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OF THE AIR FORCE**

AIR FORCE MANUAL 10-246



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Operations

**FOOD AND WATER
PROTECTION PROGRAM**

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This Manual implements Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 10-2, *Readiness*, and supports Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 2000.16, *DoD Antiterrorism (AT) Standards*. It expands upon the guidance in Air Force Instruction (AFI) 10-245, *Antiterrorism (AT)*, by establishing responsibilities and guidance for the Food and Water (FW) Protection program within the Air Force (AF) AT program, and integrates security precautions and defensive measures. This manual applies to all military and civilian AF personnel, Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC), Air National Guard (ANG), and other individuals or organizations as required by binding agreement of obligation with the Department of the Air Force. **Note:** At stand-alone AFRC installations, all base operating support related health service responsibilities are conferred to the Mission Support Group. Specifically, the full-time Bioenvironmental Engineering (BE) and/or Public Health (PH) personnel are the office of primary responsibility (OPR) for BE and PH responsibilities in this publication. At collocated installations (i.e., host Active Duty (AD) installation with tenant AF Reserve units), the host military treatment facility personnel (AD, BE, and PH personnel) are the OPRs for responsibilities in this publication. This Manual may be supplemented at any level, but all direct supplements must be routed to the OPR of this publication for coordination prior to certification and approval. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the OPR using the AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF Forms 847 from the field through the appropriate functional chain of command. The authorities to waive wing/unit level requirements in this publication are identified with a Tier (“T-0, T-1, T-2, T-3”) number following the compliance statement. See AFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*, for a description

of the authorities associated with the Tier numbers. Submit requests for waivers through the chain of command to the appropriate Tier waiver approval authority, or alternatively, to the Publication OPR for non-tiered compliance items. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained IAW AF Manual (AFMAN) 33-363, *Management of Records*, and disposed of IAW AF Records Disposition Schedule (RDS) located in the Air Force Records Information Management System (AFRIMS).

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This AFMAN replaces AFI 10-246 and consists of substantial changes so it must be completely reviewed. Major changes include updates to referenced publication titles, dates, and websites throughout this document, especially in Attachment 1, GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION. All references to U.S. Army Veterinary Command changed to U.S. Army Public Health Command (USAPHC). Defined food and water risk assessment (FWRA) implementation IAW DoD Directive (DoDD) 6400.04E, *DoD Veterinary Public and Animal Health Services*, and DoD Veterinary Service Authority (DoDVSA) Policy Memorandum B-004, Implementation of Military Standard 3041, *Requirements for Food and Water Risk Assessments*, and Military Handbook 3041, *Guidelines for Conducting Food and Water Risk Assessments*, is in Attachment 1.

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Chapter 1

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

1.1. Overview of FW Protection. The actions outlined in this publication reflect the minimum requirements to promote FW protection for each stage of the food and drinking water production process. These actions will prevent or mitigate intentional introduction of contaminants into the food or water supply at an installation.

1.1.1. Vision: To safeguard FW assets through application of Risk Management (RM) by incorporating deliberate planning and developing enhanced security measures. Reference AFI 31-101, *Integrated Defense (FOUO)*, for guidance on Integrated Defense Risk Management.

1.1.2. Threat: Multiple sources (e.g., international terrorist groups, hate groups, cults) can attack USAF FW supplies with low cost and easily acquired materials. Individuals and organizations responsible for FW protection must be aware of the potential for covert and overt attacks on FW supplies. Water supplies are critical for response to and recovery from terrorist incidents not directly involving the water system. For more detailed, location-specific information, consult the Threat Information Fusion Cell (TIFC) for location specific threat information or base level intelligence organizations. **Note:** The Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) is part of the TIFC.

1.1.3. Strategy: Vulnerabilities can be prevented or reduced, and the impact of an actual attack can be mitigated using the AT RM process (Reference Standard 3 in AFI 10-245). This publication applies RM principles to assist military forces in planning and implementing force protection measures to prevent or mitigate potential FW attacks in garrison and deployed locations. FW protection and survivability must be ensured during contingency operations and at fixed permanent AF installations.

1.2. All installation organizations and personnel: have a responsibility to apply the following components of FW protection.

1.2.1. Identify all FW assets, including any source(s) or procurement systems approved for use by AF personnel, including the steps from origination to consumption.

1.2.2. Apply RM IAW AFI 31-101, Chapter 3 to FW protection. Identify hazards at each step of the FW distribution systems. Assess and manage the risk for effective FW protection. The goal is optimal security in a cost effective manner (not complete security at any cost). Complete security will rarely be feasible; however, proper implementation of the RM process can reduce risk to an acceptable level.

1.2.3. Eliminate Opportunity for Entry.

1.2.3.1. Deterrence of unwanted entry relies on not only physical barriers, but also circulation control measures for detection (electronic sensors, etc.) and interception of unauthorized persons.

1.2.3.2. Limit access to those areas necessary for the employee's position (e.g., card entry to sensitive areas, cypher locks). Reference AFI 31-101 for guidance.

1.2.4. Eliminate Potential for Insider Threats. This strategy relies on the use of restricted entry to certain areas, owner-user security procedures, and/or detection systems.

1.2.4.1. Identification. All personnel will have an approved form of identification readily available (i.e., government issued identification or identification acceptable to obtain installation access). Reference or use identification standards from AFI 31-113, *Installation Perimeter Access Control (FOUO)*. (T-1).

1.2.4.1.1. Contractors will obtain a visitors badge and comply with escort/non-escort policy of the facility. (T-1).

1.2.4.1.2. Non-facility personnel will utilize sign-in and sign-out logs. (T-1).

1.2.4.2. Personal items. Limit personal items allowed in establishment.

1.2.4.2.1. Prohibit lunch containers, purses, gym bags, thermoses, drink containers, etc., in food handling areas.

1.2.4.2.2. Provide locker areas for all employees. Establish authority (during hiring process, etc.) and have policy to enter lockers and inspect storage devices/containers for periodic safety and security reviews. Metal mesh lockers provide additional security because contents are visible.

1.2.5. Establish General Security Procedures for Food/Water Suppliers. Local managers/operators should, and installation personnel must, establish proportional security procedures commensurate with threat levels (both local Force Protection Conditions (FPCON) and National levels). (T-1).

1.2.5.1. All vendors will be scrutinized during the annual FW vulnerability assessments. (T-1). Requiring activity (e.g., Force Support Squadron, Defense Commissary Agency, Army & Air Force Exchange) should work with Contracting on mitigating any identified vulnerabilities.

1.2.5.2. Food/Bottled Water Processing. Work with supplier/vendor to improve onsite security programs, such as limiting entry and exit, implementing sign-in and sign-out logs, securing bulk storage containers, motion detection/notification sensors, and mounting video surveillance cameras at key internal processing hubs (state, local, and/or Host Nation laws may apply).

1.2.6. Security Procedures and Probationary Periods for Hiring. FW vulnerability assessment teams should work closely with AFOSI and Security Forces (SF) to gather Human Intelligence data in their Area of Responsibility (AOR). Enhanced situational awareness of the local population will result in a better understanding and selection of people hired locally.

1.2.6.1. Obtain work references and investigate prospective hires.

1.2.6.2. Perform criminal background checks on all personnel.

1.2.6.3. Place new employees on shifts with oversight during the probationary period. During the hiring process, obtain authorization to conduct random drug testing.

1.2.7. Food protection includes measures to prevent both unintentional/accidental contamination (food safety) and intentional/deliberate contamination (food defense).

Integration of food safety procedures IAW AFI 48-116, *Food Safety Program*, will be used to mitigate unintentional contamination. (T-1).

1.2.8. Owner-User will patrol all water access points (to include off-base water access points in the U.S.) and report all suspicious activity immediately to SF. (T-1).

Chapter 2

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1. FW Protection Policy. Commanders are responsible for implementation of FW protection policies within their organizations.

2.2. Headquarters Air Force (HAF).

2.2.1. Secretary of the Air Force Public Affairs (SAF/PA). SAF/PA shall enhance public awareness of FW protection and inform the public at the first indication of a terrorist incident. Also, develops risk communication strategies during and after any incident involving FW protection.

2.2.2. Air Force Office of the Judge Advocate General (AF/JA). AF/JA shall provide legal support on operational law issues affecting FW protection through AF/JAO and on environmental law issues affecting FW protection through AFLOA/JACE.

2.2.3. Air Force Surgeon General (AF/SG).

2.2.3.1. Serves as the OPR for force health protection.

2.2.3.2. Ensures FW protection requirements and considerations are incorporated into Air Force Medical Service planning and programming.

2.2.3.3. Develops and advocates AF policy for protecting public health.

2.2.3.4. Establishes a planning, programming and budgeting mechanism to advocate for and receive funds (i.e., Defense Health Program funding) to conduct the FWRA, Food Vulnerability Assessment (FVA) program, and Water Vulnerability Assessment (WVA).

2.2.4. Assistant Surgeon General for Healthcare Operations (AF/SG3).

2.2.4.1. Develops AF policy for food and drinking water surveillance.

2.2.4.2. Attends the Security Enterprise and Mission Assurance Steering Group (SE/MASG), and provides personnel to attend the Security Enterprise and Mission Assurance Working Group (SE/MAWG) and the Insider Threat Working Group.

2.2.4.3. Provides subject matter expert consult for the AF Vulnerability Assessment Teams (AFVAT).

2.2.5. Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower, Personnel, and Services (AF/A1).

2.2.5.1. Through the Air Force Director of Services (AF/A1S):

2.2.5.1.1. Serves as the AF OPR for FW protection processes concerning food handling and distribution in coordination with the Defense Logistics Agency Troop Support (DLATS).

2.2.5.1.2. Ensures Force Support Squadrons are included in all current and newly developed FW protection policies/issues.

2.2.5.1.3. Incorporates RM and Force Protection (FP) measures into the entire food and bottled water life cycle from origination to consumption (i.e., approved sources,

procurement, contracting, shipment, receipt, storage, and food handling procedures). Reference AFI 10-245.

2.2.6. Air Force Director of Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (AF/A2) responsibilities are defined in AFI 10-245.

2.2.7. Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, Plans and Requirements (AF/A3/5). AF/A3/5 shall provide oversight for incorporating FW protection related counter-chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (C-CBRN) operational concepts and standards into AF-level concepts of operations, plans, programs, requirements, and budgets.

2.2.8. Chief, Strategic Plans and Policy Division (AF/A5XP). AF/A5XP is the OPR for C-CBRN operations.

2.2.8.1. Assists in the development of and approves C-CBRN doctrine and policy related to FW protection.

2.2.8.2. Serves as the AF point of contact for all C-CBRN operational initiatives and issues regarding FW protection within the Joint, DoD, or Interagency communities.

2.2.9. Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Installations, and Mission Support (AF/A4/7).

2.2.9.1. Through the Air Force Civil Engineer (AF/A7C):

2.2.9.1.1. Implements the non-medical CBRN defense aspects of FW protection as part of the Emergency Management Program, outlined in AFPD 10-25, *Emergency Management*.

2.2.9.1.2. Provides Major Commands (MAJCOMs) and installations with standards and criteria for facilities/infrastructures to meet FW protection requirements.

2.2.9.1.3. Provides the Air Staff, MAJCOMs and installations with emergency management technical expertise and reach back support, and incorporates base populace FW protection tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) within the appropriate training courses in AFI 10-2501, *Air Force Emergency Management (EM) Program Planning and Operations*.

2.2.9.1.4. Ensures AF drinking water systems are properly designed, constructed, operated and maintained IAW AFI 32-1067, *Water Systems*, to provide adequate supplies of potable drinking water to AF personnel.

2.2.9.1.5. Ensures compliance with applicable drinking water regulatory requirements or standards in coordination with BE.

2.2.9.1.6. Provides engineering studies, design of water distribution systems and treatment plants, and associated system components.

2.2.9.1.7. Ensures an effective backflow prevention and cross-connection control program is in place per AFI 32-1066, *Backflow Prevention Program*.

2.2.9.2. Through the Director of Security Forces (AF/A7S):

2.2.9.2.1. Drafts and coordinates FW protection policy and guidance with the HAF Security Enterprise and Mission Assurance Governance Structure (Air Force Security

Enterprise Executive Board, SE/MASG, and SE/MAWG) and appropriate functional experts.

2.2.9.2.1.1. AF/A7S chairs the Air Staff SE/MASG. The SE/MASG is chartered to safeguard AF personnel, information, operations, resources, technologies, and facilities against harm, loss, natural disaster, or hostile act and influences, while assuring protection, continued function, and resilience of capabilities and assets critical to supporting Mission Essential Functions (MEF).

2.2.9.2.1.2. AF/A7SO chairs the SE/MAWG. The SE/MAWG is an O-6/GS15 group that meets quarterly to ensure HAF SE/MAWG objectives, initiatives, and priorities are carried out.

2.2.9.2.2. Provides physical security expertise to support protection of FW.

2.2.9.2.3. Addresses physical security and FW protection issues in operations plans and publications, where appropriate.

2.2.9.2.4. Serves as the OPR for the AFVAT.

2.2.9.2.4.1. Conducts AT vulnerability assessments of USAF sites as outlined in Standard 6 of AFI 10-245.

2.2.9.2.4.2. Assess overall completeness of installations FW portion of risk and vulnerability assessments.

2.2.9.2.5. Monitors program element (PEC) 28047 and coordinates funding for AT initiatives with Air Staff functional experts for AF/A4/7 approval.

2.2.10. **Secretary of the Air Force Inspector General (SAF/IG).**

2.2.10.1. Through AFOSI:

2.2.10.1.1. Provides warning of potential terrorist or unconventional warfare activities that are threats to Department of the AF personnel, property, and FW assets worldwide.

2.2.10.1.2. Deters, detects, or prevents internal and external systems compromise and failure through operational law enforcement/counterintelligence operations.

2.2.11. **Air Force Personnel Center, Air Force Food and Beverage Operations Branch (HQ AFPC/SVOF).**

2.2.11.1. Implements policy and procedure from the FW protection processes concerning the entire FW life cycle from origination to consumption (i.e., approved sources, procurement, contracting, shipment, receipt, storage, and food handling procedures).

2.2.11.2. Is responsible for all appropriated food service support and combat rations in the AOR.

2.2.11.3. Ensures personnel hiring practices, installation security recommendations, and FW vulnerability assessment recommendations are implemented.

2.2.11.4. Serves as the Air Force liaison with the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and DLATS for issues related to FW protection.

2.3. Air Force Medical Support Agency (AFMSA).

2.3.1. In conjunction with Army and Navy, establishes DoD-unique food standards IAW the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Food Code (as adopted by military services) and other guidance to protect the health of personnel.

2.3.2. Establishes, in conjunction with AF Civil Engineer, AF drinking water standards, and assessment criteria as defined in AFI 48-144, *Drinking Water Surveillance Program*.

2.3.3. Oversees programming and execution of food surveillance programs throughout the AF.

2.4. Air Force Medical Operations Agency (AFMOA) will oversee programming and execution of safe drinking water programs.

2.5. USAF School of Aerospace Medicine (USAFSAM).

2.5.1. Executes the Higher Headquarter (HHQ) FVA program. (T-1).

2.5.2. Develops technical guidance and tools to support FWRA's, FW vulnerability assessments and FW security/survivability initiatives. (T-2).

2.5.3. Incorporates FW vulnerability assessment training into curriculum, as appropriate. (T-2).

2.5.4. Provides technical consultations and specialized support to MAJCOMs and installations concerning FW vulnerability assessments. (T-2).

2.5.5. Conducts HHQ FVAs in conjunction with the AFVAT. **Note:** IAW AFI 90-201, *The Air Force Inspection System*, Attachment 2, FVAs are part of the Vulnerability Assessments. (T-2).

2.5.6. Provides summary of base support activities to parent MAJCOM following visits. (T-2).

2.5.7. Provides training and certification on Food Defense/FVAs to PH personnel during HHQ visits. (T-1).

2.5.8. Offers in-house or contract laboratory analytical services to installations. Ensures analyses are performed by laboratories certified by appropriate authorities for the installation submitting the sample, and reports results IAW appropriate requirements. (T-2).

2.5.9. Provides guidance to installations on collecting and preserving of FW samples, sampling equipment, instruments, methods, calibration, maintaining the chain of custody, and interpretation of analytical results to include best practices. (T-2).

2.6. Defense Commissary Agency (DECA).

2.6.1. Establishes policy for protection of FW procured (i.e., DoD approved sources) and sold at all installation commissaries.

2.6.2. Implements FW protection measures upon direction of the Antiterrorism Working Group (ATWG).

2.6.3. Implements specific recommendations of the FW vulnerability assessments, including hiring and personnel practices IAW the Office of Personnel Management, Human Resources,

and Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12, *Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors*.

2.7. Army & Air Force Exchange (Exchange).

2.7.1. Establishes policy for the protection of FW procured (i.e., DoD approved sources) and sold by the Exchange on installations.

2.7.2. Implements FW protection measures upon direction of the ATWG.

2.7.3. Implements specific recommendations of the FW vulnerability assessments, including hiring and personnel practices.

2.8. MAJCOMs.

2.8.1. Serve as the OPR for organizing, training, and equipping forces and installations to meet all FP and survivability standards including FW protection.

2.8.2. Establish and maintain an Antiterrorism Executive Committee (ATEC) and ATWG IAW AFI 10-245.

2.8.3. Ensure a HHQ FVA is conducted once every three years.

2.8.4. Ensure a local FVA and WVA is conducted at least annually. A HHQ FVA may be used in lieu of a local annual assessment.

2.8.5. Oversee funds provided in the PEC 28047 and coordinate funding for FW protection initiatives with Air Staff functional experts for AF/A4/7 approval. **Note:** In the Reserve component, programming is accomplished using the Program Objective Memorandum (POM) process.

2.9. Installation Commanders.

2.9.1. Serve as the OPR for complying with AF and MAJCOM guidance to meet FP minimum standards, including FW protection, and prioritizing programmatic requirements for FW protection IAW DoDI 2000.12, *AT Program*, and DoDI 2000.16. (T-0).

2.9.2. Establish ATWGs or use the Installation Security Council (ISC) to serve as the commander's primary advisory body on FW Protection program management IAW AFI 10-245. (T-0).

2.9.3. Establish FPCONs for FW protection IAW AFI 10-245, Attachment 2. (T-0).

2.9.4. To protect DoD personnel, act appropriately to reduce the vulnerability to enemy attack or terrorist use of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) agents against FW assets. (T-1).

2.9.5. Ensure that HHQ FVAs are conducted at least every three years, and local FW vulnerability assessments are conducted annually IAW DoDI 2000.16. **Note:** Use the most current guidance and tools provided by USAFSAM when executing, reviewing, and updating the annual FW vulnerability assessments. (T-0).

2.9.5.1. For annual FVAs, use USAFSAM/PHR's tools at <https://gumbo2.wpafb.af.mil/epi-consult/foodprotection/fooddefense/>. (T-0).

2.9.5.2. For WVAs, use USAFSAM/OEC's *Water Vulnerability Assessment Technical Guide* located at the ESOH Service Center website: <https://hpws.afrl.af.mil/dhp/OE/ESOHSC/>. (T-0).

2.9.5.3. For deployed locations, ensure FW vulnerability assessments are conducted or updated within the first week of BE and PH personnel arriving. Assessments should be updated during each rotation and when significant mission changes occur. **Exception:** When indicated, conduct FWRA under specific circumstances. Refer to FWRA term in Attachment 1. (T-0).

2.9.6. Develop FW protection procedures and, when appropriate, coordinate with federal, state, and local regulatory agencies, public and private purveyors of water, and the surrounding community. (T-1).

2.9.7. Protect FW from contamination and properly dispose of contaminated waste following attacks with CBRN. FW sources are potential targets for covert contamination with chemical or biological agents. Reference DoDI 2000.12 and AFMAN 10-2503, *Operations in a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Environment*. (T-0).

2.9.8. Ensure secure and reliable sources of subsistence IAW DoDD 6400.04E. Monitor the safety and security of the FW procurement, delivery, preparation, and service processes. (T-0).

2.9.9. For Host Nation owned or deployed locations:

2.9.9.1. Ensure every effort is made to purchase only food and bottled water from the Approved Source Listing by USAPHC and/or the AF local approved list. The Approved Source Listing: <http://phc.amedd.army.mil/topics/foodwater/ca/Pages/DoDAApprovedFoodSources.aspx>. (T-0).

2.9.9.2. Ensure when the FW source is not owned/operated by U.S. forces and/or is not physically located on a U.S. controlled installation, considerations for safeguarding the source include owner/operator or detailed security guards, detection equipment, barriers, illumination, and restricted access. (T-0).

2.9.9.3. Ensure all FW that is purchased from a non-approved source, due only to unavoidable operational necessity, is inspected by Army Veterinary personnel, AF PH personnel for food, AF BE personnel for water, or by a trained Independent Duty Medical Technician (IDMT). (T-0).

2.9.9.4. Ensure provisions are inserted in contracts to ensure the physical security of FW from the point of purchase to the point of receipt on the AF installation. (T-0).

2.9.9.5. If none of the above considerations are viable options, and the increased risk warrants it, ensure only U.S. approved/inspected food is used for consumption (i.e., meals, ready to eat). (T-0).

2.9.10. Ensure the base trains and exercises the installation's ability to respond to threats as outlined IAW AFI10-245, Standard 7. See paragraph 3.1. for details. (T-2).

2.9.11. Ensure the installation Antiterrorism Officer (ATO) documents FW vulnerability information into the Core Vulnerability Assessment Management Program (CVAMP) or Mission Assurance Assessment Tool (eMAAT). (T-2).

2.9.12. IAW DLA Troop Support Handbook 4155.2, *Inspection of Composite Operational Rations*, ensure owning agencies implement increased FW protection as FPCONs warrant. **Note:** Owning agency is defined as DLA/DLATS while in transit. Upon receipt, the responsibility for the securing of rations/water shifts to the gaining organization. (T-0).

2.9.12.1. Ensure timely and accurate inventory of rations and other finished products are kept. (T-0).

2.9.12.2. Ensure missing stock or other irregularities are investigated and any problems are reported to AFOSI. (T-0).

2.10. Base Civil Engineer (BCE). BCE is the OPR for the physical plant on the AF Installation or at a deployed location, as it relates to AT/FP, as well as EM and CBRN defense operations.

2.10.1. Performs all responsibilities defined in AFI 48-144 and AFI 32-1067. (T-0).

2.10.2. Designs plumbing systems IAW AFI 32-1066 and UFC 3-420-01, *Plumbing Systems*. (T-0).

2.10.3. Corrects and mitigates water treatment, water distribution system, and food facilities security deficiencies that cause FW vulnerabilities through internal assessment, monitoring, or inspection by regulatory agencies, and maintain records of corrective actions. (T-0).

2.10.4. Ensures contracts for private sector water providers include a cooperation in vulnerability assessments and assurance planning. (T-0).

2.10.5. Ensures all water sources (e.g., bulk water) are approved by BE or trained PH/IDMT in the absence of BE personnel. (T-1).

2.10.6. In conjunction with BE, ensures an alternative water source that is safe, reliable and in adequate quantity is available. Ensure equipment and trained personnel necessary for use of the alternative water sources is available. (T-0).

2.10.7. In conjunction with BE, conducts a Source Water Assessment to determine safety and reliability of source water has been conducted for all wells and surface water sources. (T-0).

2.10.8. Ensures wellheads located inside the installation perimeter (fence line) are hardened and sealed; controls should be secured. Installations with potable wells prepare wellhead protection plans IAW applicable federal, state, and local laws. (T-0).

2.10.9. Ensures wells and the line(s) supplying water are equipped with proper equipment to allow sampling, flushing, and to prevent backflow. (T-0).

2.10.10. Ensures water treatment backup systems are available. (T-0).

2.10.11. Ensures water treatment systems are equipped to alert operators in the event of failure or malfunction. (T-0).

- 2.10.12. In conjunction with BE, conducts adequate treatment and system monitoring to establish baseline water characteristics and identify significant changes in water quality parameters. (T-0).
- 2.10.13. Ensures potable water storage tanks are inspected as specified in UFC 3-230-02, *Operation and Maintenance: Water Supply Systems*. (T-0).
- 2.10.14. Ensures water storage tanks are equipped with sampling taps to facilitate testing and isolation. (T-0).
- 2.10.15. Ensures all vents, overflow discharge ports and all other openings are properly locked, sealed, or screened to prevent introduction of contaminants. (T-0).
- 2.10.16. Ensures access ladders, gates, etc., remain secured at all times. (T-0).
- 2.10.17. Identifies and annually exercises critical isolation valves and ensure appropriate precautions are implemented to prevent unauthorized access to valves. (T-0).
- 2.10.18. Ensures utility operators furnish up to 24-hour duty coverage for water utility operations conducted inside the installation perimeter (fence line) as warranted by current FPCON. (T-2).
- 2.10.19. Ensures utility operators make, at a minimum, daily visits to all water access points and critical components, as warranted by current FPCON. (T-2).
- 2.10.20. Ensures a current map of the entire water system, including all operable isolation valves and backflow prevention devices is maintained. (T-2).
- 2.10.21. Verifies, in conjunction with BE, the integrity of potable water supply and distribution systems following attacks with CBRN. (T-2).
- 2.10.22. Incorporates base populace, commander and functional area FW protection actions and responsibilities into the IEMP 10-2. (T-0).

2.11. Force Support Commander (FSS/CC).

- 2.11.1. Ensures recommendations identified in FW vulnerability assessments are implemented to the maximum practical extent. (T-2).
- 2.11.2. Ensures an appropriate and incremental level of employee screening and security clearance is conducted proportionate to the FW protection assessment. (T-0).
- 2.11.3. Protects and disperses FW assets to ensure continuity of operations IAW AFMAN 10-2503. (T-2).
- 2.11.4. Coordinates the purchase, storage, distribution and re-supply of approved source food and bottled water used as a beverage for the meals in garrison and at contingency locations, in conjunction with PH, BE, and BCE IAW AF Adopted Food Code and DoDD 6400.04E. (T-0).
- 2.11.5. Incorporates FW protection actions and responsibilities into the IEMP 10-2. (T-0).

2.12. Contracting Squadrons.

- 2.12.1. Works with the requiring activity to define an appropriate quality assessment program. (T-0).

2.12.2. Works with the requiring activity to order FW requirements from the Approved Source List. During operations where approved sources are not available, Contracting will consult with PH for food procurement, and PH or BE for bottled water. (T-0).

2.12.3. Incorporates the appropriate base access clause in contracts for FW. (T-0).

2.13. Security Forces Squadrons (SFS).

2.13.1. Performs responsibilities defined in AFI 10-245. (T-2).

2.13.2. Performs random inspection of storage facilities, vehicles, containers, etc. (T-2).

2.13.3. In conjunction with gaining organization, verifies shipping seals with shipping papers at the delivery gate. (T-2).

2.14. Medical Group Commander (MDG/CC). For AFRC installations, Mission Support Group Commander or equivalent.

2.14.1. Serves as the OPR for providing medical support to the base community or to U.S. military forces at a deployed location, to include implementation of SDWA surveillance/monitoring requirements, field water surveillance/monitoring, and requirements of the FDA and the International Bottled Water Association, as applicable. (T-0).

2.14.2. Plans, programs, and submits budget requests for funds to accomplish FW Protection program surveillance requirements. (T-2).

2.14.3. Advises installation commander on opportunities to increase protection of FW resources and alternative management practices to enhance overall FW security and survivability. (T-2).

2.14.4. Ensures PH and BE performs FW surveillance by:

2.14.4.1. Providing data and technical support to physicians and personnel investigating potential FW related illnesses. (T-2).

2.14.4.2. Maintaining records of FW surveillance IAW AF or privacy requirements. (T-2).

2.14.4.3. Consulting with USAFSAM on collection procedures and specimen submissions to certified laboratories. (T-2).

2.14.5. Through PH and BE:

2.14.5.1. Ensures required FW vulnerability reviews/validation and assessments are completed using criteria approved by AFMSA. (T-0).

2.14.5.2. Ensures BE implements WVA program when appropriate for DoD-owned/operated and privatized water systems IAW federal, state and local regulations, AFI 10-245, AFI 48-144, and this publication. (T-0).

2.14.5.3. Ensures PH implements FVA program IAW federal, state and local regulations, AFI 10-245 and this publication. (T-0).

2.14.5.4. Reviews FW vulnerability assessments every year for currency and update IAW DoDI 2000.16. Coordinate these reviews with the installation ATO, and with any local and/or external HHQ team vulnerability assessment schedules. (T-0).

- 2.14.5.4.1. Ensures all FW protection vulnerabilities are briefed to the Medical Readiness Committee (MRC), Threat Working Group (TWG), Emergency Management Working Group (EMWG), and the ATWG. **Exception:** AFRC does not brief the MRC. (T-0).
- 2.14.5.4.2. Ensures vulnerability information is provided to the ATO for entry into CVAMP or eMAAT. (T-2).
- 2.14.5.4.3. Following the annual assessment, PH will forward a secure copy of the annual installation FVA to USAFSAM/PHR using the Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET) for review and recommendations (contact USAFSAM/PHR for current SIPRNET e-mail address). (T-2).
- 2.14.5.4.4. Maintains a copy of the FVA for 3 years (i.e., current plus the last two FVAs; a HHQ FVA must be one of the copies); destroy older versions IAW 31-401, *Information Security Program Management*, Section 5D. (T-2).
- 2.14.5.5. Performs sampling and evaluation of bottled water in deployed locations following guidance outlined in AFMAN 48-138, *Sanitary Control and Surveillance of Field Water Supplies*, when no approved source of bottled water is available. (T-2).
- 2.14.5.6. Ensures BE accomplishes responsibilities defined in AFI 48-144. (T-2).
- 2.14.5.7. Ensures procedures to establish increased FW monitoring and surveillance schedules based on elevated threat levels are in place. (T-0).
- 2.14.5.7.1. Ensures BE conducts increased monitoring during periods of elevated FPCONs, during conditions of high threat, and following suspected compromises to the water system. During periods of elevated FPCONs, the frequency of parameter monitoring shall be increased regardless of whether there are specific threats to the water system. Contact USAFSAM regarding parameters. (T-2).
- 2.14.5.7.2. Ensures PH makes daily visits to all critical food service facilities, food preparation and FW storage facilities, and food delivery gate, as warranted by current FPCON. Reference the Food Defense Security Measures Table at <https://gumbo2.wpafb.af.mil/epi-consult/foodprotection/fooddefense/>. (T-2).
- 2.14.5.8. Ensures BE maintains a current map of the entire water system, including all operable isolation valves and backflow prevention devices. (T-2).

2.15. Owning/Receiving Agencies and/or Requiring Activity.

- 2.15.1. In coordination with Contracting, considers the following requirements when warranted:
- 2.15.1.1. Includes in purchasing contracts a requirement that suppliers will have commodity codes and expiration dates with written explanations provided for recalls and other food safety actions. (T-1).
- 2.15.1.2. Includes as part of the contract statement of work or performance work statement a requirement that contract FW suppliers, haulers, transportation companies, and warehouses conduct background checks on FW plant personnel, drivers, and other employees with access to the food products and water (state, local, and/or Host Nation laws may apply). (T-1).

- 2.15.1.3. Ensures contracts have specifications for transportation and delivery of FW (e.g., locks and seals on vehicles/containers, seal numbers to be identified on shipping documents). (T-1).
- 2.15.1.4. Ensures contracts require all FW to be delivered to the installation is NOT clearly marked with the installation name, i.e., use an invoice or a code to identify the delivery destination and not the installation's name. (T-1).
- 2.15.1.5. When utilizing external FW sources (e.g., off installation tanked or bottled water suppliers), ensures the contract is written to allow more thorough inspections upon arrival at the U.S. installation. (T-1).
- 2.15.1.6. Ensures an appropriate and incremental level of screening and security clearance is conducted on contractors (e.g., water system operators and food facility maintenance workers) proportionate to the FW vulnerability assessment. (T-0).
- 2.15.2. Inspects incoming products (e.g., ingredients, compressed gas, packaging, labels) for signs of tampering or counterfeiting at the delivery gate and annotates the inspection on the Bill Of Lading (BOL) or delivery documents as well as on receipt inspection forms at the receiving facility. (T-1).
- 2.15.3. Ensures the traceability of products. (T-1).
- 2.15.4. Uses operating procedures that permit subsequent identification of source of products. (T-1).
- 2.15.5. Keeps timely and accurate inventory of products, investigates missing stock or other irregularities, and reports any problems to AFOSI. (T-1).

Chapter 3

TRAINING AND RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS

3.1. Training and Exercises. IAW AFI 10-245, Standard 7 and 23, the elements of the AT plan shall be exercised annually (i.e., tabletop or field exercises). AT threat planning scenarios include food contamination and contamination of drinking water systems. **Note:** Exercises involving response to and recovery from water system contamination are encouraged.

3.1.1. Contingency training and exercise requirements for BCE and medical personnel are addressed in AFI 10-211, *Civil Engineer Contingency Response Planning*, and AFI 41-106, *Medical Readiness Program Management*.

3.1.2. Security Training. Provide staff with training in FW security procedures and inform them to report all unusual activities. (T-2).

3.1.3. Through coordination with the installation ATO, perform random antiterrorism measures (RAMs) to counter threat(s), mitigate vulnerabilities, and reduce risk to FW. (T-0).

3.2. Contingency Response Plans. Response procedures will be integrated into appropriate annexes of the BCE Contingency Response Plan (CRP) and Medical Contingency Response Plan (MCRP). Reference AFI 10-211 and AFI 41-106 for requirements.

3.2.1. IAW AF Pamphlet (AFPAM) 10-219 Vol 1, *Contingency and Disaster Planning*, Attachment 2:

3.2.1.1. Establish execution checklists in "grab and go" binders for the response team and control center position and include all relevant items. (T-2).

3.2.1.2. Ensure adequate resources are available to store and distribute potable water in a contingency situation. This may include water storage containers (bladders/buffaloes/etc.), water distribution trucks, or bottled water supplies. Consider reverse osmosis water purification units (ROWPUs) if requirements dictate. (T-2).

3.2.1.3. BCE in consultation with BE will devise a Water Demand Reduction Plan to be maintained in an appropriate annex of the BCE CRP (e.g., Annex N) to address emergencies or other situations where restricted water use may be necessary. (T-0).

3.2.2. BE will ensure adequate quantities of serviceable bacteriological and chemical water test kits are available to conduct monitoring during contingency operations. BE will develop a list of parameters to monitor for basic water quality that will account for local threat scenarios. Expired kits may be used for training. (T-1).

3.2.3. BCE will establish, in conjunction with SFS, written procedures for increased safeguarding of the drinking water system during elevated FPCON, e.g., increased surveillance and monitoring, and incorporate into the base BCE CRP. (T-2).

THOMAS W. TRAVIS, Lieutenant General, USAF
Surgeon General

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

References

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- AFPD 10-25, *Emergency Management*, 26 September 2007
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- AFI 10-211, *Civil Engineer Contingency Response Planning*, 16 November 2011
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- AFI 10-2501, *Air Force Emergency Management (EM) Program Planning and Operations*, 24 January 2007, CA applied on 10 May 2013
- AFI 14-119, *Intelligence Support to Force Protection (FP)*, 4 May 2012
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- AFI 32-1066, *Backflow Prevention Program*, 8 October 2007
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- AFI 41-106, *Medical Readiness Program Management*, 1 July 2011
- AFI 48-116, *Food Safety Program*, 17 March 2004
- AFI 48-144, *Drinking Water Surveillance Program*, 28 September 2010
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- DoD 5200.08-R, *Physical Security Program*, Incorporating Change 1, 27 May 2009
- DoD O-2000.12-H, *DoD Antiterrorism Handbook*, 1 February 2004
- FDA Food Code (most recent edition with AF changes)
- JP 1-02, *DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*, 15 November 2013
- JP 3-07.2, *Antiterrorism*, 24 November 2010
- JP 4-10, *Operational Contract Support*, 17 October 2008
- UFC 3-230-01, *Water Storage, Distribution, and Transmission*, 1 November 2012
- UFC 3-230-02, *Operation and Maintenance: Water Supply Systems*, 10 July 2001
- UFC 3-230-03, *Water Treatment*, 1 November 2012
- UFC 3-420-01, *Plumbing Systems*, 25 October 2004
- Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 141 & 143, *National Primary Drinking Water Regulations*
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12, *Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors*
- USAFSAM, *Water Vulnerability Assessment Technical Guide*, USAFSAM/OEC, updated October 2010
- American Water Works Association (AWWA), *Emergency Planning for Water Utility Management*, Manual M19, current edition
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- U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO), *Combating Terrorism: Action Taken but Considerable Risks Remain for Forces Overseas*, GAO/NSIAD-00-181, Washington, D.C., July 2000

Zilinskas, Raymond A, *Assessing the Threat of Bioterrorism*, Monterey Institute of International Studies, 20 October 1999

Adopted Form

AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AF—Air Force

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFLOA—Air Force Legal Operations Agency

AFMAN—Air Force Manual

AFMOA—Air Force Medical Operations Agency

AFMSA—Air Force Medical Support Agency

AFOSI—Air Force Office of Special Investigations

AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive

AFRC—Air Force Reserve Command

AFRIMS—Air Force Records Information Management System

AFVAT—Air Force Vulnerability Assessment Teams

ANG—Air National Guard

AOR—Area of Responsibility

AT—Antiterrorism

ATEC—Antiterrorism Executive Committee

ATO—Antiterrorism Officer

ATWG—Antiterrorism Working Group

BCE—Base Civil Engineer

BE—Bioenvironmental Engineering

BOL—Bill of Lading

CBRN—Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear weapons

C-CBRN—Counter-chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear

CRP—Contingency Response Plan

CVAMP—Core Vulnerability Assessment Management Program

DeCA—Defense Commissary Agency

DLA—Defense Logistics Agency

DLATS—Defense Logistics Agency Troop Support

DoD—Department of Defense
DoDD—Department of Defense Directive
DoDI—Department of Defense Instruction
DoDVSA—Department of Defense Veterinary Service Authority
EM—Emergency Management
eMAAT—Mission Assurance Assessment Tool
EMWG—Emergency Management Working Group
FDA—Food and Drug Administration
FP—Force protection
FPCON—Force Protection Conditions
FVA—Food Vulnerability Assessment
FW—Food and Water
FWRA—Food and Water Risk Assessment
HAF—Headquarters Air Force
HHQ—Higher Headquarters
IAW—In accordance with
IDMT—Independent Duty Medical Technician
IEMP—Installation Emergency Management Plan
ISC—Installation Security Council
JP—Joint Publication
MAJCOM—Major Command
MASG—Mission Assurance Steering Group
MCRP—Medical Contingency Response Plan
MEF—Mission Essential Functions
MRC—Medical Readiness Committee
OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility
PEC—Program Element
PH—Public Health
POM—Program Objective Memorandum
RAM—Random Antiterrorism Measures
RDS—Records Disposition Schedule
RM—Risk Management

ROWPU—Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit

SDWA—Safe Drinking Water Act

SE/MASG—Security Enterprise and Mission Assurance Steering Group

SE/MAWG—Security Enterprise and Mission Assurance Working Group

SF—Security Forces

SIPRNET—Secret Internet Protocol Router Network

TIFC—Threat Information Fusion Cell

TTP—Tactics, techniques and procedures

TWG—Threat Working Group

UFC—Unified Facilities Criteria

USAFSAM—USAF School of Aerospace Medicine

USAPHC—United States Army Public Health Command

WVA—Water Vulnerability Assessments

Terms

Food Protection—Overarching term that includes measures to prevent both intentional/deliberate contamination (food defense) and unintentional/accidental contamination (food safety).

Food and Water Risk Assessment—Performed only in OCONUS locations and assesses the food protection risk of caterers, restaurants, forward operating bases local national food facilities; host nation dining facilities (at the request of the installation or senior mission Commander); and other feeding locations supporting military exercises, meetings, conferences, and events. FWRAs are applicable for short-term (i.e., one-event only or early entry) use, and are valid through the end of the exercise, meeting, etc. For recurring use facilities, FWRAs are valid for not more than 6 months. They are not a substitute for a Veterinary Food Protection Audit. Public Health Officers and PH Senior Noncommissioned Officers will be authorized to perform upon (1) completion of Service level agreements with DODVSA and (2) completion of required training.

Food and Water Vulnerability Assessment—A process to identify, mitigate, and minimize vulnerabilities that increase opportunities for deliberate/intentional contamination of the food supply chain or that can lead to water degradation and/or supply disruptions.

Force Protection (FP)—Preventive measures taken to mitigate hostile actions against DoD personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information (JP 1—02). [As defined by the AF, FP is the process of detecting threats and hazards to the AF and its mission, and applying measures to deter, preempt, negate, or mitigate them based on an acceptable level of risk. (AFDD 3-10).]

Requiring Activity—A military or other designated supported organization that identifies and receives contracted support during military operations. Identifies a specific requirement and

defines the requirement. Responsible for developing a performance work statement. (JP 4—10).

Risk Management—The process of identifying critical assets; understanding the threat; understanding AF vulnerabilities to the threat; determining risk to personnel, assets, and information; and assuming risk or applying countermeasures to correct or mitigate the risk (AFDD 3—10). Water and food production processes involve inherent risk. All members of the vulnerability assessment team are responsible for identifying/prioritizing potential risks and offering control solutions.

Attachment 2
RESOURCES

Table A2.1. Resources

Food Information	
<u>USAF School of Aerospace Medicine</u> 2510 5 th Street, Bldg 840 Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433-7913 Commercial: (937)938-2716/DSN 798-2716 http://www.wpafb.af.mil/afrl/711hpw/usafsam.asp	<u>U.S. Food and Drug Administration</u> 10903 New Hampshire Avenue Silver Spring, MD 20993 1-888-INFO-FDA (1-888-463-6332) http://www.fda.gov/Food/default.htm
<u>U.S. Department of Agriculture</u> Food Safety and Inspection Service U.S. Department of Agriculture 1400 Independence Ave., S.W. Washington, DC 20250-3700 1-800-233-3935 http://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsis/home	<u>HO AFPC/SVOF</u> 2261 Hughes Ave, Ste 156 JBSA-Lackland, TX 78236-9852 Commercial: (210)395-7105/DSN 969-7105
<u>U.S. Army Public Health Command</u> Attention: MCHB-IP-VF 5158 Blackhawk Road Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5403 Commercial: (410) 417-3147/ DSN 867-3147 http://phc.amedd.army.mil/organization/institute/dvet/Pages/FoodProtection.aspx	
Water and/or CBRN Information	
<u>Air Force Civil Engineer Center</u> Lackland AFB, TX 1-888-232-3721 Commercial: (850) 283-6995/DSN 312-523-6995 http://www.afcec.af.mil/ SIPR: http://www.afcesa.tyndall.af.smil.mil/	<u>USAFSAM ESOH Service Center</u> 2510 5 th Street, Bldg 840 Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433-7913 Commercial: (937)938-3764/DSN 798-3764 Email: esoh.service.center@wpafb.af.mil https://hpws.afrl.af.mil/dhp/OE/ESOHSC/
<u>American Water Works Association</u> 6666 West Quincy Ave Denver, CO 80235 Commercial: 303-794-7711 or 1401 New York Ave. NW, Suite 640 Washington, DC 20005 Commercial: 202-628-8303 http://www.awwa.org/	<u>US Environmental Protection Agency</u> National Homeland Security Research Center Water Infrastructure Protection Division 26 W. Martin Luther King Dr. Mailstop: NG-16 Cincinnati, OH 45268
Physical Security	
<u>HQ Air Force Security Forces Center</u> 1517 Billy Mitchell Blvd, Bldg 954 JBSA-Lackland, TX 78236-0119 DSN 945-7810 http://www.afsfc.af.mil/	

Product Intentional Contamination or TamperingFederal Bureau of Investigation

Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters

935 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington D.C. 20535

(202) 324-3000

<http://www.fbi.gov/>