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OPNAV INSTRUCTION 8026.2C

From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: NAVY MUNITIONS DISPOSITION POLICY

Ref: (a) DoD 4160.21-M, Defense Material Disposition Manual, Aug 1997
(b) DoD Instruction 5160.68 of 29 December 2008
(c) CNO ltr Ser N457F/452-98 of 27 July 1998 (NOTAL)
(d) DoD Instruction 5000.02 of 8 December 2008
(e) SECNAVINST 5000.2E
(f) DoD 4160.28-M, Defense Demilitarization, June 2011
(g) OPNAVINST 4520.1B
(h) OPNAVINST 5090.1C
(i) NAVSUPINST 8027.2
(j) NAVSUP P-724
(k) NAVSEA OP-5 Volume 1, 1 Jul 2011
(l) DoD Instruction 4140.62 of 25 November 2008
(m) NAVSEA OP-4 of 1 April 2012
(n) DoD 4715.05-G, Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document, May 2007
(o) OPNAVINST 8015.2B

Encl: (1) Glossary of Acronyms and Terms

1. Purpose. To define policy, authority and responsibility for management of the Navy's disposition process for excess, obsolete, unserviceable, and waste military munitions generated or received at naval activities. The disposition process includes demilitarization (demil), recycling, declassification, and disposal. This instruction is a substantial revision and should be reviewed in its entirety.

2. Cancellation. OPNAVINST 8026.2B.

3. Background

a. Per reference (a), the Department of Defense (DoD) assigns the disposition of all excess and surplus materials to

the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). However, the disposition of military munitions or any material potentially presenting an explosive hazard (MPPEH) that has not been documented as safe shall remain the responsibility of the Military Services.

b. Per reference (b), the Secretary of the Army is designated as the single manager for conventional ammunition (SMCA). SMCA is assigned responsibility for demil, recycling, declassification, and disposal of all military ammunition (SMCA and non-SMCA managed) except for large strategic missile rocket motors. Close coordination between the Navy and SMCA is essential to assure optimal use of existing capabilities, eliminate unwarranted overlap or duplication, and maintain maximum efficiency.

c. Strategic Systems Programs (SSP) is responsible for Navy large strategic missile rocket motor demil, reclamation, declassification, and disposal.

d. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in subpart M of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), part 266, specifies requirements for the management of waste military munitions. Navy delineated these requirements in reference (c).

4. Scope. This instruction applies to all Navy personnel (military, civilian, and contractors), commands, and activities that store and handle munitions or have a responsibility for the design of new or modification of existing ammunition or explosive items.

5. Definitions. Acronyms and terms used within this instruction are defined in enclosure (1).

6. Policy. Navy personnel, commands, and activities shall manage the disposition of excess, obsolete, unserviceable, and waste military munitions to ensure that the Navy retains asset visibility of affected material and maintains fleet readiness. Effective management performance includes timely identification, efficient and approved environmentally safe disposal, and accurate inventory accountability.

a. Ammunition and explosive material, a.k.a. Class V material, determined to be obsolete, unserviceable or in excess of Navy's requirements shall be evaluated for disposition, per references (d) and (e).

b. Class V items recommended to be disposed of through demil shall be coordinated with the Navy Class V designated disposition authority (DDA) (found in paragraph 8f). Items must then be marked and processed using guidance contained in references (f) and (g).

c. The disposal of munitions in the ocean is prohibited without a permit issued by the U.S. EPA and the approval of the Chief of Naval Operations for Energy and Environmental Readiness (OPNAV (N45)), per reference (h), except in emergency circumstances when necessary to safeguard human life.

7. Responsibilities

a. Chief of Naval Operations

(1) Logistics Programs and Business Operations Division (OPNAV (N41)) shall provide policy and resources to Naval Supply Systems Command (NAVSUPSYSCOM) for the Navy Ammunition and Explosives Demil Program.

(2) OPNAV (N45) shall ensure all proposed changes to environmental or hazardous waste criteria, controls or processes, which could impact the Navy's Ammunition and Explosives Demil Program, are coordinated with the Navy DDAs.

b. SSP shall retain responsibility for management and administration of the demil, recycling, and final disposition of large strategic rocket motors and associated Class V items under its cognizance per applicable safety, environmental, and treaty requirements.

c. NAVSUPSYSCOM is designated and assigned authority for the worldwide management of the Navy's disposition program and shall:

(1) Designate NAVSUPSYSCOM Global Logistics Support – Ammunition (NAVSUP GLS-Ammo) as being responsible for managing

the disposal of conventional Class V items within Navy custody with the exception of large strategic rocket motors and other Class V items being managed by SSP.

(2) Develop, issue, and implement policies and procedures for worldwide management and operations of the Navy Ammunition and Explosives Demil, Recycling, Declassification, and Disposal Program. This program encompasses all Class V material deemed to be excess, obsolete, unserviceable, waste ammunition and explosives. It also includes foreign munitions in custody of Navy activities.

(3) Review and approve demil and disposal plans developed by the acquisition program managers (PM) as part of the integrated logistics support plans for new, converted, or modified Navy munitions. Development, review, and approval of demil plans shall be accomplished prior to operational test and evaluation (OT&E) of new, converted, or modified munition items, per reference (i).

(4) Maintain close liaison with SMCA regarding demil and disposal issues.

(5) Maintain close liaison with weapons systems PMs and Navy field activities to coordinate the disposal of hazardous material (HM) and the pre-processing of munitions list items prior to being released for demil or disposal.

(6) Maintain a centralized inventory management system for naval ammunition and explosives demil, recycling, declassification, and disposal actions. The Naval Ordnance Information System Wholesale shall provide complete asset visibility with a transaction audit trail to ensure proper accountability, management, and control.

(7) Identify and confirm excess Navy Class V items with appropriate PMs and other acquisition agents as part of the annual ordnance stratification process.

(a) Support PMs and acquisition agents in the development of a 5-year forecast of ammunition demil and disposal requirements based on anticipated obsolescence and projected delivery of replacement Class V items.

(b) Per reference (b), provide a demil 5-year forecast to the SMCA and Joint Munitions Command annually.

(8) Screen items for which the Navy no longer has use through other Services and foreign military sales program customers prior to requesting disposition from SMCA for potential use, recycling, or reclamation. Provide disposition instructions to munitions custodians.

(9) Ensure demil, recycling, declassification, and disposal of ammunition, explosives, and related hazardous wastes is accomplished per applicable Federal (to include host nation), State, DoD, and Service explosives safety and environmental regulations, policies, and directives to maximize efficiency and resource conservation. These processes shall emphasize reduction of waste, recovery of usable parts, components, and precious metals to maximize reuse and recycling where possible. Program operating procedures must provide specific guidance and instructions to effectively promote this policy.

(10) Ensure personnel assigned to the Navy Ammunition and Explosives Demil Program are properly trained.

(11) Serve as the Navy's coordinator for changes to references (a), (f), and (g), and DLA manuals pertaining to military standard requisitioning and issue procedures and military standard transaction reporting and accountability procedures. Ensure that all proposed changes, which may affect excess Class V material management or processing, are coordinated with the Navy ammunition and explosives demil PM, the Navy large strategic missile rocket motor PM, and Navy DDAs.

(12) Serve as the lead Navy DDA and define procedures for all Navy DDAs to ensure consistency in management.

(13) Provide transportation account codes for the transportation of naval conventional ammunition assets from Navy and Marine Corps activities to designated demil sites, per reference (j).

d. Naval Ordnance Safety and Security Activity shall:

(1) Develop and publish criteria in reference (k) for management and disposition of MPPEH to meet the requirements of reference (l).

(2) Provide technical support on the proper management and handling of waste military munitions or other ordnance environmental issues.

(3) Provide guidance in reference (m) for ocean disposal of conventional ammunition that is consistent with reference (h).

e. PMs are responsible for the development of new, converted, or modified ammunition and explosive items containing energetics or other HM. They shall:

(1) Ensure development and submission of a budget requirement for the disposal of any residual solid or hazardous wastes generated from their weapons systems and for any pre-processing of munitions list items required prior to release for demil or disposal. The management of solid and hazardous wastes that either are munitions or munitions-related need to be contained using applicable U.S. or host nation final governing standards, host nation laws and regulations, or reference (n). These documents must be reviewed to ensure compliance.

(2) Ensure coordination with the NAVSUP GLS-Ammo demil PM and other related field activities for the disposal of HM and the pre-processing of munitions list items prior to being released for demil and disposal.

(3) Manage program funds for field activities supporting program requirements while also minimizing program expenses.

(4) Per references (d), (e), (h), and (l), ensure that consideration for recycling and disposal, waste characterization of residual components, and designs for demil are incorporated as an integral part of the acquisition logistics planning, programming, and budgetary decision-making processes for all new, converted, or modified munitions items. In addition, ensure demil plans are developed, reviewed, and approved per references (d) and (e) prior to OT&E.

(5) Review all munitions items for which they have technical responsibility to ensure they are properly catalogued for all demil and declassification requirements. Through NAVSUP GLS-Ammo, ensure that Defense Logistics Services Center records are kept updated.

(6) Screen munitions items under their cognizance that are identified as potential excess. Intra-Navy screening of end items, subassemblies, parts, and components shall be accomplished prior to declaring items excess to requirements. PMs shall also identify all requirements, including recycling of parts or components, to the logistics management specialist or item manager or provide written certification that no requirement exists.

(7) Identify the processes, procedures, and equipment necessary to effect the safe and environmentally acceptable disposition (to include demil) of a munition item.

(8) Ensure disposition options are considered and included as an integral element in the planning process so that any decision made regarding a new or modification to an existing ammunition or explosive item (from conception to final acceptance of the end item) is based on full disclosure of resources needed at the end of a munition item's life cycle.

(9) Ensure demil and disposition plans are provided to the respective DDA prior to OT&E so that future disposition management of the item can be done programmatically.

(10) Ensure safety and environmental considerations are included when developing disposition or demil plans and procedures.

(11) Evaluate all options for resource, recovery and recycling are achieved per the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act at the time of demil or disposition plan development.

(12) Provide a 5-year forecast of anticipated demil requirements and tonnage projections, assigned OPNAV Reports Control Symbol (RCS) 8026-1, to NAVSUP GLS-Ammo.

(13) Develop and submit Navy worldwide demil program objective memorandum and budget for the transportation required for shipment of excess, obsolete, unserviceable, and waste military ammunition and explosives at Navy activities per program office security classification guidance with the exception of items under the cognizance of SSP.

f. Navy DDAs as identified below shall:

Commodity	DDA Responsible Office
Strategic Missiles and associated Class V material.	SSP
Naval conventional ammunition and explosives and Class V inert components	NAVSUP GLS-Ammo

(1) Influence the design of new or modification to existing ammunition and explosive items to facilitate the eventual disposition per references (a) and (b).

(2) Ensure adequate coordination, application, and interpretation of defining criteria when munitions are classified as waste military munitions through the evaluation process contained in reference (b).

(3) Provide munitions disposition instructions for excess, obsolete, unserviceable, and waste military munitions. Munitions disposition instructions must be coordinated with appropriate entities based on the disposition involved (e.g., excess, obsolete, unserviceable, or waste).

(4) Direct appropriate action (including, but not limited to, transportation, treatment, authorization to train, etc.) based on the type of instructions required.

g. Fleet commanders shall:

(1) Ensure that all units generating potentially excess, obsolete, unserviceable, and waste military munitions obtain

required coordinated disposition instructions from the appropriate DDA. Requests for disposition shall follow the process described in references (g) and (i).

(2) Ensure that all munitions stored at Navy activities are managed per references (j) and (o).

8. Records Management. Records created as a result of this instruction, regardless of media and format, shall be managed per Secretary of the Navy Manual 5210.1 of January 2012.

9. Reports Control. The reporting requirement contained in paragraph 7e(12) is assigned OPNAV RCS 8026-1.

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GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND TERMS

Acronyms

CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DDA	designated disposition authority
demil	demilitarization
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DoD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GLS-Ammo	Global Logistics Support-Ammunition
HM	hazardous material
MPPEH	material potentially presenting an explosive hazard
NAVSUPSYSCOM	Naval Supply Systems Command
NOTAL	not to all
OPNAV (N41)	Logistics Programs and Business Operations Division
OPNAV (N45)	Energy and Environmental Readiness Division
OT&E	operational test and evaluation
PM	program manager
SMCA	single manager for conventional ammunition
SSP	Strategic Systems Programs

Terms

1. Ammunition and Explosives. Includes, but is not necessarily limited to, all items of U.S.-titled (i.e., owned by the U.S. Government through the DoD Components) ammunition; propellants, liquid and solid; pyrotechnics; high explosives; guided missiles; warheads; devices; and chemical agent substances, devices, and components presenting real or potential hazards to life, property, and the environment. Excluded are wholly inert items and nuclear warheads and devices, except for considerations of storage and stowage compatibility, blast, fire, and nonnuclear fragment hazards associated with the explosives.

2. Class V. Ammunition or military munitions of all types, bombs, explosives, mines, fuses, detonators, pyrotechnics, missiles, rockets, propellants, and associated inert items.

3. Demilitarization (demil). The act of destroying the military offensive or defensive advantage inherent in ammunition. This process may be applied to serviceable, unserviceable, used or unused items that are excess, obsolete, or uneconomically repairable; as well as items determined to be hazardous for continued storage. Examples of ammunition demil methods are disassembly, washout, melt-out, incineration, deactivation, mutilation, chemical neutralization, open burning, open detonation, or static firing. The environmentally and safety-approved methods will render the item inert and no longer usable for military applications.

4. Demil and Disposition Plan. A written document that describes the item and identifies processes, procedures and equipment necessary to affect the safe and environmentally acceptable demil or disposition and disposal of the new or modified ammunition item. Guidance for preparing demil and disposition plans are contained in reference (i).

5. Designated Disposition Authority (DDA). The only personnel in DoD authorized to declare unused military munitions as waste military munitions except in the case of an explosives or munitions emergency, abandoned munitions, or a declaration by the authorized military official. Each Service has at least one DDA and may elect to have more (e.g., a DDA for a particular program or command). SMCA is the single DDA at the DoD level.

DDAs are responsible for evaluating munitions that are excess to current requirements or otherwise no longer part of the active inventory for safety, other uses, resource, recovery, and recycling possibilities, and treatment.

6. Disposal. End of life tasks and actions for residual materials resulting from demil or disposition operations.

7. Disposition. The process of redistributing, transferring, donating, selling, demilitarizing, treating, destroying, or other end of life cycle guidance for DoD personal property. Disposition is the final stage of an asset's life cycle prior to exiting the DoD system. The item must pass through a specific system or set of guidance and controls to ensure that NAVSUP GLS-Ammo exhausts reutilization, transfer, or sale options. Examples of authorized means are reuse, recycling, conversion, or sale to an authorized buyer. In some instances, the act of demil accomplishes disposal as well. Disposal methods such as ocean dumping or land burial of items containing energetic materials are not typically authorized.

8. Military Munitions. All ammunition products and components produced or used by or for the DoD or the U.S. Armed Services for national defense and security, including military munitions under the control of the DoD, the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), and National Guard personnel. The term military munitions includes: confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants; explosives; pyrotechnics; chemical and riot control agents; smokes, and incendiaries used by DoD components, including bulk explosives and chemical warfare agents; chemical munitions; rockets; guided and ballistic missiles; bombs; warheads; mortar rounds; artillery ammunition; small arms ammunition; grenades; mines; torpedoes; depth charges; cluster munitions and dispensers; demolition charges; and devices and components thereof. Military munitions do not include wholly inert items, improvised explosive devices, and nuclear weapons, nuclear devices, and nuclear components thereof. The term does include non-nuclear components of nuclear devices managed under DOE’s nuclear weapons program after all required sanitizing operations under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, have been completed per 40 CFR, part 260.10.

9. Resource, Recovery and Recycling. A term used to describe a family of processes and technologies for demil of ammunition using processes other than open burning and open detonation that result in all or part of the ammunition's components being recovered for recycle and re-use.