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SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE**



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Safety

**NUCLEAR SURETY TAMPER
CONTROL AND DETECTION
PROGRAMS**

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

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This instruction implements AFD 91-1, *Nuclear Weapons and Systems Surety*. This publication is consistent with AFD 13-5, *Air Force Nuclear Enterprise*. It provides guidance on setting up procedures for nuclear surety tamper control through the Two-Person Concept and for tamper detection through approved nuclear component sealing methods. It applies to all Air Force units with a mission involving operations, maintenance, security, or logistics movement of nuclear weapons or certified critical components. It also applies to all Air Force units responsible for sealing requirements according to applicable safety rules for nuclear weapon systems or the handling and storage procedures for certified critical components. This Instruction also applies to the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard performing nuclear duties. This instruction sets forth guidance regarding nuclear surety tamper control and detection

programs managed by Air Force civilian and military personnel. Failure to observe prohibitions and mandatory provisions of this directive in paragraphs 1.2., 1.3., 1.4., 3.4. and associated subparagraphs of those stated, by military personnel is a violation of Article 92, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Violations may result in administrative disciplinary action without regard to otherwise applicable criminal or civil sanctions for violations of related laws. **Send major command (MAJCOM) supplements to AMC/A3N, 402 Scott Drive, Unit 3A1, Scott AFB, IL, 62225-5302 or by email to AMC.A3N@amc.af.mil, and AFSEC/SEWN, 9700 G Avenue SE, Kirtland AFB NM 87117-5670, for coordination before publication.** Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records*, and disposed of in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule (RDS) located in the Air Force Records Information Management System (AFRIMS). **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 Air Force Instruction (AFI) 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*, [Table 1.1](#) 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 alternately, to the Publication Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for non-tiered compliance items. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the OPR using the AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF IMTs 847 from the field through the appropriate functional’s chain of command.**

(AFGSC) AFI 91-104, *Nuclear Surety Tamper Control and Detection Programs*, is **supplemented as follows.** This instruction applies to HQ AFGSC, subordinate units, and all organizations receiving support from AFGSC assets. This supplement applies to Air Force Reserve Command and Air National Guard units supporting AFGSC operations. Users of this instruction must notify Weapons Safety Division (HQ AFGSC/SEW) of conflicts between this instruction and other directives, instructions, or technical orders. Forward unit supplements to HQ AFGSC/SEW, 245 Davis Avenue East, Suite 200, Barksdale AFB, LA 71110 for approval prior to publishing. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records*, and disposed of in accordance with the Air Force Records Information Management System (AFRIMS) Records Disposition Schedule (RDS). Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) using Air Force Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF Forms 847s from the field through the appropriate functional’s 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 alternately, to the Publication OPR for non-tiered compliance items.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This interim change revises AFI 91-104 by (1) changing all PRP references to Personal Reliability Assurance Program (PRAP) per DoDM 5210.42_AFMAN 13-501, *Nuclear Weapons*

Personnel Reliability Program requirements, (2) updating requirements for Tamper Detection (Seals) and requiring training for personnel to recognize/identify proper sealing requirements, and (3) updating reference dates in Attachment 1. A margin bar (|) indicates newly revised material.

(AFGSC) This revision clarifies existing guidance, specifically relating to tamper detection indicator installation on the B-52 and properly aligns paragraphs in the Wing and below responsibilities.

1. Requirements and Procedures.

1.1. Tamper Control Program. The Two-Person Concept (TPC) is central to nuclear surety tamper control measures in the Air Force. It is designed to make sure that a lone individual cannot perform an incorrect act or unauthorized procedure on a nuclear weapon, nuclear weapon system, or certified critical component.

1.2. Concept Enforcement. **(Failure by military personnel to observe mandatory provisions of this paragraph and associated sub-paragraphs, is a violation of Article 92, of the UCMJ.)** Each wing/unit commander with a mission or function involving nuclear weapons, nuclear weapon systems, or certified critical components will:

1.2.1. Clearly mark all no-lone zones. Indicate at all entry control points that two-person concept applies. (T-1).

1.2.1.1. **(Added-AFGSC)** At munitions facilities, the interior of igloos, multicubes, or any other magazines/storage facilities containing nuclear weapons or certified critical components; nuclear weapon maintenance bays when nuclear weapons or certified critical components are present (these include any maintenance bay in which nuclear weapons maintenance operations are being conducted, or whenever a nuclear weapon is in the building). Once initial entry is made, reduce the no-lone zone to the work bay where the weapon is located.

1.2.1.2. **(Added-AFGSC)** At aircraft parking areas, within designated boundaries, once the area has been purged.

1.2.1.3. **(Added-AFGSC)** At an operationally certified launch facility (LF), the no-lone zone begins at launcher equipment room (LER)-1 and extends to include LER-2 and the launch tube. A Two-Person Concept team must control entry to the LER once the secondary door has lowered sufficiently to allow access to the LER. See applicable safety and security rules to ensure proper security guard requirements are met when nuclear weapons, operational codes or operational code components are present at the LF. These requirements also apply during modifications with nuclear-certified equipment installed.

1.2.1.4. **(Added-AFGSC)** At an operationally certified launch control center (LCC), the no-lone zone is the area within the acoustical enclosure. When the LCC is unoccupied, the no-lone zone extends to the security control center (SCC) door. A Two-Person Concept team will guard access to the SCC door. If operational codes are installed or in field storage, this Two-Person Concept team will consist of at least one certified Missile Combat Crew Member (MCCM). Once the SCC door or any exterior access door in the elevator shaft entryway is opened, an appropriate Two-

Person Concept team, based on codes present in the LCC, will be the first to enter and establish Two-Person control of the no-lone zone.

1.2.1.5. **(Added-AFGSC)** The interior of any vehicle or semitrailer, when it contains a full-up weapon with a war reserve warhead installed, or a certified critical component.

1.2.1.6. **(Added-AFGSC)** The codes vault is a no-lone zone whenever certified critical components are present or certification procedures are in progress. When either lock or motion-sensor alarms are inoperative, the vault must be guarded by at least a Two-Person Concept team. See EAP-STRAT Volume 16, *ICBM Code Component Control Policy and Procedures*, for further requirements.

1.2.1.7. **(Added-AFGSC)** Any room, computer facility, vault, or similar area where certified critical components are repaired (operationally certified or decertified, functioning or non-functioning), manufactured, stored, or processed, is a no-lone zone. For an area in which maintenance is infrequently performed on certified critical components, establish a temporary no-lone zone with signs placed around the work area while components are present.

1.2.2. Enforce the Two-Person Concept. (T-1).

1.2.3. Develop procedures to limit entry to authorized persons who meet the requirements of paragraph 1.3. (T-1).

1.2.3.1. **(Added-AFGSC)** After entry into a no-lone zone, the supervisor/team chief of each authorized team controls individual team members within the no-lone zone. During Prime Nuclear Airlift Force (PNAF) operations, the Aircraft Commander, Courier, and the Primary Loadmaster may be considered supervisors/team chiefs.

1.2.3.2. **(Added-AFGSC)** **[Bomber Only]** Red ball maintenance team response to aircraft will be verified by aircrew.

1.3. Team Requirements. (Refer to paragraph 1.6.1 for criteria on foreign nationals.) (Failure by military personnel to observe mandatory provisions of this paragraph and associated subparagraphs, is a violation of Article 92, of the UCMJ.) A Two-Person Concept team consists of at least two individuals authorized by the commander and verified by their supervisor to meet the following requirements: (T-0).

1.3.1. Are certified under the Personnel Reliability Assurance Program (PRAP), as specified in DoDM5210.42_AFMAN 13-501, *Nuclear Weapons Personnel Reliability Program (PRP)* and/or AFI 31-117, *Arming and Use of Force by Air Force Personnel*. (T-0)

1.3.2. Know the nuclear surety requirements of the task they perform.

1.3.3. Can promptly detect an incorrect act or unauthorized procedure.

1.3.4. Have successfully completed nuclear surety training according to AFI 91-101, *Air Force Nuclear Weapons Surety Program*.

1.3.5. Are designated to perform the required task.

1.4. Two Person Concept Violations. (Failure by military personnel to observe mandatory provisions of this paragraph is a violation of Article 92, of the UCMJ.) All personnel are required to report a Two-Person Concept violation if they detect that a lone individual in a no-lone zone has had the opportunity to tamper with or damage a nuclear weapon, nuclear weapon system, or certified critical component. Refer to AFMAN 91- 221, *Weapons Safety Investigations and Reports*, for reporting guidance. (T-0).

Note: If TPC is maintained by more than two persons, a lone individual may be temporarily obscured from sight or not directly observed by the remaining TPC team if the lone individual is in a location that would preclude the ability to perform an incorrect act or unauthorized procedure that could affect the nuclear weapons, the weapon system, or critical components (i.e. There is no violation of the two-person concept). However, the TPC team must maintain awareness of the location and justification for the lone individual to be temporarily out of sight (e.g., an individual whether on PRAP or non-PRAP under escort, may enter a lavatory or other sealed compartment within a no-lone zone without continuous direct observation by the remaining TPC team as long as that compartment does not afford access as previously described).

A momentary breach of the no-lone zone is not a violation if no individual had the opportunity to perform an incorrect act or unauthorized procedure. In performing certain tasks, team members may lose sight of each other or be far apart. One team member may be briefly out of sight to perform a specific task if it is unsafe or physically impossible to maintain constant observation.

1.4. (AFGSC) Report violations of the Two-Person Concept, including emergency response, through the command post to the Wing Commander. The Wing Commander will ensure violations are investigated promptly. A Two-Person Concept team must ascertain if unauthorized acts were performed, inspect involved certified critical components, verify their status, and reestablish the integrity of the system. Accomplish applicable visual and functional checks for components that have such procedures established. (T-0).
Note: While installing Tamper Detection Indicator's (TDI) in the B-52, members may be separated by the upper and lower deck and may lose sight of each other as long as they are not afforded the opportunity to tamper with a nuclear weapon, nuclear weapon system or critical component.

1.5. Authorized Deviations. You may deviate from the Two-Person Concept when: (T-0).

1.5.1. The nuclear Weapon System Safety Rules (WSSR) specifically authorize a deviation.

1.5.2. An emergency presents an immediate threat to the safety of personnel or the security of a nuclear weapon, nuclear weapon system, or certified critical component. War plan exercises are not considered emergencies.

1.6. Additional Conditions: (T-0).

1.6.1. Non-US Personnel. Per AFI 91-112, *Safety Rules For US/NATO Strike Fighters*, for US custodial units at allied installations, foreign nationals may be part of a Two-Person Concept, and host nations will implement equivalent personnel reliability programs.

1.6.2. Entry Control Personnel. The Two-Person Concept applies to individuals who control entry into a no-lone zone. Entry controllers may not form a Two-Person Concept team with personnel inside the no-lone zone.

1.6.3. Couriers. Couriers ensure that the host installation meets Two-Person Concept requirements and no-lone zones are delineated around nuclear logistics aircraft.

1.6.4. PRAP Interim-Certified Personnel Restrictions. Two interim-certified individuals may not form a Two-Person Concept team. Also, an interim-certified member may not pilot a single-seat aircraft loaded with nuclear weapons.

1.6.5. Nonqualified Personnel. An individual who does not qualify as a member of a Two-Person Concept team may enter a no-lone zone to perform a specific task only if escorted by a Two-Person Concept team. Escorts should be capable of detecting incorrect acts or unauthorized procedures. Escort procedures will be accomplished in accordance with the applicable directive(s) governing the nuclear weapon system or critical component defining the no-lone zone.

1.6.6. Sigma 14. Personnel granted Department of Energy (DOE) Sigma 14 access are prohibited from being part of a two-person concept team that may afford access to a nuclear weapon. For additional information on DOE Sigma categories and requirements, see DoDD 3150.02, DoD Nuclear Weapons Surety Program.

2. Tamper Detection Program.

2.1. Sealing Requirements. Certain items must be sealed because either: (T-0).

2.1.1. Air Force nuclear WSSRs require it, or,

2.1.2. In the case of some certified critical components, seals protect their certification status while in storage or during transportation, as specified in AFI 91-105, *Critical Components*

2.2. Sealing Methods. Authorized sealing methods include: (T-0).

2.2.1. Safety Wiring and Sealing. Two types of seals are authorized using this method. The first method consists of seals composed of a malleable material installed with a crimping device and controlled die to form an impressed distinctive mark or unique identifier. The second method consists of seals applied with self-locking, non-reversible feature with a singularly unique wing identifier or serial number, as well as a color control system. Both types of seals are used with safety wire connected to certain switches, covers, handles, or levers. Breakage or alteration of the wire or seal provides evidence/detection of possible unauthorized acts, access or tampering. Use this method only in no-lone zones.

2.2.2. Tamper Detection Indicators (TDI). In this method, an approved TDI is placed so it will indicate if someone has activated, or had access to the interior of a certified critical component. Once the TDI is installed, evidence of tampering is visible to the naked eye or can be detected using special equipment.

2.2.2.1. TDI and other authorized sealing methods proposed for use in nuclear weapons systems will be properly certified prior to use according to AFI 63-125, *Nuclear Certification Program*.

2.2.2.2. **(Added-AFGSC)** See EAP-STRAT Volume 16 for further guidance on TDI control, storage, use, and destruction. Uninstalled TDIs, removed TDIs, and TDI residue must be controlled by two US military members with a secret clearance.

3. Responsibilities.

3.1. Air Force Chief of Safety (AF/SE) oversees the Air Force Nuclear Surety Tamper Control and Detection Programs. Acting for AF/SE, the Chief of the Weapons Safety Division manages the programs and certifies the design safety features of sealing methods proposed for use in nuclear weapon systems according to AFI 91-103, *Air Force Nuclear Safety Design Certification Program*.

3.2. Nuclear Weapon System Safety Group (NWSSG) recommends sealing requirements in operational nuclear weapon systems and proposes specific nuclear weapon system safety rules, if necessary. (See AFI 91-102, *Nuclear Weapon System Safety Studies, Operational Safety Reviews, and Safety Rules*.)

3.3. Major Commands:

3.3.1. Develop and publish Field publications, as needed, to implement and enforce the Air Force Nuclear Surety Tamper Control and Detection Programs throughout their commands.

3.3.2. Develop and distribute procedures for sealing, where appropriate. At a minimum, the procedural publication will:

3.3.2.1. State when and by whom seals can be applied and removed.

3.3.2.2. Establish controls for the handling, receipt, storage, issue, inventory, and disposal of TDIs (including all residue), controlled dies and self-locking, non-reversible seals (example: roto-seals).

3.3.2.3. Direct that TDIs, controlled dies and self-locking, non-reversible seals are stored and accounted for by individuals not responsible for their installation.

3.3.2.4. Direct personnel to comply with the following steps for malleable seals only:

3.3.2.4.1. Place a distinctive marking (determined locally) on malleable seals using a crimping device and die.

3.3.2.4.2. Be sure to destroy any distinctive markings on malleable seals after you remove them.

3.3.2.5. Direct personnel to verify seal integrity immediately following installation. *Note: For aircraft only, verify seals before and after any task or operation performed in the immediate area of the seal. Do not verify aircraft seals before an operation or task during alert crew member exercises or actual responses, but do verify the seals after the exercise or alert.*

3.3.2.5. **(AFGSC)** The intent of this Note is to check the TDI at the beginning and end of a task/operation. It is not the intent to check the TDI every time you enter and exit the cockpit or immediate area of the seal.

3.3.2.6. Require periodic inspections of seals on nuclear weapon-loaded aircraft, missile systems, and certified critical components in storage or transport.

- 3.3.2.7. Require that only Two-Person Concept teams install seals and verify they remain intact.
- 3.3.2.8. Direct training of maintenance personnel, aircrews, missile combat crews, and other involved personnel to recognize distinctive marking or unique identifier on malleable seals and identify singularly unique wing identifier or serial number, as well as a color control system on self-locking, non-reversible seals.
- 3.3.2.8. (AFGSC) [**Bomber Only**] The Operations Group and Maintenance Group commanders will ensure all flying squadron operations and maintenance personnel involved in nuclear operations in the vicinity of the TDIs are able to identify operational and training TDIs.
- 3.3.2.9. Prescribe a course of action when an installed seal is found broken or shows evidence of tampering. At a minimum:
- 3.3.2.9.1. Investigate the event and send a mishap report according to AFMAN 91-221, *Weapons Safety Investigations and Reports*.
 - 3.3.2.9.2. Establish procedures to maintain control of the system until situation is resolved.
 - 3.3.2.9.2. (AFGSC) Guard the item with an authorized Two-Person Concept (MX or OPS) team until the seal can be replaced. [**ICBM Only**] Follow EAP-STRAT Volume 16 requirements for code component control.
 - 3.3.2.9.3. Check the integrity of the weapon system and reseal if integrity is assured.
 - 3.3.2.9.3. (AFGSC) Perform such checks or inspections on the weapon system to determine it is safe. [**Bomber Only**] As a minimum, re-accomplish security purge of aircraft, perform visual recertification inspections of weapons and release equipment and verification of pre-load and post-load procedures.
 - 3.3.2.9.4. Prescribe a course of action when a seal is accidentally broken during authorized operations.
 - 3.3.2.9.4. (AFGSC) The known and inadvertent breaking of a seal, in the presence of an authorized team, may not require incident reporting, but does require proper notification, replacement, and guarding prior to seal removal and replacement. If the breakage occurs in the LCC, crew rest is prohibited until TDI is replaced.
 - 3.3.2.9.5. Ensure training seals can be easily distinguished from, and are not used as, operational seals.
 - 3.3.2.9.5. (AFGSC) Training TDIs must be stored separately from operational TDIs. [**Bomber Only**] Do not use operational seals with training weapons. Distinctive training seals will be used during training or exercises with mock special weapons.
- 3.3.3. (Added-AFGSC) Wing and Below:

3.3.3.1. **(Added-AFGSC)** Wings will develop local standard publications or checklists to ensure adequate control of certified critical components or nuclear weapons and application of the Tamper Control and Detection Programs, where technical orders or AFGSC directives do not cover a particular local situation. These procedures will be approved by the Wing Weapons Safety Manager.

3.3.3.2. **(Added-AFGSC)** Units will ensure Two-Person Concept teams install seals as required and verify they remain intact. Wings will designate, in writing, personnel authorized to apply and remove coded seals or TDIs. Apply and remove seals only when directed by the applicable technical order or instructions. **[ICBM Only]** IAW EAP-STRAT Volume 16, Unit/CC delegates responsibility for training and authorization for handling, removing and applying holographic TDIs with written appointment of Senior Code Controller (SCC). The SCC certifies unit code handler personnel and documents on an AFGSC Form 165, *Code Handler/Controller Certification and Training Record*, which serves as written authorization in accordance with this regulation. **(T-0)**.

3.3.3.3. **(Added-AFGSC)** Bomber Units will keep coded crimpers with dies and TDIs in a secure container and inventory every 30 days. Establish written procedures to cover local manufacture, handling, receipt, storage, issue, inventory, and disposal of TDIs, crimpers, and dies not covered in technical orders, directives or this supplement. Mutilate used TDIs to preclude imitation or reuse. ICBM units will comply with the TDI inventory requirements outlined in EAP-STRAT Volume 16.

3.3.3.4. **(Added-AFGSC)** TDIs and self-locking, non-reversible seals (roto-seals) are stored and accounted for by individuals not responsible for installation of these items. Units will designate, in writing, personnel primarily responsible for inventory and issue of TDIs. **[ICBM Only]**The launch control panel key switch TDI is not intended to satisfy Two Person Concept requirements, but to show evidence the key switch has been moved, thus requiring a replacement panel. The launch control panel key switch TDI may be installed by either missile combat crews or code controllers.

3.3.3.5. **(Added-AFGSC)** Mutilate removed seals to prevent identification. **[ICBM Only]** TDIs must be removed, destroyed, and documented as outlined in EAP-STRAT Volume 16.

3.3.3.6. **(Added-AFGSC)** Verify seal integrity immediately after installation and conduct periodic inspection of TDIs according to weapons system technical orders **[ICBM Only]**and EAP-STRAT Volume 16.

3.4. Two-Person Concept Team Responsibilities: **(Failure by military personnel to observe mandatory provisions of this paragraph and associated sub-paragraphs, is a violation of Article 92, of the UCMJ.)** Team members must: **(T-0)**.

3.4.1. Enforce the Two-Person Concept while performing a task or operation and continue to enforce it until you are either relieved by authorized personnel or you have secured the nuclear weapon, nuclear weapon system, or certified critical component.

3.4.1.1. **(Added-AFGSC)** Supervisors must ensure that members have been briefed prior to entering a no-lone zone that Two-Person Concept applies, and ensure that they are aware of the location of all no-lone zones, location of critical components

within the no-lone zone where they will perform their duties, emergency procedures, and methods for reporting violations and hazards. Do not use signs or devices externally that identify a building as a no-lone zone. During hot cargo PNAF aircraft arrivals, unit personnel who are entering a nuclear-laden logistics aircraft restricted area to assist loading operations shall assume the entire restricted area is a no-lone zone and the Two Person Concept applies unless otherwise briefed by the PNAF Courier/supervisor.

3.4.1.2. **(Added-AFGSC)** For PNAF operations, the no-lone zone will be enforced when nuclear cargo enters the PNAF restricted area as defined in DoD S-5210.41-M_AFMAN 31-108 V3, *(U) Nuclear Weapon Security Manual: Nuclear Weapon Specific Requirements*.

3.4.2. Take immediate, positive steps to prevent or stop an incorrect procedure or unauthorized act.

3.4.3. Report deviations immediately to the appropriate supervisor.

MARGARET H. WOODWARD
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Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

References

AFI 31-117, *Arming and Use of Force by Air Force Personnel*, 2 February 2016.

(Added-AFGSC) AFGSC Form 165, *Code Handler/Controller Certification and Training Record*

AFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*, 7 February 2013

AFI 63-125, *Nuclear Certification Program*, 8 August 2012

AFI 91-101, *Air Force Nuclear Weapons Surety Program*, 13 October 2010

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AFI 91-103, *Air Force Nuclear Safety Design Certification Program*, 17 November 2010

AFI 91-103, *Air Force Nuclear Safety Design Certification Program*, 24 March 2016

AFI 91-105, *Critical Components*, 7 January 2011

AFI 91-112, *Safety Rules for US/NATO Strike Fighters*, 1 April 2015

AFI 91-112, *Safety Rules for US/NATO Strike Fighters*, 9 September 2009

AFI 91-204, *Safety Investigations and Reports*, 24 September 2008

DoDD 3150.02, *DoD Nuclear Weapons Surety Program*, 24 Apr 13

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AFPD 13-5, *Air Force Nuclear Enterprise*, 6 July 2011

AFPD 91-1, *Nuclear Weapons and Systems Surety*, 13 December 2010

DoDM 5210.42_AFMAN13-501, *Nuclear Weapons Personnel Reliability Program*, 29 May 2015

(Added-AFGSC) DoDS-5210.41-M_AFMAN 31-108 V3, *(U) Nuclear Weapon Security Manual: Nuclear Weapon Specific Requirements*, 7 March 2013

(Added-AFGSC) EAP-STRAT Volume 16, *ICBM Code Component Control Policy and Procedures*, 1 March 2012

FF-S-2738A, Tamper Seals

Adopted Forms

AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AF—Air Force

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFMAN—Air Force Manual

AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive

AFSEC/SEW—Air Force Safety Center, Weapons Safety Division

AFSEC/SEWN—AFSEC/SEW, Nuclear Weapons Safety Branch

AFSEC—Air Force Safety Center

AF/SE—Air Force Chief of Safety

NWSSG—Nuclear Weapon System Surety Group

PRAP—Personnel Reliability Assurance Program

WSSR—Weapons System Safety Rule

OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

PRP—Personnel Reliability Program

RDS—Record Disposition Schedule

TDI—Tamper Detection Indicators

TPC—Two Person Concept

UCMJ—Uniform Code of Military Justice