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Maintenance

NONNUCLEAR AND NUCLEAR MUNITIONS

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- 1.** To support its worldwide commitments, in peace and war, the Air Force maintains nonnuclear and nuclear munitions in a war ready, serviceable condition, allowing them to be deployed when and where needed.
- 2.** The Air Force will receive, inspect, store, maintain, issue, assemble, deliver, deploy, turn-in, account for, transport, and dispose of nonnuclear and nuclear munitions to support worldwide deployment and operations.
- 3.** Facilities and areas will be set aside exclusively for the storage, maintenance, inspection, and repair of nonnuclear and nuclear munitions and explosives. The Air Force will preserve existing explosive storage and maintenance facilities and areas for these purposes.
- 4.** Munitions in less than fully serviceable condition will be appropriately identified, reported, and returned to serviceable condition, or disposed of as soon as possible. These actions will be in strict compliance with appropriate technical manuals.
- 5.** The Air Force maintains an accountability system that documents and records inspection and maintenance actions executed in the inspection and repair of nonnuclear and nuclear munitions, missiles, and Munitions Materiel Handling Equipment (MMHE).
- 6.** A recurring product improvement program will be instituted for nonnuclear munitions, missiles, and MMHE. The Air Force will have a feedback system in place for identifying munitions inspection and maintenance shortcomings.
- 7.** The Air Force maintains and reports data for all munitions expended; automated collection and reporting of data will be used whenever possible. The Air Force will account for munitions by national stock number (NSN), lot and serial number, quantity condition code, category (for example, training, war reserve materiel, and so on), and dollar amount.

- 8.** The Air Force will have a Nuclear Ordnance Commodity Management (NOCM) capability and will account for Tailored List of Spares (TLOS) and NOCM items by NSN. Nuclear Ordnance War Reserve weapons and major assemblies (reportable items listed in JCS Publication 1-03.7, *Joint Reporting Structure [JRS] Nuclear Weapons Report*) will be accounted for by part number or NSN, or both if they are available.
- 9.** Consistent with war plans and theater stock objectives, the Air Force will position munitions in various theaters of operation and on prepo ships.
- 10.** The Air Force will improve the maintainability of assigned nonnuclear munitions commensurate with its established work force level.
- 11.** For ammunition development, procurement, production, distribution, storage, and demilitarization or disposal, the Air Force will interface with the Single Manager for Conventional Munitions (SMCA).
- 12.** Only fully qualified 5-, 7-, and 9-skill level technicians will inspect and maintain nonnuclear and nuclear munitions, missiles, and MMHE to ensure they are serviceable, safely operable, and available for sustained use. The Air Force will provide high-quality training for technicians charged with inspecting, storing, handling, and maintaining nonnuclear and nuclear munitions, missiles, and MMHE.
- 13.** Air Force nuclear weapons must be moved by the most secure means over the safest routes practicable. Major commands (MAJCOM) will consider the use of Department of Energy (DOE) Safe Secure Trailers for continental United States movements before authorizing movement by military airlift.
- 14.** The following responsibilities and authorities are established:
 - 14.1. HQ USAF/LG establishes policy and management concepts regarding Air Force participation in the Department of Defense (DoD) Program for SMCA (DoD 5160.65-M, *Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition (Implementing Joint Conventional Ammunition Policies and Procedures*, April 1989). HQ USAF/LGSP serves as the Headquarters Air Force liaison for SMCA issues and Joint Ordnance Commanders Group activities.
 - 14.2. HQ USAF/SP develops policies for and approves ground munitions authorizations. MAJCOM and installation commanders implement these policies, formulate guidelines, and validate ground munition requirements forecasts.
 - 14.3. MAJCOMs or equivalent, in conjunction with the United States Air Force Ammunition Control Point (USAF ACP), Tactical Missile Control Point (TMCP), and San Antonio Air Logistics Center (SA-ALC), develop and issue procedures to comply with these policies. HQ USAF/LGMW is the final approval authority for these procedures. The USAF ACP and the TMCP maintain worldwide asset postures by components rounds of all Air Force-owned nonnuclear munitions, missiles, and MMHE managed by their respective product centers.
 - 14.4. AFMC/XR develops procedures ensuring nuclear certified equipment and associated procedures are used when moving nuclear weapons by noncombat vehicles and for scheduling and coordinating the shipment of nuclear weapons and cargo.
 - 14.5. AFMC/XR establishes procedures for visits by the DOE or its National Laboratory representatives to Air Force units involved in the storage and maintenance of nuclear weapons.

14.6. MAJCOM/LGMs and LGWs (AFMC/XR) or equivalent, inspect, maintain, store, report on, and account for nonnuclear and nuclear munitions, missiles, and MMHE within their theater of control under this directive.

14.7. MAJCOM/LGMs and LGWs (AFMC/XR) develop disablement plans to preclude the loss of an intact nuclear weapon to a hostile force. Unified commands may include these plans in their command emergency evacuation plans.

14.8. HQ ACC develops procedures to comply with these policies. MAJCOM commanders must prescribe detailed procedures for producing, distributing, storing, and safeguarding Command Disable Systems (CDS) and must designate personnel to develop CDS codes and to perform recoding operations.

14.9. MAJCOM equipped with aircraft capable of cockpit Command Disable (CD) develop procedures for producing, controlling, and inserting aircraft monitor and control unit CD codes.

14.10. Air Education and Training Command (AETC) is responsible for providing the high-quality training the individual technicians require to accomplish inspections, maintenance, handling, storage, and accountability actions on nonnuclear and nuclear munitions, missiles, and MMHE.

14.11. AFMC/XR establishes and maintains coordination with the SMCA on those ammunition items in research, development, test, and evaluation that will transition to SMCA. In addition, AFMC/XR develops the ammunition acquisition strategy for new munitions, meets with the SMCA on acquisition strategy, facilities, support requirements, technical evaluations, and logistics support for ammunition. AFMC/XR also prepares budgeting and funding plans that involve outyear support requirements.

14.12. MAJCOM or equivalent and installation commanders are responsible for ensuring programs for the inspection, maintenance, storage, and accounting of nonnuclear and nuclear munitions, missiles, and MMHE comply with these policies and current technical data.

15. This directive applies to all Air Force personnel who inspect, maintain, store, or account for nonnuclear and nuclear munitions, missiles, and MMHE, and those who control or manage those activities, excluding the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard for nuclear policy.

16. This directive implements DoD Directive 4540.5, *Movement of Nuclear Weapons by Noncombat Delivery Vehicles*, June 14, 1978; DoD 5160.65-M; and JP 1.04, *Joint Policy and Procedures Governing Positive Control of Material and Devices*.

17. See [Attachment 1](#) for the measures used to comply with this policy.

18. See [Attachment 2](#) for the terms used in this policy.

19. See [Attachment 3](#) for publications that interface with this policy.

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Attachment 1

MEASURING COMPLIANCE WITH POLICY

A1.1. Compliance with nonnuclear and nuclear munitions maintenance, storage, and accounting policy will be assessed by taking measurements in several areas: Munitions Storage Capacity, Munitions Inventory Accuracy, and Nuclear Weapons Accountability and Movement reporting. Measurement data will be collected through the Combat Ammunition System, where possible, by each base, sent through the MAJCOMs, USAF ACP and TMCP, to HQ USAF for use in determining measures of merit. The measurement charts will display trends in munitions storage capability, the worldwide asset posture for conventional munitions, munitions inventory accuracy, and nuclear weapons status throughout the Air Force.

A1.1.1. Munitions Storage Capacity. The policy to identify and preserve facilities and areas to store and maintain munitions and explosives to meet Air Force warfighting needs will be measured by volume assessment (**Figure A1.1**). The required volume of indoor munitions storage will be determined using the War Consumables Distribution Order (WCDO) quantities, mobility munitions quantities, and training munitions quantities. Secondly, the indoor volume capacity of the munitions area will be determined considering both present facilities and planned (funded) construction. Thirdly, the volume presently used for storage of WCDO, mobility, and training munitions will be determined. Compliance will be measured by comparing requirements to maximum capacity. Storage volume requirements that are not fully satisfied require management action. Storage volume capacity that is not fully used may require management action.

A1.1.2. Munitions Inventory Accuracy. Compliance with Air Force policy to account for munitions will be measured by comparing record balances on the day the records are closed for inventory against physical inventory results (**Figure A1.2**). Inventory differences will be measured by the number of lot numbers with quantity discrepancies as compared to the overall number of lots assigned to a unit.

A1.1.3. Nuclear Weapons Accountability. Compliance with nuclear weapon accountability will be assessed by taking measurements in Weapon Status Reporting (WSR). The Air Force standard is that 100 percent of all WSRs will be error-free, and transmitted to Field Command Defense Nuclear Agency within 1 day of occurrence (**Figure A1.3**).

A1.1.4. Nuclear Weapons Movements. The measurement for nuclear weapons movements will be made by comparing the number of surface shipments to air shipments. The measure of merit is to reduce total shipments indicating the minimum amount of movement and increased use of Safe Secure Transport (**Figure A1.4**).

Figure A1.1. Sample Metric of Munitions Storage Capacity.

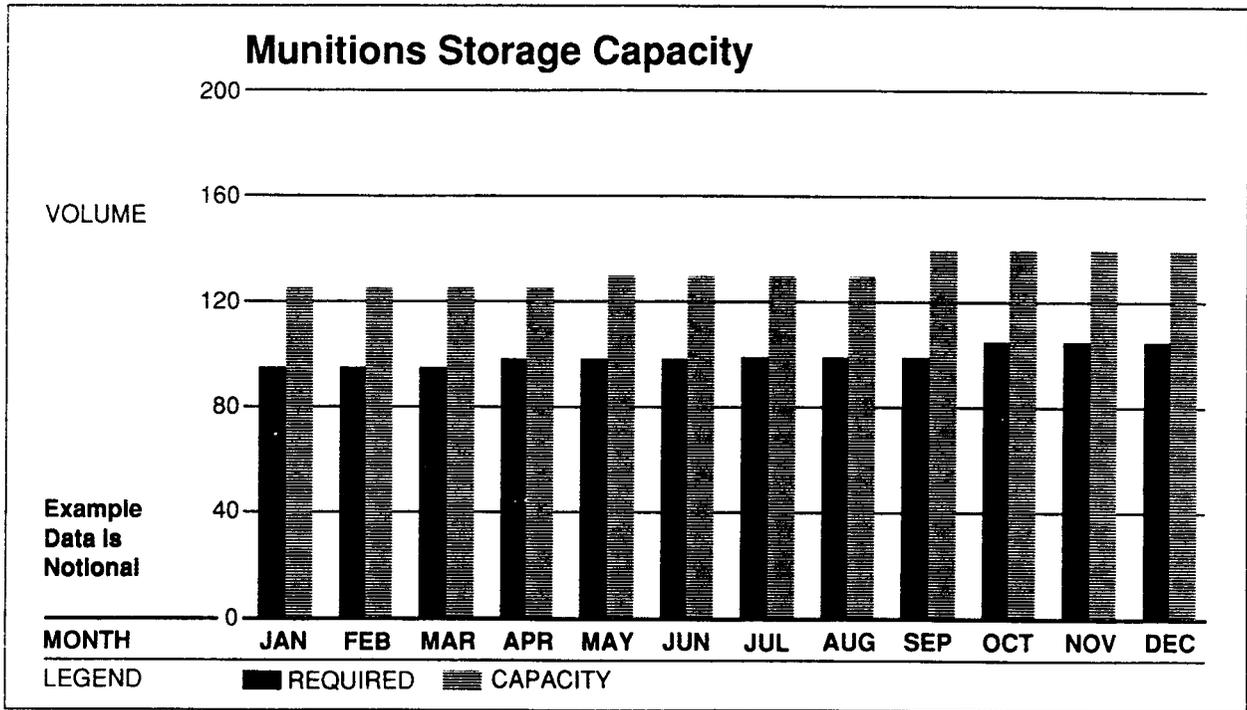


Figure A1.2. Sample Metric of Munitions Inventory Accuracy.

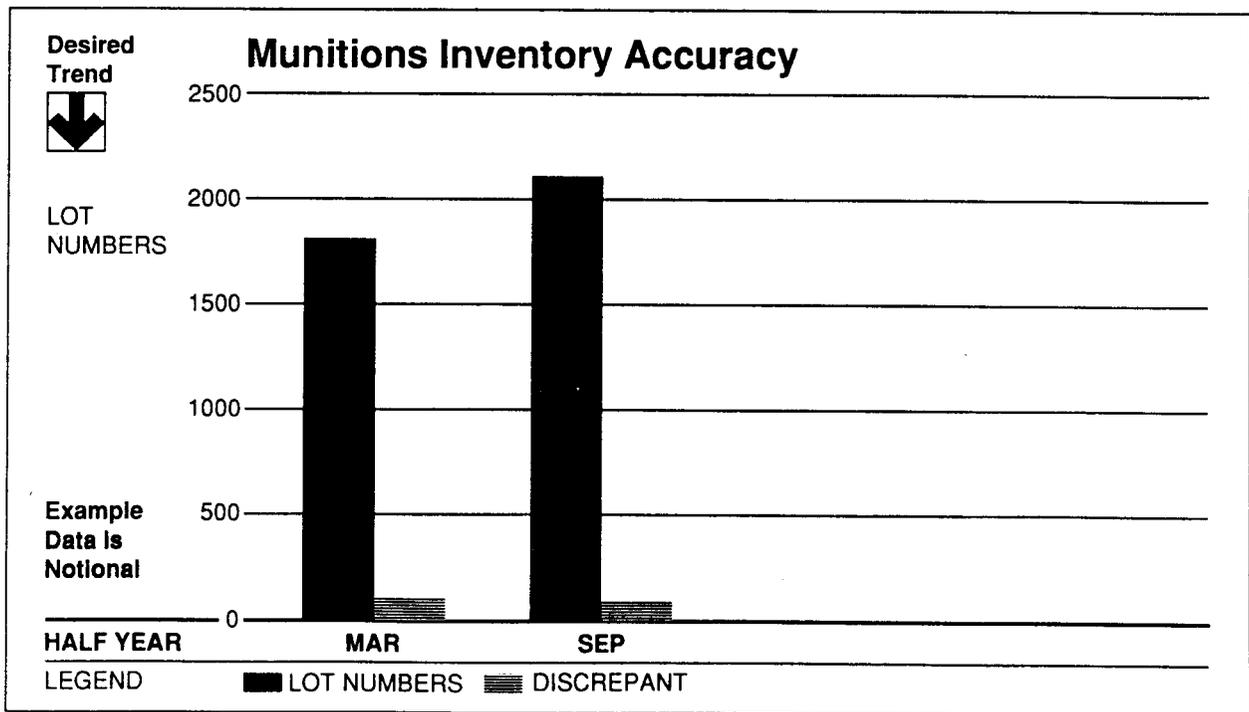


Figure A1.3. Sample Metric of Nuclear Weapons Accountability.

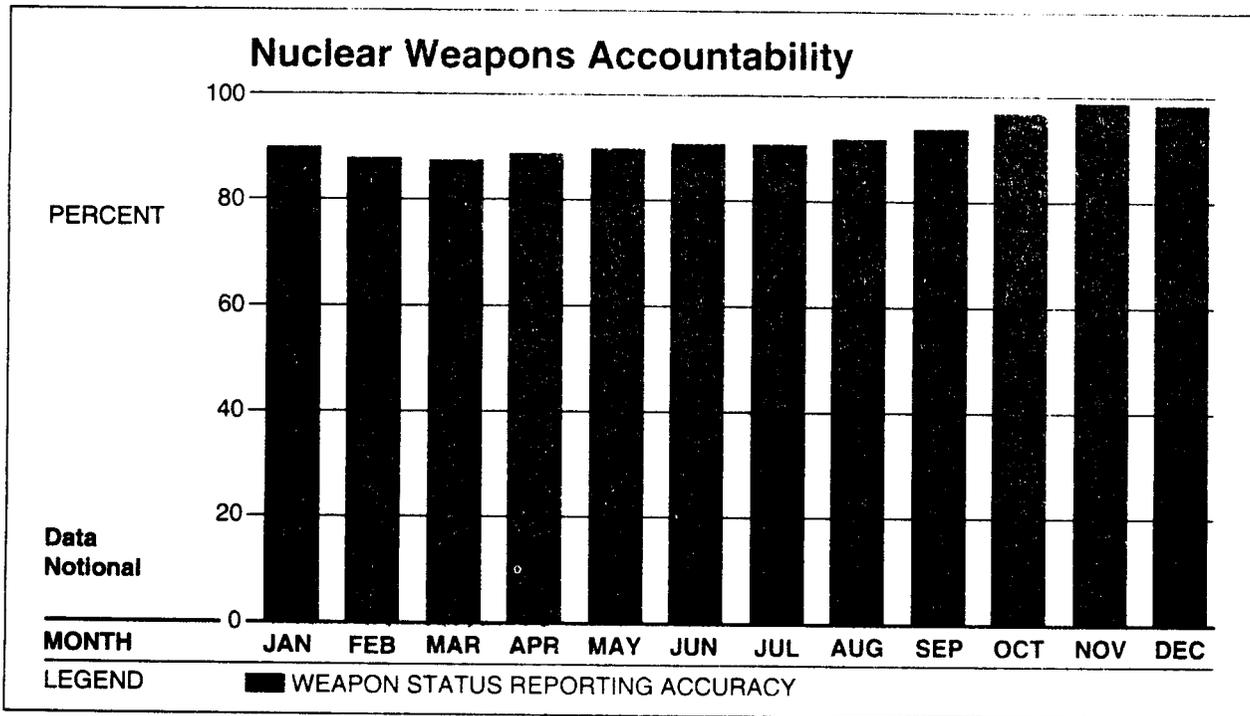
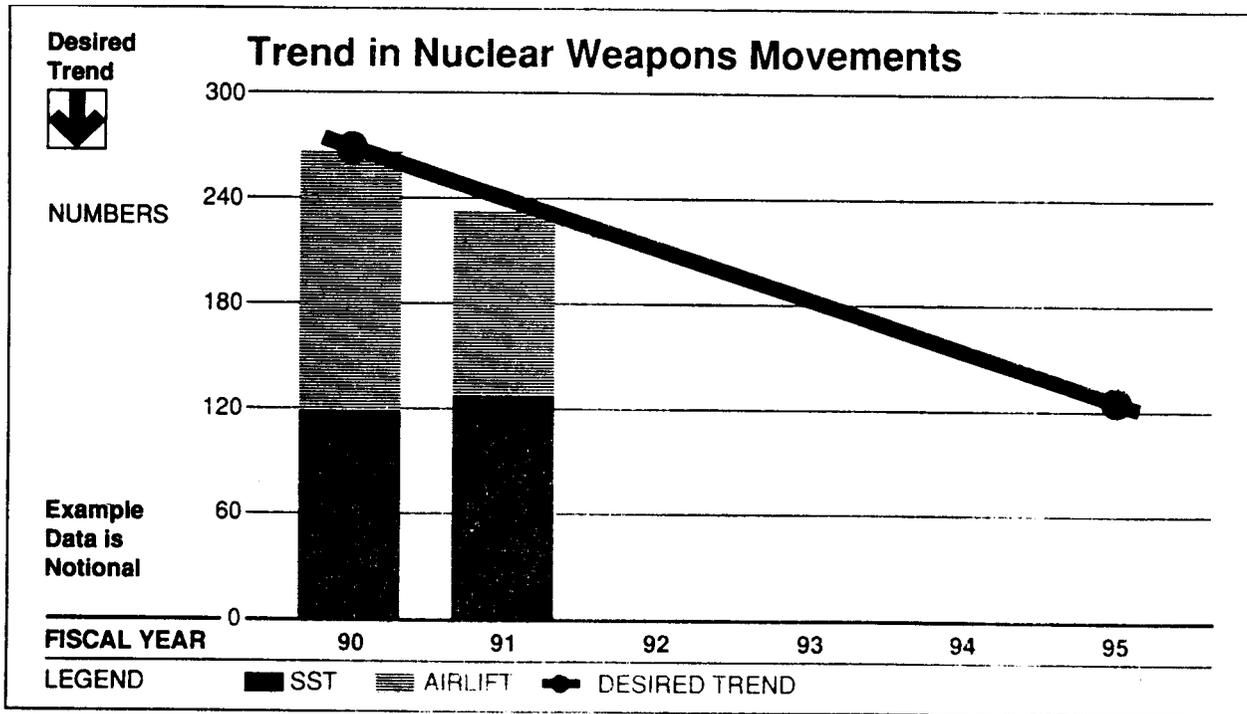


Figure A1.4. Sample Metric of Trend in Nuclear Weapons Movements.



Attachment 2

TERMS EXPLAINED

A2.1. The terms used in this policy are explained as follows:

A2.1.1. **Accountability.** The obligation imposed by law or lawful order or regulation on an officer or other person for keeping accurate record of property, documents, or funds. The person having this obligation may or may not have actual possession of the property, documents, or funds. Accountability is concerned primarily with records, while responsibility is concerned primarily with custody, care, and safekeeping. (The degree of responsibility for property which exists when a record of property is maintained on a numbered stock record account which is subject to audit. Both the munitions operations and munitions maintenance functions have an *inherent responsibility* to ensure *accountability* is maintained).

A2.1.2. **Maintainability.** The measure of the ability of an item to be retained in (preventive) or restored to (corrective) a specified condition when maintenance is performed by personnel having specific skills, using prescribed procedures and resources, at each prescribed level of maintenance and repair.

A2.1.3. **Nonnuclear Munitions.** A device charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition, or biological or chemical material for use in connection with defense or offense, demolitions, and for training, ceremonial, or nonoperational purposes. Material used in discharging firearms or weapons that throw projectiles or initiate fire, disperse, or convey agents of warfare. Non-nuclear munitions include all explosive and nonexplosive components essential for the assembly of a complete operational round of munitions or upround tactical missiles (air intercept or air-to-ground missile) (except strategic missile systems) and items which in themselves are considered for munitions management or reporting by the item manager or system manager according to the selection management criteria. In general, nonnuclear munitions include toxic, nontoxic, biological, incendiary explosives, smoke agents, bombs, chemical spray tanks, warheads, rockets, explosive components of catapult and canopy remover devices, explosive demolition materials, grenades, mines, pyrotechnics, and all types of devices used in igniting and exploding them, such as, primers, detonators, fuses, cartridges, squibs, boosters, igniters, blasting caps, and bursters. Also included are inert, sectionalized or empty models of *live rounds* and drill munitions and or explosive material. Inert parts or end-items of nonnuclear munitions are also included.

A2.1.4. **Nuclear Weapon.** A complete assembly (i.e., implosion type, gun type, or thermonuclear type), in its intended ultimate configuration which upon completion of the prescribed arming, fusing, and firing sequence, is capable of producing the intended nuclear reaction and release of energy.

A2.1.5. **Reliability.** The ability of a system and its parts to perform its mission without failure, degradation, or demand on the support system.

A2.1.6. **Weapon Status Report (WSR).** Electronically transmitted message which reports information about changes in status, location, or configuration of nuclear weapons by detail serial numbers and summarized quantities. Department of Defense units that hold nuclear weapons submit the WSR daily when changes have taken place in the previous 24 hours. If no changes occur, no report is required.

Attachment 3

INTERFACING PUBLICATIONS

Air Force Instructions

AFI 21-201, *Inspection, Storage, and Maintenance of Nonnuclear and Nuclear Munitions*, Formerly AFRs 136-1, 136-5, 136-12

AFI 21-202, *Combat Ammunition Operations Procedures*, Formerly AFR 66-37, 136-12

AFI 21-203, *Deployable Ammunitions Operations Procedures*, Formerly AFR 136-12

AFI 21-204, *Nuclear Weapons Procedures*, Formerly AFRs 136-2, 136-6

AFI 21-206, *STAMP/STRAPP and Prepositioned Munitions Assets*, Formerly AFR 136-12

AFI 21-207, *Ground Munitions Authorizations*, Formerly AFR 50-41

AFI 21-208, *Munitions Allowance for Training Allocation Process*, Formerly AFR 50-21

NOTE:

Information pertaining to the Joint Technical Coordinating Group for Munitions Effectiveness (JTTCG/ME).

Air Force Policy Directive

AFPD 21-1 *Managing Aerospace Equipment Maintenance*

Air Force Regulations

AFR 136-4, *Responsibilities for Technical Escorts for Dangerous Materials (Joint Departmental Publication)*

AFR 136-11, *Emergency Munitions Support for Joint Operations (Joint Departmental Publication)*