USAFE NUCLEAR SURETY INSPECTION PROGRAM

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

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This instruction implements guidance in AFPD 90-2, *Inspector General—The Inspection System*, and provides criteria for conducting USAFE Nuclear Surety Inspections (NSI). It applies to all nuclear-capable units within the command. It also provides applicable criteria for conducting combined NSI/joint safety and security inspections (JSSI) of US munitions support squadrons and attached North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) strike wings. This instruction does not apply to US Air Force Reserve or Air National Guard units.

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

This instruction replaces policy previously set forth in AFI 90-201, USAFE Supplement 1, Chapter 5 (Added).

1. Inspection Policy:

1.1. The Office of the Inspector General (HQ USAFE/IG) will conduct nuclear surety inspections in conjunction with other inspections to the maximum extent possible. Initial or limited NSIs (INSI/LNSI) will be conducted according to AFI 90-201, *Inspector General Activities*, attachment 3, table A3.1.

1.2. Munitions support squadrons (MUNSS) and support host unit will receive a JSSI in conjunction with an NSI. To minimize the impact on inspected units when NSI/JSSI, or other inspections, are conducted concurrently, HQ USAFE/IG evaluations of compliance inspection areas may be used to meet inspection requirements of both inspections. For example, a single logistics movement may be used to satisfy requirements of the NSI (US or Non-US) and JSSI.

1.3. For operational changes, units will request inspection dates through the appropriate numbered air force (NAF) and Weapons Maintenance (HQ USAFE/LGWN). All organizations planning to change use of, modify, or build new facilities will coordinate these actions through the wing weapons safety

manager (WSM). After WSM review, package will be coordinated through the appropriate agencies to determine if changes affect nuclear surety or operations prior to submitting to the installation commander for approval. Once installation commanders approval is obtained, forward the package to the Weapons Safety Division (HQ USAFE/SEW), UNIT 3050 BOX 165, APO AE 09094, for review. Coordinate with the Office of the Civil Engineer (HQ USAFE/CE), HQ USAFE/IG, the Directorate of Logistics (HQ USAFE/LG), and the Office of Security Forces (HQ USAFE/SF) to determine if changes or new construction require an INSI.

2. Scope of Inspection:

2.1. Inspect all applicable compliance inspection areas identified in paragraphs 4 and 8 of this instruction.

2.2. Identify deficiencies in the report against the primary functional area in which they occur. For example, all security deficiencies will be assigned to the security function, regardless of where they occurred. Deficiencies caused by higher echelon's publications and directives will be identified in the report against the responsible higher echelon. Hold units accountable only for requirements imposed on them by publications and directives which they are authorized to hold.

2.3. Assign problems that cannot be corrected by the unit to higher echelons for corrective action. Problems preceded by a single asterisk (*) require action by parent base or numbered air force; those with double asterisks (**) require action by HQ USAFE staff. HQ USAFE/IG will notify the responsible HQ USAFE directorate, in writing, of the deficiency prior to USAFE/CC outbrief.

2.4. Corrective Action Replies. The designated HQ USAFE office of primary responsibility (OPR) will coordinate as necessary to solve problems in their functional area. HQ USAFE/IG will coordinate with Executive Information Management (USAFE/DSE) to assign a suspense tracking number to each problem. Submit corrective actions to the Vice Commander (HQ USAFE/CV) within 30 calendar days after initial receipt of formal report and disseminate to all affected USAFE units within 45 days. Send information copy to HQ USAFE/IG, UNIT 3050 BOX 60, APO AE 09094.

2.5. If a solution cannot be formulated by the established suspense date, construct and disseminate an interim reply to USAFE/CV and affected USAFE units with an estimated completion date. This estimated completion date will generate a suspense monitored by HQ USAFE/DSE.

2.6. Identify replies as initial, interim, or final.

2.7. Except for INSI, inspect explosive ordnance disposal units in conjunction with parent unit or supported unit.

2.8. The inspection team chief will approve all simulations prior to or at the inspection inbrief.

3. Ratings Criteria (NSI):

3.1. Ratings will be determined using criteria for NSI specified in Technical Order (TO) 11N-25-1, *Department of Defense Nuclear Weapons Technical Inspection System,* AFI 90-201, this instruction, ACED 80-6 volume 2/EUCOM 60-10, *Nuclear Surety Management (NU),* and ACE Dir 80-6, volume 2, Part 2/EUCOM 60-12, *Nuclear Surety Management for the WS3 (NU).*

3.1.1. Use the five-tier rating system for grading compliance inspection areas and for the overall rating of major grading areas. The five major ratings are as follows: Outstanding, Excellent, Satisfactory, Marginal, and Unsatisfactory.

3.1.1.1. When appropriate, a Satisfactory (Support Unsatisfactory) rating should be given. This rating signifies a deficiency exists that is beyond the capability of the inspected unit to avoid, influence, or correct, when the inspected unit performed its portion of the mission in a satisfactory manner. Determine responsibility for the Support Unsatisfactory condition or conditions. Cite the responsible headquarters, unit, or activity in the report and furnish a copy of the report or an appropriate extract.

3.2. Critical Inspection Areas. Paragraph 4 identifies the areas subject to inspection during NSIs. The areas designated Critical contain NSI pass/fail criteria defined in TO 11N-25-1 and AFI 90-201.

3.3. Nuclear Surety Deficiencies. Mission-impacting deficiencies will be identified as either Major or Critical. Major deficiencies are defined as those which significantly impede or limit unit capability to meet a primary surety responsibility. Identify Major deficiencies with a triple asterisk (***) in the written report, and include in paragraph 6 of the message report. Critical deficiencies are defined as those which preclude or prevent unit capability to meet a primary surety responsibility, and will be clearly related in NSI reports to the pass/fail criteria of TO 11N-25-1 and AFI 90-201. Critical deficiencies will be identified by a triple asterisk and the word Critical (*** CRITICAL) in the written report, and included in paragraph 6 of the message report.

3.3.1. The presence of a Major deficiency in a designated Critical area precludes a rating higher than Marginal for that area and for the overall NSI. The presence of a Critical deficiency in a designated Critical area precludes a rating higher than Unsatisfactory for that area and for the overall NSI. When consistent with AFI 90-201, such areas may be re-inspected to Marginal on-the-spot. The inspection team chief may deviate from these rating limitations, but will clearly state the reason in the report.

3.3.2. AFI 90-201 definitions of Excellent and Outstanding focus on the absence of Major or Critical deficiencies, the scarcity of any other deficiencies, and the degree to which a unit "exceeds" or "far exceeds" mission requirements. For purposes of objectivity and standardization, the following representative examples of each are guidelines. Other examples may exist, but must focus on innovative performance which directly produces exceptional mission capability.

3.3.2.1. Excellent: (*EXAMPLE*) Command post emergency action message processing is error-free, comprehensive, and faster than required or commonly expected. Maintenance tasks are safe, reliable, error-free, and smooth enough to clearly indicate advanced proficiency. Security force response is faster than required, in greater strength, better equipped, and clearly superior to standards.

3.3.2.2. Outstanding: (*EXAMPLE*) A unit meets all the requirements above, plus has continuity programs which ensure no loss of proficiency as personnel change. Or, a unit has training programs which optimize efficiency of newly assigned personnel in minimal time, and provide back-up manning via highly effective cross-utilization of skills and Air Force Specialty Codes.

3.4. Additional criteria for selected areas are contained in this supplement.

3.5. Actions required after an Unsatisfactory nuclear surety, defense nuclear surety, or joint nuclear surety inspection include the following:

3.5.1. The inspection team chief will notify HQ USAFE/IG, who will notify USAFE/CC. The team chief will then provide a letter (classified if required) to the unit commander stating the reason for the Unsatisfactory rating and request a written reply on corrective actions.

3.5.2. The unit commander will notify parent base, NAF, and HQ USAFE OPRs. A written reply will be given to the USAFE IG team chief within 24 hours addressing corrective actions.

3.5.3. For units rated Unsatisfactory and not re-inspected on-the-spot, HQ USAFE and NAF will ensure weapons are maintained reliably in a safe and secure environment and that Critical deficiencies are resolved. A unit will not resume its mission until it has successfully demonstrated the capability to provide safe, secure, and reliable weapons on a follow-up NSI or LNSI. Follow-up inspections will occur within 90 days of failure.

3.6. Aircraft Generation. The inspection team will evaluate the unit's capability to generate strike aircraft. At main operating bases, one aircraft per strike squadron will be generated. Units should prepare backup aircraft for each aircraft. Aircraft generation will commence with a fully mission capable aircraft positioned to accept asset. All facets of the generation will be evaluated, e.g., break out, loading and downloading, aircrew acceptance, release procedures, security, permissive action link (PAL) operations, and general maintenance as applicable. A BDU-36, equivalent training munition (ETM), should be used. Evaluate aircraft weapons reliability check or checks immediately following download or downloads. If for some reason the reliability check or checks cannot be accomplished, restrict access to the aircraft until such time the check or checks can be performed. Assess specific tasks performed during aircraft generation towards the minimum requirements of other areas, e.g., weapons loading and reliability checks. Address actions or findings noted during aircraft generation within the applicable compliance inspection areas identified in paragraph 4.

4. Nuclear Surety Compliance Inspection Areas:

4.1. Program Management. Assess management of the unit's nuclear capability. Emphasize the leadership, guidance, and involvement of the unit's commander, officers, and senior non-commissioned officers. Evaluate all deficiencies to determine if causes were the result of isolated personal error or management weaknesses. Evaluate plans, procedures, standardization and training programs, placement of personnel, munitions control, and quality assurance. At munitions support squadron (MUNSS) units, assess relations with the host nation in regards to the safety, security, and reliability of US weapons.

4.1.1. Assess weapons loading and armament system management, to include:

4.1.1.1. Loading standardization, certification, qualification and training programs.

4.1.1.2. Adequacy of maintenance, training and inspection scheduling.

4.1.2. Assess nuclear weapon maintenance management, to include:

4.1.2.1. Adequacy of maintenance, training, and inspection schedules.

4.1.2.2. Nuclear weapon maintenance standardization, training, and certification program.

4.1.3. Assess aircraft certification and status records. At MUNSS units, include procedures for certifying non-US aircraft in this area. The JSSI report will address aircraft-related activities accomplished by the host unit.

4.2. Program Administration. Assess the unit's administrative practices. The following areas will be evaluated:

4.2.1. Availability and currency of technical orders, instructions, manuals, and other directives.

4.2.2. Actions to eliminate approved explosive exemptions, waivers, deviations, and security variances.

4.2.3. Currency and adequacy of unit plans, operating instructions, and orders that pertain to nuclear surety.

4.2.4. Currency and adequacy of host-tenant support agreements that affect nuclear surety.

4.3. Nuclear Control Order Procedures - Command Post (CP) Operations (Critical). Evaluate unit CP controllers' ability to process and disseminate nuclear control orders. Evaluate the CP ability to compile, process, and transmit nuclear surety related operational reports.

4.3.1. Emergency Actions (Critical). Evaluate controllers' ability to process and disseminate nuclear control emergency action messages (EAM) that relate to release, termination, emergency evacuation, and emergency disablement of weapons. Conduct scripted evaluations to assess controller knowledge of, and proficiency in, emergency action procedures. EAMs may be received either by communications system or by manual presentation.

4.3.2. Operational Reporting. Evaluate the CP ability to compile, process, and transmit nuclear surety related operational reports to higher headquarters according to applicable US directives. Evaluate timeliness, report accuracy, and formatting of reports submitted.

4.4. Nuclear Control Order Procedures - Aircrew Performance (Critical). Evaluate strike and primary nuclear airlift forces (PNAF) aircrews' ability to comply with nuclear control order procedures. Units will provide the HQ USAFE/IG operations inspector with a current listing of assigned combat mission-ready strike or PNAF aircrews. In addition, the unit will provide a listing of aircrew availability during the inspection period. The HQ USAFE/IG operations inspector will select a minimum of three aircrews from each strike squadron for acceptance, certification, and simulator evaluation. The HQ USAFE/IG operations inspector will select a PNAF crew, from airlift units, for the logistics movement, acceptance, and loading. Unit will provide HQ USAFE/IG operations inspector with unit letter of "Xs" showing aircrew qualifications and Air Force Operations Resource Management System or computer-generated product showing nuclear surety training dates, certification dates (Strike), Strike Emergency Actions Procedures (SEAP) training dates (Strike) and required PNAF training dates (PNAF).

4.4.1. Training. Evaluate Strike or PNAF aircrew training related to nuclear operations according to applicable Air Force and USAFE instructions, the USAFE SEAP, and other applicable regulations or instructions as appropriate. This will include (as a minimum) aircrew nuclear surety training, initial qualification training, and continuation training. Evaluate both flying and ground training programs.

4.4.2. Publications. Evaluate availability and currency of all applicable publications, technical manuals, and checklists. Include unit and aircrew publications.

4.4.3. Certification (not applicable to PNAF). Evaluate unit certification program. Each unit will convene a certification board according to MCR 55-82, *Aircrew Certification*, and the USAFE SEAP, to demonstrate the unit certification process and aircrew surety knowledge with respect to executing nuclear tasking. Accomplish simulator strike missions as recertification training with a strike-qualified instructor selected by the commander.

4.4.4. Weapons Acceptance Procedures (Critical). (not applicable to PNAF). Evaluate strike aircrew ability to preflight and accept a loaded weapon system in accordance with applicable Air

Force and USAFE instructions and appropriate technical orders. Assess aircrew compliance with no-lone zone and two-person control procedures. HQ USAFE/IG operations inspector will provide unit acceptance scenario to be accomplished.

4.4.5. Testing. A composite test will be administered individually to all available strike or PNAF aircrew members. Strike or PNAF units will create a two-part test, specifically generated for the inspection. This will include a 40-question test, specially generated for the inspection from unit Standardization/Evaluation and approved by the HQ USAFE/IG operations inspector. Each question will be worth two points. An additional 10 questions, worth two points each, will be on two-person concept. No more than one of these questions may be missed. These scores will be combined for a maximum of 100 points. To pass the test, the aircrew member must score 85 percent or above; and miss no more than one question on two-person concept.

4.4.5.1. Criteria for Aircrew Performance. All sub-item areas, except testing, are rated using the five-tier rating system. Testing will be rated as defined in table 1. Rate overall aircrew performance no higher than the acceptance-item rating.

Table 1. Rating Criteria

Rating	Average Grade	Percent of Passing Exams
Satisfactory	85 percent or higher AND	85 percent or higher
Unsatisfactory	Below 85 percent	OR Below 85 percent

4.4.6. PNAF Procedures (Critical). (not applicable to Strike units). Evaluate nuclear surety program management, PNAF support, aircrew and dedicated crew chief management, aircrew preparation, departure and arrival procedures, courier procedures, and special airlift mission reports.

4.4.6.1. Evaluate aircrew pre-mission preparation, briefings, sequence of events, etc.

4.4.6.2. Evaluate courier and aircrew security performance according to MCR 55-130, *C-130 - Operations.*

4.4.6.3. Evaluate the aircrew's ability to load, download, and move weapons safely in accordance with scenario tasking. Include the following areas: Aircrew preloading inspection, cargo loading, cargo restraint, two-person concept, aircrew accomplishment of all notifications for loading arrival and downloading, and DD Form 365-4, **Weight and Balance Clearance Form F - Transport**, documentation. Aircrew may be evaluated on capability to demonstrate command disablement (CD) procedures.

4.4.6.4. If cargo restraining or the two-person concept are not accomplished properly, rate mission effectiveness unsatisfactory.

4.5. Emergency Exercises (Critical). Assess emergency evacuation, command disablement, fire department, and weapons denial and recapture exercises. Evaluate unit plans, programs, and capability to satisfy all governing directives. Cross reference significant findings under maintenance, security, or command post areas, as appropriate.

4.5.1. Emergency Evacuation (EE). Evaluate unit plans and procedures to evacuate nuclear weapons and associated material to include all requirements of ACE Dir 80-2, volume 2/EUCOM 60-10 and ACE Dir 80-6, volume 2, Part 2/EUCOM 60-12.

4.5.2. Command Disablement (CD) System. Evaluate unit plans and procedures to prevent the unauthorized use of nuclear weapons should they be seized by hostile forces. Evaluate CD procedures used to meet primary objective to render weapons tactically useless and for the removal, storage, and distruction of specified nuclear components according to command directives.

4.5.3. Fire Department Response. Evaluate fire fighting force to ensure adequate personnel are available, properly trained, and suitably equipped. Assess notification, alarm monitoring, plans and procedures, and fire responses, to include actual responses to simulated fires in a restricted area or an on-base incident response involving special weapons. Ascertain availability and serviceability of fighting equipment to support daily and contingency operations. Evaluate compliance with explosive safety standards prescribed in AFMAN 91-201, *Explosives Safety Standards*.

4.5.4. Weapons Recapture (Critical). Evaluate the unit's capability to plan and execute recapture and recovery of weapons.

4.6. Technical Operations (Critical). Evaluate each technical operation required to accomplish the unit's nuclear mission. Unit personnel must be certified on all evaluated operations. Operations to be evaluated may include general maintenance (prepation for strike, storage, shipment, receipt inspection, component assembly and disassembly), parachute exchange, and limited life component exchange. Certain operations may be combined with, or be an integral part of other operations. When a trainer is used to simulate war reserve, for the purpose of the inspection, it is war reserve. If the trainer does not meet war reserve standards, the unit will identify deficiencies to the inspector and the inspector may simulate the deficiency as corrected.

4.7. Nuclear Weapons Loading and Mating (Critical). Evaluate the unit's capability to effectively and safely load and unload nuclear weapons and maintain the armament system. Evaluate the effect on launch and delivery to target. Weapons inspectors will approve all simulations in advance. The MUNSS load monitor program as specifeid in ACE Dir 75-5, *Training in Nuclear Weapons Loading,* will be included in this area. Host nation will be rated in the JSSI report.

4.7.1. Load Crew Proficiency (Critical). Evaluate a maximum of 50 percent of unit nuclear-certified load crews. Additionally, a maximum of 25 percent of qualified load crews will demonstrate capability to perform aircraft certification checks. Failure of a load for safety or reliability will result in NSI failure.

4.7.2. Armament Systems. Evaluate the armament systems section on the ability to provide safe and reliable weapons release systems. A representative sample of team and individual proficiency will be evaluated during technical operations involving nuclear release systems maintenance.

4.7.3. Aircraft Nuclear Systems Reliability (Critical). Evaluate weapons release reliability checks using the applicable ground check method. A maximum 25 percent of unit primary assigned aircraft may be tasked for evaluation. Evaluate failures by reviewing weapons release pass rate and maintenance history of the aircraft in question. Use this information to determine the rating.

4.8. Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD). Assess the EOD nuclear support capability. Evaluation will include nuclear weapons training, certification, publications, tools, equipment, nuclear weapons operations (USAFEMAN 32-3001, *USAFE Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Program*), aircraft operations, and an EOD technical operation for each weapons system for which the team maintains a capability. Technical operations include a demonstration of render-safe procedures and continuation of render-safe procedures using assigned training weapons (USAFEMAN 32-3001).

4.9. Use Control (Critical). Evaluate all organizational areas responsible for PAL, CD system, and active protection system planning, training, and operations. Personnel from any area may be tasked to perform operations when qualified. Positive control documents, including sealed authenticators and PAL material will be evaluated for availability, storage, control, use, and destruction. Assess the unit's program to ensure only qualified personnel have access to controlled materials. Verify the correct material is in the effective and reserve containers. Failure to properly use or secure PAL or CD system devices or codes will constitute a Critical deficiency. Administer a 10-question controller two-person control (TPC) test to all available certified EA controllers. Administer a 10-question custodian TPC test to all available TPC custodians and alternates. Individual passing score will be 90 percent for both tests. Assign one rating for use control. Failed testing results will not necessarily constitute an Unsatisfactory rating for this area.

4.10. Tools, Test, and Handling Equipment. Inspect tools, test, and handling equipment for adequacy, condition, calibration, currency of required inspections, load test, and nuclear certification, as applicable. If incorrect, uncalibrated, or unserviceable tools, test, or handling equipment are used to perform an actual or simulated nuclear technical operation, loading operation, or logistics movement, the deficiency will be rated as a Critical deficiency. This compliance inspection area includes all nuclear certified equipment (NCE).

4.11. Storage Practices (Critical). Evaluate the capability to store and maintain weapons according to applicable technical data. Evaluate key and lock or weapons storage and security system (WS3) code module control, storage, and handling, as applicable. Additionally, the inspection criteria for WS3 vaults and items in storage are as follows:

   4.11.1. A weapons storage vault will normally be opened only once during an inspection. All inspection elements (munitions, security, and facility) will be consolidated and performed during the opening.

   4.11.2. Evaluate transporting, storing, inspecting, and maintaining C-130 PNAF kits to include BDUs and munitions handling units (MHU).

4.12. Condition of Facilities. Evaluate the unit's maintenance and management of essential facilities, roads, grounds, and utilities as they support the safety, security, storage, movement and maintenance of weapons. Assess whether the quantity and type of existing facilities are adequate for the unit's assigned mission tasking. At MUNSSs, evaluate US custodian actions to ensure host responsibilities are met. Host support will be addressed in the JSSI.

4.13. Explosive and Active Material Limits (Critical). Evaluate compliance with explosive and active material limits during storage, maintenance, and transportation. This area will be rated no higher than Satisfactory.

4.14. Security (Critical). Assess the wing or unit capability to secure nuclear resources. The overall security rating must be based on the total spectrum of major security system components; i.e., personnel, procedures, and facilities. The security inspector must determine if a deficiency was caused by an individual's failure to follow established procedures, an isolated failure of security equipment, a facility design or maintenance problem, or a systemic condition indicative of inadequate security for nuclear weapons.

   4.14.1. Security Force Performance (Critical). Evaluate job knowledge, performance, training, armament and armory, and equipment of security forces. Assess the capability of security control centers and security leadership to control and manage security forces posted for the protection of

limited and exclusion areas. Assess force composition, ability to meet response times, tactical deployment and command and control. Assess the security response to emergency scenarios.

4.14.2. Entry and Circulation Control (Critical). Evaluate procedures for entry into and circulation within restricted, limited, and exclusion areas. Assess the controlled badge system, entry authority lists, escort procedures, circulation control, duress systems, and two-person rule application.

4.14.3. Physical Security Systems (Critical). Evaluate all physical security safeguards and systems, plus facilities used for protection and storage of weapons. Assess all physical security aides (to include storage areas, alert structures, intrusion detection systems, lighting, emergency power source and procedures, clear zones, annunciation, etc.) to ensure standards are met. Evaluate compliance with approved security criteria deviation compensatory measures. Assess compliance with procedures established for testing intrusion detection systems.

4.14.4. Plans, Instructions and Procedures. Evaluate unit plans (defense plans, security operating instructions and special instructions) to ensure requirements are adequately addressed. When responding to emergency situations, the unit may deviate from plans if objectives are met.

4.15. Nuclear Surety Program:

4.15.1. Weapons Safety Office (WSO). Place special emphasis on inspection depth, frequency, identification of root causes and follow-up. Evaluate accident, incident, and deficiency investigation and reporting for depth, currency, reporting format, and follow-up actions. Evaluate WSO responsibility concerning the personnel reliability program (PRP) as listed in AFI 90-201. The nuclear surety council's impact on the organization will be determined by assessing the effectiveness of council meetings and actions.

4.15.2. Training. Evaluate the overall training program to ensure that personnel requiring training are identified, that initial training is accomplished prior to having access, and that recurring training is conducted as required. Assess lesson plans and tests to determine adequacy of training for the job being performed, and that WSO has coordinated on the plans.

4.15.3. Subordinate Level Programs. Evaluate both the wing safety office guidance to subordinate level programs and the effectiveness of those programs in subordinate units.

4.16. Nuclear Ordnance Commodity Management. Evaluate the management and control of property from receipt until transfer of accountability through authorized issue, transfer, destruction or other disposition. Place emphasis on reporting, operating instructions, inventory procedures, custody and consumption issues and controls, disposition controls, management of spares (Tailored List of Spares/ Unit Spares Authorization List), timeliness of requisition and follow-up, the excess program, receipt and shipment program, quality control of documents and reports, retention of documents, and weapons custodian responsibilities. A total (100 percent) accountability is required for all items.

4.17. Personnel Reliability Program (PRP) (Critical). Assess the commander's ability to manage the PRP.

4.17.1. Military Personnel Flight (MPF) Support. Rate military personnel support in the following areas:

4.17.1.1. The guidance provided to unit commanders.

4.17.1.2. The quality of training and information being provided to unit commanders, unit

monitors, and base support agencies.

4.17.2. Squadron PRP (Critical):

4.17.2.1. The identification of PRP positions.

4.17.2.2. Certification of Unit Personnel (Critical). Evaluate unit program standards and certification procedures for personnel eligible for assignment to duties to control, handle, have access to, or control access to nuclear weapons or nuclear weapons systems. A failure to meet reliability program standards or certification procedures for personnel eligible for assignment to duties to control, handle, have access to, or control access to nuclear weapons or nuclear weapons systems constitutes a Critical deficiency.

4.17.2.3. Assess whether certified PRP personnel are constantly evaluated for certification eligibility.

4.17.2.4. Assess actions taken to suspend or decertify PRP personnel when required.

4.17.2.5. Assess the adequacy of PRP notification to unit commanders.

4.17.2.6. Evaluate the quality assistance from support agencies (security forces, family support advocacy guidance, and base medical services).

4.17.2.7. Assess adequacy of procedures to identify PRP personnel.

4.17.2.8. Review the effectiveness of procedures to ensure timely initial notification to unit commanders of any potentially disqualifying information.

4.17.3. MUNSS PRP (Critical). Evaluate the MUNSS PRP as a squadron program. Also, evaluate parent base support for the MUNSS PRP.

4.17.3.1. Parent Base Support. The evaluation will emphasize the administrative and professional support (medical, rehabilitative, counseling, etc.) provided by the unit's parent base. Evaluate MPF administrative management of the PRP, including assistance given to the unit commander and the PRP monitors, computer products and personnel records. An evaluation of medical services will include health records screening, training for health care providers, and PRP notification procedures. Evaluate the wing WSM.

4.17.3.2. Unit PRP (Critical). Evaluate the unit's administration of the PRP including commander involvement, initial screening, medical support, access denial procedures, decertification, monitoring, training, and knowledge of assigned personnel.

4.18. Logistics Movement (Critical). Evaluate the unit's capability to break out, handle, and move weapons. Evaluate weapons transfer from bolster to trailer or trailer to bolster; bolsterized weapon to tow vehicle (MHU trailer, steinbock trailer or 40-foot trailer (transfer)) to bolster. Evaluate operation of munitions handling equipment, and equipment and vehicle condition and certification, and airlift weapons (PNAF units only). In addition, evaluate the unit's capability to support an air movement of nuclear weapons according to AFI 11-204, *Operational Procedures For Aircraft Carrying Hazardous Materials*. At a MUNSS, place special emphasis on custodian and user planning and coordination.

4.19. Communications (Critical). Assess the effectiveness of support furnished to the unit's nuclear surety program.

4.19.1. Intrusion Detection System (IDS). Assess timeliness of response and adequacy of maintenance and repair actions for IDS. (Not applicable where NATO IDS is installed.)

4.19.2. Security Communications. Evaluate maintenance and repair for land mobile radios systems, direct line communications, and dial telephones supporting security operations.

4.19.3. Emergency Action Communications (Critical). Evaluate maintenance support for direct lines required for emergency action messages. Also evaluate maintenance and operations support for the following systems: REGENCY Net or FLAMING ARROW Net, satellite communications, automatic digital network, US secure voice communications, and Defense Switched Network. Failure of communications systems or procedures which lead to a loss of unit capability to process emergency action message traffic will constitute a Critical deficiency.

4.19.4. TPC Communications Security (COMSEC) Team. Evaluate procedures to store, control, issue, and destroy two-person control material according to CJCSI 3260.01, *Joint Policy and Procedures Governing Postive Control Material and Devices*, and EUCOM EAP volume IV, *Authentication and Permissive Action Link Systems*. Conduct an audit and inventory of TPC material. In addition, rate controls used to ensure only properly certified, trained, and cleared personnel have access to two-person control material.

4.20. MUNSS Support Agencies. Evaluate effectiveness of support from agencies outside the MUNSS in areas relating to nuclear surety. Include parent base and higher headquarters as applicable.

4.20.1. MUNSS Liaison. Evaluate the effectiveness of support as required by governing directives.

4.20.2. Parent Base Weapons Safety. Evaluate the effectiveness of support as required in AFI 91-XXX-series directives.

4.20.3. Other Agencies. Assess those outside agencies whose support to the MUNSS has been a significant factor in MUNSS surety capability. Include both positive and negative findings when warranted.

5. Inspection Support Requirements:

5.1. Follow the guidance for other inspections in this volume. Contact between the inspection team and the unit project officer is encouraged. Have the following documentation available for HQ USAFE/IG inspectors upon request: (*NOTE:* Asterisk items do not have to be supplied unless requested during MUNSS inspections).

5.1.1. *Copies of all entry authorization lists (EAL).

5.1.2. *Two-person control access letters held by the command post, operations plans division and COMSEC account.

5.1.3. *Maintenance EAL.

5.1.4. *Mechanized list of all initial and recurring nuclear training.

5.1.5. *A complete listing (manual or mechanical) of all weapons training tasks and personnel certifications.

5.1.6. One copy of each assigned unit's PRP suspension logs. MPF will provide two decollated copies of the PRP management roster (printed by alpha) by unit, with page breaks between each unit, and a full alpha listing of PRP coded individuals.

5.1.7. Simulations to be used during evaluations and emergency exercises (EE, CD, etc.) will be submitted for team chief concurrence. Simulations should first be submitted to HQ USAFE/IG upon unit receipt of the inspection announcement message. Simulations will be reviewed by the HQ USAFE/IG. All simulations will be validated after team arrival at the unit.

5.1.8. A copy of the unit emergency evacuation plan.

5.1.9. Task rosters for nuclear certifications.

5.1.10. A copy of all limiting factors which could possibly limit the scope of the inspection will be provided to HQ USAFE/IG team chief for review and concurrence.

6. Processing USAFE Nuclear Surety Inspection Message Reports:

6.1. If a message report of a nuclear surety inspection identifies a major or Critical deficiency, which is still open at the time of the report, process replies as follows:

6.1.1. Reply by message within 5 workdays after the message inspection report is received. Process replies through command channels to appropriate HQ USAFE staff agencies and all intermediate headquarters with information copies to HQ USAFE RAMSTEIN AB GE/IG.

6.1.2. Follow-up reports will be submitted every 30 calendar days until a final report is submitted.

6.1.3. Identify replies as initial, follow-up or final.

7. Processing Defense Special Weapons Agency (DSWA) Inspection Reports:

7.1. Commanders will forward DSWA inspection reports with an endorsement addressing specific actions taken to correct noted deficiencies. Forward unit replies through all intermediate headquarters to the appropriate HQ USAFE staff agencies with information copies to HQ USAFE/IG, UNIT 3050 BOX 60, APO AE 09094. *NOTE:* HQ USAFE/SEW is the central office for processing all DSWA inspection reports. HQ USAFE staff agencies will ensure all DSWA inspection reports are forwarded to HQ USAFE/SEW, UNIT 3050 BOX 165, APO AE 09094, with specific actions to correct noted deficiencies no later than 30 calendar days after initial receipt of formal report and to provide status updates quarterly until discrepancies are corrected. Send information copy to HQ USAFE/IG.

7.2. If written endorsement cannot be provided by the due date, send an interim message response and a follow-up every 10 days until a final report is submitted.

7.3. Identify replies as initial, interim or final.

8. Joint Safety and Security Inspection (JSSI)-USAFE NATO Custodial Units and User Nation Strike Wings:

8.1. Inspection Objectives and Authority. The objective of the JSSI is to assure high standards of safety, security and reliability in the operations involving US weapons and associated equipment. Authority for this inspection is contained in service-to-service joint technical arrangements (JTA), ACE Dir 80-6, volume 2/EUCOM 60-10, and ACE Dir 80-6, volume 2, Part 2/EUCOM 60-12. Inspection requirements are contained in the aforementioned documents, AFI 90-201, and this instruction.

8.2. Inspection Policy. Conduct a JSSI prior to positioning weapons, and after positioning at intervals not to exceed 18 months. Conduct the NSI described in this volume in conjunction with a JSSI.

8.3. Inspection Scheduling. The HQ USAFE/IG is the focal point for scheduling all JSSIs. The custodial unit will report by message to HQ USAFE/IG, (HQ USAFE RAMSTEIN AB GE/IG), with an information copy to HQ USAFE/LGW, (HQ USAFE RAMSTEIN AB GE/LGW) all factors which could preclude or interfere with the conduct of a scheduled inspection. To minimize scheduling conflicts, custodial units will immediately notify the addressees whenever a no-notice inspection is initiated by any agency not subordinate to HQ USAFE. The following information must be provided: type of inspection, date and time initiated, and expected duration.

8.3.1. When an INSI, NSI, or LNSI is required due to a programmed major change (see AFI 90-201), the procedures in this volume will be followed.

8.3.2. The JSSI and associated NSIs are prior notice inspections. As such, HQ USAFE/IG will send a message to each MUNSS and user wing commander, the host nation ministry of defense, and other applicable agencies a minimum of 6 months prior to each inspection. This message will contain the proposed NSI/JSSI schedule for the next 6-month period (January through June or July through December) and request host nation approval of the proposed inspection dates. If the proposed dates are not approved, the host nation will be requested to provide proposed alternative dates for the user wing involved. Make every effort to publish the final or approved semiannual inspection schedule for January through June by the end of November, and for July through December by the end of May.

8.4. Inspection Reporting:

8.4.1. Formal Report Distribution. Formal reports will be distributed in accordance with ACE Dir 80-6, volume 2/EUCOM 60-10. This report will be signed by both the US and host nation inspection team chiefs. When the JSSI is conducted in conjunction with the NSI, a copy of the JSSI report will be attached to the NSI formal report.

8.4.2. Message Report. Send an immediate precedence message to the addressees specified in ACE Dir 80-6/EUCOM 60-10 if an unreliable weapon or weapons system or an unsafe or insecure environment for nuclear weapons exists. HQ USAFE message address is as follows: HQ USAFE RAMSTEIN AB GE/CC/CV/DS/DO/LG/SE/SF/IG.

8.4.3. Corrective Action Replies. Process corrective actions as prescribed by the applicable service-to-service JTA.

8.5. JSSI Checklists. HQ USAFE OPRs will develop checklists for each JSSI area of inspection according to AFI 21-204/USAFE1, *Nuclear Weapons Procedures,* and provide them to HQ USAFE/IG. The HQ USAFE/IG will provide required checklists to host nation inspectors before the inspection.

8.6. JSSI Team Composition and Qualifications. The team will be composed of a team chief and necessary inspectors from HQ USAFE and the host nation. The host nation team chief and members are participating members of the HQ USAFE/IG inspection team and will be under the direction of the US team chief during the JSSI. Both team chiefs will be familiar with all aspects of nuclear surety inspection requirements. As a minimum, the team will be composed of HQ USAFE and host nation inspectors with expertise in the functional areas of nuclear safety, munitions, and security. The host nation team chief and members will:

8.6.1. Have appropriate security clearances.

8.6.2. Be a member of a unit other than the unit being inspected and be assigned at least a command level above the inspected unit.

8.7. Inspection Procedures:

8.7.1. Emphasize safety and security during the inspection and inspect all applicable compliance inspection areas identified in paragraphs 8.9 and 8.10. The custodial unit commander, in coordination with the user wing commander, is responsible for safety of personnel and security of resources. If an actual emergency occurs during any exercise, the exercise will be terminated and personnel will respond to the emergency.

8.7.2. Inspectors are authorized to carry cameras and take photographs (35mm slides) in all areas approved by the user wing commander. To avoid confusion and delay, all wing and custodial unit personnel must be apprised of this authorization. Use the slides for the wing JSSI and custodial unit NSI outbriefs.

8.7.2.1. Follow host nation rules and regulations governing photography of facilities, equipment, and resources. Provide film to user nation personnel for security classification when requested.

8.7.2.2. The custodial unit develops and mounts the 35mm slides. Team members are authorized to process, use, and otherwise handle the developed film.

8.8. Rating Criteria (JSSI):

8.8.1. Determine ratings using criteria for NSI specified in TO 11N-25-1, AFI 90-201, this instruction, ACE Dir 80-6, volume 2/EUCOM 60-10, ACE Dir 80-6, volume 2, Part 2/EUCOM 60-12, ACE Dir 75-5, and ACE Dir 75-6, *Special Weapons Training for Strike Aircrews*.

8.8.2. Use the five-tier rating system for grading compliance inspection areas and for the overall rating of major grading areas. The five major ratings are as follows: Outstanding, Excellent, Satisfactory, Marginal, and Unsatisfactory.

8.8.2.1. When appropriate, a Satisfactory (Support Unsatisfactory) rating should be given. This rating signifies a deficiency exists that is beyond the capability of the inspected unit to avoid, influence, or correct and when the inspected unit performed its portion of the mission in a satisfactory manner. Determine responsibility for the support unsatisfactory condition or conditions. Cite the responsible headquarters, unit, or activity in the report and furnish a copy of the report or an appropriate extract thereof.

8.8.3. Deficiencies not attributable to the unit being inspected will not affect area or overall ratings provided the problems do not affect the unit's capability to provide safe, secure, and reliable weapons. The final decision on the overall rating for the JSSI rests with the team chief in consultation with the user nation inspector.

8.8.4. Compliance inspection areas identified in paragraphs 8.9.1, 8.9.2, and 8.9.3 pertain solely to the US custodial unit. During concurrent NSI/JSSI inspections, NSI evaluations may be used to satisfy the inspection requirements of the US custodial unit for the JSSI. Address results pertaining to paragraphs 8.9.1, 8.9.2, and 8.9.3 solely within the NSI report during concurrent NSI/JSSI inspections. Reference this action in the JSSI report. In the event a JSSI alone is conducted, address results pertaining to paragraphs 8.9.1, 8.9.2, and 8.9.3 in the JSSI report.

8.8.5. Aircraft Generation. HQ USAFE/IG will evaluate the unit's capability to integrate as a team to generate strike aircraft. MUNSS units will generate one aircraft. Commence aircraft generation with a fully mission-capable aircraft positioned to accept asset. Evaluate all facets of the generation; i.e., break out, loading and downloading, aircrew acceptance, release procedures, security, PAL operations, and general maintenance as applicable. A BDU-36, equivalent training munition, should be used. Evaluate aircraft weapon certification (check) immediately following download. If for some reason the reliability check cannot be accomplished, restrict the aircraft from access to anyone until such time the check can be performed. Assess specific tasks performed during aircraft generation towards the minimum requirements of other areas; i.e., weapons loading and certification checks. Address actions or findings noted during aircraft generation within the applicable compliance inspection areas identified in paragraphs 8.9. and 8.10.

8.9. Safety Inspection (Critical). The JSSI safety evaluation identifies deficiencies which could lead to an unsafe environment. Address the following compliance inspection areas, when applicable, in the JSSI report.

8.9.1. Custodial Procedures During Transport, Loading, and Alert (Critical). Evaluate the technical proficiency of weapon maintenance and load monitor personnel during breakout, convoy, and aircraft loading operations.

8.9.2. Release (Critical). Evaluate the timeliness and accuracy of message processing, authentication, and release procedures in response to simulated emergency action messages.

8.9.3. Technical Proficiency in the Storage, Assembly, and Capability to Provide Weapons to the Strike Unit (Critical). Evaluate the capability to store and maintain weapons in approved storage structures and proper configurations. Observe technical operations to determine if safe and reliable maintenance practices are used and that operations performed are in compliance with approved technical data and safety directives. Inspect the availability, serviceability, and calibration of technical operations tool, test, and handling equipment.

8.9.4. Aircraft Configuration and Certification (Critical). Evaluate aircraft certification crew proficiency, system knowledge, and adherence to checklist procedures. Inspect the availability and serviceability of tools and test equipment. Examine the status of strike unit aircraft release system configurations. Evaluate at least two aircraft release system certification operations. Evaluate coordination between load crew and load monitors.

8.9.5. Load Crew Proficiency (Critical). Evaluate capability of load crews to safely and reliably load committed weapons. Emphasize crew control and coordination, adherence to checklist procedures, and adherence to the two-person concept. Inspect the availability, serviceability, and calibration status of loading tools, test, and handling equipment. Evaluate at least 50 percent of certified load crews. Evaluate coordination between load crew and load monitors.

8.9.6. Aircrew Performance (Critical). The JSSI aircrew performance evaluation identifies deficiencies according to ACE Dir 75-6.

8.9.6.1. Aircrew Testing. A minimum of 70 percent of unit assigned and qualified aircrews must take a safety/bomb commander test. The passing grade for the safety rules portion of the test is 100 percent. The passing grade for the overall test is 85 percent. A score of less than 100 percent in the safety rules, or less than 85 percent overall on the test will result in a test failure. Testing is evaluated according to ACE Dir 75-6. The unit is responsible for developing a unique test for the inspection. The test will consist of 25 nuclear surety and safety ques-

tions and 75 questions over all other areas from the bomb commander course master question file. Testing will be rated according to ACE Dir 75-6.

8.9.6.2. Aircrew Weapon Acceptance Procedures (Critical). Units will provide the HQ USAFE/IG operations inspector with current listing of assigned fully mission capable aircrews, and aircrew availability during the inspection period. The HQ USAFE/IG operations inspector will select a minimum of 25 percent of assigned and qualified aircrews for evaluation. Evaluate weapon acceptance according to ACE Dir 75-6. Evaluate at least one acceptance through engine start, mission abort before taxi, and return of weapon to custodial agent.

8.9.6.3. Aircrew Training. Evaluate training records, certification programs, academics, and at least one simulator mission per evaluated squadron. Simulator mission will be accomplished with a unit strike instructor on the console demonstrating a continuation training simulator mission. The HQ USAFE/IG inspectors will select the simulator aircrew and the unit will select the instructor. The unit will be tasked to teach at least one academic block from the bomb commander course to be observed by the inspectors. Evaluate this area according to ACE Dir 75-6.

8.9.6.4. Aircrew Publications. Evaluate all required publications for currency and availability. Include all applicable TOs and checklists for bomb delivery, AFI 91-113, *Safety Rules For Non-US NATO Strike Aircraft*, AFI 91-101, *Air Force Nuclear Weapons Surety Program*, and AFI 91-104, *Nuclear Surety Tamper Control And Detection Programs*. Evaluate this area according to ACE Dir 75-6.

8.9.7. Fire Protection. Evaluate the fire fighting force to ensure adequate personnel are available, properly trained, and suitably equipped. Examine notification, alarm monitoring, plans and procedures, and fire responses, to include actual responses to simulated fires in a restricted area. Ascertain availability and serviceability of fire fighting equipment to support daily and contingency operations. Evaluate compliance with explosive safety standards prescribed in host nation standards or AFMAN 91-201.

8.9.8. Personnel Reliability. Evaluate the required standards of reliability for all personnel. Accomplish by interviewing the host unit program manager about how individuals are selected for duty and what the unit does to ensure individual reliability on a continuing basis.

8.9.9. Host Nation NCE (Critical). Evaluate the host nation's capability to provide safe and serviceable equipment and vehicles and maintain those vehicles and equipment according to the applicable directives and technical data.

8.10. Security Inspection. Identify the JSSI security deficiencies which could lead to an unsecure environment.

8.10.1. Security Force Performance (Critical). Evaluate job knowledge, performance, training, armament, and equipment of security forces. Assess the capability of security control centers and security leadership to control and manage security forces posted for the protection of limited and exclusion areas. Assess force composition, ability to meet response times, tactical deployment and command and control. Assess the security response to emergency scenarios.

8.10.2. Entry and Circulation Control (Critical). Evaluate procedures for entry into and circulation within restricted, limited and exclusion areas. Assess the controlled badge system, entry

authority lists, escort procedures, circulation control, duress systems, and two-person rule application.

8.10.3. Physical Security Systems (Critical). Evaluate all physical security safeguards and systems plus facilities used for protection and storage of weapons. Assess all physical security aids (to include storage areas, alert structures, intrusion detection systems, lighting, emergency power source and procedures, clear zones, annunciation, etc.) to ensure standards are met. Evaluate compliance with approved security criteria deviation compensatory measures. Assess compliance with procedures for testing intrusion detection systems.

8.10.4. Plans, Instructions, and Procedures. Evaluate unit plans (defense plans, security operating instructions and special instructions) to ensure requirements are adequately addressed. When responding to emergency situations, the unit may deviate from plans if objectives are met.

8.11. Condition of Facilities. Evaluates the host's maintenance and management of essential facilities, roads, grounds, and utilities as they support the safety, security, storage, movement, and maintenance of weapons.

9. Ground Safety (MUNSS Only) (Not Rated). Evaluate the management, implementation, and effectiveness of the Air Force Occupational Safety and Health program. Determine the condition of facilities, work areas, safety of work practices, degree of compliance with safety and health standards, and degree of compliance with safety program requirements.

10. General Guidance for NSI and JSSI Inspections:

10.1. Observers. Commanders of units being inspected, in coordination with HQ USAFE/IGI, must approve all observers for NSI and JSSIs. Upon initial unit commander approval, unit will forward request by message to HQ USAFE RAMSTEIN GE/IGI, to gain final observer coordination. Message will identify observers by name and functional area.

                              LARRY E. BICKEL, Colonel, USAF
                              Inspector General

Attachment 1

REFERENCES, ABBREVIATIONS, AND ACRONYMS

References

CJCSI 3260.01, *Joint Policy and Procedures Governing Postive Control Material and Devices*

AFPD 90-2, *Inspector General—The Inspection System*

Technical Order (TO) 11N-25-1, *Department of Defense Nuclear Weapons Technical Inspection System*

AFI 11-204, *Operational Procedures For Aircraft Carrying Hazardous Materials*

AFI 90-201, *Inspector General Activities*

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

AFI 91-104, *Nuclear Surety Tamper Control And Detection Programs*

AFI 91-113, *Safety Rules For Non-US NATO Strike Aircraft*

AFMAN 91-201, *Explosives Safety Standards*

AFI 21-204/USAFE1, *Nuclear Weapons Procedures*

USAFEMAN 32-3001, *USAFE Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Program*

ACE Dir 75-5, *Training in Nuclear Weapons Loading*

ACE Dir 75-6, *Special Weapons Training for Strike Aircrews*

ACE Dir 80-6, volume 2/EUCOM 60-10, *Nuclear Surety Management (NU)*

ACE Dir 80-6, volume 2, Part 2/EUCOM 60-12, *Nuclear Surety Management for the WS3 (NU)*

MCR 55-82, *Aircrew Certification*

MCR 55-130, *C-130 - Operations*

EUCOM EAP volume IV, *Authentication and Permissive Action Link Systems*

Abbreviations

ACE-Allied Command Europe

CD-Command Disablement

COMSEC-Communications Security

CP-Command Post

DSWA-Defense Special Weapons Agency

EAL-Entry Authorization List

EAM-Emergency Action Message

EE-Emergency Evacuation

EOD-Explosive Ordnance Disposal

IDS-Intrusion Detection System

INSI-Initial Nuclear Surety Inspection

JSSI -Joint Safety and Security Inspection

JTA-Joint Technical Arrangements

LNSI-Limited Nuclear Surety Inspection

MHU-Munition Handling Unit

MPF-Military Personnel Flight

MUNSS-Munitions Support Squadron

NATO-North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NAF-Numbered Air Force

NCE-Nuclear Certified Equipment

NSI-Nuclear Surety Inspection

OPR-Office of Primary Responsibility

PAA-Primary Assigned Aircraft

PAL-Permissive Action Link

PNAF-Primary Nuclear Airlift Forces

PRP-Personnel Reliability Program

SEAP-Strike Emergency Actions Procedures

TO-Technical Order

TPC-Two-Person Control

WSO-Weapon Safety Office

WSM-Weapon Safety Manager

WS3-Weapon Storage and Security System