



## DoD MANUAL 4160.28, VOLUME 1

### DEFENSE DEMILITARIZATION: PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

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**Originating Component:** Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment

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**Approved by:** Kristin French, Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness

**Change 3 (Administrative)**

**Approved by:** Peter J. Potochney, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics

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**Purpose:** This issuance is composed of several volumes, each containing its own purpose. In accordance with the authority in DoD Directives (DoDD) 5134.01, 5134.12, and the July 13, 2018 Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum:

- This issuance implements the policy in DoD Instruction (DoDI) 4160.28, assigns responsibilities, and provides procedures for assessing demilitarization (DEMIL) requirements and physically demilitarizing DoD personal property.
- This volume assigns responsibilities and prescribes procedures for program administration, training, planning, code validation, and waivers.

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## **SECTION 1: GENERAL ISSUANCE INFORMATION**

### **1.1. APPLICABILITY.** This issuance:

a. Applies to OSD, the Military Departments (including the Coast Guard at all times, including when it is a Service in the Department of Homeland Security by agreement with that Department), the Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense Agencies, the DoD Field Activities, and all other organizational entities within the DoD (referred to collectively in this issuance as the “DoD Components”).

b. Does not apply to:

(1) Nuclear materiel controlled by the Defense Threat Reduction Agency.

(2) Technical data, including digital format and software, controlled under DoDI 5230.24, DoDI 8500.01, or Volume 3 of DoD Manual (DoDM) 5200.01 (except when included on an item of supply such as labels).

**1.2. SUMMARY OF CHANGE 3.** This change is administrative and updates references and organizational symbols to reflect the reorganization of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, pursuant to the July 13, 2018 Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum.

## SECTION 2: RESPONSIBILITIES

**2.1. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR SUSTAINMENT (ASD(S)).** Under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment (USD(A&S)) and consistent with DoDD 5134.12, the ASD(S) implements the DoD DEMIL Program.

**2.2. DIRECTOR, DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA).** In addition to the responsibilities in Paragraph 2.4., and under the authority, direction, and control of the USD(A&S), through the ASD(S), the Director, DLA:

a. Maintains the DoD Demilitarization Program Office (DDPO) and designates the DoD Demilitarization Program Manager (DDPM), who reports directly to the Director, DLA, for managing, controlling, and overseeing the DoD DEMIL Program.

b. Establishes the DoD DEMIL Policy Working Group.

c. In accordance with DoDI 4160.28, maintains the DoD Demilitarization Coding Management Office (DDCMO) within the DLA Logistics Information Service to:

(1) Improve DEMIL code accuracy.

(2) Provide administrative direction and support for the DDCMO's mission.

(3) Function in full cooperation with the DDPM.

d. Maintains the Controlled Property Verification Office and processes within the DLA Disposition Services under operational control of the DDPM.

(1) Supports the DDCMO in validating DEMIL codes cited on DoD personal property receipt documents.

(2) Identifies and verifies requirements for:

(a) DEMIL and trade security controlled DoD personal property turned in for disposal.

(b) DoD personal property turned in with non-standard stock numbers, more commonly referred to as local stock numbers.

e. Identifies DEMIL requirements in the terms and conditions of DLA contracts.

f. Requires that each DLA field activity appoint a knowledgeable individual to serve as the DEMIL administrator to support DEMIL Program execution.

- g. Establishes DEMIL guidance in a readily available location for every DLA-managed item with a national item identification number that requires such guidance.
- h. Provides coding accuracy metrics to Military Department DEMIL administrators.
- i. Coordinates with the ASD(S) on munitions and explosives disposition and disposal procedures.

**2.3. DIRECTOR, DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY (DSCA).** In addition to the responsibilities in Paragraph 2.4., and under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, through the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Strategy, Plans, and Capabilities, the Director, DSCA:

- a. Designates a program point of contact to work with the DDPM, Security Cooperation Organization, and the Department of State (DOS) in DEMIL program oversight.
- b. Identifies DEMIL requirements in case documentation for all defense articles, with priority attention to those defense articles requiring enhanced end-use monitoring in accordance with DSCA Manual 5105.38-M.
- c. Provides DEMIL guidance to implementing agencies, geographical Combatant Commands, and security cooperation organizations to ensure that recipients of defense articles and services provided by the U.S. Government comply with DEMIL requirements as provided in transfer agreements.

**2.4. DOD COMPONENT HEADS.** The DoD Component heads:

- a. Plan and budget for DoD personal property DEMIL requirements throughout the defense acquisition life-cycle. Identify DEMIL requirements in all procurement actions in their respective DoD Components, in accordance with the Defense Acquisition Guidebook.
- b. Support DEMIL training requirements for personnel with duties and responsibilities applicable to the acquisition of DEMIL required DoD personal property, DEMIL code assignment, administration, management, disposition, and DEMIL.
- c. Apply appropriate inventory controls based on the assigned controlled inventory item code (CIIC) for DoD personal property with DEMIL requirements during all phases of the acquisition life-cycle.
- d. Administer DEMIL requirements in accordance with terms and conditions of assigned contracts.
- e. Develop appropriate contract terms and conditions necessary for contractors to follow the requirements of this volume.

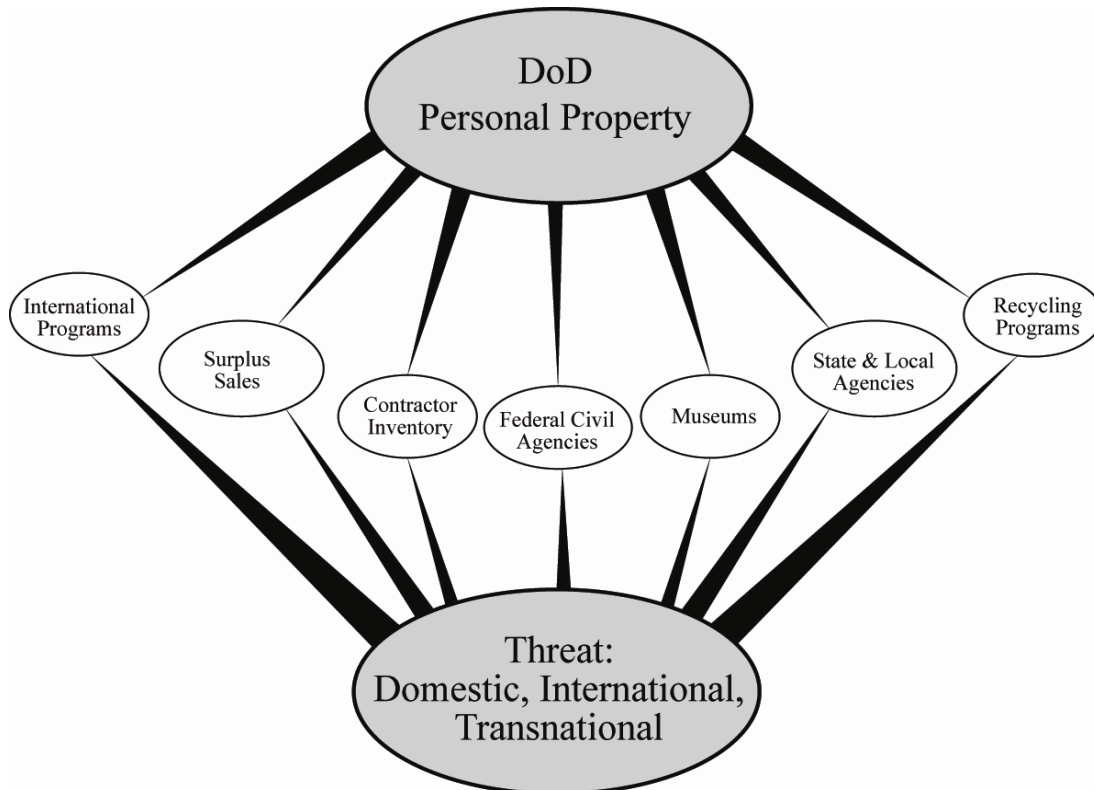
**2.5. SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.** In addition to the responsibilities in Paragraph 2.4., the Secretaries of the Military Departments:

- a. Designate a DEMIL program administrator to support the DDPM in overseeing his or her respective Military Department's DEMIL program.
- b. Require that each inventory control point (ICP) under their respective Military Department appoint a knowledgeable individual to serve as the DEMIL administrator for that ICP to support the DEMIL program.
- c. Provide DEMIL plans to:
  - (1) The respective Military Department DEMIL program administrator and the DDPM, when requested, to support DEMIL program oversight reviews.
  - (2) Activities that need the plans to physically demilitarize personal property.
- d. Require that program managers (PMs) apply DEMIL requirements during the entire system design process and prepare programmatic and procedural DEMIL plans and related documentation.
- e. Identify DEMIL requirements in the terms and conditions of DoD Component contracts.
- f. Provide Military Department representation at DDPM-led working groups.
- g. Evaluate currency of Military Department DEMIL policy, procedures, and guidance and coordinate with document owners to update them as DoD policy, procedures, and guidance warrant.
- h. Analyze coding accuracy statistics and training metrics from each ICP. Coordinate with each ICP to conduct corrective action when coding accuracy and training completion is less than 90 percent.
- i. Support the DoD DEMIL Code Challenge Program and collaborate with the DDCMO on code corrections.

## SECTION 3: DEMIL PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

**3.1. INTRODUCTION.** There is a risk that DoD personal property could be diverted into the hands of enemies of the United States as shown in Figure 1. To mitigate this risk, it is necessary to perform DEMIL on items being transferred out of DoD control except when permitted pursuant to specific legal authority.

**Figure 1. Sources of Potential Diversion**



**3.2. CONTROL DOD PERSONAL PROPERTY RELEASE WITH A DEMIL CODE.** In addition to the requirements in Volumes 6, 8, 9, 10, and 11 of DoDM 4140.01, the DoD Components will:

- a. Use the DEMIL code as one of the factors for management and control of DoD personal property.
- b. Use DEMIL codes to identify:
  - (1) Requirements to process excess materiel for release.
  - (2) Compatibility with the CIIC requirements in Tables 61 and 192 of the Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) technical procedures found on the DLA website at



<https://www.dla.mil/HQ/LogisticsOperations/TrainingandReference.aspx> in accordance with DoDM 4100.39.

(3) Items that require some degree of destruction because of their significant military nature (i.e., DEMIL).

(4) Excess DEMIL code “B” and sensitive DEMIL code “Q” items that require mutilation.

(5) Items for which only trade security control (TSC) measures are required.

c. Implement TSC in accordance with DoDI 2030.08 to reduce the risk of transferring property to unauthorized parties outside DoD control.

d. Apply TSCs to all DoD personal property, consistent with the assigned DEMIL code.

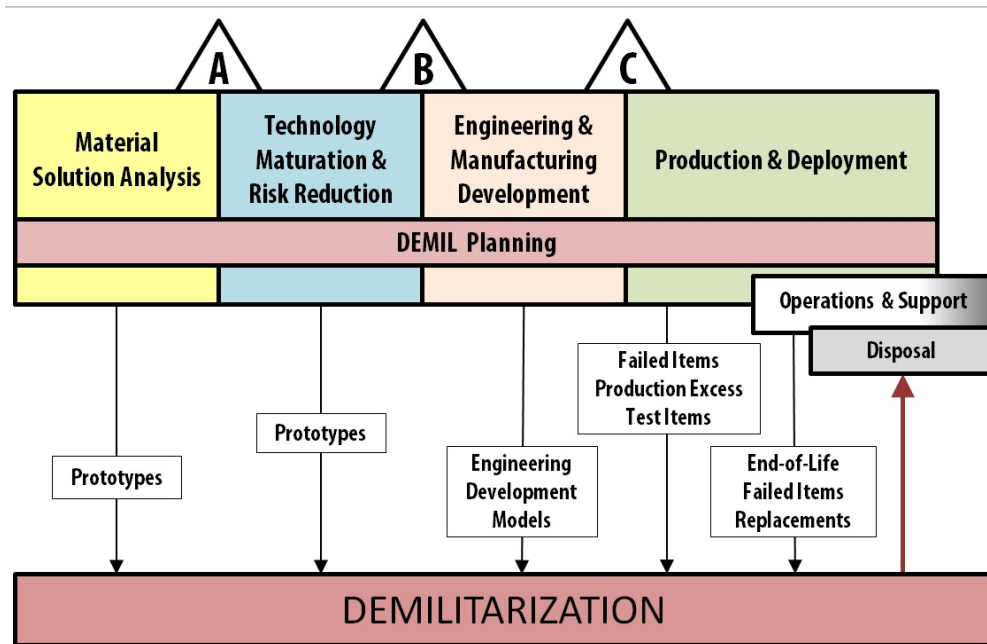
e. Review existing controls to identify and propose changes necessary to mitigate new or evolving risks.

f. Retain disposal documentation of demilitarized accountable personal property in accordance with DoDI 5000.64.

### **3.3. DEMIL AS A LIFE-CYCLE REQUIREMENT.**

a. DoD Components apply DEMIL requirements in all system life-cycle phases. They are not confined to the end of the system life-cycle. DoD Components will use Figure 2 to identify DEMIL requirements that arise during every life-cycle phase of the Defense Acquisition System discussed in DoDI 5000.02. Figure 2 reinforces the need for DEMIL to be a life-cycle consideration.

Figure 2. DEMIL Within the Life-Cycle



b. DoD Components will consider demilitarization requirements throughout a system's life.

(1) Consider DEMIL as a system design factor, addressing ease of DEMIL and minimization of environmental, safety, and occupational health risks.

(2) Use DEMIL as a risk mitigation action against reengineering where design features and capabilities can be obtained, including from non-functioning or damaged property.

(3) Use DEMIL to reduce the risk of unfriendly parties using an item, even when the inherent design data does not need protection.

(4) Consider DEMIL influences on physical security for storage and transportation when identifying the CIIC and their compatibility with DEMIL codes in accordance with Table 192 of the FLIS technical procedures found on the DLA website at [http://www.dla.mil/HQ/Information Operations/Offers/Services/TrainingandReference](http://www.dla.mil/HQ/Information%20Operations/Offers/Services/TrainingandReference) in accordance with DoDM 4100.39.

(5) Demilitarize DoD personal property promptly to take advantage of available knowledge and technical expertise, minimize storage costs, and reduce potential for loss or theft.

(6) Reassess DEMIL requirements as items are modified throughout their life-cycle to meet operational requirements.

(7) Consider DEMIL requirements even during obsolescence. What may be old to the United States may be useful to an unfriendly party.

(8) Recycle and dispose of demilitarized materiel in accordance with the procedures in Volume 1 of DoDM 4160.21.

(9) Address safety management and physical security requirements when identifying storage sites for ammunition and explosive DEMIL items.

**3.4. DDPO.** The DDPO:

- a. Administers the DoD DEMIL Program with DEMIL advocacy from the ASD(S).
- b. Oversees the DoD DEMIL Program worldwide.
- c. Reviews DEMIL policy, procedures, program implementation, and operational performance for consistency with U.S. foreign policy, national security objectives, and DoD interests.
- d. Coordinates with the DoD DEMIL Life-Cycle Planning Center (DLPC), the DDCMO, and the Military Services (MILSVC) and Defense Agency DEMIL program administrators.
- e. Maintains the DLPC to support the DDPO in executing program responsibilities to improve life-cycle planning in accordance with this volume.
- f. Maintains currency of the DoD Demilitarization Program Course (DDPC) and appropriate DoD DEMIL training programs and evaluates and delivers updated training curriculum.
- g. Maintains and updates the DoD DEMIL Program website with the latest program information.
- h. Reviews and takes appropriate action on requests for waivers.
- i. Provides operational direction for the DDCMO's mission and functions as an integral part of the DDPO in accordance with DoDI 4160.28.
- j. Administers the DEMIL program in accordance with the procedures in this volume and the DoD DEMIL Program website.

**3.5. CONVENTIONAL AMMUNITION DEMIL.** The Secretary of the Army, or his or her designee, is the Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition (SMCA) in accordance with DoDI 5160.68. The SMCA manages DEMIL and disposal requirements for conventional ammunition. Pursuant to Section 4690 of Title 10, United States Code, the SMCA may carry out a program to sell recyclable munitions materiel resulting from the DEMIL of conventional military munitions. The organizational roles and responsibilities for DEMIL are identified at <https://jpeoaa.army.mil/jpeoaa/about.aspx#organizations>.

**3.6. DEMIL PROGRAM SUPPLEMENTARY GUIDANCE.** The DDPM provides supplementary guidance as needed to improve the process and when requirements change. The

supplementary guidance is available through the DoD DEMIL Program website at <https://demil.osd.mil>.

## SECTION 4: DEMIL TRAINING

**4.1. INTRODUCTION.** Training is critical to mitigate unacceptable risks when releasing DoD personal property to parties outside DoD control.

**4.2. FUNCTIONAL AREAS.** DoD Components must have knowledge of and proficiency in identifying the DEMIL, mutilation, and applicable release requirements early. Using the DEMIL code and integrity code (IC) relationship during the disposition process are vital to DoD's mitigation actions. DoD Components require DEMIL knowledge and proficiency:

- a. To make an initial determination, during the acquisition process, of the DEMIL requirements via DEMIL code assignment.
- b. To assign DEMIL codes and ICs during the disposition and physical DEMIL process.
- c. To direct where the materiel can be sent, the destruction action needed, and what TSCs are required for property and residue.

**4.3. DDPC.** The DDPM develops DDPC and an annual refresher course as the primary DEMIL training courses to address the DEMIL functional areas.

- a. DoD Components will use the DDPC and annual refresher courses posted at <https://demil.osd.mil> to train personnel who are responsible for:
  - (1) Determining item or system DEMIL requirements.
  - (2) Assigning, reviewing, or maintaining DEMIL codes.
  - (3) Administering the DEMIL program.
  - (4) Providing direct oversight of physical DEMIL.
- b. The list of candidates who usually have one or more of the responsibilities in Paragraph 4.3.a. are:
  - (1) Technical managers, engineers, and support activity personnel.
  - (2) Inventory planning personnel.
  - (3) Logistics, supply, and operations personnel.
  - (4) Equipment or product specialists.
  - (5) Investigators and TSC assessment personnel.
  - (6) Designated contracted logistics support personnel.

- (7) Property administrators.
- (8) Plant clearance officers.
- (9) Quality assurance specialists.
- (10) Termination contracting officers.
- (11) Sales contracting officers.
- (12) Maintenance management personnel.
- (13) Designated disposition authorities.
- (14) Accountable property officers as defined in DoDI 5000.64.

**4.4. RELATED TRAINING COURSES.** The DDPM will review other DEMIL training courses for effectiveness and compliance with DoD DEMIL policy and procedures. Information regarding related training courses endorsed by the DDPO is posted at <https://demil.osd.mil>.

## **SECTION 5: DEMIL PLANNING GUIDANCE**

### **5.1. INTRODUCTION.**

a. DEMIL planning early in the development of military systems is required by DoDI 4160.28 and is an important activity to reduce the risks of inadvertent release of DoD personal property. The earlier in the development cycle that materiel is released, the greater the potential for replication and countermeasures to be developed. DoD Components leverage from, and contribute to, other programmatic planning activities during DEMIL planning.

b. DEMIL plans vary depending on the operational, logistical, and technical aspects of the system being addressed. PMs must tailor their plans based on the phase of the program and their strategies for DoD personal property disposition processing.

c. The DEMIL plan is intended to address the challenges that can arise when personnel who do not have detailed knowledge of a system and its materiel content, hazards, and specific DEMIL and TSC requirements, must process the materiel for DEMIL, TSC, and disposal. This is especially important when older systems, for which system PMs may no longer be assigned and personnel with system knowledge are no longer available, are declared excess.

d. DoD Components must:

(1) Generate a DEMIL plan for all defense acquisition programs prior to developmental test and evaluation and before releasing any new system or item to a non-military activity.

(2) Generate a DEMIL plan when making any major modification or upgrade to an existing defense system or item.

e. The SMCA and MILSVC will develop DEMIL plans for conventional ammunition and explosives in accordance with DoDI 5160.68 and apply:

(1) Explosives safety management principles in accordance with DoDD 6055.09.

(2) Ammunition and explosives physical security principles in accordance with DoDI 5100.76 and DoDM 5100.76.

### **5.2. RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER PROGRAM PLANNING ACTIVITIES.**

a. DEMIL analyses (e.g., coding, and implementation strategy and planning) must leverage other program activities to the maximum extent. Specific activities that may contribute to the DEMIL analysis include:

(1) Anti-tamper plans.

(2) Program protection plans (PPPs) and critical program information in the Defense Acquisition Security Database in accordance with DoDI 5200.39.

- (3) Program security guidelines.
  - (4) Programmatic, environmental, safety, and occupational analyses.
  - (5) Life-cycle sustainment plans, core logistics support plans requirements, determination, and assessments.
  - (6) Disposal plans.
  - (7) Information support plans in accordance with DoDI 5000.02 and DoDI 8330.01.
- b. To develop DEMIL procedures, DoD Components must maximize the use of existing data from:
- (1) Technical and operating manuals.
  - (2) Safety data sheets.
  - (3) Technical drawings.
  - (4) Specifications.

**5.3. DEMIL PLAN TYPES.** DoD Components will develop:

a. Programmatic DEMIL plans that are tailored to each acquisition program as a standalone or integrated with other plans. DoD Components must develop the programmatic DEMIL plan early in an acquisition program that addresses:

- (1) What tasks need to be performed.
- (2) Who performs those tasks.
- (3) How are those tasks performed.
- (4) How are DEMIL tasks integrated with other disciplines.
- (5) How is DEMIL information made available to users.

b. Procedural DEMIL plans with information to support the performance of physical DEMIL. The plan is needed as soon as materiel will be subject to a disposal requirement but no later than initial fielding. DoD Components will use the procedural DEMIL plans to provide a DEMIL activity, regardless of item familiarity, with adequate procedures and guidance to accomplish the safe and environmentally acceptable DEMIL of any item. DoD Components will tailor the plan based on program-specific DEMIL performance strategies, available equipment and techniques, and the nature of the materiel. DoD Components develop procedural DEMIL plans to address:

- (1) Special tools and equipment.



- (2) Personnel technical qualifications.
- (3) Technical procedures for:
  - (a) Disassembly.
  - (b) DEMIL code “G”, “P”, and “F” special requirements as listed in Volume 2 of DoDM 4160.28.
  - (c) DEMIL code “C” key point identification as listed in Volume 2 of DoDM 4160.28.
  - (d) Safety requirements.
  - (e) Certification and verification.
- (4) Data tables with:
  - (a) DEMIL codes for local stock number and national stock number (NSN) items.
  - (b) Related logistics information.
  - (c) Hazardous materiel.
- (5) Processes for disposition of DEMIL residue and non-DEMIL-required materiel.

**5.4. PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPING PROCEDURAL DEMIL PLANS.** The DoD Components will:

- a. Use existing maintenance related disassembly procedures in creating the plan. In some cases the system is partially disassembled before disposition.
- b. Start the plan, at a minimum, at the level of the assembled items and proceed in a top down fashion from the complete assembled item to disassembled item level.
  - (1) Consider disassembly as the lowest level where a DEMIL-required component exists.
  - (2) Write the plan to allow entry at the point of an individual subassembly or component to address DEMIL of spare and repair parts.
  - (3) Address the safety requirements related to the item and to the DEMIL processes for the item.
  - (4) Consider and address the environmental impact and liabilities associated with the disassembly and DEMIL processes.

c. Use existing reference documents, including technical manuals, to satisfy portions of plan requirements when possible. Identify the reference documents in the DEMIL plan to facilitate the review, approval, and implementing activities.

d. Update the DEMIL and disposal plans throughout the defense program life-cycle to include major program changes such as technology insertion, block upgrades, ordnance alterations, and approved engineering changes.

e. Encourage prompt DEMIL of all surplus and excess DoD personal property throughout the acquisition life-cycle including, but not limited to:

- (1) Advanced concept technology demonstration materiel.
- (2) Advanced development models.
- (3) Engineering development models.
- (4) Defective items and components.
- (5) Non-repairable items and components.
- (6) Any other acquisition program materiel.

f. Use a DEMIL plan with caution to demilitarize an item that is potentially hazardous or more hazardous due to damaged or deteriorated condition. Such items are the responsibility of appropriate environmental (in case of non-explosive) or explosive ordnance disposal (in case of explosive) teams who must develop their own particular DEMIL procedures.

g. Develop DEMIL plans for classified subassemblies or components in accordance with DoDI 8500.01 and Volume 3 of DoDM 5200.01.

h. Include alternative methods in a DEMIL plan, if possible, to allow for variations in equipment, tools, and skills that may be expected at organizations performing DEMIL.

#### **5.5. REVIEW AND DISTRIBUTION.** DoD Components will:

a. Complete DoD Component-specific reviews and approval requirements for DEMIL plans within an acquisition program. Ensure existing fielded programs comply with these guidelines to the maximum extent practical.

b. Make approved procedural plans available to the DDPO as requested to support DoD DEMIL program oversight and to entities performing physical DEMIL including DLA Disposition Services DEMIL divisions.

c. Post plans for materiel that do not have distribution restrictions on the DoD DEMIL Program website, as needed.

## SECTION 6: DEMIL CODE VALIDATION

**6.1. INTRODUCTION.** DoD Components use the DEMIL code validation as a quality control measure to verify the accuracy of DEMIL codes assigned to DoD personal property. The DDCMO administers the validation by assigning a code during the provisioning process, during the materiel disposition process, or at any time during the life-cycle of the item.

a. Following validation, DoD Components:

- (1) Must change the code for all like items entering the supply system.
- (2) Submit a request for review via the challenge process, if a code is potentially inaccurate.

b. The DDCMO:

- (1) Is responsible for the administration and maintenance of the DEMIL Code Challenge Program.
- (2) Administers the revision of DEMIL codes when the DOS or Department of Commerce revises export controls for items which are of low risk for release and which can be processed for release with the limited TSC measures applicable to EAR99 items identified in DoDI 2030.08.

c. The inventory control point (ICP) is responsible for the timely resolution of items submitted for challenge.

**6.2. DEMIL ICS.** DEMIL ICs described in Table 1 appear adjacent to the DEMIL code in the FLIS. The DEMIL IC indicates the results of the validation. An accurate DEMIL code is one with an associated DEMIL IC of “1,” “3,” “6,” or “7.”

**Table 1. DEMIL ICs**

DEMIL IC in the FLIS	DESCRIPTION
BLANK	DEMIL code has not been reviewed by DCMO.
0	DEMIL code reviewed by DCMO. Recommended DEMIL code and current ICP DEMIL code are not equal. Presently in collaboration cycle.
1	DEMIL code reviewed by DCMO, recommended DEMIL code adopted by ICP, or no DEMIL code change recommended.
2	DEMIL code reviewed by DCMO and accepted by ICP (DEMIL IC “1”) however, ICP has since overridden or changed code.

**Table 1. DEMIL ICs, Continued**

DEMIL IC in the FLIS	DESCRIPTION
3	Critical federal supply class (FSC) or federal supply group (FSG) munitions list item (MLI) or sensitive commerce control list item (CCLI). Requires mutilation worldwide.
4	DEMIL code could not be validated or there is insufficient technical data available.
5	Either: (1) Item reviewed and coded by Service or agency ICP without DCMO collaboration; or, (2) Service or agency ICP changed the DEMIL code prior to completion of DEMIL IC “0” review or collaboration cycle.
6	Non-critical FSC or FSG MLI or non-sensitive CCLI. Requires mutilation overseas.
7	Forced concurrence when the DCMO has forced a DEMIL code change in FLIS. ICP has not responded to collaboration request (over 90 days old) or failed to update the DEMIL code in the ICPs legacy system.
8	ICP has non-concurred with a DCMO recommended DEMIL Code. Item DEMIL coding pending resolution.
9	Reserved for future use.

a. DoD Components will initiate a lock on DEMIL codes with a DEMIL IC of “1,” “3,” “6,” or “7,” to prevent arbitrary changes. The ICP retains absolute authority to request a change provided the change is fully coordinated with the DDCMO for validation and concurrence.

b. To initiate a change to a DEMIL code lock that contains a DEMIL IC of “1,” “3,” “6,” or “7,” DoD Components will submit an e-mail to the DDCMO at DCMO@dla.mil through the applicable Military Department DEMIL Program for coordination and resolution. Identify the email in the subject line with “Locked DEMIL Code Recommendation,” and include:

- (1) NSN.
- (2) Recommended DEMIL code.
- (3) Valid justification for the change with written supporting rationale based on the procedures in this volume and supporting documentation.
- (4) Point of contact information.

**6.3. DEMIL CODE CHALLENGE PROCESS.** The DDCMO will review all DEMIL code challenges, respond to challenge originators, and forward the challenge to the applicable ICP as appropriate to stop submissions of duplicate challenges.

a. Any individual or activity who has access to the DDCMO website at <https://www.dla.mil/HQ/LogisticsOperations/Services/FIC/DEMILCoding.aspx> may initiate DEMIL code challenges. DLA Disposition Services personnel generally submit DEMIL code challenges via the Distribution Standard System. Required entries for challenge submission are cited on the DDCMO website. Items identified within a critical FSG or FSC listed in Table 2 or by a key word listed in Table 3 can help personnel identify DEMIL code challenge candidates.

b. DDCMO will coordinate DEMIL code challenges with the appropriate Military Department for review prior to initiating any changes. The ICP must review the challenge and notify the DDCMO of the results of its review within 90 days of receipt. Military Departments may enter into memorandums of agreement with the DDCMO to improve coordination and processing of DEMIL challenge actions. The coordination process results are:

(1) **Concurrence.** If the ICP concurs with the challenge, the DDCMO must formally change the DEMIL code in the FLIS. DEMIL IC “1” reflects this transaction and registers in the historical file to preclude subsequent multiple challenges on the same item in supply. See Table 1 for a list of ICs.

(2) **No Response.** If the DDCMO does not receive a response from the ICP within the 90-day timeframe, then the DDCMO must formally change the DEMIL code in FLIS. A DEMIL IC of “7” reflects this transaction and flags the item as a forced concurrence.

(a) If the ICP and the DDCMO cannot agree on the appropriate DEMIL code for a challenge within 90-days of submission, the DDCMO must elevate the challenge in question to the DDPM and to the appropriate Military Department DEMIL program administrator for resolution.

(b) The DDPM and the Military Department DEMIL program administrator will collaborate and determine the appropriate DEMIL code.

(c) The DDPM will inform the DDCMO of his or her decision.

(d) The DDPM and Military Department DEMIL program administrator will coordinate with the ASD(S) to resolve non-concurrences.

**6.4. CRITICAL FSGS, FSCS, AND KEY WORDS.** DoD Components can use the descriptions of critical FSGs and FSCs in Table 2 and key words in Table 3 as a guide to help determine whether an item requires DEMIL or is subject to TSC.

**Table 2. Critical FSGs or FSCs**

FSG or FSC	DESCRIPTION of CRITICAL FSGs and FSCs
10 (All)	Weapons
11 (All)	Nuclear Ordnance
12 (All)	Fire Control Equipment
13 (All)	Ammunition and Explosives

**Table 2. Critical FSGs or FSCs, Continued**

<b>FSG or FSC</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION of CRITICAL FSGs and FSCs</b>
14 (All)	Guided Missiles
1560	Airframe Structural Components
1670	Parachutes: Aerial Pick Up, Delivery, Recovery
1710	Aircraft Landing Equipment
1720	Aircraft Launching Equipment
1810	Space Vehicles
1820	Space Vehicle Components
1830	Space Vehicle Remote Control Systems
1840	Space Vehicle Launchers
1905	Combat Ships and Landing Vessels
2305	Ground Effect Vehicles
2330	Trailers
2350	Combat, Assault, and Tactical Vehicles, Tracked
2840	Gas Turbines and Jet Engines, Aircraft, Prime Moving; and Components
2845	Rocket Engines and Components
2915	Engine Fuel System Components, Aircraft and Missile Prime Movers
3690	Specialized Ammunition and Ordnance Machinery and Related Equipment
4230	Decontaminating and Impregnating Equipment
4470	Nuclear Reactors
4921	Torpedo Maintenance, Repair, and Checkout Specialized Equipment
4923	Depth Charges and Underwater Mines Maintenance, Repair, and Checkout Specialized Equipment
4925	Ammunition Maintenance, Repair, and Checkout Specialized Equipment
4927	Rocket Maintenance, Repair, and Checkout Specialized Equipment
4931	Fire Control Maintenance and Repair Shop Specialized Equipment
4933	Weapons Maintenance and Repair Shop Specialized Equipment
4935	Guided Missile Maintenance, Repair, and Checkout Specialized Equipment
4960	Space Vehicle Maintenance, Repair, and Checkout Specialized Equipment
5810	Communications Security Equipment and Components
5811	Other Cryptologic Equipment and Components
5820	Radio and Television Communication Equipment, Except Airborne
5821	Radio and Television Communication Equipment, Airborne
5825	Radio Navigation Equipment, Except Airborne
5826	Radio Navigation Equipment, Airborne

**Table 2. Critical FSGs or FSCs, Continued**

<b>FSG or FSC</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION of CRITICAL FSGs and FSCs</b>
5840	Radar Equipment, Except Airborne
5841	Radar Equipment, Airborne
5845	Underwater Sound Equipment
5850	Visible and Invisible Light Communication Equipment
5855	Night Vision Equipment, Emitted and Reflected Radiation
5860	Stimulated Coherent Radiation Devices, Components, and Accessories
5865	Electronic Countermeasures, Counter-Countermeasures, and Quick Reaction Capability Equipment
5963	Electronic Modules
5985	Antennas, Waveguides, and Related Equipment
5998	Electrical and Electronic Assemblies, Boards, Cards, and Associated Hardware
5999	Miscellaneous Electrical and Electronic Components
6615	Automatic Pilot Mechanisms and Airborne Gyro Components
6920	Armament Training Devices
6930	Operation Training Devices
6940	Communication Training Devices
8470	Armor, Personal
8475	Specialized Flight Clothing and Accessories

**Table 3. Key Words**

<b>Key words in alphabetical order for items that may require DEMIL or are subject to TSC</b>		
Ablative	Doppler	Mine
Accelerometer	Ejector	Missile
Afterburner	Electromagnetic Pulse	Modulator
Aiming Device	Electronic Countermeasures	Night Sight(ing)
Amphibious	Electronic Warfare	Nuclear
Amplifier	Electro-Optical	Optic(al)
Antenna	Encoder	Oscillator
Armor	Equilibrator	Particle Beam
Astro Compass	Feeder (ammunition)	Periscope
Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	Filter RF	Processor(ing)
Ballistic	Fire Control	Projectile
Beacon	Firing Mechanism	Pylon
Bomb(ing)	Frequency Generator	Radar
Breech	Guidance	Radome
Camouflage	Gunsighting	Range Finder

**Table 3. Key Words, Continued**

<b>Key words in alphabetical order for items that may require DEMIL or are subject to TSC</b>		
Carriage	Gyro(scope)	Receiver
Cartridge	Height Finder	Research and Development
Cathode Ray	Identification Friend or Foe	Scope
Chaff	Image Intensifier	Sight
Circuit Card Assembly	Inertial	Sonar
Classified	Infrared	Spotting Device
Cold Cathode	Interception	Spyton
Collimator	Klystron	Star Tracker
Composite	Krytron	Synchronizer
Communications Security	Laser	Target(ing)
Countermeasures	Launcher	Telescopic
Crypto	Linker or Delinker	Tempest

**6.5. DEMIL CODES FOR LOW RISK ITEMS.** The DDCMO under the guidance of the DDPM will use DEMIL code A for low risk items. Low risk items generally do not require an export license and are defined in the Glossary.



## SECTION 7: DEMIL WAIVERS

### 7.1. INTRODUCTION.

- a. DoD Components may request DEMIL waivers for:
  - (1) The method for DEMIL.
  - (2) The degree of DEMIL.
  - (3) The certification and verification requirements.
- b. DDPM may approve a waiver when the circumstances of the disposition reduce or mitigate the risks of release from DoD control.
- c. A waiver is not required when a disposition without DEMIL is approved under a specific legal or regulatory authority.

### 7.2. SUBMISSION AND REVIEW PROCESS. DoD Components may submit a DEMIL waiver request:

- a. For a given DoD personal property disposition to the DDPM through command or contracting channels and the appropriate DoD Component or federal agency demilitarization program administrator.
- b. With an endorsement by mail or scanned and e-mailed to the contact information in Table 4.

**Table 4. DoD DEMIL Program Office Contact Information**

<b>Mail:</b>	DoD DEMIL Program Office
ATTN:	DEMIL Program Manager
	Defense Logistics Agency Headquarters STOP 6233
	8725 John J. Kingman Road
	Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6221
<b>Email:</b>	DDPO@osd.mil

### 7.3. DISPOSITIONS WHERE DEMIL WAIVERS MAY BE REQUESTED. DoD Components may request a DEMIL waiver for:

- a. Exchange or Sale. Exchange or sale transactions may involve a total or partial DEMIL waiver. The conditions for DLA's approval are that the entity receiving the DEMIL required property understands the concerns for release to the public or unauthorized export, and has the willingness and ability to manage the risks of unauthorized transfers.

b. Burial. Burial may be required when items are contaminated or damaged or otherwise present an uneconomical DEMIL cost. The conditions for approval are met if the burial property is a Government controlled landfill, the burial can be witnessed, access to the landfill is restricted, and requirements of DoDI 4715.06 are understood.

c. Hazardous Waste. Disposal processing where materiel is processed in batches and where witnessing is limited because of the risk from a possible occurrence of an accident, injury, or other adverse consequence that may be caused by the hazardous waste. Conditions for approval are that the materiel transport and processing is controlled.

d. Museum Display. Limited DEMIL to retain display value is also expected. Conditions for approval are that design features which should not be disclosed cannot be viewed, museum security controls are in place, and unsafe conditions are eliminated.

e. Certification or Verification. Waivers for certification or verification procedures may be requested with a description of risk factors and how the process will be controlled.

**7.4. DISPOSITIONS WHERE DEMIL WAIVERS WILL NOT BE GRANTED.** DoD Components should not submit a DEMIL waiver for DoD personal property if it is:

a. Obsolete. DoD personal property that is obsolete to U.S. requirements is often still of great value for use by unfriendly parties. Review DOS and Department of Commerce export regulations to see if they have been changed in a way that affects disposition requirements for obsolete property. DoD Component may request a reevaluation of a DEMIL code assignment for obsolete property that may no longer require DEMIL.

b. Classified. DEMIL waivers cannot be applied to classified items, when the classification aspects would be the subject of the waiver. Only in situations where classified aspects have been removed or destroyed, declassification has been certified, and further non-classified DEMIL requirements remain will a DEMIL waiver be considered.

**7.5. WAIVER REQUEST PACKAGES.** DoD Components will submit DEMIL waiver request packages with:

a. The type of disposition as described in Paragraph 7.3.

b. A description of the property with identifying information such as NSN, part number, model number, nomenclature, end-item application, the number of items, and unit of issue.

c. The DEMIL requirement.

(1) Identify the DEMIL code and whether the waiver is for the full DEMIL requirement or a portion of the DEMIL requirement.

(2) Include DEMIL certification for such property, as applicable.

d. A justification that explains how the risk to DoD is mitigated by addressing the conditions for approval in Paragraph 7.3.

## **7.6. DEMIL WAIVERS AND TSCS FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE TRANSACTIONS.**

a. DoD Components will accomplish exchange or sale transactions in accordance with Part 102.39 of Title 41, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), and Volume 9 of DoDM 4140.01. The process for DEMIL waivers is integrated with TSC requirements as shown in Figure 3.

b. DEMIL waiver and TSC packages for DEMIL C items require:

- (1) Signed DEMIL certificate.
- (2) Signed memo from MILSVC sent via MILSVC headquarters DEMIL coordinator.
- (3) Asset based sales package.
- (4) Properly completed DLA Form 1822, "End-use Certificate."

c. DEMIL waiver and TSC Packages for DEMIL code "Q6" items require:

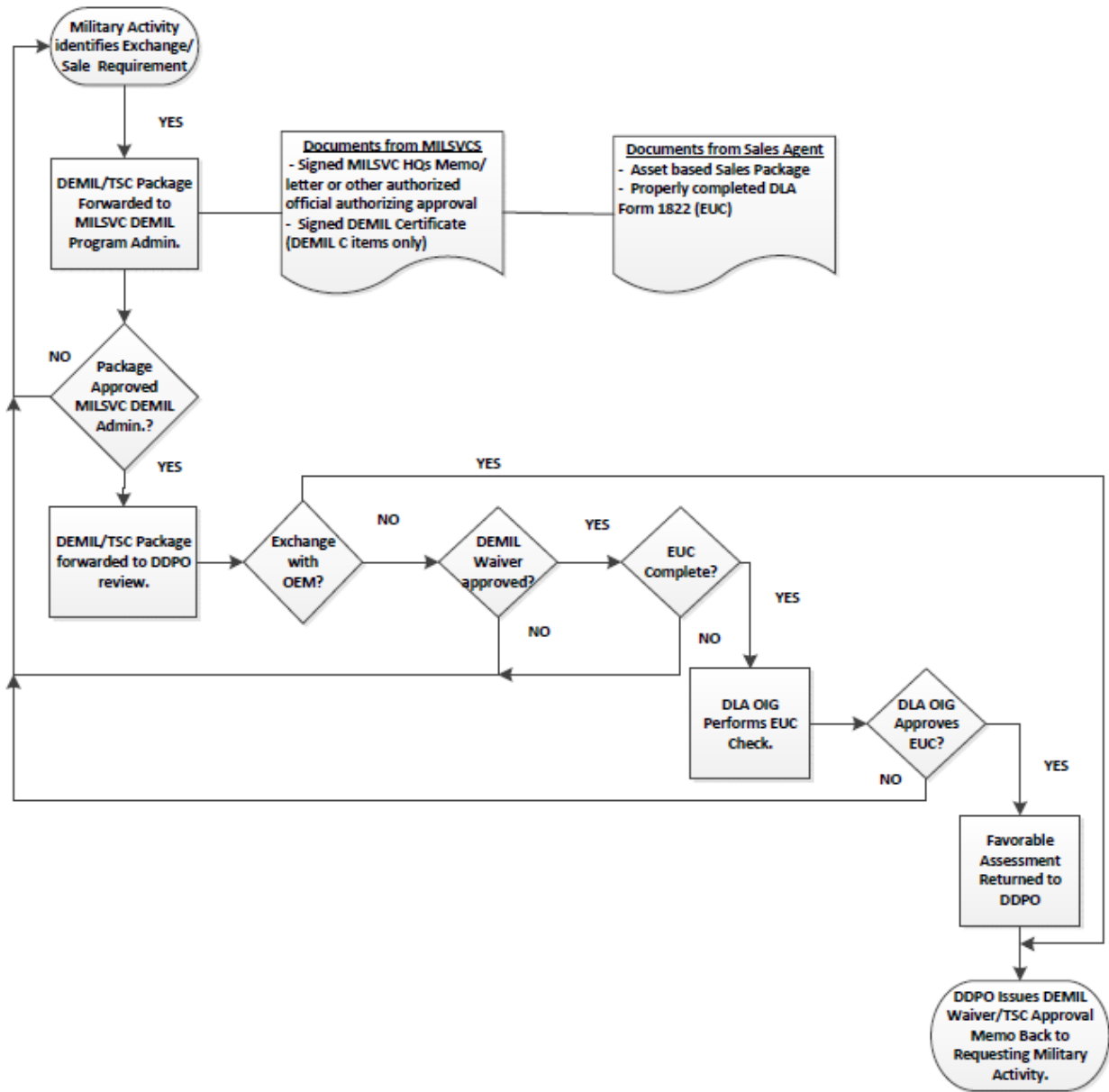
- (1) Signed MILSVC headquarters memo or letter.
- (2) Asset based sales package.
- (3) Properly completed DLA Form 1822.

d. DEMIL waiver and TSC packages for exchange or sales with the original equipment manufacturer do not require a DEMIL certificate or DLA Form 1822.

e. The sales package and DLA Form 1822 may be provided directly from the sales agent after the submissions of MILSVC documents.

f. Information on the DLA Form 1822 can be found on the DoD DEMIL Program website at <https://demil.osd.mil/>.

Figure 3. DEMIL Waivers and TSCs for Exchange or Sale Transactions



## GLOSSARY

### G.1. ACRONYMS.

ASD(S)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment
CCL	commerce control list
CCLI	commerce control list item
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIIC	controlled inventory item code
DDCMO	DoD Demilitarization Coding Management Office
DDPC	Defense Demilitarization Program Course
DDPM	DoD Demilitarization Program Manager
DDPO	DoD Demilitarization Program Office
DEMIL	demilitarization
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DLPC	DoD Demilitarization Life-cycle Planning Center
DoDD	DoD directive
DoDI	DoD instruction
DoDM	DoD manual
DOS	Department of State
DSCA	Defense Security Cooperation Agency
EAR	Export Administration Regulations
FLIS	Federal Logistics Information System
FSC	federal supply class
FSG	federal supply group
IC	integrity code
ICP	inventory control point
MILSVC	Military Services
MLI	munitions list item
NSN	national stock number
PM	program manager
PPP	program protection plan
SMCA	Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition
TSC	trade security controls
USD(A&S)	Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment

**G.2. DEFINITIONS.** Unless otherwise noted, these terms and their definitions are for the purpose of this issuance.

**ammunition and explosives.** Includes, but is not necessarily limited to, all items of U.S.-title (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 non-nuclear fragment hazards associated with the explosives.

**anti-tamper plan.** Typically specifies DEMIL requirements. These plans may be an annex to the PPPs of programs with critical program information or may be approved as stand-alone documents in cases where they do not accompany a PPP.

**CCL.** Defined in Part 772.1 of Title 15, CFR.

**CCLI.** Items described in Part 774 of Title 15, CFR, also known as the CCL.

**defense article.** Defined in Section 120.6 of Title 22, CFR.

**defense service.** Defined in Section 120.9 of Title 22, CFR.

**DEMIL.** The act of eliminating the functional capabilities and inherent military design features from DoD personal property that requires certification and verification. Methods and degree range from removal and destruction of critical features to total destruction by cutting, crushing, shredding, melting, burning, etc. DEMIL is required to prevent property from being used for its originally intended purpose and to prevent the release of inherent design information that could be used against the United States. DEMIL applies to materiel in both serviceable and unserviceable condition.

**DEMIL code.** A code assigned to DoD personal property. It indicates the degree of required physical destruction, identifies items requiring specialized capabilities or procedures, and identifies items which do not require DEMIL but may require TSC. It is used throughout the life-cycle to identify control requirements required before release of DoD personal property from DoD control.

**disposal.** Defined in Volume 1 of DoDM 4160.21.

**diversion.** An unauthorized transfer (gift, resale, export, shipment, etc.) of materiel, including information, to individuals, entities, or countries.

**EAR.** Title 15, CFR, Parts 730 through 774, also known as the “Export Administration Regulations.”

**EAR99 items.** A designator for items defined in the EAR in Subpart 774.1(a) of Title 15, CFR.

**explosives safety management.** The application of policies, regulations, procedures, standards, engineering, and resources that define a risk management process designed to:

Sustain operational capabilities and readiness.

Be cost effective.

Protect people, property, and the environment from accidents, injuries, and other adverse consequences that may be caused by DoD military munitions or other encumbering explosives or munitions.

Prevent accidents, injuries, and other adverse consequences that may be caused by DoD military munitions or other encumbering explosives or munitions.

**export.** Defined in DoDI 2030.08.

**key points (for DEMIL).** The parts, major components, alignment points, attachment fittings or areas of significant military equipment which, when demilitarized, cannot feasibly be repaired, restored, replaced, improvised or commercially procured and which are necessary factors in restoring the next higher assembly to design capability. Key points are typically assigned their own NSNs and are treated as DEMIL code "D."

**low risk items.** EAR99 items, and items described in Supplement number 1 of Part 774 of the EAR for which a determination that no license is required can be made for all destinations except those specifically listed in Country Groups D5, E1 and E2 of Supplement Number 1 to Part 740 of the EAR. Items designated EAR99, or items assigned to an Export Control Classification Number where the sole reason for control is anti-terrorism would qualify as being low risk.

**major components.** Components that are essential to the operation of an end-item and are key points for DEMIL.

**materiel.** Defined in Volume 1 of DoDM 4140.01.

**MLI.** Any item on the U.S. Munitions List in Part 121 of Title 22, CFR.

**mutilation.** The act of making non-DEMIL required MLI or CCLI unfit for its intended purpose by methods such as cutting, tearing, scratching, crushing, breaking, punching, shearing, burning, or neutralizing, etc.

**personal property.** Defined in Volume 1 of DoDM 4160.21.

**property administrator.** Defined in Part 45 of Title 48, CFR.

**significant military equipment.** Defined in Parts 120-130 of Title 22, CFR.

**technical data.** Defined in Parts 120-130 of Title 22, CFR.

**TSC.** Defined in DoDI 2030.08.

**U.S. Munitions List.** Part 121 of Title 22, CFR which describes defense articles, defense services, and technical data controlled for export by the DOS.



## REFERENCES

- Code of Federal Regulations, Title 15  
Code of Federal Regulations, Title 22  
Code of Federal Regulations, Title 41  
Code of Federal Regulations, Title 48  
Defense Acquisition Guidebook<sup>1</sup>  
Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum, “Establishment of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering and the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment,” July 13, 2018  
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DoD Directive 5134.12, “Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness (ASD(L&MR)),” May 25, 2000, as amended  
DoD Directive 6055.09, “Explosives Safety Management (ESM),” November 18, 2016, as amended  
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DoD Instruction 4160.28, “DoD Demilitarization (DEMIL) Program,” April 7, 2011, as amended  
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DoD Instruction 5000.64, “Accountability and Management of DoD Equipment and Other Accountable Property,” April 27, 2017, as amended  
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DoD Instruction 5160.68, “Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition (SMCA): Responsibilities of the SMCA, the Military Services, and United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM),” December 29, 2008, as amended  
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DoD Instruction 5230.24, “Distribution Statements on Technical Documents,” August 23, 2012, as amended  
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<sup>1</sup> Found on Defense Acquisition University website <https://dag.dau.mil/Pages/Default.aspx>

- DoD Manual 4140.01, Volume 1, “ DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures: Operational Requirements,” December 13, 2018
- DoD Manual 4140.01, Volume 6, “DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures: Materiel Returns, Retention, and Disposition,” March 8, 2017, as amended
- DoD Manual 4140.01, Volume 8, “DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures: Materiel Data Management and Exchange,” February 10, 2014, as amended
- DoD Manual 4140.01, Volume 9, “DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures: Materiel Programs,” February 16, 2018, as amended
- DoD Manual 4140.01, Volume 10, “DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures: Supply Chain Inventory Reporting and Metrics,” March 9, 2017, as amended
- DoD Manual 4140.01, Volume 11, “DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures: Inventory Accountability and Special Management and Handling,” March 8, 2017, as amended
- DoD Manual 4160.21, Volume 1, “Defense Materiel Disposition: Disposal Guidance and Procedures,” October 22, 2015, as amended
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- DoD Manual 5200.01, Volume 3, “DoD Information Security Program: Protection of Classified Information,” February 24, 2012, as amended
- Defense Security Cooperation Agency Manual 5105.38-M, “Security Assistance Management Manual,” April 30, 2012
- National Institute of Justice Standard 0108.01, “Ballistic Resistant Protective Materials,” September 1985
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