Naval Ordnance Safety and Security Activity

Mr. Gary Hogue & Mr. John Stacy
Navy A&E Facility Planning
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Issue: The Navy’s ability to meet current and future mission requirements is diminished by: Current Navy infrastructure; the disconnect between explosives safety, planning, the weapons system acquisition process and fleet mission requirements; current explosives safety siting policies and practices; and the lack of clarity relative to risk to infrastructure, the public, and mission.
- 2015 Naval Audit Service evaluation of the Navy’s Ammunition and Explosives Storage Facilities;
- DDESB Explosives Safety Management Plan (ESMP) evaluations of the Navy;
- Internal Navy evaluations – FCAMS, AMHAZ Boards, ASPT Baselines, WSESRB, etc.
2015 Naval Audit Service evaluation of the Navy’s Ammunition and Explosives Storage Facilities

- Inaccurate Internet Navy Facilities Assets Data Store (iNFADS) data;
- Ordnance Information System-Retail (OIS-R) explosives limits not matching approved limits;
- Inaccurate explosives limits on A&E storage facility placards;
- A&E storage facilities not meeting current safety standards;
- 52% of pre-May 1967 storage facilities did not have DDESB/Navy authorizations to use.

Conclusion: “We found that the Navy’s A&E storage facility infrastructure does not appear to sufficiently support its current and future needs.”
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- DDESB Explosives Safety Management Plan Evaluations of the Navy:
  - Master Planning Process;
  - Management of Pre-1967 Facilities;
  - Explosives Safety Risk Identification and Management.
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- Internal Navy evaluations – FCAMS, AMHAZ Boards, ASPT Baselining, WSES SRB, etc.
  
  - FCAMS – Identified storage magazine explosives limits based on the magazines locations which were not in some cases consistent with the Navy’s storage requirements;
  
  - AMHAZ – Identified disconnects between fleet mission requirements and weapon system acquisition programs, and planning initiatives - doors on magazines not able to support storage of new weapons systems, actual storage capabilities of magazines not able to support new systems (too long to be stored in arch-type ECMs, etc.).
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- Internal Navy evaluations – FCAMS, AMHAZ Boards, ASPT Baselining, WSES RB, etc.
  - ASPT Baselining – iNFADS not consistent with reality, facilities not located where depicted on maps, wrong polygons, incorrect limits and ESQD arcs, etc.
  - WSES RB – Has also identified weapon system acquisition programs with non-quantified expectations of facilities at Navy bases – piers not long enough to support new platforms, magazine storage capacity requirements beyond actual ability, etc.
The Corrective Actions:

- Establishment of NOSSAINST 8020.22A which combines and standardizes the submission of site plan and deviation requests along with risk characterizations;
- Vision 2022 which requires the siting of all A&E facilities by 31 December 2021;
- Commenced using ASAP-X for risk assessments. This addresses the consequence of a potential detonation, not the probability;
- Crossing “administrative” boundaries within NOSSA and collaborating with NAVFAC and the system program offices to support Master Planning to meet current and future Navy mission requirements;
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The Corrective Actions:

- Development of a magazine study guide to better support Navy efforts to baseline our installations in support of meeting the Vision 2022;
- Ammunition and Explosives Facilities Support (A&EFS) will document and report the capacity and capability shortfalls and overages, where applicable, of existing A&E storage facilities and then use that in conjunction with Fleet mission requirements and weapons system acquisition programs to develop Master Plans to meet Navy mission requirements.
Benefits to the Navy:
- Resolve issues (appropriately) identified during external and internal evaluations;
- Optimize planning resources and life cycle costs for both Facilities and Weapon Systems acquisition programs;
- Improve the overall explosives safety posture of the Navy;
- Support the execution of the Navy’s missions.
Questions???