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# A Tri-Lab Programmatic Model for Nuclear Weapons Records Retention

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## A Tri-Lab Programmatic Model for Nuclear Weapons Records Retention

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Weapons Program managers at our Laboratories agree that the appropriate retention and disposition of nuclear weapons records are critical to the goals stated in the existing schedule and the associated requests to review it. The Laboratories' Weapons Programs believe that the current Nuclear Weapons Records Schedule (known as NWS-3) needs a major revision to meet these goals in a way that:

1. Protects the information from premature destruction
2. Supports individuals with a process that is workable and efficient
3. Gives the institutions a high probability of success in compliance

Our Laboratories support revision of NWS-3 with a focus on greatly simplifying the schedule, providing consistency, and minimizing the implementation burden. The retention periods in NWS-3 frequently involve complex interdependencies that complicate implementation. Retention schedules need to be something programmatic staff can readily understand and apply nearly automatically. We believe the 'big bucket' concept, as we understand it, is a significant step in the right direction. We understand that 'big bucket' can mean different things to different people and that the approach can be applied in many ways. This document is meant to convey a programmatic view of the application of that concept in scheduling of nuclear weapons records into just a few distinct retention periods.

The Programs consider some of the retention periods in existing NWS-3 to be significantly inconsistent with the information's value. We note that the National Archives may not consider as much of the technical information to warrant 'permanent' retention as we do and have spelled out our use of 'permanent' to relate to the life of the DOE/NNSA and successor institutions. It is assumed that if the nuclear weapons program was dissolved, the National Archives would then consider only a small subset of these 'permanent' records to warrant enduring preservation as being historically significant, as indicated in the current approved NWS-3.

Our Laboratories typically only schedule our weapons records when they go inactive, and this is a critical efficiency element that we believe must be retained in any update to the schedule. For a workable and efficient process, we have identified a graduated model where inactive 'at-will' or 'transient' records can be disposed without a formal review (in accordance with site policy) and other 'long-term' records must be offered up across the weapons complex to see if another site would consider them permanent or choose to make the records active again and reinitiate the review process when the records again go inactive.

The current schedule has a lot of detail that is not of value to us as a finding aid. The Programs are deeply concerned that the cost of implementing the review process to the level of detail in NWS-3 will not be justified by the benefit. We took a fresh look at the level of detail that adds value commensurate with the effort and concluded that the top level categories are useful, particularly for facilitating a cross-complex review of information no longer considered useful to a particular site. We believe that the top level categories should be revisited, but have left that alone at this point for the broader community to address. We propose that the lower level of existing detail should only serve as examples of the kinds of material that fit into each of the big retention buckets and have provided a start at such examples in a reference appendix. It would serve to support the mapping of retention periods from any existing implementation into the associated bucket or bin.

Attachment 1 provides a tri-Lab model for a new Nuclear Weapons Records Schedule that we believe is programmatically effective and implementable. Attachment 2 is a mapping table that compares the retention periods currently specified in NWS-3, how they would map directly into the 'big buckets' architecture and preliminary retention periods that the three of us assigned in a quick look. The differences in our perspectives suggests that significant collaboration among all the sites in the Complex will be needed to converge on an acceptable set of examples that fit under each of the major categories and the associated retention periods.

Again, we intend this to convey a model of a new approach and invite your feedback.

The Authors

Attachments:

- 1) Nuclear Weapons Records – Schedule 3 (NWR-S3) (model)
- 2) Mapping table from current NWS-3 subseries to NWR-S3 big buckets

**Nuclear Weapons Records**  
**Schedule 3**  
**(a programmatic model)**

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**Editorial note:** *This document is a model for consideration by the records management community. It was developed by a tri-Laboratory working group of Weapons Program representatives and represents an approach that is efficient and implementable.*

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MODEL

## INTRODUCTION

### Background

The appropriate retention and disposition of nuclear weapon records are critical to:

Maintaining core competency for the design, development, production, evaluation, maintenance, and dismantlement of nuclear weapons and weapon-related components;

Controlling the documentation necessary to maintain an efficient nuclear weapons infrastructure as part of stockpile stewardship;

Maintaining an effective nuclear deterrent as nuclear deterrence continues to be a cornerstone of United States National Security Strategy Policy even though national and international changes have lead the United States to reduce its capabilities, stockpile, and the infrastructure necessary to maintain the stockpile;

Developing, maintaining, and utilizing the capabilities for identifying and documenting surety defects in existing nuclear weapon systems; nuclear weapons, devices, and their associated operations; and potential defects in new designs and operations; and for taking appropriate actions to ensure their correction.

Ensuring the optimal application of limited financial resources by establishing a formal and orderly structure to records management.

The Nuclear Weapons Schedule 3 (NWS-3) issued in 1996 characterizes nuclear weapons records in 11 major categories and 62 sub-categories and uses 66 distinct retention periods. Those retention periods frequently involve complex interdependencies that complicate implementation and often are inconsistent with the value of the associated information.

This Nuclear Weapons Records – Schedule 3 (NWR-S3) document simplifies the schedule by reducing the number of retention periods and providing more consistent examples of nuclear weapons records. It applies a graded approach to the value of information and minimizes the burden of implementation on programmatic staff.

## Purpose

This schedule establishes recommended dispositions for inactive records to prevent the premature destruction of nuclear weapon information generated by the Nuclear Weapons Complex. The Nuclear Weapons Complex consists of the Department of Energy (DOE), the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), the three national nuclear weapons laboratories, the Nevada Test Site and the production agencies.

## Guiding Principles

Active nuclear weapons records are records for which essentially immediate access is required to support ongoing or foreseeable programmatic activities. This determination is made by the organization or individual in possession of the record.

Active nuclear weapons records are physically or electronically maintained and managed at the owning organization in accordance with site-specific policies, procedures, protocols and information management architectures. They may be temporarily or permanently transferred from one site to another, whereupon the gaining site becomes the owning site and is responsible for their management and maintenance.

Active nuclear weapons records are not required to be scheduled for disposition.

Inactive nuclear weapons records are records for which immediate access is no longer required to support ongoing or foreseeable programmatic activity. This determination is made by the organization or individual in possession of the record.

Inactive nuclear weapons records are physically or electronically maintained at the owning organization in accordance with site-specific policies, procedures, protocols and information management architectures, or they may be transferred to a Federal Records Center for storage. The decision on storage location is made by the owning organization, based on its assessment of the balance between facility availability, accessibility and potential future use.

Inactive nuclear weapons records are scheduled for disposition in accordance with Nuclear Weapons Records – Schedule 3 (NWR-S3) requirements. NWR-S3 uses a graded approach to assignment of retention periods based on the value of information.

Determining whether or not a particular document is a record does not depend on whether it is an original or a copy. For example, several copies of a single document may each have record status, because each serves a separate administrative purpose, and they are maintained in different filing

systems. For documents that are updated and issued as Revisions, such as engineering drawings, the final version of each Revision is the record, not just the final Revision.

In an ideal world, the originating organization would retain the original document as the record copy. In an environment of high speed, high quality, multi-media reproduction and distribution, this objective is desirable but may not be practical. Each organization should address the retention of original vs. copies of records in its site-specific policies, procedures, protocols and information management architectures.

### **Action**

When determined to be inactive, records must be evaluated and assigned one of the following four levels. The four levels and their associated dispositions are:

Level I: Permanent (life of the nuclear weapons enterprise).

Nuclear weapons records whose contents are essentially irreplaceable and/or sufficiently expensive to reproduce to warrant retention for the life of the DOE/NNSA and successor institutions.

Level II: Long-term (review 25 years from date of birth).

Nuclear weapons records whose content may not warrant permanent retention, but includes programmatic or technical information that justifies retention for an extended length of time. The owning organization will conduct a local review at 25 years. Following that review, if the record is not locally rescheduled as a Level I record, the owning organization will provide a summary description of the record for inter-Complex review and potential transfer prior to destruction.

Level III: Transient (review 3 years from date of birth).

Nuclear weapons records whose content is unlikely to possess historical or enduring technical value. The owning organization/individual will conduct a local review at 3 years and determine if the record should be re-categorized as Level I or II or destroyed. Procedures for intra-organization review of Transient records should be defined in site-specific policies, procedures, protocols and information architectures. There is no requirement for cross-Complex review of Transient records.

Level IV: Immediate (destroy at will).

Nuclear weapons records whose content is clearly of no historical or enduring technical value.

Figure 1 illustrates the decision process for management of nuclear weapons records

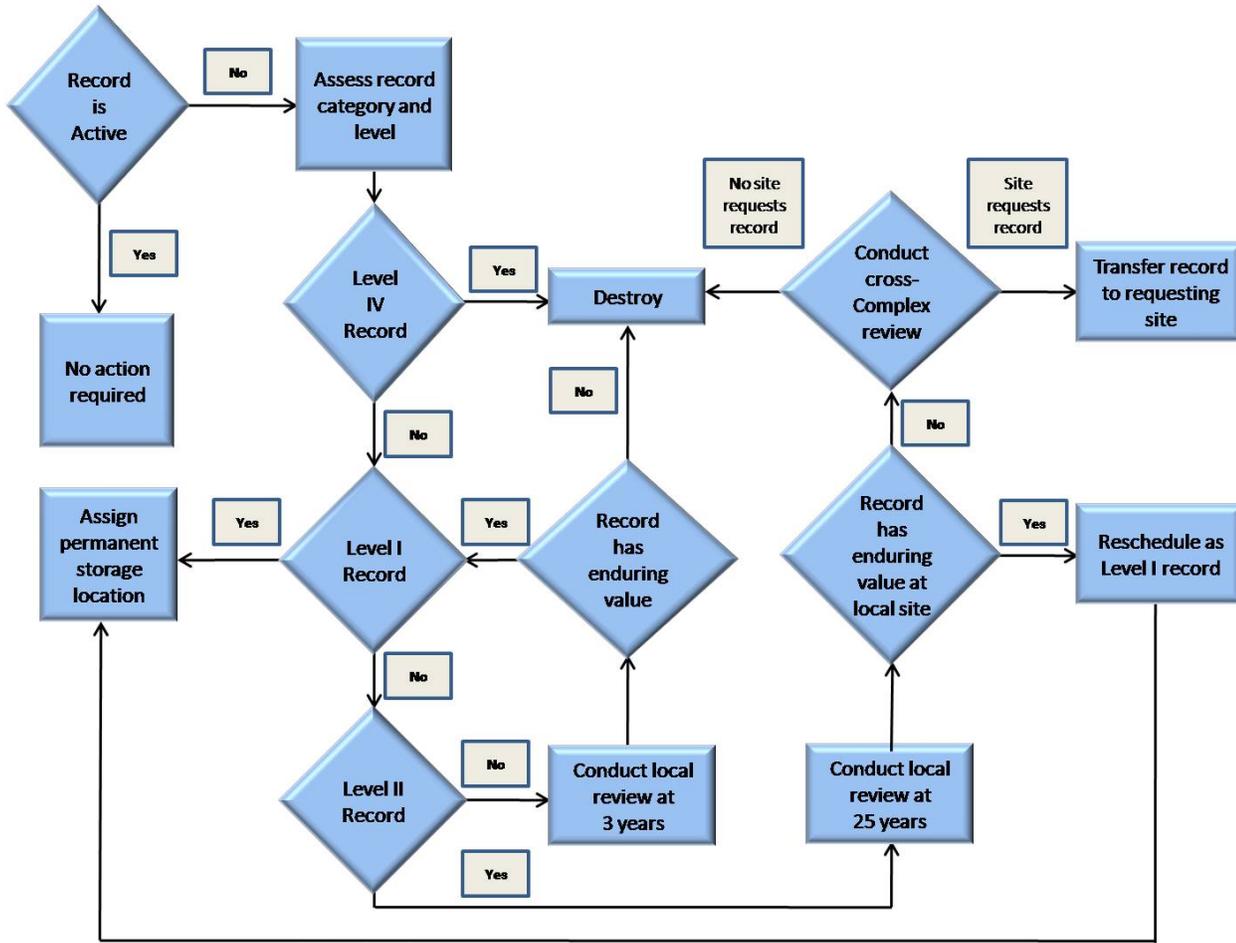


Figure 1: Records Management Decision Process

Records covered by this schedule are grouped into the following categories:

1. Nuclear Weapons Management Records
2. Nuclear Weapons Development Records
3. Design Definition Records
4. Engineering Authorization Documentation
5. Nuclear Surety Records
6. Nuclear Device and Effects Testing Records
7. Production, Fabrication and Test Records
8. Quality Assurance Records
9. Stockpile Support Records
10. New Material and Stockpile Evaluation Program Records
11. Retirement and Dismantlement Process Records

Appendix 1 provides descriptions of each of these Categories.

Appendix 2 provides examples of records and their associated retention periods for each Category.

*Editorial note: Populating the Tables in Appendix 2 will require collaboration among all sites in the nuclear weapons complex to develop the appropriate sets of examples and associated retention periods.*

Appendix 3 discusses the differences between records and non-records.

Appendix 4 is a Glossary of frequently encountered terms.

## APPENDIX 1: RECORD CATEGORY DESCRIPTIONS

### **Nuclear Weapons Management Records**

Nuclear weapons management records document the basis for the Department's nuclear weapons program management decisions, direction, policies, and responsibilities. The records include, but are not limited to, documents relating to interactions with the Department of Defense (DoD), and mission assignments and authorizations to the Design Agencies (DA), Production Agencies (PA), and Dismantlement Agencies. These records may be created by Headquarters, the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Military Applications and Stockpile Support (DASMASS), Departmental nuclear weapons program oversight offices, DoD offices and services, or Nuclear Weapons Complex Agencies.

### **Nuclear Weapons Development Records**

Nuclear weapons development records document concepts, research, testing, and lessons learned during the development and prototyping of a nuclear weapon. Nuclear weapon development engineering and testing records document the conception, design, and testing of a manufacturable nuclear weapon system and its test and training weapons, test equipment, ancillary equipment, and acceptance equipment as required, or for exploratory and advanced development projects. These records characterize the balance of primary requirements, reliability, quality, surety, and resource considerations necessary for each nuclear weapon system that helps comprise the United States' nuclear deterrent. These records document the evolution of nuclear weapons, thought processes, and key trends since 1943.

### **Design Definition Records**

Design definition records are the graphical representations, specifications, and textual documents necessary to produce the parts that comprise a nuclear weapon and its trainers, test, ancillary, and acceptance equipment. They incorporate performance requirements and characteristics required for the function, reliability, interchangeability, and safety of weapon components and assemblies used in the manufacturing and reprocessing of a nuclear weapon system.

### **Engineering Authorization Documentation**

Engineering authorization documentation control and record information such as the effective date of product changes, action authorizations, and disposition of non-conforming material for weapon and weapon related products in either pilot production or production. The documents are issued by the Design Agencies or the Production Agencies.

### **Nuclear Surety Records**

Nuclear surety records encompass nuclear safety, security and use control aspects of nuclear weapon systems, nuclear weapons, nuclear weapon components, nuclear devices and their associated

operations, technologies and auxiliary equipment. Documentation includes design, performance validation, and verification, independent assessment, and relevant emergency response information.

### **Nuclear Device and Effects Testing Records**

Nuclear device and effects testing records document device performance, weapons effects, and weapons reliability as observed in atmospheric and underground testing. Because treaties currently in place restrict or prevent new testing, it is not possible to obtain any new data that may be needed for future evaluations by traditional means. There are two types of tests: nuclear device tests and nuclear effects tests. A nuclear device test is an evaluation of a prototype/developmental design, or a proof test of a war reserve design. Nuclear device testing records document device characteristics that determine safety margins and reliability. Nuclear effects tests are either sponsored by the Department or by other agencies. Nuclear effects testing records document the outputs (blast, thermal, radiation, etc.) from a nuclear device and their interaction with and impact on components and external hardware.

### **Production, Fabrication and Test Records**

Production, fabrication and test records document the production and testing of weapon components and systems, manufacturing processes, and conformance to specifications and reliability requirements.

### **Quality Assurance Records**

Quality assurance records document the degree of conformance to design, periodic inspections to determine functional stockpile readiness, and actions taken to produce and improve products or processes. Quality records serve as the documentary evidence that the product meets Departmental requirements, and provide documentation of adherence to the design, development, and production process requirements. Quality assurance records may be found in any of the other record series.

### **Stockpile Support Records**

Stockpile support records provide guidance, information exchange, and support relating to Department of Defense Service maintenance actions and repair for defective and/or damaged weapons or weapon components; inspections, modifications, alterations, or component changes to nuclear weapons. Technical publications and records provide management, policy, procedures, information, and data for nuclear weapons, and the maintenance and employment of nuclear weapons in Service custody.

### **New Material and Stockpile Evaluation Program Records**

New material and stockpile evaluation program records document the evaluation of nuclear weapon systems, subsystems, and components during production and throughout their stockpile life. Evaluation records document the degree of conformance of War Reserve material to design and reliability requirements throughout production and stockpile life as set forth in the Military Characteristics, and allow for detection of unsuspected age-related degradation. Evaluation data are used to assess weapon reliability, to confirm the validity of development and product- acceptance test results, to verify

the integrity of weapon safety features, and to demonstrate the continued compatibility between Department of Energy and Department of Defense material.

**Retirement and Dismantlement Process Records**

Retirement and dismantlement process records document the process that is required to safely reduce weapon assemblies into their constituent parts. These records document the chain of custody and the disposition for each part or component of a nuclear weapon that is permanently removed from the stockpile.

MODEL

## APPENDIX 2: EXAMPLES OF RECORDS AND RETENTION PERIODS

*Editorial note: Populating the Tables in Appendix 2 will require collaboration among all sites in the nuclear weapons complex to develop the appropriate sets of examples and associated retention periods.*

### Nuclear Weapons Management Records

Retention Period	Examples of Records
Permanent	
25 years	
3 years	
At will	

### Nuclear Weapons Development Records

Retention Period	Examples of Records
Permanent	
25 years	
3 years	
At will	

### Design Definition Records

Retention Period	Examples of Records
Permanent	
25 years	
3 years	
At will	

**Engineering Authorization Documentation**

<b>Retention Period</b>	<b>Examples of Records</b>
Permanent	
25 years	
3 years	
At will	

**Nuclear Surety Records**

<b>Retention Period</b>	<b>Examples of Records</b>
Permanent	
25 years	
3 years	
At will	

**Nuclear Device and Effects Testing Records**

<b>Retention Period</b>	<b>Examples of Records</b>
Permanent	
25 years	
3 years	
At will	

**Production, Fabrication and Test Records**

<b>Retention Period</b>	<b>Examples of Records</b>
Permanent	
25 years	
3 years	
At will	

**Quality Assurance Records**

<b>Retention Period</b>	<b>Examples of Records</b>
Permanent	
25 years	
3 years	
At will	

**Stockpile Support Records**

<b>Retention Period</b>	<b>Examples of Records</b>
Permanent	
25 years	
3 years	
At will	

**New Material and Stockpile Evaluation Program Records**

<b>Retention Period</b>	<b>Examples of Records</b>
Permanent	
25 years	
3 years	
At will	

**Retirement and Dismantlement Process Records**

<b>Retention Period</b>	<b>Examples of Records</b>
Permanent	
25 years	
3 years	
At will	

## APPENDIX 3: RECORDS VS. NON-RECORDS

The following is excerpted from: Disposition of Federal Records: A Records Management Handbook, Chapter II at: <http://www.archives.gov/records-mgmt/publications/disposition-of-federal-records/chapter-2.html>

### Records

What are Federal records? As defined in 44 U.S.C. 3301, the term includes:

*all books, papers, maps, photographs, machine-readable materials, or other documentary materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received by an agency of the United States Government under Federal law or in connection with the transaction of public business and preserved or appropriate for preservation by that agency or its legitimate successor as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations, or other activities of the Government or because of the informational value of data in them.*

This legal definition contains several important terms and phrases that are further defined on the referenced website.

Documentary materials are records when they meet both of the following conditions:

- (1) *They are made or received by an agency of the U.S. Government under Federal law or in connection with the transaction of agency business; and*
- (2) *They are preserved or are appropriate for preservation as evidence of the agency's organization, functions, and activities or because of the value of the information in them.*

In summary, the legal definition has three key points:

- *Records are made or received by a Federal agency either to comply with a law or to conduct public business. As a result, they belong to the Government rather than to individuals, and their legal disposition depends on the prior approval of the Archivist of the United States.*
- *Records are, or should be, preserved because they constitute evidence or contain information of value. They document an agency's organization, functions, and activities or the persons, places, things, or matters dealt with by an agency.*
- *Records vary widely in their physical form or characteristics. They may be on paper, electronic, audiovisual, microform, or other media.*

Attention should also be given to working files, or working papers, because of the difficulty of determining record status. Normally case working files are records because they generally need to be organized and maintained for some specified period of time. Other likely record categories include working files used in preparing reports or studies and preliminary drafts of policy documents circulated for comment. In contrast, preliminary drafts of

correspondence not circulated for comment are more likely to be non-record materials.

### **Non-Record Materials**

An agency's disposition program also needs to include managing non-record materials, because their volume may exceed that of records. These are US Government-owned documentary materials excluded from the legal definition of records (44 U.S.C. 3301), either by failing to meet the general conditions of record status already described or by falling under one of three specific categories:

- (1) Extra copies of documents preserved only for convenience of reference.
- (2) Stocks of publications and of processed documents. Each agency needs, however, to create and maintain record sets of processed documents and of publications, including annual and special reports, special studies, brochures, pamphlets, books, handbooks, manuals, posters, and maps.
- (3) Library and museum material made or acquired and preserved solely for reference or exhibition purposes.

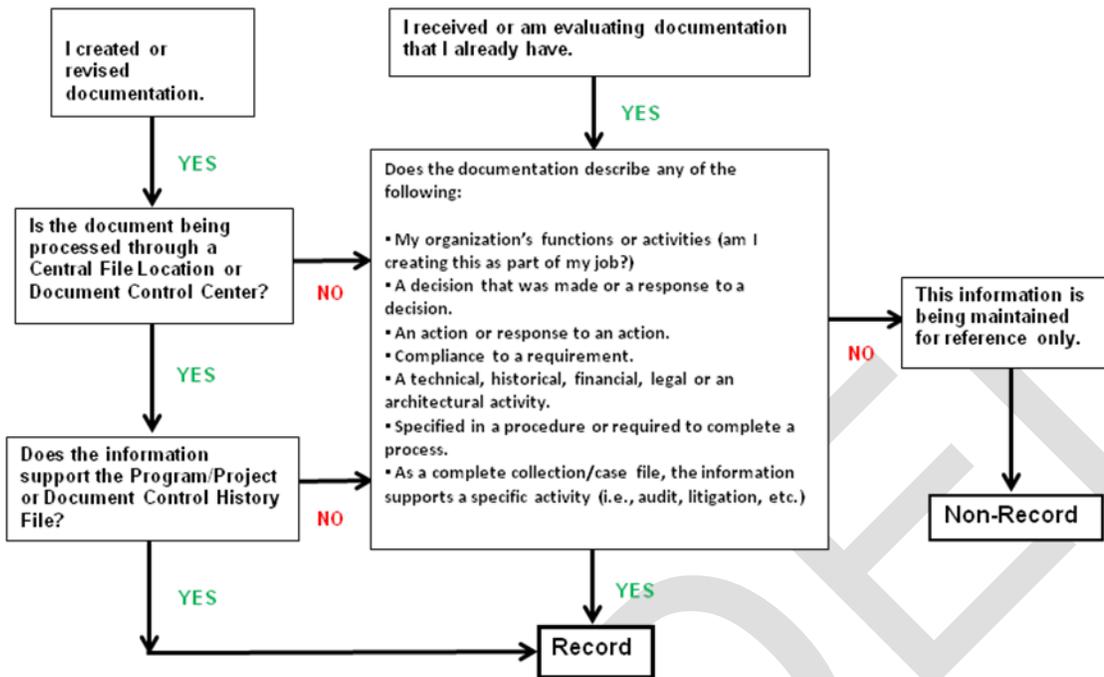
On the basis of these conditions and the categories specifically cited in the law, non-record materials include:

- Information copies of correspondence, directives, forms, and other documents on which no administrative action is recorded or taken.
- Routing slips and transmittal sheets adding no information to that contained in the transmitted material.
- Tickler, follow up, or suspense copies of correspondence, provided they are extra copies of the originals.
- Duplicate copies of documents maintained in the same file.
- Extra copies of printed or processed materials for which complete record sets exist, such as current and superseded manuals maintained outside the office responsible for maintaining the record set.
- Catalogs, trade journals, and other publications that are received from other Government agencies, commercial firms, or private institutions and that require no action and are not part of a case on which action is taken.
- Physical exhibits, artifacts, and other material objects lacking evidential value.

Determining whether a particular document is a record does not depend on whether it is an original or a copy. For example, several copies of a single form may each have record status because each serves a separate administrative purpose, and they are maintained in different filing systems.

Non-records may be destroyed at any time without further review.

Figure 2 provides a process for distinguishing between a record and a non-record.



<sup>1</sup> Source: <http://www.doeal.gov/RecordsManagement/Documents/Electbrochure1.doc>

Figure 2: Determining Record vs. Non-record Status

## APPENDIX 4: GLOSSARY

**Certification.** A process, culminating with authenticated documentation, that a piece of equipment or an individual is qualified to perform a process or operation within specified limits or that material conforms to specified requirements. Certification is based on an evaluation conducted according to a defined and documented plan that is designed to assure that minimum requirements are met.

**Change Order (CO).** A change authorization issued before the document changes are all incorporated in new document issues (ACO) or a change authorization issued concurrently with the release of new document issues (FCO).

**Cut off.** The breaking of records in a series or system to permit their disposal or transfer in complete blocks and to permit the establishment of new files. In files management, the term “cut off” refers to the breaking of a record series at regular intervals to permit their transfer from active to inactive status and subsequent disposition. Cutting off a record series allows the records to be transferred to inactive storage in complete blocks and permits the establishment of new files. Cut offs are usually included in operational procedures and may be on an annual basis (calendar or fiscal year), or termination of a project. If the disposition instructions contain a “cut off” statement, a time period is specified before final disposition occurs. This process is applied to series that are scheduled and their disposition has been authorized by NARA.

**Design Agency (DA).** A National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) contractor responsible for the design of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons-related material and the integrity of the design through stockpile life.

**Dismantlement Process.** The disassembly of weapon assemblies, including major assemblies and HE assemblies and the disposition of subsystems, components, piece parts, and material.

**Emergency Capability Release (ECR).** An ECR is a special category in the Major Assembly Release (MAR) system that is issued when all MAR prerequisites have not been satisfied, but an emergency capability requirement has been established by the DoD. An ECR may be issued for a bomb or warhead system (includes Test (T), Handling (H), and Disablement (DE) equipment). Joint Test Assemblies (JTA's) and TYPE assemblies are not released by an ECR. All major assemblies identified by the same program number will be included in a single release. Limitations to the designated major assembly resulting from or related to T, H, or DE items are included in the ECR.

**Engineering Release (ER)/Engineering Authorization (EA).** An official Design Agency communication which authorizes the use of engineering information as specifically delineated therein. For weapon

products, this is the method used to release information to and authorize action by a Production Agency (e.g., to prepare for production, or to fabricate limited quantities of directive schedule units, or to authorize the use of the listed minimum product definition for fabrication of production quantities of parts, subassemblies or assemblies to meet directive schedule requirements).

**Final disposition.** The process of reducing nuclear weapon assemblies and their trainers, into constituent parts that have been demilitarized and sanitized, i.e., these materials are no longer available for weaponization.

**Nuclear Explosive.** Any assembly containing fissionable or fissionable and fusionable materials and main high explosive parts or propellants capable of producing a nuclear detonation (e.g., a nuclear weapon or a test device).

**Nuclear Weapon.** A nuclear explosive configured for operational use by the Department of Energy (DOE)/National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) and employed by the Department of Defense (DoD).

**Production Agency (PA).** A National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) management and operating contractor responsible for manufacture or procurement, inspection, acceptance, testing, packaging, and shipment of weapon materials in conformance with Design Agency specifications.

**Product Definition Requirements.** The set of documents and specifications released by the Design Agency for design, manufacture, and acceptance of a product or acceptance equipment. The document set does not include design interface control documents, nor does it include Production Agency travelers, flow sheets, etc.

**Qualification.** The process of determining that product design and associated manufacturing and acceptance processes are capable of providing product that meets customer requirements.

**Quality Assurance Survey.** A planned and documented activity, performed in accordance with procedures, intended to communicate and effect improvements where needed, and maintain cognizance of contractor performance upon which to base government acceptance of material or verify contractor certifications.

**Quality Evidence.** Recorded information which indicates the extent of conformance of items or characteristics to specified requirements and the extent of control over manufacturing processes. This information may be based on physical inspections, process controls, physical and chemical tests, nondestructive tests, destructive tests, or any combination of these.

**Record of Assembly (ROA).** An electronic database providing traceability of stockpile weapons and other ultimate user entities to that level of assembly below which Production Agency records fulfill remaining traceability requirements.

**Reporting of Disassembly (ROD).** A ROD is normally required following disassembly of a report level component after initial acceptance and reporting of RCA data. A ROD is not required for partial or complete disassembly of a major assembly or its associated subassemblies which are being reprocessed for retirement of the weapon. If no disassembly is performed during reworking or reprocessing, but new manufacturing identification elements are marked on the product, this change must be reported as Reporting of Reidentification (ROR) at the appropriate report level.

**Specification Exception Release (SXR).** An authorization to use a specific quantity of product that does not conform to the product definition requirements, but after engineering assessment, has been approved for either "Unrestricted" or "Restricted" use. Such use will not affect safety, operability, reliability, interchangeability, assembly, storage life, completeness of assembly, or ultimate use.

**Source Data.** Documentation designed and used to create, update, or modify records in any medium. Sometimes called input records, output records, source records or source documentation.

**War Reserve (WR).** Nuclear weapons and nuclear weapon material intended for employment in the event of war.

**Weapon Material.** Nuclear weapons, assemblies, components, or parts thereof, and associated test and handling equipment.

**Weapon-Related Material.** Any material other than weapon material being developed and produced for or by the Department of Energy (DOE)/National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) and intended for use in conjunction with or in any way related to weapons.

**White Papers.** A detailed or authoritative report written to inform government policy makers about various subjects.

2008-0522	<b>NWS-3 Retention Periods Mapped to Big Buckets</b>					KEY	Less than perfect agreement
NWS-3 ITEM	NWS-3 Original Retention	Current Mapping to NWS-3 Big Bucket	LLNL Quick Look	Sandia Quick Look	LANL Quick Look		At-risk discrepancy (no NWC review)
<b>1. Nuclear Weapons Management Records</b>							
1/A(1) (DASMSS maintained files )	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent		
1/A(2) (DA maintained files)	While needed ...	At will.	25Y	25Y	25Y		
1/B(1) (DASMSS maintained files )	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent		
1/B(2) (DA maintained files)	Event +5Y or +25Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	25Y		
1/C(1) (DASMSS maintained files )	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent		
1/C(2) (DA maintained files)	While needed ...	At will.	Permanent	25Y	Permanent		
1/D	Event +3Y or +25Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	25Y		
1/E(1)	Event +10Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	25Y		
1/E(2)	Event +20Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	25Y		
1/E(3)a (WPD maintained files)	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent		
1/E(3)b (DA maintained files)	While needed ...	At will.	Permanent	25Y	Permanent		
1/F	While needed ...	At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split		
<b>2. Nuclear Weapons Development Records</b>							
2/A(1)	Event +5Y	25Y	Permanent	25Y	Permanent		
2/A(2)	Event +20Y	25Y	Permanent	25Y	Permanent		
2/A(3)	Event +0.5Y	25Y	25Y	3Y	25Y		
2/B(1) (DASMSS maintained files )	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent		
2/B(2) (DA maintained files)	Event +5Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent	25Y		
2/C(1) (DASMSS maintained files )	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent		
2/C(2) (DA maintained files)	Event +5Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent	Permanent		
2/D	Event +5Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	25Y		
2/E	Event +10Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	25Y		
2/F	Event +5Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	25Y		
2/G(1)a (DASMSS maintained files )	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent		
2/G(1)b (DA maintained files)	Event +5Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent	Permanent		
2/G(2)	While needed ...	At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	3Y		
2/H	While needed ...	At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split		
<b>3. Design Definition Records</b>							
3/A	Event +5Y or +10Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent		
3/B(1)	Event +While needed ...	25Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent		
3/B(2)	Event +While needed ... or Event +10Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent		
3/C	Event +5Y or +10Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	25Y		
3/D	While needed ...	At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split		
<b>4. Engineering Authorization Documents</b>							
4/A	Event +5Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent		
4/B	While needed ...	At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split		
<b>5. Nuclear Surety Records</b>							
5/A(1)a (DASMSS maintained files )	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent		
5/A(1)b (DA maintained files)	While needed ...	At will.	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent		
5/A(2)	Event +20Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	25Y		
5/B(1) (DASMSS maintained files )	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent		
5/B(2) (DA maintained files)	While needed ...	At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Permanent	25Y		
5/C(1)a (DASMSS maintained files )	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent		
5/C(1)b (DA maintained files)	While needed ...	At will.	25Y	Permanent	25Y		
5/C(2)	Event +20Y	25Y	25Y	Split 3Y & At will.	25Y		
5/D(1)a (DASMSS maintained files )	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent		
5/D(1)b (DA maintained files)	While needed ...	At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Permanent	25Y		
5/D(2)	Event +20Y	25Y	25Y	Split 3Y & At will.	25Y		
5/E	Event +5Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	25Y		
5/F	While needed ...	At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split		
5/G	While needed ...	At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split		

NWS-3 ITEM	NWS-3 Original Retention	Current Mapping to NWS-3 Big Bucket	LLNL Quick Look	Sandia Quick Look	LANL Quick Look	At-risk discrepancy (no NWC review)
<b>6. Nuclear Device and Effects Testing Records</b>						
6/A(1)	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	
6/A(2)	Event +75Y	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	
6/A(3)	Event +75Y	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	
6/A(4)	2Y or While needed ...	3Y	Split 3Y & At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split	
6/B(1)	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	
6/B(2)	Event +5Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	
6/C(1)	Event +5Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent	25Y	
6/C(2)	Event +75Y	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	
6/C(3)	Event +75Y	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	
6/C(4)	Event +5Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	
6/D(1)a	3Y	3Y	Split 3Y & At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split	
6/D(1)b	While needed ...	At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split	
6/D(2)a	Event +3Y or +25Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent	Permanent	
6/D(2)b	Event +3Y or +25Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent	
6/D(2)c	While needed ...	At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split	
6/D(3)a	Event +10Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent	Permanent	
6/D(3)b	While needed ...	At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split	
<b>7. Production, Fabrication and Test Records</b>						
7/A(1)	Event +5Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent	
7/A(2)	Event +5Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent	
7/A(3)a	Event +While needed ...	3Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent	
7/A(3)b	Event +While needed ...	3Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	
7/A(4)	Event +0.5Y	3Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent	
7/A(5)	Event +3Y	3Y	Split 3Y & At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split	
7/B(1)	Event +5Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent	
7/B(2)	Event +1Y	3Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent	
7/B(3)	Event +0.5Y	3Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent	
7/C(1)	Event +5Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent	
7/C(2)	While needed ...	At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split	
7/C(3)	While needed ...	At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split	
7/D	While needed ...	At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split	
<b>8. Quality Assurance Records</b>						
8/A	Event +5Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent	
8/B(1)	Event +3Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent	
8/B(2)	Event +0.5Y	3Y	Permanent	25Y	Permanent	
8/C	Event +3Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	
8/D	While needed ...	At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split	
<b>9. Stockpile Support Records</b>						
9/A	Event +5Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	
9/A(2)	While needed ...	At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	25Y	Split	
9/A(3)	Event +1Y	3Y	Split 3Y & At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split	
9/B	Event +1Y	3Y	Split 3Y & At will.	25Y	Split	
9/C	Event +1Y	3Y	Split 3Y & At will.	25Y	Split	
9/D	Event +1Y	3Y	Split 3Y & At will.	25Y	Permanent	
9/E	While needed ...	At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split	

NWS-3 ITEM	NWS-3 Original Retention	Current Mapping to NWS-3 Big Bucket	LLNL Quick Look	Sandia Quick Look	LANL Quick Look	At-risk discrepancy (no NWC review)
<b>10. New Material and Stockpile Evaluation Program Records</b>						
10/A(1)	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	
10/A(2)	While needed ...	At will.	25Y	Split 3Y & At will.	Permanent	
10/B	While needed ...	At will.	25Y	25Y	Permanent	
10/C	While needed ...	At will.	25Y	25Y	25Y	
10/D	Event +25Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	
10/E	Event +25Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent	
10/F	Event +25Y	25Y	25Y	Split 3Y & At will.	25Y	
10/G(1)	Event +0.5Y	3Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent	
10/G(2)	While needed ...	At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Permanent	
10/G(3)	Event +0.5Y	3Y	Split 3Y & At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Permanent	
10/G(4)	While needed ...	At will.	25Y	Split 3Y & At will.	Permanent	
10/H	Event +0.5Y	3Y	Split 3Y & At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	25Y	
10/I(1)	Event +10Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent	Permanent	
10/I(2)	While needed ...	At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Permanent	25Y	
10/I(3)			25Y	25Y	25Y	
10/I(4)a (WPD maintained files)			Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	
10/I(4)b (DA maintained files)	While needed ...	At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Permanent	25Y	
10/I(5)	While needed ...	At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	25Y	25Y	
10/I(6)	Event +10Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	
10/I(7)a	Event +10Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	
10/I(7)b			Split 3Y & At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split	
10/J(1)a	Event +01Y	3Y	Split 3Y & At will.	25Y	25Y	
10/J(2)	Event +0.5Y	3Y	Split 3Y & At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	25Y	
<b>11. Retirement and Dismantlement Process Records</b>						
11/A(1)	Event +5Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent	
11/B(1)a	Event +5Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent	
11/B(2)	Event +0.5Y	3Y	Split 3Y & At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Permanent	
11/C	Event +0.5Y	3Y	Split 3Y & At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Permanent	
11/D	Event +5Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent	
11/E(1)	Event +5Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent	
11/F	Event +10Y	25Y	25Y	25Y	Permanent	
11/G	While needed ...	At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	25Y	Split	
11/H	While needed ...	At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split 3Y & At will.	Split	