. This capability is used when duty personnel are forced to yield protected items to unauthorized persons. The duress alarm must be configured to allow personnel on duty to activate it without arousing the intruders' suspicion. Consequently the activation switch must be located to permit surreptitious activation.

E3.4.3.2. (Added)(AF) IDE funding is the responsibility of the unit that owns or is the primary user of the facility requiring the IDE. Use of commercially leased or purchased IDE is permitted, however, the IDE must meet or exceed all DoD standards and be on the AF list of approved IDE.

E3.4.3.3. (Added)(AF) Units with IDE must specify, by letter to the security forces, who may activate or deactivate alarm systems and who may pick up authentication codes. The letter must be updated when personnel changes occur.

E3.4.4. Access Control.

E3.4.4.1. Access control measures to BSAT shall only allow individuals that:

E3.4.4.1.1. Successfully complete an appropriate personnel security investigation (paragraph E3.1.4.).

E3.4.4.1.2. Are certified by the Certifying and/or Responsible Official.

E3.4.4.1.3. Are certified/approved by the HHS/CDC and USDA/APHIS if required, and

E3.4.4.1.4. For persons requiring access to BSAT that are not BPRP certified, then at least one person certified in the BPRP shall be present in the Biological Restricted Area to supervise and/or escort the individuals. If BSAT containers are locked in accordance with paragraph E3.4.5., then personnel only need to meet the requirements for access to the Biological Restricted Area. Refer to paragraph E3.4.2.8.3. concerning the two person rule for accessing BSAT reference stocks.

E3.4.4.2. The perimeter entrance to a Biological Restricted Area will be under constant visual surveillance at all times to prevent unauthorized entry. This may be accomplished by several methods (e.g., employee work stations, guards, closed circuit television). Regardless of the method used, a discriminating access control method shall be used on the entrance permitting only authorized personnel and supervision and escort by persons certified in the BPRP. See paragraph E3.4.4.4. below for an exception to this requirement.

E3.4.4.2.1. As a minimum, Biological Restricted Areas will be secured by at least two reliable security access control devices (e.g., card access system, key pads, cipher locks) when cleared and authorized individuals are not present.

E3.4.4.2.2. Apply and implement smart card technology in the form of the Common Access Card according to DoD Directive 8190.3 (Reference (n)).

E3.4.4.2.3. (Added)(AF) The perimeter and entrances to Biological Controlled Areas should be secured and signed in accordance with the requirements found in AFI 31-101, Chapter 20, (Reference (v)) for controlled areas containing PL 4 resources.

E3.4.4.2.3.1. Controlled area fencing (or any other natural barrier that offers equivalent protection) serves as a legal and physical demarcation of the area boundary. Fencing should only be used if the area or resource to be protected lends itself to the principles of “deterrence at the area boundary” or “surveillance of the area boundary.” For example, a controlled area located within a building would not justify fencing the entire building. If determined to be necessary and effective, fencing must be constructed to the following standards:

E3.4.4.2.3.1.1. Fence fabric shall be chain link (galvanized, aluminized, or plastic coated woven steel) 2-inch square mesh 9-gauge diameter wire, including coating.

E3.4.4.2.3.1.2. The minimum height of the fence fabric shall be 6 feet (excluding mandatory top guard/outrigger) and will extend to within two inches of the ground.

E3.4.4.2.3.1.3. Posts, braces, and other structural components are located on the inside of the fence fabric.

E3.4.4.2.3.1.4. Clear zones shall be established and shall extend 12 feet on the outside and 30 feet on the inside (available real estate permitting).

E3.4.4.2.3.2. Warning signs are normally displayed at the boundary of each controlled area, and at each entrance to a controlled area so persons approaching on foot or in a vehicle can easily read them. The most commonly used signs are designated as Air Force visual aids (AFVA). The visual aids are mounted on aluminum, sheet metal, or wood backing. Size and uses for AFVA are as follows:

E3.4.4.2.3.2.1. AFVA 31-203, *Controlled Area Sign* (18 x 15) is used to post controlled area boundaries and personnel entry points.

E3.4.4.2.3.2.2. AFVA 31-240, *Controlled Area Sign* (36x30) is used to post vehicle entry control points and outdoor personnel entry points.

E3.4.4.2.3.2.3. AFVA 31-250, *Controlled Area Sign* (6 x 5) is used to post interior personnel entry points as an alternative to AFVA 31-203.

E3.4.4.2.3.2.4. AFVA 31-232 is used to post notification that areas are protected by IDS.

E3.4.4.3. All individuals approved for access to Biological Restricted Areas and BSAT must wear visible identification badges that include, at a minimum, a photograph, the wearer's name, and an expiration date. Facility administrators should consider using easily recognizable marks on the identification badges to indicate access to sensitive and secure areas. Visible identification badges are not required when working in the appropriate protective clothing or in BSL 3 or 4 containment suites.

E3.4.4.4. An Automated Entry Control System (AECS) may be used to control access instead of visual control if it meets the criteria stated in subparagraphs E3.4.4.4.1. or E3.4.4.4.2. The AECS shall identify an individual and authenticate the person's authority to enter the area through the use of two separate methods of identification including (ID) badges, cards, a personal identification number (PIN) entry device, or biometric device. **(Added)(AF) The AECS must be capable of recording a log of personnel who open, enter, and close (i.e., secure and activate the IDS) controlled areas containing BSAT.**

E3.4.4.4.1. The ID badge or key card shall use embedded sensors, integrated circuits, magnetic stripes, or other means of encoding data that identifies the facility and the individual to whom the card is issued. Implement Reference (n) as applicable.

E3.4.4.4.2. Personal identity verification via biometrics devices shall identify the individual requesting access by one or more unique personal characteristics. Personal characteristics may include fingerprint(s), hand geometry, handwriting, retina scans, or voice recognition.

E3.4.4.4.5. With subparagraph E3.4.4.2., a PIN may be required. The PIN shall be separately entered into the system by each individual using a keypad device and shall consist of four or more digits, randomly selected, with no known or logical association with the individual. The PIN shall be changed if it is believed compromised.

E3.4.4.6. Authentication of the individual's authorization to enter Biological Restricted Areas (including visitors) shall be accomplished with the system by inputs from the ID badge/card, the personal identity verification device, or the keypad with an electronic database of individuals authorized to enter the area. A procedure shall be established for immediately removing an individual's authorization to enter the area upon reassignment, transfer, or termination, suspension or decertification. A paper-entry access control roster located outside the laboratory work and storage areas may be used as an alternative.

E3.4.4.7. Protection from tampering, destruction, and/or access control system failure shall be established and maintained for all devices or equipment that constitute the entry control system. The protections can include welding door hinges/pins, eliminating exposed screw heads, ensuring that doors and walls delay access or have IDS to respond to forced entry. These emergency systems will allow time for response forces to arrive as discussed in paragraph E3.4.3. Protection will address covert or clandestine entry into Biological Restricted Areas through electrical, communications, or HVAC distribution and/or maintenance areas.

E3.4.4.8. Locations where authorization data and personal identification or verification data is created, stored, or recorded shall be protected according to information security standards.

E3.4.4.9. Card readers, keypads, communication or interface devices located outside the entrance to a Biological Restricted Area shall have tamper resistant enclosures and be securely fastened to the wall or other permanent structure to prevent unauthorized access through breaching of attachment mechanisms (screws, pins, bolts, etc.) Control panels located within a Biological Restricted Area shall require only a minimal degree of physical security protection sufficient to preclude unauthorized access to the mechanism.

E3.4.4.10. Keypad devices shall be designed and/or installed in such a manner that an unauthorized person in the immediate vicinity cannot observe the selection of input numbers.

E3.4.4.11. Systems that use transmission lines to carry access authorizations, personal identification data or verification data between devices or equipment located outside of the restricted area shall have line supervision to restrict unauthorized access and tampering.

E3.4.4.12. Electric strikes used in access control systems shall be heavy duty, industrial grade.

E3.4.5. When not in use, all BSAT shall be stored in secured containers, including refrigerators, freezers, or other approved storage devices within Biological Restricted Areas. BSAT reference stocks shall be secured in a manner that provides two-person integrity for verification and removal of BSAT.

E3.4.6. As a minimum, containers or storage devices with working stocks of BSAT maintained in a secured BSAT use room will be secured by one GSA-approved locking device or the equivalent when the containers are not under direct supervision and control of approved personnel certified under the BPRP.

E3.4.7. Procedures shall be established for package and material controls, end-of-day security checks, after-duty access controls, and access records.

E3.4.8. Procedures shall be developed for the reporting, recapture, and recovery of stolen BSAT or animals infected with BSAT. These plans will be tested annually at a minimum with security forces/law enforcement and other appropriate responders (fire department, etc.) to determine effectiveness and further improve security.

E3.4.9. Response times for security forces shall be adjusted when necessary, to include adding manpower, to ensure prompt assessment and response to deny access to structures or areas containing BSAT. Security forces must respond to unauthorized intrusions, theft, and intentional misuse of BSAT. The Head of the DoD Component or a designee is the approval authority for all changes in security response force manpower and response timing criteria.

E3.5. INVENTORY, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND RECORDS

E3.5.1. An inventory control and reporting system will be maintained and secured to prevent unauthorized access and account for all BSAT authorized for certified activities at DoD and DoD contractor BSL facilities registered with the HHS/CDC and/or USDA/APHIS.

E3.5.2. Accountability records and reports shall be maintained according to References (b), (c), and (d).

E3.5.3. The inventory and accountability control system will include specific details for the following:

E3.5.3.1. All BPRP-certified personnel approved by the HHS/CDC or USDA/APHIS for access and the name of the BSAT for which the individual has been approved.

E3.5.3.2. The current inventory of BSAT including type and quantities.

E3.5.3.3. The date and time the personnel entered and left a Biological Restricted Area (automated systems are encouraged).

E3.5.3.4. Documentation of all BSAT accessed and final disposition (including names of persons accessing BSAT, culture, destruction, and return to reference stock).

E3.5.4. The following records and reports will also be maintained:

E3.5.4.1. Security incident reports, and threat and vulnerability assessments.

E3.5.4.2. Inspection and exercise records and reports.

E3.5.4.3. Corrective action/improvements.

E3.5.4.4. Emergency response plans.

E3.5.4.5. Training records.

E3.5.4.6. Established maximum allowable quantitative limit of BSAT use to complete approved activity as defined by the Heads of the DoD Components.

E3.5.5. Records and reports will be maintained for 5 years and then adjudicated according to appropriate administrative instructions.

E3.5.6. (Added)(AF) Inventory, accountability, and access (e.g., who has entered the facility and when) records should be maintained electronically on computer systems that do not have internet access or connectivity to external networks to prevent unauthorized access. For example, a local area network (LAN) could be used to link a computer in biocontainment (“a dirty system”) used to make entries or adjustments to the inventory to a computer outside of biocontainment (“a clean system”) used for administrative purposes. Frequent system backups should be accomplished to prevent loss of critical information in the event of equipment failure.

E3.6. IT SYSTEMS

E3.6.1. Data shall be processed on systems accredited according to DoD Instruction 5200.40 (Reference (o)).

E3.6.2. Web sites shall be administered according to Deputy Secretary of Defense memorandum of January 11, 2002 (Reference (p)), as updated.

E3.6.3. (Added)(AF) Ensure AF computer systems and web sites protect information regarding BSAT inventories and associated research and clinical work in accordance with AFI 33-202V1, *Network and Computer Security* (Reference (z)).

E3.7. TRANSPORTATION

E3.7.1. The transportation of BSAT shall be according to References (b), (c), (d), and (r). Delivery receipts will be maintained for at least 5 years.

E3.7.2. Packages containing BSAT shall not be left unattended or unsecured while awaiting transportation.

E3.7.3. Movement of BSAT shall be minimized consistent with operational, research, training, teaching, and safety requirements.

E3.7.4. Samples of presumptive or preliminary positive BSAT from detection devices or clinical samples shall be positively controlled and handled per References (b) and (c). Unknown samples from detection devices with a presumptive or preliminary positive for BSAT presence will be maintained and transferred within 7 days to a BSAT-certified facility according to chain of custody procedures. If transfer of the sample is not feasible within the 7-day timeframe, the possessing commander will secure the samples under lock and higher command will be notified to expedite transfer.

E3.7.5. During the planning and preparation stages of off-station transportation of BSAT, a current risk assessment shall be made including known threats and hazards. Planning for the move shall include appropriate security measures, such as 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 personnel and the BSAT.

E3.7.6. (Added)(AF) Transportation of BSAT on AF aircraft will be accomplished in accordance with AFMAN 24-204(I), *Preparing Hazardous Materials for Military Air Shipments* (Reference (dd)).

E3.8. TRANSFER OF DoD BSAT

E3.8.1. The DoD Components may transfer DoD BSAT to other DoD Components, who will assume responsibility for the BSAT under this Instruction and their own component regulations. Transfer of the BSAT will be approved by the Responsible Official and according to appropriate Federal regulations.

E3.8.2. The DoD Components may provide DoD BSAT to other U.S. governmental agencies in support of the recipient governmental agency's mission. For example, DoD BSAT may be transferred to an HHS/CDC-designated BSAT reference repository, to support a Department of Agriculture research program, or to the FBI when required for forensic analysis. Additionally, transfer of BSAT following National Laboratory Response Network (LRN) confirmatory testing

at DoD LRN reference laboratories to state public health laboratories is acceptable. Transfer of the BSAT will be approved by the Responsible Official and according to appropriate Federal regulations.

E3.8.3. The DoD Components will not provide DoD BSAT to non-U.S. governmental recipients (such as Cooperative Research and Development Agreements or Small Business Innovative Research Agreements), or to other governmental agencies for a DoD purpose, unless approval has been received from ATSD(NCB). Approved requests will identify recipient information, name and quantity of BSAT to be provided, purpose for which the BSAT will be used, and rationale for providing BSAT. Approval will identify surety and security measures requirements for the recipients beyond those required by Federal regulations.

E3.8.3.1. (Added)(AF) Requests to transfer DoD BSAT to non-U.S. governmental recipients or to other governmental agencies for a DoD purpose shall be forwarded to AF/A5XP for review and staffing to ATSD(NCB) for approval.

E3.9. WAIVERS AND EXCEPTIONS

E3.9.1. Waivers and exceptions shall be considered individually. Blanket waivers are not authorized.

E3.9.2. A waiver may be approved for temporary relief from a specific requirement prescribed in this Instruction pending actions to conform to the requirement. Such waivers shall be approved for only as long as needed and will normally not exceed 1 year. While waivers are in effect, compensatory security measures shall be required.

E3.9.3. An exception may be approved for permanent relief from a specific requirement as prescribed in this Instruction when there are unique circumstances at the facility that make conforming to the requirement impractical or an inappropriate use of resources.

E3.9.4. Requests for waivers or exceptions can be approved by the Heads of the DoD Components with a copy of the approval sent to the Director of Security at the address reference paragraph E3.1.8.

E3.9.5. Whenever conditions or compensatory measures change, a request for an amendment to the waiver or extension can be approved by the Head of the DoD Component with a copy of the approval sent to the Director of Security at the address reference paragraph E3.1.8. Additionally, physical security surveys, reports, and inspections shall include and document a review of waivers to ensure that conditions described in the request were adequate and that compensatory measures were fully implemented as stated. The physical security survey or inspection report will include a comment regarding the actions taken as a result of that review.

E3.9.6. (Added)(AF) Submit written requests for waivers or exceptions and justification to AF/A5XP via the appropriate chain of command. AF/A5XP will evaluate all submissions and forward valid requests to AF/A3/5 for approval.

E4. ENCLOSURE 4BIOLOGICAL PERSONNEL RELIABILITY PROGRAME4.1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the BPRP is to ensure that each individual who is authorized access to BSAT, and to escort and/or supervise personnel with access to Biological Restricted Areas and BSAT, including Responsible and Certifying Officials, meets the highest standards of integrity, trust, and personal reliability. Determination of integrity and reliability shall be accomplished, in part, through the initial and continuing evaluation of individuals assigned duties associated with BSAT. The continuing evaluations will ensure these individuals do not pose a risk to the public health and safety, or national security.

(Added)(AF) The AF BPRP is intended to mirror, to the greatest extent possible, the established procedural and administrative framework of the Nuclear Weapons Personnel Reliability Program as established in DoD 5210.42-R, *Nuclear Weapons Personnel Reliability Program* (Reference (s)) and AFMAN 10-3902, *Nuclear Weapons Personnel Reliability Program* (Reference (x)). This Supplement provides the necessary direction to establish and maintain the BPRP.

E4.2. RELIABILITY STANDARDS (GENERAL)

E4.2.1. The Responsible Official shall have the final ruling for determining an individual's eligibility for access to BSAT. He or she shall consider all relevant facts to make the final judgment before signing and submitting the certification statement to HHS/CDC or USDA/APHIS to obtain approval for an individual to have BSAT access. **(Added)(AF) In the AF BPRP the Responsible Official shall have the same authorities attributed to the Reviewing Official in AFMAN 10-3902 (Reference (x)).**

E4.2.2. The Certifying Official shall certify the eligibility of an individual for access to BSAT based on factors including a favorable personnel security investigation, an evaluation of the individual's physical and mental capability, appropriate personnel and medical records, and a personal interview. The eligible individual will sign an agreement affirming his or her responsibility to abide by the requirements for maintaining BPRP certification. Once a determination regarding an individual's certification for access to BSAT is made, the Certifying Official will notify the Responsible Official.

E4.2.2.1. (Added)(AF) BPRP certification is documented on AF IMT 286 and retained by the Certifying Official. Ensure all medical records are labeled “PRP.”

E4.2.3. The BPRP requirements for escorts and supervisors covered under this Instruction shall be incorporated into all contracts or similar arrangements involving the custody, security, possession, or on site transport of these agents for any purpose. CRDAs and Material Transfer requests (MTAs) are addressed in paragraph E3.8.3.

E4.2.4. (Added)(AF) AF BPRP does not distinguish between “critical” or “controlled” positions. All personnel who receive BPRP certification have BSAT access and the associated technical knowledge.

E4.2.5. (Added)(AF) There is no provision for administrative or interim certification in AF BPRP.

E4.2.6. (Added)(AF) Responsible Officials, Certifying Officials, BPRP monitors, CMAs and other medical personnel (i.e., IDC, IDMT who review BPRP medical issues), and individuals assigned to BPRP duties shall receive initial training, refresher training, and be thoroughly briefed on their BPRP management and oversight responsibilities.

E4.2.6.1. All recurring training will be conducted and documented every 12 months. Individuals must be trained in BPRP before performing Certifying Official duties. During transition of a new Certifying Official, a previously appointed alternate may continue these duties and train the newly appointed Certifying Official.

E4.2.6.2. All training will include the AF Standardized BPRP Training found at https://www.a3a5.hq.af.mil/a3s/a3sc/CCBRN_resource/biological/index.asp (migrating to AF Portal at: <https://www.my.af.mil/gcss-af/afp40/USAF/ep/browse.do?parentCategoryId=-1995279&channelPageId=-1752591&pageId=681742&programId=1354139&com.broadvision.session.new=Yes>).

E4.3. QUALIFYING STANDARDS

E4.3.1. The following qualifying standards represent the reliability standards expected of all individuals assigned duties requiring BPRP certification:

E4.3.1.1. Emotionally and mentally stable, trustworthy, physically competent, and adequately trained to perform the assigned duties.

E4.3.1.2. Dependability in accepting and executing BPRP responsibilities.

E4.3.1.3. Flexibility and adaptability in adjusting to a restrictive and demanding work environment with BSAT that must be strictly controlled and secured.

E4.3.2. Personnel Security Investigation (PSI). The investigative requirements in paragraphs E3.1.4. and E3.2. shall be favorably adjudicated before access to Biological Restricted Areas and according to Reference (h).

E4.3.3. Medical Evaluation

E4.3.3.1. The Certifying Official must be confident that the individual being certified is physically and mentally competent, alert and dependable, and is not a threat for compromising the BSAT program and/or mission. To that end, a Competent Medical Authority (CMA) must provide the Certifying Official an evaluation of the individual's physical competence and mental stability to perform duties requiring BPRP certification. The primary responsibility of the CMA is to provide the Certifying Official with sufficient and timely medical information in order to make a sound judgment.

E4.3.3.2. Health records shall reflect the assignment of an individual to a position requiring BPRP certification to ensure the proper treatment, review, and reporting of potentially disqualifying information to the Certifying Official. All potentially disqualifying medical information shall be documented in the individual's health records and transmitted to the appropriate Certifying Official. A record must be made to show evidence of the record transmission to the Certifying Official.

E4.3.4. Personal Interview. The Certifying Official shall conduct a personal interview with each BPRP candidate. Any relevant and potentially disqualifying information will be solicited and, if appropriate, discussed during the interview. Information considered on background investigations (e.g., financial issues) should be included. **(Added)(AF) Prior to the interview, the individual's personnel file, other official records, and information locally available on behavior or conduct about the individual's reliability shall be reviewed in detail. Look for evidence of the individual's acceptance of responsibility, exercise of sound judgment, effective performance, and ability to adjust to changes in the working environment. Personnel records shall reflect assignment of an individual to a BPRP position.**

E4.3.5. Position Qualification. The Certifying Official shall obtain evidence of demonstrated professional or technical proficiency, as appropriate. Evidence shall be obtained through previous employment and/or academic records and appropriate interviews of former supervisors and/or academic instructors.

E4.3.6. Drug/Substance Abuse Testing. All candidates for BPRP positions shall be tested for drug/substance abuse before being certified into the BPRP. Positions requiring BPRP certification shall be designated for random testing. Results of the drug/substance abuse test shall be submitted to the Certifying Official. Positive test results will result in a disqualification or permanent decertification, as appropriate, for the BPRP.

E4.4. DISQUALIFYING OR DECERTIFYING STANDARDS

E4.4.1. Alcohol related incidents, abuse, or dependence will be evaluated according to the following guidance. In evaluating these traits or conduct, Certifying Officials shall ensure an individual's reliability and assignment to a BPRP position is consistent with national security interests:

E4.4.1.1. Individuals being considered for certification in the BPRP with any alcohol-related incidents during the previous 5 years, or any diagnosis of alcohol abuse or alcohol dependence will be referred to the CMA for evaluation. If the CMA determines that the individual abuses alcohol or is alcohol dependent, procedures in paragraph E4.4.1.3. or E 4.4.1.4. will be followed as appropriate. In all other circumstances, the Certifying Official will review and consider the CMA evaluation as part of the certification process.

E4.4.1.2. Individuals currently certified in the BPRP who are involved in an alcohol-related incident shall be, at a minimum, suspended immediately from duties requiring BPRP certification pending an evaluation. The Certifying Official shall conduct an investigation of the circumstances and request a medical evaluation.

E4.4.1.3. If the CMA determines that the individual is currently abusing alcohol or is alcohol dependent, procedures in paragraph E4.4.1.3. or E 4.4.1.4. will be followed as appropriate. In all other circumstances, the Certifying Official will assess the individual's reliability based on the investigation and the CMA evaluation, and determine if the individual should be decertified or reinstated and returned to duties requiring BPRP certification.

E4.4.1.4. Individuals diagnosed as abusing alcohol, but who are not alcohol dependent, shall at a minimum be suspended pending completion of rehabilitation program or treatment regimen prescribed by the CMA. Before the individual is reinstated and returned to duties requiring BPRP certification (or before the individual is certified), the Certifying Official will assess if the individual has displayed positive changes in personal reliability and lifestyle, and if the individual has a favorable medical prognosis from the CMA. Failure to satisfactorily meet these requirements shall result in disqualification or decertification.

E4.4.1.5. Individuals diagnosed as "alcohol dependent," according to DoD Directive 1010.4 (Reference (q)), shall be disqualified or decertified from the BPRP.

E4.4.1.6. Individuals disqualified or decertified for alcohol dependency may be reconsidered for BPRP duties after meeting all of the following conditions:

E4.4.1.6.1. The individual has successfully completed an initial intensive rehabilitation program and is released for duties requiring BPRP certification by the CMA.

E4.4.1.6.2. The individual has completed a 1-year period of strict compliance with an aftercare program.

E4.4.1.6.3. The individual has received a favorable prognosis by the CMA and a psychological evaluation is completed.

E4.4.1.6.4. The Certifying Official has considered the value of the individual's continued presence in the BPRP versus the risk from potential future alcohol-related incidents. The Certifying Official must document the fact that he or she has full trust and confidence in the individual's reliability.

E4.4.2. Drug/substance abuse will be evaluated according to the following guidance. In evaluating these traits or conduct, Certifying Officials shall ensure an individual's reliability and that assignment to a BPRP position is consistent with national security interests.

E4.4.2.1. Individuals in the following circumstances will be decertified or disqualified from the BPRP:

E4.4.2.1.1. Individuals who abused drugs/substances (as defined in E2.14) in the 5 years before the initial BPRP interview. Isolated abuse of another individual's prescribed drugs will be evaluated per E4.4.2.2.

E4.4.2.1.2. Individuals who have ever illegally trafficked in illegal or controlled drugs/substances.

E4.4.2.1.3. Individuals who have abused drugs/substances while enrolled and/or certified in any Personnel Reliability Program (PRP), including abuse of another individual's prescribed drugs.

E4.4.2.1.4. (Added)(AF) Any individual found to have ever used a drug that could cause flashbacks (hallucinogens such as LSD, mescaline, etc.) is ineligible for BPRP duties. In addition, any individual who has ever used peyote is ineligible for BPRP duties.

E4.4.2.2. The CMA will evaluate and make recommendations regarding individuals not disqualified or decertified per E4.4.2.1. who have abused drugs more than 5 years before the initial BPRP screening, or have isolated episodes of abuse of another person's prescribed drug within 15 years of the initial BPRP screening.

E4.4.2.3. The Certifying Official will consider the CMA's recommendations and evaluate the individual's reliability and adjudicate the individual's qualifications based on the CMA evaluation, consideration of circumstances pertaining to the drug abuse (for example, frequency of drug abuse, age of individual at time of abuse) and any extenuating or mitigating circumstances (for example, successful completion of a drug rehabilitation program).

E4.4.2.4. It is not the intent of this Instruction to automatically disqualify or decertify any individual from BPRP who, in an effort to self-medicate, inadvertently or deliberately exceeds the recommended safe dosage of over the counter substances or who abuses uses his or her own prescribed medications. If the Certifying Official suspects, or the individual admits to such improper usage, the individual must be suspended from duties requiring BPRP certification and the CMA consulted. If, after CMA evaluation, the Certifying Official concludes drug/substance abuse has occurred, the Certifying Official must permanently decertify the individual.

E4.4.2.5. Any individual, who while in any PRP uses a Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Schedule II, III, or IV anabolic steroid, not prescribed by a physician, shall be immediately and permanently decertified.

E4.4.3. Negligence or Delinquency in Performance of Duty: If the Certifying Official's review of the BPRP candidate's job or duty history reveals a lack of emotional and mental stability, trustworthiness, physical competency, or adequate training to perform the assigned duties, the individual will be disqualified or decertified and removed from access. In determining reliability, the Certifying Official must evaluate all aspects of an individual's actions.

E4.4.4. A Restricted Person, as defined in paragraph E2.22. is ineligible for duties requiring BPRP certification.

E4.4.5. Any individual suspected of attempting and/or threatening suicide shall be suspended from BPRP duties pending the results of a CMA consultation and a mental health assessment/evaluation. Any suicide attempt and/or threat may be grounds for disqualification or decertification.

E4.4.6. All potentially disqualifying information on individuals assigned to a position requiring BPRP certification must be sent to the appropriate Certifying Official for further review. The Certifying Official shall evaluate this information to determine if the individual's reliability is affected and take appropriate action.

E4.5. CONTINUING EVALUATION. Certifying Officials must observe the behavior and performance of individuals certified under the BPRP on a frequent and consistent basis and are responsible for ensuring that all individuals assigned to BPRP positions meet all of the requirements of the continuing evaluation process.

E4.5.1. (Added)(AF) Periodic Reinvestigation (PR). All civilian, contractor, and active duty military personnel assigned to BPRP positions shall be subject to a PSI PR as appropriate for their security clearance level, or as a minimum every 10 years.

E4.5.2. (Added)(AF) Medical Evaluation.

E4.5.2.1. Each time a BPRP-certified individual receives a medical evaluation and/or treatment that may impact performance or reliability, the CMA must determine BPRP reliability effects and, if warranted, make recommendations to the Certifying Official. When an individual's duty performance may be impaired by medical care or the use of prescribed medication, as determined by the CMA, the Certifying Official shall be notified to decide if the individual shall be suspended from duty involving BSAT for the period of medical care or use of medication.

E4.5.2.2. The Certifying Official shall be notified immediately by the CMA when a significant effect on the individual's physical or mental abilities is expected or if an individual's behavior indicates emotional instability, drug or alcohol abuse, or the need for treatment with narcotics, sedatives, tranquilizers, or other drugs that could impair perception or performance. If an individual's reliability is not in question, the Certifying Official shall assess the individual's condition, obtain a medical evaluation of the potential effects of any medication or treatment that may have been prescribed or purchased over-the-counter, discuss with the individual the previous effects of such medication or treatment, if appropriate, and then decide if either suspension, decertification, or return to BPRP duties is appropriate. If there is a doubt or disagreement among healthcare providers about an individual's reliability, the Certifying Official shall be notified and provided sufficient information to make the final BPRP determination. The BPRP recommendation of a CMA will take precedence over that of a non-CMA healthcare provider.

E4.5.2.3. BPRP contract employees will consult with their contract CMA for all health-related issues. Contractor individuals shall report health visits or medication changes to the contractor BPRP monitor who then notifies the contracted CMA. The contracted CMA reviews the medical information and provides a BPRP recommendation to the Certifying Official.

E4.5.2.4. When a BPRP-certified individual receives any private, non-military medical or dental treatment and/or evaluation (including TRICARE and Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services referrals), he or she will report treatment and/or evaluation to the Certifying Official and provide appropriate documentation to the CMA who shall consult the Certifying Official. The CMA shall review and determine the effect of the care on the individual. The results of that CMA evaluation shall be recorded in the individual's medical record and the Certifying Official shall be notified.

E4.5.2.5. Each MTF that supports the BPRP program will establish procedures to review medical information brought in by members who have sought care outside the MTF. The use of standardized forms or electronic health record templates to facilitate documentation is encouraged. Prescriptions from non-military providers to BPRP individuals will not be filled nor will medication be dispensed automatically through the MTF pharmacy without an indication that the record has undergone the required BPRP review. The Certifying Official submits all employee self-identified medical treatment and evaluation to the contracted CMA for evaluation. The Certifying Official may delegate this function to the contractor BPRP monitor if the contract allows it. The CMA makes a BPRP recommendation to the Certifying Official.

E4.5.2.6. Hypnosis shall not be administered to individuals certified under the BPRP without the knowledge of the individual's Certifying Official. The Certifying Official shall evaluate the underlying reason for seeking hypnosis and the potential impact on performance, reliability, or safety while performing BPRP duties. When screening an individual for BPRP duties who has been administered hypnosis, the CMA shall determine if there was an underlying medical reason for the individual to seek hypnosis.

E4.5.2.7. FDA-approved OTC medications and commercially available (in the United States) substance, to include nutritional supplements, may be used by BPRP personnel without CMA approval, provided the products are used in accordance with manufacturers' directions for their intended use. The use of herbal medications should be discussed with the CMA prior to use to determine intended use or underlying condition. BPRP personnel are required to consult with the CMA whenever:

E4.5.2.7.1. The member is within 12 hours of reporting to BPRP duties and will be using one of the above products for the first time; or

E4.5.2.7.2. The member has questions about a product's use or potential side effects; or

E4.5.2.7.3. The member experiences adverse reactions.

E4.5.2.8. Medical PRP-related (also applicable to BPRP) NOTAMs will be posted on the Air Force PRP website.

E4.5.3. (Added)(AF) Drug/Substance Abuse Testing. Random drug urinalysis testing for military individuals will be accomplished in accordance with AFI 44-120, *Drug Abuse Testing Program* (Reference (bb)). The AF Civilian Drug Testing Plan specifies that all AF civilian PRP positions are "Testing Designated Positions," and as such, BPRP employees are subject to random testing. These positions must be formally identified and designated on each position description and vacancy announcement. Drug testing for contractor personnel will be in accordance with the contract and will be equivalent to the AF Civilian Drug Testing Plan.

E4.6. INDIVIDUAL AND SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITIES

E4.6.1. Individuals assigned to duties requiring BPRP certification are responsible for monitoring themselves as well as others performing BPRP duties. Failure to discharge these responsibilities may cast doubt on an individual's reliability. Individuals shall advise their supervisors, Certifying Official, or Responsible Official of any factors that could have an adverse impact on their performance, reliability, or security while performing duties requiring BPRP certification.

E4.6.2. Information that would be identified during the next periodic reinvestigation (SF 86 Part 2) should be reported to the Certifying Official as soon as possible, and not just during the reinvestigation process. Information that should be reported includes:

E4.6.2.1. Leaving a job (including part-time/second jobs) under unfavorable circumstances.

E4.6.2.2. Being charged with, or convicted of, any criminal offense, including those under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

E4.6.2.3. Illegal use of drugs/substances or illegal drug activity.

E4.6.2.4. Alcohol abuse and other BPRP reportable incidents and behaviors including serious driving infractions such as reckless driving, Driving Under the Influence, and Driving While Intoxicated.

E4.6.2.5. Significant financial problems such as filing for bankruptcy, garnishment of wages, property repossession, lien against property for failure to pay taxes or debts, unpaid court judgments, debt delinquency greater than 90 days.

E4.6.2.6. Being a party to any public record court action.

E4.6.3. Certifying Officials shall ensure actions of disqualification and/or decertification, and any steps relating to re-certification are accurately recorded in the affected individual's personnel record.

E4.7. (Added)(AF) SUSPENSION. Suspension is used to immediately remove a member from BPRP duties without starting decertification action. When suspended, a member is still considered reliable for the BPRP, but because of the circumstances, is not authorized to perform BPRP duties. Although a recommendation to suspend an individual from BPRP duties may come from many sources, the Certifying Official must evaluate the situation and determine whether suspension is appropriate.

E4.7.1. Suspension shall be used only when the individual's reliability is not in question, when the problem is expected to be of short duration, and while conducting an investigation or medical evaluation to determine if a situation or incident could have an adverse effect on an individual's reliability.

E4.7.2. A suspension requires that the Certifying Official remove the individual from duties requiring BPRP certification, notify the individual and his or her supervisor of the nature and circumstances about the suspension. A suspension will initially be for up to 30 days. However, the Certifying Official may extend the period of suspension up to 120 days in 30-day increments, when there is insufficient information to either remove the suspension or return the individual to BPRP duties or to either temporarily or permanently decertify the member. If the issue cannot be resolved, or if the cause of the suspension lasts longer than 120 days, the individual shall be temporarily decertified until the issue is resolved and the individual is either returned to BPRP duties or permanently decertified.

E4.7.3. Documentation. Use AF IMT 164 to track and remove the suspension as soon as the Certifying Official makes a determination.

E4.8. (Added)(AF) DECERTIFICATION. Any individual who fails to meet the reliability standards specified in this Regulation shall not be assigned to, or continued in, duties of a BPRP position. BPRP certification shall be revoked immediately on a Certifying Official's determination that an individual no longer meets the standards in this Regulation. The certification shall terminate administratively when an individual transfers from a BPRP position to one not requiring certification. There are two types:

E4.8.1. Temporary Decertification. Temporary decertification from BPRP duties shall occur immediately on receipt of information that is, or appears to be, a reason for decertification from the BPRP. That action shall be taken when the Certifying Official has information that could be expected to affect an individual's job performance or reliability and suspension is not appropriate. Temporary decertification shall not be used if the facts dictate permanent decertification. When temporarily decertified, the individual may not perform BPRP duties. Within 15 workdays of the temporary decertification, the Certifying Official shall provide the individual in writing the reason(s) for temporary decertification unless the individual is returned earlier to BPRP duties. Individuals temporarily decertified will remain under continuous evaluation for BPRP purposes until permanently decertified or returned to BPRP duties. Temporary decertification shall not normally exceed 270 days. However, the Certifying Official may extend the period of temporary decertification in 30-day increments to a maximum of 365 days. Extensions shall be documented on the AF IMT 164 to track and remove as soon as the Certifying Official makes a determination.

E4.8.2. Permanent Decertification/Disqualification. Individuals who the Certifying Official determines to no longer meet the reliability standards specified in this Supplement shall be permanently decertified. Within 15 workdays of the determination, the Certifying Official shall advise the individual, in writing, of the reasons for decertification and of the requirement for review by the Responsible Official. The Responsible Official shall review each case involving a permanent decertification /disqualification decision. Following the review of the permanent decertification /disqualification action, the Responsible Official shall notify the individual and the Certifying Official of the findings and conclusion within 15 days. If the Responsible Official approves the permanent decertification or disqualification, the individual shall be removed from positions requiring BPRP certification and the action shall be made a matter of permanent record with the AF IMT 286A in the individual's Personnel Record.

E4.9. (Added)(AF) REINSTATEMENT/REQUALIFICATION. A Certifying Official or Responsible Official may request reinstatement of a member's BPRP certification or requalification consideration for members who were permanently decertified/disqualified provided the reason or condition of the permanent decertification or ineligibility no longer exists. Approval authority for reinstatement is the AF/A3/5. Each Head of a DoD

Component shall determine delegation authority within their Component. Requests for reinstatement or requalification must be in writing and contain appropriate justification. If reinstatement or requalification is approved, initial qualification/screening shall be completed as described earlier in this Supplement.

E4.9.1. Forward all requests to reinstate BPRP eligibility to AF/A5XP (via the MAJCOM POC for biological security) for review and staffing to the AF/A3/5 for approval. The request will include the chain of command recommendations (including CMA, SGP and any specialist consultations, if health-related) and all documentation that substantiated the permanent decertification or disqualification, and documentation that support the opinion that the condition or reason no longer exists. NOTE: Ensure request cases are in compliance with Privacy Act and HIPAA policies.

E4.10. (Added)(AF) APPEAL. An individual may appeal the final decision for a BPRP permanent decertification/disqualification and must provide a written request for an appeal, with rationale. Forward all appeal requests to AF/A5XP (via the MAJCOM POC for biological security) for review and staffing to the AF/A3/5 for approval or disapproval. The request will include the chain of command recommendations (if health-related include CMA, SGP and any specialist consultations) and all documentation that substantiated the permanent decertification or disqualification, and documentation that support the opinion that the condition or reason no longer exists. NOTE: Ensure request cases are in compliance with Privacy Act and HIPAA policies.