PEO Ammunition
Global Demilitarization Symposium
8 DEC 2015
Demilitarization Mission

DODI 5160.68, SMCA, Dec 2008: Demilitarization & Disposal
Mission: Perform Life-Cycle Management for Demilitarization of Conventional Ammunition for the Department of Defense

Total Demilitarization Stockpile
482,125.40 tons

31% of CONUS Ammo Stockpile

As of: SEP 2015

Missile Demil Stockpile
295,245 items
38,651.46 tons

Conventional Ammunition Demil Stockpile
443,473.96 tons

Strategic Goals

• Implement design for demi for all new and modified conventional ammunition products
• Continuously improve the effectiveness and efficiency of demil capabilities
• Reduce the stockpile by 6% annually; achieve 100K tons by 2030
  ➢ This goal is evolving: no longer just trying to reduce the demil stockpile to achieve an arbitrary level. G4 wants to operationalize the overall Army storage requirement.
Demil Alternatives

- Use items to support training/testing
- Cross Level within DoD
- Offer to Other Government Agencies
- Foreign Military Sales
- Free transfer to foreign militaries
- Into Demil Account (B5A)

- Artillery Propelling Charges for Egypt
- Artillery Projectiles for Avalanche Control
- Small Cal Ammo to FBI

Spotters Warmers
Annual Execution Process

Priorities
- Safety concerns
- Policy mandates
- Stockpile Tons
- Cost per ton
- Contract requirements

Organic/Commercial Resource Allocation (PM Office)

Ammo Optimizer
- Proposed Ammo Adjusts

Missile Optimizer
- Proposed Missile Adjusts

Board of Directors Approval

Collaborative Planning Across Organizations within the Board of Directors
- PD JS (Chair)
- PM Demil
- AMCOM
- JMC
Demil Methods

Open Burn/Open Detonate: 15k tons

Thermal Treatment: 18k tons

Explosives Removal: 15k tons

Disassembly: 34k tons

Total in FY15: 82k tons
Re-use of Demil Stocks

**PM CAS M483 Re-use**

Downloaded M483A1 Projectile Metal Parts are used to create five new projectiles

- M1122 HE
- M1123 IR
- M1124 VL
- M110A3 Smoke
- XM1125 Smoke

- Production

Provides extended range at lower cost than existing projectiles!

**PM Precision Fires MLRS Re-use**

- PODS for GMLRS
- Rocket Motors – Low Cost rocket Trainer

**PM MAS Tank Ammo Re-use**

- Steel Cartridge Cases

- Propellants – M30, JA-2

**Other Services Re-use**

- Propellants – M30, JA-2

- Steel Cartridge Cases

- Propellants – M30, JA-2

- Steel Cartridge Cases

New production cost avoidance in hundreds of millions $$, demil cost avoidance also

USAF Cluster Bombs – FZU-39

Altimeter fuzes, CB411 containers
Demil Funding

FY2015 - $113,881
- 40% Organic
- 44.8% Commercial
- 5.7% OCONUS
- 9.5% Misc/Support

FY2016 - $112.75M
- 39% Organic
- 49% Commercial
- 6% OCONUS
- 6% Misc/Support

FY16 Presidents Budget

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Current Challenges and Opportunities

- Safety
- Design For Demil
- R&D – Improvements to existing equipment
- R&D – Identification of Novel Omnivorous Capabilities
- R&D - Targeted Capability Gaps
Focus on Safety

- Incidents
  - 15M lbs of M6 propellant collected from demilitarization of artillery bag charges improperly stored, posing safety risk to fenceline communities
  - Releases of live
    - M77 grenade submunition
    - mortar projectile,
    - practice bomb,
    - artillery projectile
    - Naval gun projectile
  Several, but not all of which resulted in worker harm

Even 1 incident is too many
Future Challenges and Opportunities

- Oslo / Ottowa Treaties (2020)
- Open Burn / Open Detonate Restrictions (2025)
- Smoke & Dyes (2030)
- IM Explosives

Treaties

- Oslo / Ottowa Treaties
- Open Burn / Open Detonate Restrictions
- Smoke & Dyes
- IM Explosives

Timeframes:
- 2020
- 2025
- 2030
Summary

• Importance of Demil not widely recognized, but essential nonetheless

• Emphasis on workforce and public safety

• Preparing for Cluster Munition generation tsunami
Back-Up Charts
Cluster Munitions / Landmines

• Anti-Personnel Landmines (Ottowa)
  – Bans Use of AP Landmines
  – Mandates destruction of stockpiles within 4 years
  – Requires clearance of mine fields

• Cluster Munitions (Oslo)
  – Ban use of cluster munitions containing submunitions with > 5% UXO rate
  – Mandates destruction of stockpiles within 8 years (4 year extension may be requested)

US has not acceded to either treaty but has policies in effect which eliminates munitions as funding is available