



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
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WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

SECNAVINST 4900.50A
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SECNAV INSTRUCTION 4900.50A

From: Secretary of the Navy

Subj: TRANSFER OF U.S. NAVAL VESSELS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS
AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ref: (a) The Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961, as amended
(b) The Arms Export Control Act (AECA) of 1976,
as amended
(c) 10 U.S.C. §7307
(d) DoD 5105.38-M, Security Assistance Management Manual
(SAMM), October 2003
(e) SECNAVINST 4950.4A
(f) ASN (RD&A) memo, Department of Navy Ship Transfer
Policy, of 3 Jan 2000 (NOTAL)
(g) DoD 7000.14-R, Department of Defense Financial
Management Regulations, Volume 11A, August 2011
(h) OPNAVINST 4770.5G
(i) NAVSUP P-485
(j) NAVMED P-117
(k) SECNAVINST 5510.34A
(l) EKMS 1 Phase 4, Communications Security Material
System (CSM) Policy and Procedures for Navy
Electronic Key Management System Tiers 2 & 3
(m) CJCSINST 6510.01F
(n) NAVSUP P-541 (NOTAL)

1. Purpose. To implement policies and procedures for the transfer of U.S. naval vessels and service craft (hereinafter "naval vessels" or "ships") by sale, lease, loan, grant, or any other arrangement to foreign governments and international organizations.

2. Cancellation. SECNAVINST 4900.50.

3. Scope. Provides policy guidance and procedures for the transfer of U.S. naval vessels to foreign governments and international organizations (hereinafter, "foreign government" or "recipient") under provisions of references (a), (b), and (c).

a. This instruction applies to the transfer of naval vessels which have been, or will be, removed from service in the U.S. Navy. It does not apply to the sale and delivery of naval vessels to foreign customers from new procurement.

b. Training associated with naval vessel transfers is addressed in references (a), (b), (d) and (e).

c. Each naval vessel transfer will be initiated by separate Navy International Programs Office (Navy IPO) message or letter which will instruct the implementing agent to adhere to procedures provided.

4. Policy. It is Navy policy to transfer naval vessels to foreign governments without cost to the U.S. Government. Transfers shall be affected on a hot ship basis, if practical. Hot ship transfers are mutually beneficial since inactivation costs for the U.S. Navy are avoided and reactivation costs for the recipient Navy are minimized.

a. A hot ship transfer occurs when the foreign crew "relieves the watch" of the U.S. Navy crew coincident with the decommissioning of the ship from the U.S. Navy. In the course of executing a "hot ship" transfer, all costs related to the transfer of the naval vessel that the U.S. Navy would not otherwise incur when inactivating or decommissioning the vessel must be borne by the recipient. Costs may include ship support for on-the-job training, additional fuel costs, supplies, messing, berthing, and equipment repairs attributed to system operation specifically in support of the hot ship transfer.

b. When a hot ship transfer is not possible, naval vessels are prepared for safe storage and custody is transferred to the Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEASYCOM), Director, Navy Inactive Ships Program Office (NAVSEA 21), awaiting transfer. Subsequently, when a letter of offer and acceptance (LOA) transfer of the vessel becomes effective, the vessel will be removed from safe storage and placed into a maintenance availability to restore the vessel's capabilities. This is referred to as a "cold ship" transfer and all costs related to removal of the ship from safe storage are paid by the recipient.

c. Reference (f) provides Navy policy that, to the maximum extent practicable, pre-transfer repair and renovation work will

be performed in a United States public or private shipyard. If a recipient desires repair and refurbishment outside of the United States, it may submit to the Navy IPO a request to waive this requirement, including the supporting reasons for the request. Navy IPO will then evaluate the exception request and, if appropriate, forward it to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Development, and Acquisition) (ASN(RD&A)) via Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Ships) for approval with all supporting documentation required by reference (f).

d. In the event of transfer of a naval vessel at a foreign location for the convenience of the recipient, the full costs of delivery to the foreign location including personnel, operating, travel and per diem costs of returning the crew to their homeport will be charged to the recipient.

e. All administrative, logistical, material and operational support will continue to be provided by the immediate operational commander of the ship until custody is transferred to NAVSEA 21. The routine Navy inactive ship maintenance facility costs of holding and maintaining an inactive ship prior to transfer of title to the foreign government or international organization are the responsibility of the U.S. Navy and will be funded from direct Navy appropriations. The costs of any overhaul, reactivation, modernization, repair or non-routine maintenance (e.g., painting), performed for the foreign recipient's benefit, will be borne by the foreign recipient.

f. An LOA will be prepared to recover the costs of any overhaul, reactivation, modernization, repair or non-routine maintenance, and such costs will be recovered through foreign military sales (FMS) procedures. No repair work, modernization, or similar actions for the benefit of the recipient will commence prior to notification of and, where applicable, approval of the transfer by Congress, the receipt and deposit of foreign government or international organization funds, and issuance of fund authorization documents to the performing naval activities.

5. Pricing. Pricing of a naval vessel to be sold, leased, or otherwise transferred, and related support services will be per reference (g) and guidance from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Financial Management and Comptroller) (ASN(FM&C)). The pricing of a proposed naval vessel sale will be developed and

submitted by NAVSEA 21. Pricing of significant military equipment (SME) to be sold in conjunction with the vessel shall be provided by the cognizant program manager, compiled by NAVSEA 21, and approved by Navy IPO prior to execution of the LOA.

a. The U.S. Government will normally recover the current value of the vessel, as well as all costs associated with the sale. Care must be taken to ensure that an accurate value is established for each vessel sold and that all costs associated with the transfer are identified for recovery.

b. NAVSEA 21 is responsible for ascertaining the material condition and developing the sale price of each vessel. The value developed will not be lower solely because the vessel is excess to U.S. Navy requirements. For naval vessels having commercial applications or vessels similar to commercial ships or craft (e.g., cargo vessels, tugs) a commercial appraisal from outside the Department of Defense (DoD) will be obtained to aid in establishing the market value of the vessel. The value of overhauls and conversions will be included in the computations to determine the sale price.

c. Commander, NAVSEASYSKOM will provide an estimate of the value of on-board small arms, fuel, and spare parts to NAVSEA 21 for inclusion in the sale price.

6. Naval Vessel Transfer Program

a. Naval Vessel Transfer Process

(1) Transfers of U.S. naval vessels are coordinated by Navy IPO and, in most cases, implemented by NAVSEA 21.

(2) Naval vessel transfers support U.S. foreign policy objectives by satisfying defense requirements of allied and friendly governments and by strengthening mutual defense arrangements with those governments. The transfer of U.S. naval vessels significantly improves the capabilities of foreign navies, which make conservative investments (compared to the cost of new construction) to acquire and modify these vessels for their own operations.

(3) All transfers of naval vessels shall be coordinated with the Offices of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy,

the Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV), the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO), and the Department of State. All transfers of L-class amphibious vessels or landing craft shall also be coordinated with the Commandant of the Marine Corps. Transfers will be made only after providing all notices to Congress required by references (a) and (b) and satisfying the Congressional notification or authorization requirements of reference (c). This law requires enactment of specific legislation authorizing the foreign transfer, by any means, of any naval vessel less than 20 years old or displacing more than 3000 light tons. All other naval vessel transfers require notification to both Armed Services Committees and the expiration of 30 days continuous session of Congress following the date the notification is sent.

(4) Legal authority for naval vessel transfers varies depending upon the type of transfer. Grants are transactions authorized by section 516 of reference (a) (section 2321j of title 22, United States Code (U.S.C.)). Sales and leases are authorized by sections 21 and 61 of reference (b) (sections 2761 and 2796 of title 22, U.S.C.).

b. Initial Consultations. Navy IPO will develop and submit a ship allocation plan in coordination with the Deputy Under Secretary of the Navy for Policy (DUSN-Policy); Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Office for International Engagement (OPNAV (N52)); and Headquarters Marine Corps, Strategy and Plans Division (HQMC-PL), if the vessel is an L-class amphibious ship or landing craft. The goal of these consultations will be to prioritize and match available vessels and countries. Multiple consultations may be required over time to address changing circumstances. Modifications to the allocation plan will be issued as planning progresses and changes will be coordinated and documented with all aforementioned stakeholders in the Secretariat, OPNAV and HQMC.

c. Preparation for Transfer. Naval vessel transfers are complex transactions which require coordination among many Navy organizations and the recipient. Planning for transfer and preparation of the vessel for transfer must begin before final authority for the transfer is obtained and the transfer is actually directed. This instruction provides the policy necessary to conduct these activities.

7. Naval Vessel Transfer Responsibilities

a. SECNAV shall be the final decision-making authority for the Department of the Navy (DON), and will provide all notifications to Congress pursuant to the requirements of reference (c).

b. CNO shall submit a naval vessel transfer recommendation to SECNAV identifying the vessel(s) to be transferred, recipient(s), year(s) the vessel(s) will be transferred and rationale for the transfer(s).

c. Navy IPO shall:

(1) Provide oversight of the naval vessel transfer process.

(2) Create the naval vessel transfer recommendation prior to providing it to the CNO for approval and will coordinate it in its entirety with DUSN-Policy; OPNAV (N52); and HQMC-PL, if the vessel is an L-class amphibious ship or landing craft.

(3) Complete or ensure completion of the following naval vessel transfer prerequisites:

(a) Receipt of a formal written request from the foreign government, such as a letter of request.

(b) Resolution of any national disclosure policy or releasability issues for installed equipment to be transferred with the vessel. To the maximum extent possible, disclosure issues will be identified by the applicable systems command designated disclosure authority (DDA) before Navy IPO submits the allocation plan and, if required, the transfer authorization legislative proposal.

(c) Resolution of any issues concerning intellectual property restrictions or the need for consent from another government for installed equipment or documentation to be transferred with the vessel. To the maximum extent possible, these issues will be identified by the cognizant program manager before Navy IPO submits the allocation plan and, if required, the transfer authorization legislative proposal.

(d) Coordination of communications security (COMSEC) equipment and associated infrastructure releasability and availability with the Office of the Deputy CNO, Information Dominance (CNO (N2/N6)); U.S. Fleet Cyber Command (FLTCYBERCOM); and Director, Naval Communications Security Material System (NCMS).

(e) Foreign government and U.S. Navy joint visual inspection of the vessel proposed for transfer and briefings outlining transfer requirements and support cases, as per reference (c).

(f) Authorization for the transfer, including approval by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Department of State, and satisfaction of statutory congressional oversight requirements.

(g) Acceptance of the LOA, lease or other such arrangement, as appropriate, by the recipient.

(4) Act as the U.S. Navy primary point of contact for the recipient in matters of that recipient's requirements and requests. Close liaison with the in-country security assistance officer (SAO) shall be maintained.

(5) Ensure the recipient is made aware of potential FMS requirements for follow-on technical support, special items such as ammunition, or other specific SME.

(6) Authorize use of FMS case funds collected for repair and refurbishment of the naval vessel, and identify the LOA to which all charges are to be applied. Proceeds from the sale of naval vessels, and the spare parts aboard the vessels at the time of title transfer, will be allocated to the U.S. Treasury per ASN(FM&C) policy and direction.

(7) Provide to the implementing agent (normally NAVSEA 21) an implementing directive that formally delegates authorities for execution of each individual vessel transfer.

(8) Direct implementation of the transfer plan upon satisfaction of the naval vessel transfer prerequisites.

(9) Coordinate the transfer of releasable COMSEC equipment (per CJCSI 6510.06B procedures) with CNO (N2/N6), FLTCYBERCOM, NCMS, and Director of the National Security Agency (DIRNSA).

(10) Coordinate the removal of ship equipment and systems not authorized for transfer by the implementing agent or other appropriate commands.

(11) Provide to the implementing agent the necessary delivery certificates and any remarks of the CNO to be delivered at the time of transfer.

d. NAVSEA 21 shall normally be assigned as the naval vessel transfer implementing agent by Navy IPO. In this capacity, NAVSEA 21 shall:

(1) Forward to Navy IPO an updated copy of the ship characteristics cards and ship's plans immediately upon designation of a specific ship as a candidate for transfer.

(2) Develop a ship transfer plan for each transfer. The ship transfer plan shall:

(a) Identify the ship to be transferred to the authorized recipient.

(b) Include a naval vessel configuration list of SME, classified equipment, unclassified equipment, spare parts, and documents proposed for transfer. The list should also identify any equipment or documents that are subject to intellectual property restrictions (e.g., the U.S. Government only has limited rights in a design or manual), to national or U.S. Navy disclosure policy restrictions, or that require the consent of another foreign government prior to transfer to the recipient (e.g., a cooperatively developed and produced missile launcher). This list must be approved by Navy IPO.

(c) Summarize the disposition of COMSEC equipment.

(d) Address the removal of unauthorized COMSEC information from records to be transferred and COMSEC information sanitization of the ship's spaces. Navy IPO will coordinate with CNO (N2/N6), NCMS, and the implementing agent's

staff to accomplish such removal and sanitization in conjunction with the closure of the vessel's community security materiel system (CMS) account.

(e) Include training, ammunition, Coordinated Onboard Shipboard Allowance List (COSAL), Coordinated Shore Material Allowance List (COSMAL), logistic support, technical support, communication support, administrative support, and other requirements; as developed in coordination with the SAO in-country and the appropriate country program director at Navy IPO.

(f) Discuss pricing and funding methods for each transfer-related requirement such as overhaul, repair, SME, ammunition, or training.

(g) Identify a requirement, if any, for inspection and survey.

(h) Provide public affairs guidance in coordination with the Chief of Information (CHINFO) or Fleet Public Affairs Office.

(i) Provide local guidance for foreign crew access to exchanges, commissaries, and medical facilities.

(j) Forecast the time and place of the transfer.

(3) Prepare the vessel for transfer as specified in the transfer plan, lease agreement or approved sale and or support LOAs.

(4) Host the foreign crew, arranging messing, berthing, and transportation as required at the turnover site.

(5) Ensure that the U.S. Navy crew is adequately housed, messed, and assisted during the transfer process, if applicable.

(6) Provide necessary security for vessels prior to transfer to the foreign government.

(7) Coordinate with program managers and their respective inventory managers for the disposition of equipment, ammunition, small arms, and other articles or information to be removed from or transferred with the ship.

(8) Coordinate foreign crew training as authorized and directed by Navy IPO and Naval Education and Training Security Assistance Field Activity (NETSAFA) per the transfer plan. All such training, mobile training teams, and use of fleet training group facilities and services is to be billed against an appropriate FMS case, or provided under the International Military Education and Training Program per reference (d).

(9) Coordinate with NAVSEASYS COM Naval Systems Engineering Directorate (NAVSEA 05) regarding removal of unclassified material applied to the ship to provide low observable capability or to reduce the ship's signature.

(10) Forward to the Commander, Office of Naval Intelligence the following:

(a) Copy of the ship characteristics cards, corrected to configuration as transferred, to include a complete list of installed electronic equipment.

(b) Booklet of general arrangement drawings.

(c) Ship photographs.

(11) Provide and coordinate logistic, communication, and administrative support as authorized. This will usually include post-transfer and homeward voyage logistic and communication support. Such authorized support may be provided under FMS and priced per references (d) and (g) through (i).

(12) Forward to Navy IPO an accurate listing of all classified documents, classified and unclassified equipment, weapons, ammunition and spare parts aboard the ship at least 90 days before the scheduled transfer.

(13) Arrange and conduct the transfer ceremony, acting as CNO representative.

(14) Have the recipient execute any vessel delivery certificates provided by Navy IPO.

(15) Coordinate local public affairs information as directed by CHINFO.

(16) Certify that DON sanitization guidance for classified equipment, software, and related technical manuals has been accomplished prior to release to the recipient.

(17) Ensure that a complete record of ships transferred and their configurations is maintained.

(18) Conduct and coordinate periodic inspections of leased vessels as directed by Navy IPO.

8. Preparation for Transfer

a. Coordination. Upon notification by Navy IPO of the potential foreign transfer of a naval vessel, commanders involved in transfer planning must designate representatives for a planning team that will plan the transfer under the coordinating authority of Navy IPO.

(1) The implementing agent is responsible for executing these planning efforts. Principal members of the planning team will include representatives from CNO divisions as applicable to each case; applicable systems command organizations; program managers responsible for SME to be removed or transferred with the ship; Commander, Navy Personnel Command; NETSAFA; and Program Executive Office Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence (PEO C4I). The names, Defense Switched Network (DSN) telephone numbers and e-mail addresses of these representatives are to be provided to Navy IPO, OPNAV (N52), the assigned implementing agent, NAVSEA 21, and other activities as required.

(2) The transfer planning team is established to facilitate communication and tasking which can usually be accomplished by telephone, e-mail, naval message, or video-teleconference. Regardless of the complexity of the transfer, an initial planning meeting will be convened by the implementing

agent. The purpose of the meeting will be to assemble team members to review ship readiness and de-conflict equipment installation or removal schedules.

(3) During planning, all coordination with representatives of the recipient of the naval vessel will be conducted by Navy IPO, except for unique planning meetings as may be directed. After LOA implementation, direct liaison will be authorized. Requests from the recipient that cannot be accommodated within previously granted authority will be referred to Navy IPO for resolution.

b. Equipment Disposition. Unless otherwise directed by Director, Warfare Integration Senior National Representative (OPNAV (N8F)), the following guidance will apply to the disposition of equipment prior to transfer:

(1) Prior to a ship being turned over to NAVSEA 21, the ship's commanding officer and towing ship's commanding officer shall certify to NAVSEA 21, Portsmouth, Virginia, that the ship has been properly secured and that no unauthorized stripping actions have occurred during their period of accountability. Ships designated for FMS shall not be stripped except as specifically authorized by OPNAV (N8F) in response to a record message request that includes justification for removal of the equipment.

(2) Classified equipment removal should be conducted per reference (h).

(3) The following equipment must be removed prior to transfer:

- (a) Welfare and Recreation equipment.
- (b) Cash registers.
- (c) Merchandise in ship's store and in clothing and small stores.
- (d) Resale system-owned equipment.
- (e) Radiac equipment.

(f) Biological warfare and or chemical warfare protective clothing. Such clothing shall remain aboard for hot ship transfers only.

(g) Chemical and biological agent detection equipment.

(h) Dosimeters.

(i) Night vision devices, unless specifically authorized.

(j) Non-commercial satellite communication equipment.

(k) Special purpose test equipment for electronic equipment that will not transfer with the vessel.

(l) Sonobuoys and sonobuoy data links, unless the systems have been authorized for transfer with the ship.

(m) Micro-miniature repair stations.

(n) Field calibration equipment.

(o) Standard Network Access Protocol (SNAP) and Navy Tactical Command Support System (NTCSS) systems and software.

(p) Site television system.

(q) Record message traffic processing equipment.

(r) Material that provides low observable capability.

(s) All biometric collection equipment and its peripherals to include the wireless reach back system.

(t) All body armor systems, specifically antiterrorism/force protection (AT/FP) and visit, board, search and seizure (VBSS) helmets, and the AT/FP vest and enhanced small arms protective inserts plates (or equivalent) and the VBSS vest.

(u) Laser range finders.

(v) Non-lethal weapons, i.e., laser dazzlers.

(4) Preferred historical items will be forwarded to the curator of the DON per reference (h).

(5) The following types of equipment should be transferred at existing levels with the vessel unless the vessel is being placed in safe storage prior to transfer, per reference (h):

(a) Medical and dental equipment and supplies, except controlled substances. Transfer of controlled substances in minimal quantities sufficient to meet medical requirements incident to training, operational exercises, or transit homeward must be specifically authorized per Public Law 91-513 (the Controlled Substances Act, section 801 et seq of title 21, U.S.C.). Disposition of excess controlled substances will be directed by reference (j).

(b) Electronic test equipment for electronic equipment remaining aboard.

(c) Navigation and visual signaling equipment.

(d) Bedding, including mattresses, pillows, linens and blankets.

(e) Foul weather gear.

(f) Deck equipage, including transfer-at-sea rigs and cleaning gear.

(g) Galley and wardroom equipment, including tableware and serving pieces but not to include presentation silver. Provisions of reference (i) apply to proper turn-in of presentation silver.

(h) Small arms (.45 caliber and smaller), associated ammunition and pyrotechnics. These items should be transferred with the vessel at allowance list levels or levels aboard at

time of transfer, whichever is less. Inventory in excess of or in addition to allowance levels shall be removed prior to transfer, per applicable fleet instructions.

(i) Damage control equipment.

(j) Power tools, such as electric drills and pneumatic deck chippers.

c. Records Removal. Records removal shall be conducted as per reference (h).

d. Transfer of Classified Equipment and Documents. Guidance on the release and transfer of classified material is contained in reference (k). Based on guidance from applicable systems command DDA, removal of classified equipment (e.g., electronic support measures and or electronic counter measures, or unclassified equipment which requires classified manuals for operation or maintenance) which cannot be released, must be planned well in advance of a transfer; early attention to references (k) through (n) is essential. The following considerations bear on the removal of classified equipment and documents:

(1) If authorized for release to the recipient, U.S. COMSEC equipment may be transferred by sale or lease. Normally, all U.S. COMSEC equipment will be removed from the naval vessel prior to disestablishment of the vessel's CMS account, unless prior arrangements have been made through NCMS and DIRNSA for an in-place transfer. Release of COMSEC equipment will be per reference (l). Transfer of COMSEC will be under terms of an FMS case managed by the DIRNSA, or by Navy IPO for specific COMSEC equipment for which Navy has been delegated production and foreign sales responsibility, or pursuant to an international agreement under section 421 of title 10, U.S.C. Such documents must be prepared and executed prior to transfer of the vessel.

(2) Tactical publications, operations plans and orders, and directives are not transferred with the ship, regardless of classification. If some of these are desired by the recipient and are authorized for release, they are provided separately by Navy IPO under an appropriate FMS support case.

e. Consumables, Provisions, and Spare Parts. It is DON policy to transfer ships with a minimum amount of fuel. Other consumables, repair parts, and COSAL material are transferred with the ship at allowance list levels or levels aboard at the time of transfer, whichever is less. With the exception of fuel, spares and consumables should not be significantly and purposely drawn down prior to transfer. Guidance on the release or transfer of classified spare parts is contained in reference (m).

(1) The U.S. Navy will be reimbursed per chapter 8 of reference (g) and paragraph 032103 of reference (i) for provisions remaining aboard at the time of transfer.

(2) The U.S. Treasury will be reimbursed for the cost of repair parts and COSAL material. Fuel may be handled via an appropriate FMS case, an existing fuel transfer agreement or by cash sale.

(3) Except where provisions to the contrary are incorporated into the LOA, all U.S. Navy-initiated requisitions for parts and consumables, which cannot be delivered aboard by the transfer date, will be canceled. A complete listing of canceled requisitions will be provided to the recipient upon transfer to facilitate COSAL reorder.

(4) Spare parts and consumables needed by the foreign crew can be requisitioned through the U.S. Navy supply system. Costs are reimbursable per references (g) and (i). This paragraph is not to be used as authorization for routine replenishment of spares. Routine replenishment, whether for short or long periods, shall be purchased under a separate FMS spares replenishment case.

f. Ammunition. Gun ammunition (except for small arms ammunition and pyrotechnics), demolition material, missiles, and torpedoes are not automatically transferred with the ship. These items must be specifically authorized for release and transfer to the foreign government, and may be separately purchased by the foreign navy under an FMS case. For safety reasons, ammunition will generally be offloaded prior to ship renovation, and reloaded following renovation. However, it must be ascertained that the type ammunition or ordnance material to be loaded and transferred to the recipient country has been

authorized for release to that country and cost has been identified by the cognizant program manager. This matter requires attention early in the planning process because movement of the ship to a weapons station or depot may be required in order to perform ammunition offload or onload.

g. Funding of Removal of Equipment and Ammunition. As a general rule, removals which would normally be accomplished in connection with decommissioning and alternative ship disposition will be funded by the U.S. Navy (e.g., ammunition offload, removal of classified and country specific non-releasable equipment, etc). The recipient shall pay for all software and technical documentation sanitization efforts. The U.S. Navy inventory manager will fund removal of equipment to meet U.S. Navy shortfalls. The recipient will fund any other removals.

h. COMSEC information sanitization. In addition to removal of unauthorized COMSEC information from records addressed in paragraph 7d(2)(d), COMSEC information sanitization actions should be completed by the ship's crew following reference (1). Schematics and cabling diagrams may also require removal and sanitization. COMSEC sanitization can involve either classified or unclassified information.

9. Transfer and Subsequent Support

a. Transfer Documentation

(1) A certificate of delivery may be provided by the Navy IPO for execution by the officer authorized to turn over the ship to the recipient. Any such certificate must be signed in duplicate; one original is for retention by the foreign official who executes the transfer for the recipient, and copy to Navy IPO, OPNAV (N8F), NAVSEA 21, NETSAFA, Naval Inventory Control Point, and the country SAO.

(2) When a transfer is affected by lease, the officer executing the lease document for the U.S. Navy must forward the U.S. Navy original directly to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy (OPNAV (N09J)), with copies to Navy IPO and the country SAO. Ship transfer leases are prepared and coordinated by Navy IPO.

b. Ceremony. A transfer ceremony is required in the case of a hot ship transfer, and may be conducted for other transfers. The officer designated by the fleet commander to represent the United States is responsible for organizing and conducting the ceremony; that officer will be authorized to turn over the naval vessel to the recipient. The ceremony must be combined with the decommissioning when the vessel is being decommissioned on the date of transfer. No augmentation of Operations and Maintenance, Navy funds will be authorized for the ceremony.

c. Status of ship. After a hot ship transfer, the naval vessel typically proceeds under the flag and command of the foreign navy commanding officer as a commissioned ship of the recipient. If the ship is transferred from an inactive status, it typically becomes the legal responsibility of the recipient after signature of the LOA by both governments.

d. Third Country Clearance. For homeward visits of foreign naval vessels to bases located within the territory of a third country government, including visits covered under treaties and special agreements, it is the sole responsibility of the recipient to obtain any diplomatic clearance which may be required by the third country government. Verification that third country government clearance has been granted shall be confirmed by the appropriate in-country United States defense attaché office and forwarded to Director, Fleet Readiness (OPNAV (N43)) no later than 2 weeks prior to the ship's scheduled departure from the continental United States.

e. Post-Transfer Support. The U.S. Navy provides post-transfer logistic support, training, and services only to the extent funded by the recipient. While planning and coordinating, such support must take place concurrently with transfer planning; each case is significantly different from the next and only general principles are provided here. U.S. Navy support can usually be provided for the following, if separately requested and funded by the recipient:

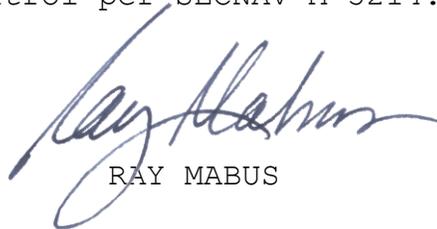
(1) Training, including underway training and mobile training teams.

(2) Technical support including overhaul planning, (ship-checks and assistance in developing work packages, overhaul contracting, etc.) and management.

(3) Supply support including COSAL and COSMAL development, the procurement of ammunition, spare parts, publications and repair of repairables.

10. Records Management. Records created as a result of this instruction, regardless of media and format, shall be managed per SECNAV M-5210.1 of November 2007.

11. Reports Control. Reports contained within this instruction are exempt from reports control per SECNAV M-5214.1 of December 2005.



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