



DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
HEADQUARTERS
8725 JOHN J. KINGMAN ROAD
FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA 22060-6221

July 1, 2009

IN REPLY
REFER TO

DLMSO

MEMORANDUM FOR JOINT SMALL ARMS/LIGHT WEAPONS COORDINATING
GROUP MEMBERS

SUBJECT: Joint Small Arms/Light Weapons Coordinating Group (JSA/LWCG) Meeting,
June 3, 2009

The attached minutes of subject JSA/LWCG meeting are forwarded for your information and appropriate action. The Defense Logistics Management Standards Office point of contact is Ms. Mary Jane Johnson, JSA/LWCG Chair, DSN 427-0677, (703) 767-0677, e-mail: Mary.Jane.Johnson@dla.mil.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Donald C. Pipp", written over a circular stamp or seal.

DONALD C. PIPP
Director
Defense Logistics Management
Standards Office

Attachment

cc:
DUSD(L&MR)SCI
Meeting attendees





DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
HEADQUARTERS
8725 JOHN J. KINGMAN ROAD
FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA 22060-6221

IN REPLY
REFER TO DLMSO

July 1, 2009

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Joint Small Arms/Light Weapons Coordinating Group (JSA/LWCG) Meeting,
June 3, 2009

Purpose: The Defense Logistics Management Standards Office (DLMSO) convened a JSA/LWCG meeting on June 3, 2009, at the Andrew T. McNamara Headquarters Complex, Fort Belvoir, Virginia. The agenda is at the enclosure. A list of attendees is available at the JSA/LWCG web page. Meeting handouts and briefing materials are available as hyperlinks to the JSA/LWCG agenda posted on the JSA/LWCG web page at: <http://www.dla.mil/j-6/dlms0/Programs/Committees/JSACG/jsacg.asp>.

Discussions: All discussion topics from the enclosed agenda are briefly summarized below. Any open issues or actions are shown at the end of each discussion topic. Discussions were facilitated by Ms. Mary Jane Johnson, JSA/LWCG Chair.

a. Item Unique Identification (IUID) Logistics Policy and Business Rules.

Mr. Brad Cougher, DUSD(L&MR) SCI presented a briefing on IUID in the Supply Chain. The brief brought the JSA/LWCG up to date on logistics IUID efforts which are currently ongoing. Mr. Cougher described logistics IUID Workshops that have taken place, or are planned, established to identify logistics IUID requirements and provide a baseline for development of necessary business rules for management of controlled items by IUID. The goals of the IUID Workshops are to promote a thorough discussion and understanding of potential levels of intensive management for select UII item groups, such as classified items, to address transition issues, and to develop new, expanded logistics policies and accompanying business rules and process steps in support of the DOD IUID policy. These new logistics business rules and business process steps will be documented as proposed DLMS changes, and through an iterative/collaborative process using the Supply Process Review Committee, will be published into DOD guidance.

b. Way Ahead for the DOD SA/LW Serialization Program (DODSA/LWSP) under Modernized Systems where serial number and/or IUID Unique Item Identifier (UII) can be provided in Defense Logistics Management System (DLMS) Standard Logistics Transactions. This open discussion was led by Ms. Johnson. During the discussion, Ms. Johnson explained that a unique set of MILSTRAP transactions had been developed in the 1970's to carry serial numbers (SNs) for small arms registration and reporting. These transactions (DI Code DS_) augmented the normal MILSTRAP transactions (e.g., receipt (Document Identifier (DI) Code D4_/D6_); shipment status (DI Code AS_), etc) for the DOD Small Arms Serialization Program (DODSASP). That is, since the MILSTRAP

Attachment

80 record position transactions could not accommodate the SN, the DI Code DS_ transactions were developed to update the DOD and Service small arms registries with these SNs as the events took place, e.g. shipment and receipt, disposal. However, it is expected that emerging IUID policy may require management of controlled items (to include SA/LW) by UII. Under DLMS variable length transactions, both UII and SN could be passed in standard logistics transactions for SA/LW if required. New policy for management of select IUID items by UII will be far reaching, effecting such processes as receiving, physical inventory, issuing, disposing, returns through retrograde and the material returns program, and discrepancy reporting. It is understood that DLMS standard transactions, e.g., DLMS 527R Receipt, 856S Shipment Status, etc., will be used to carry UII. Accordingly, since the actual DLMS transactions that direct and report logistic events may carry the UII and SN, they could also be used to update the registries as opposed requiring separate transactions for this function. Currently, the unique MILSTRAP DS_ transactions for SA/LW described above, have been mapped to DLMS 140A, SA/LW Reporting, and DLMS 888A, SA/LW Data Change. The question for the JSA/LWCG is:

(1) Should the unique small arms transactions described above (DS 140A/888A) be used in addition to the standard transactions which will convey UII data?

(2) Or should the process be streamlined to use the DLMS standard logistics transactions, and leverage those transactions to update all SA/LW registries with the understanding that the DLMS 140A and/or 888A may possibly be needed for some SA/LW reporting actions that are not covered by DLMS standard logistics transactions?

ACTION: DUSD(L&MR)SCI and Components (who should garner their Service/Agency opinion) offer feedback. **DUE DATE: 30 days from the date of these minutes.** If feedback recommends option (2) above, a working group will be established to evaluate DLMS transactions effected, registry impact, and develop proposed DLMS change(s) which would document the new requirement, effected transactions new business rules and SA/LW Serialization Program procedures, and transition plan.

c. DOD UID Policy Office – Small Arms Update. This discussion, led by Mr. Rob Leibrandt, described an IUID Small Arms Ad-Hoc Group, established to insure open communication regarding the identification of issues regarding small arms marking, and their potential solution. The genesis was a concern that current small arms marking processes may not be capable of successful IUID marking (for the life of the item) or may lack controls. The group's initial meeting was April 6-8, 2009, and included representation from the DOD UID Policy Office, Service representatives, representation from the Army's PM Soldier Weapons and JAIT offices, Industry Leaders, and IUID subject matter experts.

To determine what the marking issues may be, the workgroup is discussing the option for re-testing small arms marking (lab test versus actual use). The how and where to conduct the re-test is currently under discussion. Decision points include:

- (1) Is reasonable permanence and durability possible?
- (2) Is the application of the mark error proof?
- (3) Does operational use affect the marking?
- (4) What factors play a role in marking permanency?
- (5) Does the location of the mark affect permanency? Should it be

standardized?

Related Additional Marking Topic – submitted by DLA. Why does Defense Depot Anniston, Alabama (DDAA) NOT receive weapons marked with IUID from either maintenance or from vendors? This topic was submitted by Mr. Robert Stratchko, DLA Systems Integration Office (DLA J6U). Allegation is that vendors are not marking shipments with UII on exterior in accordance with MIL-STD 129 and that the UII is not always on the packing list as required. Additionally, when the packing list does not have the UII, and the markings are on the exterior, the markings can't be read through the shrink wrap, and DDAA is unsuccessful in their attempt to scan the UIIs for the receipts. Other marking allegations included that the vendors are only putting the serial number on the packing list and not the UII, sometimes the UII is only on the box label and not on the weapons and that when on the weapons they are not always at the designated area for the mark. It is unclear during discussion whether small arms arriving from new procurement go through the DSS interface with Wide Area Work Flow that was established for formal acceptance. In addition, it was revealed that the DS 856, Advance Shipment Notice (ASN) does not pass to SASP. Finally, DDAA indicated that they were not generating SDRs for UII packaging discrepancies because not all contracts have been to require the UII information. Ms. Ellen Hilert, DOD Administrator for SDRs, stated that DDAA should submit SDRs for the types of problems described above and that the IMM will know if the contract required the UII and if action with the vendor is required.

During this discussion, Mr. Stratchko brought up the issue that in the Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) maintenance area, when a weapon is cleaned down to the metal, his understanding is that the IUID is not remaining on the weapon. It "peels off" as the weapon undergoes certain processes. Mr. Leibrandt agreed that this occurs. Mr. Stratchko questioned how the UII is determined for the replacement IUID marking. Mr. Leibrandt indicated a procedure was in place for the same UII to be obtained for remarking the weapon. He suggested this could be discussed further with the UID Office, Mr. Charlie Lord, for more information if needed.

ACTIONS:

1. DDAA, working with the DLA JSA/LWCG representative as needed:

(a) **Verify small arms from new procurement do not have IUID markings.**

If verified, provide recent small arms contract numbers to Defense Distribution Center (DDC) for follow-up to Army.

(b) **Provide serial numbers for some M4's to Army/Mr. Gunning to verify correct location of marking.**

(c) **DDAA begins submitting SDRs in accordance with DOD procedures for new procurements of small arms with UII packaging discrepancies. DDAA should coordinate with DLA HQ SDR lead as needed and to address any DDAA questions on this issue.**

2. DLA DDC:

(a) **Verify DSS does not pass 856 ASN data to the DSS Small Arms Serialization Program (SASP). If no, determine if system interface should be provided, and SCR written.**

(b) **Validate whether small arms arriving from new procurement process through WAWF.**

3. DLA HQ:

(a) **Verify that DSS does not reflect UIIs on exterior of packages. If so, develop system change request to correct IAW MIL-STD 129 requirement.**

(b) HQ SDR lead coordinate with DDAA as needed to assure DDAA begins submitting SDRs in accordance with DOD SDR procedures for new procurements of small arms with UII packaging discrepancies

4. DLA J6U. Further discuss concerns with IUID marking falling off during small weapon maintenance with UID Program office as needed, or elevate to DLA HQ JSA/LWCG representative if additional concerns arise.

5. Army: Verify correct location of markings for all samples provide by DDAA in 1.(b) above and advise.

Request all action addressees above document findings and corrective actions, if applicable. Report back to JSA/LWCG Chair. DUE DATE: 30 days from the date of these minutes.

d. Small Arms IUID Marking Procedures Update. Update provided by Mr. Phil Gunning, Project Manager Soldier Weapons (PM SW), ILM. Mr. Gunning gave an overview of the Army's PM SW organization and mission, in order to give attendees a basic understanding of who is responsible for the IUID Program for SA/LW within the Army. This overview included the results of a DOD sponsored IUID marking pilot which PM SW conducted from 2005-2006. After review of marking techniques used at the time, PM SW funded two marking carts/software for use at Anniston Army Depot. Initial marking was for the M240B rebuild line, with full marking rolled out to all rebuild lines FY 2008. This is an on-going project at Anniston, which included modifications to existing contracts and new contracts to contain all small arms specific DFARS clauses. As of June 2009:

- 250K newly procured items have been marked
- 10K+ rebuilt items have been re-marked in overhaul
- Anniston is printing labels for the Small Arms Readiness Evaluation Team (SARET) until own capability is established – currently scheduled for FY09-3 using their Maintenance Consolidation Database System (MCDS) and IUID equipped marking carts at TACOM-RI

A second evaluation of mark durability will be conducted on Small Arms Use Case Demo (SAUCD) units returning from deployment late FY-09.

Mr. Gunning also indicated that some encouraging test results with new “direct part mark” via deep laser engraving technology may make “direct part mark” a viable permanent mark solution for the future.

e. Army Serial Number Tracker (ARSNT) Demonstration. Prior to the demonstration, Mr. Mike Waraksa, Army Logistics Support Activity (LOGSA), presented an overview of the Army's ARSNT initiative, which was developed to consolidate all SN data. Several LOGSA systems, contained in the Army's Logistics Information Warehouse (LIW), use SNs to track reportable items, but little serial number cross checks are performed. These systems include:

- Army Oil Analysis Program (AOAP)
- Property Book Unit Supply Enhance (PBUSE)
- Readiness Integrated Data Base (RIDB)
- Theater Army Material Management System (TAMMS) Equipment Database (TEDB)
- Unique Item Tracking (UIT)

ARSNT contains SN data specific to Army, but also includes SN data on non-Army and non-standard items. It is a management tool which provides query capability to any customer, resulting in a single answer as to owner and location of any serial numbered item, enabling the user to identify discrepancies and data integrity issues.

f. Maintenance Consolidated Database System (MCDS) IUID Small Arms Pilot at ANAD. MCDS is software that would aid a maintenance depot when they have a requirement to mark an item with a UII and report the UII to the DOD IUID registry. Provides for integrated IUID with the maintenance management function and offers excellent query capability via SN or scanned UII.

g. Related topic: Army requests that DLA provide packing lists which include the 2D matrix and/or PDF 417 when shipping IUID marked items to Army activities. Army identified two issues with small arms received at Anniston Army Maintenance. Currently when Army maintenance receives weapons, the linear barcode on the packing lists are scanned to capture the serial number. This would be the best time to scan IUID data, if a weapon is marked. Assuming the IUID mark is removed during maintenance, the IUID mark posted at receipt could be used to re-print a replacement IUID label, thus preventing new UIIs from being created for previously marked weapons and degrading validity of information in the DOD IUID Registry and in the Small Arms Registry. Although most new procurement shipments of small arms are already IUID marked, some are not. Also, shipments from DDAA to Army maintenance do not display the UIIs on the packing list in accordance with MIL-STD 129. Army requests assistance from DLA.

To facilitate review of this topic, an excerpt from MIL-STD-129P w/CHANGE 4, 19 September 2007, is provided below:

*“4.4.2.3 Identification using machine readable symbology for Unique Item Identifiers (UII) on unit packs and intermediate containers (see Figures 1, 18, and 19). When an item is assigned a UII, the concatenated UII will be developed as specified in 3.46.5 and the DoD Guide to Uniquely Identifying Items. The concatenated UII(s) shall be applied to the unit pack and intermediate container using the 2D (PDF417) symbol preceded by the following human readable information: ID DATA INCLUDES UII(s) (if required) Human readable interpretation text for UII(s) in the 2D (PDF417) symbol is optional. The 2D (PDF417) symbol shall be placed in close proximity to the identification markings. **For large data requirements, when the 2D (PDF417) bar code reaches its full capacity, the packing list will be used for the overflow of encoded data.**”*

ACTIONS:

1. Request **DLA** use the SDR process to properly report new procurements of small arms received at DDAA which are not correctly IUID marked. Appropriate use of the SDR process can assist Army with insuring that small arms manufacturers comply with MIL-STD 129 requirements.
2. Request **DLA** confirm DSS is providing packing lists which include all UIIs in the shipment as required by MIL STD 129. If not, develop system change to correct this deficiency.
3. DLMSO notes that DD Form 1348-1A, Issue Release/Receipt Document (IRRD), currently only provides for including one UII. If there is a separate requirement for additional UIIs on DD Form 1348-1A, the requiring Service should submit a PDC to DLMSO documenting the requirement.

Report back to JSA/LWCG chair on findings. **DUE DATE: Report findings 30 days from the date of these minutes.**

h. DOD Small Arms Registry Investigation Statistics. Mr. Charles Royal, Army LOGSA, presented an overview of the small arms investigative inquiries processed at the DODSA/LWSP Central Registry, which is maintained at LOGSA. The inquiries are received from various civil and federal law enforcement agencies, as well as Component field offices. The statistics for FY 2008 indicated over 3,500 inquiries, with an overall match rate of 41 percent. Matches can only be achieved for items that were at some point registered on the DOD Small Arms registry. Mr. Royal's presentation reflected inquiry statistics for FY 2003 through 2008. In FY 2002 there were 3,643 inquiries. In FY 2004, the inquiries decreased to 2,140, however, they have steadily remained above 3,000 since 2006.

i. Status of project with USASAC to input Afghan and Iraq contract serial numbers – not previously reported to the Small Arms Registry. Mr. Royal discussed significant progress Army has made to register weapons in Iraq and Afghanistan with contract serial numbers that had not previously been reported to the SA/LW registry. 122K new serial numbers have been added to the registry as part of this endeavor.

j. Partial DEMIL of Small Arms for training aids/what reasons partial DEMIL should/should not be authorized and the associated regulatory changes.

(1) This discussion, led by Mr. Thomas Tkatch, Army Executive Agency for Small Arms (Logistics and DEMIL), surrounded the use of small arms as training aids, in static displays and/or as ceremonial weapons. Mr. Tkatch asked the group about allowing partial demilitarization for these ceremonial weapons, and whether they should be reported through DODSA/LWSP. The other Services indicated they did not authorize partial demilitarization, and that they continued to report the weapons through the SA/LW serialization program reporting process even when fully demilitarized. **ACTION: None.**

(2) During this discussion, Army indicated that they assign a new management control number (MCN) to ceremonial weapons and they keep the UII originally assigned. Ms Hilert, DLMSO, indicated that the MCN is not a data element in the IUID registry, but the cage/part number is, so Army may need to roll to a new part number for the ceremonial weapon when assigning an MCN, if they wish to track as a ceremonial weapon. Another option discussed is to keep the original part number/UII and track until totally DEMILED/destroyed. Since the partial DEMIL could be reversed, should the weapon UII remain the same, whether or not it becomes a ceremonial weapon versus an operational weapon, sometime during its life cycle? **ACTION: Mr. Waraksa took an Army action to discuss Army options with DPAP UID Program Office.**

k. DOD/DLA Demilitarization Program Office concerns with the addition of Light Weapons to the DOD Small Arms Serialization Program (formerly DODSASP – now DODSA/LWSP). This discussion was led by Mr. Jeff Garrett, DLA DEMIL Program Manager. First, Mr. Garrett explained that he will be transitioning this role to Mr. James Reed, who will be

taking over as the DLA Demil JSA/LWCG representative. Mr. Garrett then explained that the DLA Demilitarization Office is trying to assess the impact of including light weapons in the DOD SASP for control of SA/LW by serial number. DLA reports that the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS) has begun to experience problems. DRMOs have reported that they have begun to receive light weapons with no serial numbers/data plates attached, or they have been loosely affixed to the shipping containers. The McAlester DEMIL Center reports they have received light weapons which are on the DOD Small Arms Registry, but are not loaded in the DLA SASP, which prevents the DRMOs/DEMIL Centers from getting notification that these are considered small arms. DLA is trying to assess whether sufficient weapons storage space is available for future turn-ins from Army (and Army National Guard) units. Ms. Johnson, JSA/LWCG Chair, reminded attendees of Approved DLMS Change 220, August 12, 2008, which revised the small arms definition to include light weapons and of the change in FLIS to Unique Item Designator AAA, to also include Light Weapons (both documents provided to attendees). Army (Mr. Mike Waraksa) indicated they had not updated the items identified to the FLIS UIT for small arms since UIT program was initiated and that they would take immediate action to do so.

ACTIONS:

1. Services are to provide the number of light weapons, by National Stock Number, to be coded SA/LW in FLIS, and whether or not the FLIS UIT code has been added for tracking.
 2. Services to provide a forecast of the numbers of light weapons requiring DEMIL which they anticipate will be shipped to DRMO.
 3. For items arriving at DRMO which lack of light weapons identification, DRMO should send examples to Mr. Charles Royal who will research and provide serial number histories.
- DUE Date:** For items 1 and 2, provide information to JSA/LWCG Chair and to Mr. James Reed, DLA DEMIL Program Manager Office, within 30 days from the date of these minutes.

1. Update on Reconciliation of AF Small Arms at DDAA. [SUBSEQUENT TO THE MEETING, CHAIR PULLED THIS BACKGROUND FROM PRIOR JSA/LWCG MINUTES: 94,345 USAF weapons received at DDAA in 1995 were not sight verified and had not been reconciled between USAF and DLA since that time. Joint DLA and USAF discussions to address this situation were begun in 2005, but DLA and USAF could not reach agreement on funding for DDAA to sight verify the weapons, which DLA estimated would cost \$2.1 million in 2006. Subsequently, USAF identified 71,206 of the weapons as excess for disposal. In order to address the sight verification problem for the excess weapons, DLA was performing the sight verification process as part of the disposal process for the 71,206 excess weapons. To that end, an agreement was reached in late 2007 between DLA and USAF to process 1,500 disposal release lines per week. In addition, there were approximately 23k USAF weapons not identified as excess which still required sight verification at DDAA. No agreement had been reached, as of the June 2008 JSA/LWCG meeting, on the sight verification process, cost, and funding for the 23k weapons]

DISCUSSION: Ms. Renea Burns, DLA J-3, provided a status update. As the depot with small arms storage mission, DDAA stores weapons for both Air Force and Army. DLA reported that AF has approximately 22k USAF weapons which have not been sight-verified. Mr. Van Poindexter, USAF, was under the impression that the sight verification action for USAF weapons was complete.

ACTIONS:

1. DLA to research current status of small arms requiring sight-verification at DDAA and status of funding for Statement(s) of Work and advise USAF JSA/LWCG representative.

2. DLA and USAF should reengage in the SA/LW reconciliation and sight verification initiative at DDAA to address the sight verification process, cost, and funding.

m. Procedure for processing weapons received at DDAA without proper documentation and with illegible/obliterated serial numbers (SNs). Ms. Renea Burns, DLA HQ, and Mr. Robert Stratchko, DLA Systems Integration Office, introduced this topic as a continuing issue previously introduced to the JSA/LWCG that is need of resolution. Topic concerns severely damaged weapons received at DDAA with illegible/obliterated SNs. In most cases these weapons are damaged in battle and the severely damaged weapons are commonly referred to as “burnt weapons”. Previous attempts by DDAA to turn these weapons into the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS) with tags populated with hand written SNs resulted in DRMS not accepting the weapons. Although some of the SNs on the tags appear to represent the original weapon SN, DRMS has indicated that they have no manner of validating whether the weapon is truly the one represented by the tag SN or not. Since last discussed, DDAA has received several of these weapon turn-ins per month, which is compounding the previously identified problem. The ensuing discussion was tri-pronged. That is (1) what to do with the weapons already accumulated at DDAA, (2) Service (Army) enforcement is needed of the proper financial and supply procedures to be followed by the unit that owns and is accountable for a weapon that becomes severely damaged to prevent this situation from occurring, and (3) while it was agreed such weapons should not arrive at DDAA, the fact is that they do, so what standard procedure should be developed for future receipts of such weapons at DDAA.

ACTION: 1. Regarding the current weapons at DDAA, the group generally decided on the following process:

(a) **DDAA** to provide Army LOGSA with a complete list of all weapons being stored that fit this category. DDAA will provide the relevant information on those weapons currently identified by a tag with a SN to Army LOGSA. Additionally, they will also provide any paperwork, etc., for those weapons without a tag/hand written SN. Provide relevant information on those weapons to include NSN/serial number, if known, or the ARM number assigned to the destroyed weapon. Provide this list and information to: Charles Royal and Mike Waraksa, LOGSA, with copy to the following DLA representatives: Bob Stratchko, Jim Stubljjar, Andy Zeiders, and Joan Shields.

(1) **Army:** For those weapons with a written SN, **LOGSA** will perform registry inquiries as appropriate and verify with the unit that the weapon has been dropped from their property book records as a loss. When action is complete, LOGSA will provide the results of their research and recommended disposition to Mr. Thomas Tkatch, of the office of the **Army Executive Agent for Small Arms Logistics and Demil, TACOM-RI**, who will review each of the items in question. Mr. Tkatch will provide DDAA written Army authority to turn the weapon over to the Anniston DRMS either as a demil item or scrap, as well as the authority for DRMS to DEMIL/destroy the demil weapons using the SN provided (even when the SN cannot be sight verified against the weapon), or to accept the weapon as scrap. Logistics transactions should be used as appropriate.

(2) **DDAA** will turn the weapons over to DRMS based on the Army authority and DRMS will dispose based on and IAW that authority. **DRMS** will document their actions retain/annotate in the note section of their system records relative to the disposal action with pertinent the pertinent disposal authority information and that the SN could not be site verified.

(b) In the event that an ARM number [“ARM” number is an Army term for a type of serial number LOGSA assigns to SA/LW when required] was not previously obtained nor is the SN legible/accessible, nor paperwork available, then DDAA should advise LOGSA. LOGSA will research as possible based on limited information available. Ultimately Army LOGSA shall assign an ARM number to the weapon. LOGSA will provide this information to the **office of the Army Executive Agent for Small Arms** (Mr. Tkatch) who will review each of the items in question. Again, the **Army Executive Office for Small Arms Logistics & Demil** will provide DDAA and DRMS written disposal authority to turn the weapon over to the Anniston DRMS either as a demil item or scrap, as well as the authority for DRMS to DEMIL/destroy the demil weapons using the ARM # provided, even though the ARM number cannot be sight verified against the weapon.

(c) Army will assure proper financial and supply procedures are being followed for units involved with “burnt weapons”.

(d) The damaged/destroyed weapons will continue to be held in at DDAA awaiting written Army direction/authority to send the weapon to Anniston DRMS for DEMIL or as scrap as described above.

(e) Once Army provides written authority and disposition guidance on the damaged/destroyed weapons, and any appropriate logistics transactions to direct that DDAA can turn the item in to DRMS, DDAA will then ship these items to Anniston DRMO as either a DEMIL item or scrap, depending on Army direction. In the case of DEMIL 'destroyed in combat' will be used to identify and mark the item for total destruction. Appropriate logistics transactions should be used when shipping materiel to DRMS.

(f) Anniston DRMS will take action as Army directed. Dispose based on, and IAW, the Army authority. DRMS will document their actions, annotate in the notes section of their system records relative to the disposal action with the pertinent disposal authority information and that the SN could not be sight verified. DRMO said that although they do not do so today, DRMS would accept battle damaged weapons w/ARM# if Army policy came out to say that they should.

ACTION 2. Regarding Future Destroyed Weapons:

(a) Given the sensitive nature of this issue, recommend that **Army JSA/LWCG** representatives elevate this issue within their Service to highlight problem and emphasize need for enforcement of proper procedures to prevent further occurrence.

(b) DLA (Mr. Bob Stratchko/Ms. Joan Shields) understanding from meeting was that with the arrival of a box of weapons from the field and there is a damaged destroyed weapon in the lot, paperwork is to be obtained and notification given to the Mr. Tkatch and Mr. Royal regarding who shipped the container(s) of weapons. It is up to Army to determine the fate of the damaged/destroyed weapon but DDAA is NOT to receipt nor take possession of the destroyed weapon in question. **SUBSEQUENT TO THE MEETING**, JSA/LWCG chair reviewed and disagrees with the highlighted portion of the DLA understanding. JSA/LWCG chair position is that accountability must be established for the weapons in DDAA custody in accordance with DOD 4140.1-R policy requiring that the storage activity has accountability for items in their custody. Until such time as Army PDC discussed at subparagraph 2.c. below is submitted and a DOD procedure is established for battle damaged weapons with unrecognizable SNs, recommend DDAA process an accountable receipt (DLMS 527R/MILSTRAP D6_) and/or SDR as appropriate IAW current receipt and SDR procedures, without SN, and without processing the small arms transaction (DLMS 140A/MILSTRAP DSM) with

code R (receipt) to registry, so that the weapon is on the DSS accountable record. **DUE DATE: Within 30 days from the date of these minutes, DLA and ARMY advise JSA/LWCG Chair whether in agreement with action 2.(b) for future weapons at DDAA, or propose alternative.**

(c) **Army** will take action as described in Action Item m.1. above for the current weapons at DDAA.

(d) **Army** (Mr. Tkatch) to submit a Proposed DLMS Change (PDC) to DLMSO to propose a policy (DOD 4140.1-R) and procedure (DOD 4000.25-M (DLMS), Vol 2, Chapter 18 and corresponding DOD 4000.25-2-M (MILSTRAP), Chapter 12), for processing battle damaged/destroyed weapons that arrive at a Defense Distribution Depot without proper documentation and/or with serial numbers that cannot be sight verified. Things to be considered for the PDC include, but are not limited to:

- DOD 4140.1-R policy statement regarding battle damaged/destroyed weapons for which the SN cannot be sight verified.
- Proper supply and financial disposition procedures to be followed by the unit that owns and is accountable for a weapon that becomes severely damaged.
- Proposed DLMS/MILSTRAP procedure, for publishing in manuals, for depot to follow when battle damaged/ destroyed weapons arrive with missing/obliterated serial numbers; consider the SDR process in this procedure, and what action is the ICP to take upon receiving an SDR for battle damaged/destroyed weapons with SN that cannot be sight verified.
- DLMS/MILSTRAP procedure for when DDAA should request an ARM # (include definition of what an ARM # is—this is not currently a DOD term), and authority to ship to DRMS under the ARM #.
- DLMSO suggested proposing the establishment a new DLMS/MILSTRAP SA/LW transaction code, which would be limited to use with battle damaged/destroyed weapons, which could acknowledge that the SN is missing or obliterated and cannot be sight verified; that the depot can ship the item to DRMO using an ARM# (which is not permanently etched on the item?); and acknowledging to DRMS that the SN could not be sight verified, but DRMS has authority to demil the item under the ARM # .
- Authority for DRMS to receive battle damaged/destroyed item for which serial number cannot be sight verified, under an ARM #, and guidance to demil or scrap IAW Service direction.

The PDC should be coordinated with the Army's DLMS Supply Process Review Committee (SPRC) representative. PDC "[Instructions for change proposal submissions](http://www.dla.mil/j-6/dlms/eLibrary/Changes/proposed.asp)" are available at: <http://www.dla.mil/j-6/dlms/eLibrary/Changes/proposed.asp>.

DUE DATE FOR ARMY PDC SUBMISSION: 60 days from the date of these minutes.

n. 30-days Intransit Time to Report Receipt for Shipment of Weapons. This topic was submitted by Ms. Rane Kelly and Ms. Deb Parsons from the Navy. Navy reported that it can take longer than the 30-day requirement to post receipts where the items are serial numbered, due to shipments being very large and/or not enough personnel available at the time the shipment arrives at the depot. An additional complication is that DDAA reported an inability of DLA depot to allow posting partial receipt of items within the shipment, but rather requiring all small arms within the shipment be processed prior to allowing the receipt to post to the owner record, and posting of the SASP transactions. Additional discussions among Navy, Army and DSS also indicated that large shipments of a non-priority nature should be coordinated with the receiving activity to minimize protracted receipt processing timeframes and workload planning impacts. Phased shipments/deliveries would at least mitigate the problem.

ACTIONS:

1. Navy may develop a Proposed DLMS Change which documents their request to modify the “30-day” rule if interested in pursuing. The PDC would be staffed for official Component comment.

2. Navy to check to see if shipments actually occurred same day as they were/are posted intransit.

3. Request DLA validate that partial receipts (and process of the corresponding SASP transactions (MILSTRAP DI Code DS_/DLMS 140A)) cannot be posted in a situation such as the shipment of 30,000 weapons.

o. Inter-Service Transactions. This topic, submitted by Navy, was a continuation of topic ‘m’ above. Navy reported that they no longer receive inter-Service transactions and acknowledgements for weapons coded items. Navy no longer receives electronic reports from Army. From discussion that ensued, it appeared that Army is in non-compliance at many levels with the DOD SA/LW serialization program (DODSA/LWSP) procedures. Army stated that the Army Supply Support Activity (SSA) systems (e.g., Standard Army Retail Supply System (SARSS)) do not receipt and maintain visibility of SA/LW by serial number and that they only receipt and keep inventory balances by quantity. So as long as the small arms are in SARSS, they are not reported by serial number and are therefore noncompliant with DODSA/LWSP requirements. By default, the SSAs can’t and don’t generate the required SA/LWSP transactions (DLMS 140A/MILSTRAP DS_) to the registries. When the using units order the weapons from SARSS, they are ultimately accounted for in their using unit system, e.g., PBUSE, etc., by serial number, but these activities/systems also do not generate the SA/LWSP transactions to other Service registries as required. Army indicated that the old Army system DPAS did generate the required transactions, but not the replacement system.

ACTIONS:

1. Army to research and report back to the Chair, why LOGSA does not receive SA/LW Control Reporting Transaction/Code “R” from their PBUSE (property book accounting) activity and plan for corrective action to be taken for compliance with DOD SA/LWSP requirements.

2. Army to also research and report back to the Chair, why Army does not send SA/LW Control Reporting Transaction/Code “S” from their PBUSE activities to DRMO, and plan for corrective action to be taken for compliance with DODSA/LWSP requirements.

DUE DATE: 30 days from the date of these minutes.

p. Retention Requirement for SA/LW Records. The previous DLA (J-33) focal point submitted this question; however, that person is no longer working in this area. The JSA/LWCG's interpretation of the original question relates to the retention requirement for paper records, vice records held in the SA/LW Registry. Mr. Royal offered that paper records should be maintained indefinitely. The DLA Disposal representatives indicated that they are required by regulation to keep DEMIL records for SA/LW indefinitely. The current DLA representative agreed to clarify the question and re-submit if appropriate.

q. Draft Proposed DLMS Change (PDC) 326, Revision to Small Arms and Light Weapons Procedure to Address Reporting Foreign Weapon Serial Numbers. Ms. Johnson, introduced a discussion on the draft PDC which proposes incorporating into the DLMS and DOD MILSTRAP manuals, Army Regulation 710-3 procedures for assignment of serial numbers for foreign weapons with unidentifiable characters in the serial number. The change proposed revision to DLMS, Volume 2, chapter 18 to add:

“18.2.4. Reporting Foreign Weapon Serial Numbers. When reporting foreign weapons' serial numbers that contain unidentifiable characters (non-English alpha characters/non-Arabic numerals) that can be translated into an alpha/numeric equivalent, the translated serial number shall be permanently inscribed on the weapon and reported to the Component and DoD Registries. When the foreign-weapon serial number cannot be translated into alpha/numeric equivalents, the DoD Component shall contact the DoD Registry for assignment of a serial number. The DoD Component shall permanently inscribe the serial number on the weapon, and report the weapon to the Component and DoD Registries.”

Ms. Johnson provided a copy of the draft PDC and requested all Services relook at the proposal in the context of IUID Unique Item Identifier (UII) versus serial number. Specifically, how do the Services envision the procedures would vary for UII? Will the UII Registry assign the new number when a non-English UII is used?

ACTIONS: All JSA/LWCG members were requested to review the PDC in depth, especially in light of the IUID vs. serial number issue discussed above, and advise:

(1) whether the PDC is necessary (i.e., should new paragraph C18.2.4. language be added to the DOD manual), and

(2) if this issue should be addressed in the DOD manual:

(a) should PDC be staffed as is addressing only serial numbers, or

(b) should PDC be revised to address UII (in which case JSA/LWCG

representative should provide recommended updated language for paragraph C18.2.4 to address UII);

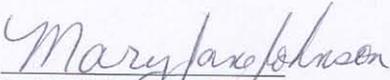
(c) Also, consider the AR 710-3 requirement for permanently inscribing the serial number on the weapon. Who is authorized to perform this action on a weapon? Can it only be performed by a maintenance depot? Are there any other restrictions on who is authorized? The proposed procedure should address this. Request JSA/LWCG representatives provide guidance on this aspect of proposed procedure.

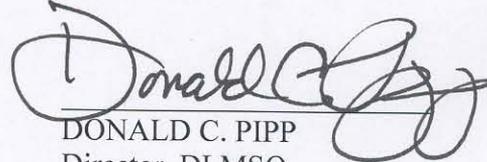
DUE DATE: 30 days from the date of these minutes

r. Next Meeting. The Chair thanked the group for their participation. The JSA/LWCG generally meets annually, however with the emphasis being given to logistics IUID for controlled items, and the possibility of leveraging DLMS standard logistics transactions for the DOD SA/LW serialization program, the group may need to meet more frequently for a time. Next meeting to be scheduled at a later date.

PREPARED BY:

APPROVED:


MARY JANE JOHNSON
JSA/LWCG Chair


DONALD C. PIPP
Director, DLMSO

Enclosure

AGENDA
Joint Small Arms/Light Weapons Coordinating Group (JSA/LWCG)
Meeting
June 3, 2009

McNamara Headquarters Complex, Conference Room 3801
8725 John J Kingman Rd, FT Belvoir, VA 22060-6217

Topic	TOPIC	LEAD
0830	Opening Remarks	DLMSO Ms Mary Jane Johnson
1	<u>Item Unique Identification (IUID) Logistics Policy and Business Rules</u> Discuss emerging logistics IUID policy, business rules development, and DUSD(L&MR)SCI-led workshops on IUID in the Supply Chain	DUSD(L&MR) SCI Mr. Brad Cougher
2	Way Ahead for the <u>DODSA/LWSP under Modernized Systems</u> where SA/LW serial number and/or IUID Unique Item Identifier (UII) can be provided in DLMS Standard Logistics Transactions, <u>AP2.12.</u>	DLMSO Ms. Johnson
3	<u>Small Arms IUID markings</u>	OSD UID Policy Office Mr. Rob Leibbrandt
3a	Related topic on marking submitted by DLA: Why is DDAA not receiving any of the 80,000 weapons mark with IUIDs from maintenance or from the 200 vendors that are applying IUIDs?	DLA Mr. Bob Stratchko
4	<u>Small Arms IUID Marking Procedures Update</u>	Army Mr. Phil Gunning PM SW ILM
5	Army LOGSA Topics 1) Demonstration of the <u>Army Serial Number Tracker</u> . (LIVE Demo) 2) Brief description of the <u>MCDS Small Arms IUID Pilot at ANAD</u> <u>Related Army document on Army-DLA interface</u> 3) <u>DOD Small Arms Registry Investigation Statistics</u> . 4) Status of project with USASAC to input Afghan and Iraq contract serial numbers that were not previously reported to the Registry.	Army LOGSA Mr. Michael Waraksa Mr. Charles Royal
6	Partial demilitarization of small arms for training aids/what reasons partial demilitarization should or should not be authorized and the associated regulatory changes.	Army Mr. Thomas Tkatch Army Exec Agent for Small Arms (Logistics and Demil)

Topic	TOPIC	LEAD
7	<p>DOD/DLA Demilitarization Program Office Concerns with the addition of Light Weapons to the DOD Small Arms Serialization Program (formerly DODSASP, now DODSA/LWSP):</p> <p>REQUEST JSA/LWCG representatives be prepared to address the following at the meeting:</p> <p><u>DOD/DLA Demil Program Office Questions:</u></p> <p>a. Do the JSA/LWCG representatives have a list of NSNs for light weapons (the new requirements covered by the revising the definition from small arms (SA) to 'small arms and light weapons' (SA/LW), so DLA can load them onto the DLA SASP.</p> <p>b. Is there any forecast by the Army and/or Guard units as to the number of rocket launchers or other light weapons that may be headed to the DLA Demil so they can determine if we have capacity in their Weapons storage area.</p> <p><u>JSA/LWCG Chair questions:</u></p> <p>c. Does DLA Demil use the FLIS Unique Item Tracking Designator Code (UITDC) to identify SA/LW falling under the DODSA/LWSP (UITDC 'AAA')?</p> <p>d. Have the Components managing SA/LW assigned the UITDC 'AAA' to the applicable NSNs which they manage?</p> <p>Background:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DLA Demilitarization Office is trying to assess the impact of including light weapons in the DODSASP for control of SA/LW by serial number. DLA reports that DRMS is starting to have problems. They have received LW with no serial numbers/data plates attached or they have been loosely shipping containers. Also, at McAlester Demil Center they have received LWs that are on the DOD Registry, but are not loaded in the DLA SASP, so the DRMOs/Demil Centers are not getting notification that these are considered small arms The small arms definition was revised by Approved DLMS Change (ADC) 220 to include light weapons. 	<p>DLA Mr. Jeff Garrett Mr. James Reed DOD/DLA Demil Program Office</p>
8	<p><u>Update on Reconciliation of Air Force Small Arms at Defense Distribution Depot Anniston Alabama (DDAA)</u></p>	<p>DLA Ms Renea Burns</p>
9	<p><i>Procedure for processing 'weapons received at DDAA without proper documentation and with illegible serial .</i></p> <p>Discuss problem of 'burnt' weapons being received at Defense Distribution Depot-Anniston Alabama (DDAA) with unrecognizable serial numbers and without documentation.</p> <p>(JSA/LWCG Chair waiting to hear from DLA regarding what Services are involved)</p>	<p>DLA Ms Burns JSA/LWCG Representatives for Services' sending the weapons to DDAA</p>

Topic	TOPIC	LEAD
10	<p>“30 days” Intransit Time to Report Receipt for Shipment of Weapons Navy submits this topic and reports that it affects inter-service and sometimes huge shipments within a service.... Situations where there are very few personnel at an area and huge shipments can take months to be processed in by Serial Number before being able to report for receipt to the appropriate component Registry. Navy requests JSA/LWCG discussion regarding the "30 days requirement", and JSA/LWCG consensus or opinion on these issues. <u>Background</u>: Navy and USMC have been audited over the past 3-4 years. Army SA/LW Program has not been audited as of the last Navy knew. This has been a problem for the services in going through audits - especially where inter-service (other components) do not comply. Need an understanding and consensus on this from JSA/LWCG that will withstand an audit.</p> <p>RE: SA/LW Registration and Reporting procedures: DOD 4000.25-M, DLMS, Volume 2, Chapter 18, para C18.7.4.1.4 DOD 4000.25-2-M, MILSTRAP, Chapter 12, para C12.7.4.1.4</p> <p><u>JSA/LWCG Chair Comment</u>: Request that the JSA/LWCG be prepared to share their strategy for complying with the timeframe requirement. The sharing of information may lead to a solution for the Navy. The focus should be on how the members comply with the requirement via automation. The DOD timeframe is long standing and it is unlikely OSD would agree to lengthen it for controlled items such as SA/LW.</p>	<p>Navy Ms. Rane Kelly Ms. Deb Parsons</p>
11	<p>Navy InterService Transactions Navy would like update regarding InterService transactions and acknowledgements. Navy used to receive electronic reports from Army, but doesn't any longer.</p>	<p>NAVY</p>
12	<p>Retention Requirement for JSA/LWCG Records What is the retention requirement?</p>	<p>DLA JSA/LWCG</p>
13	<p><u>Draft Proposed DLMS Change (PDC) 326</u> Relook at this proposal in the context of IUID Unique Item Identifier (UII) vs serial number. How would procedure vary for UII?</p> <p>DOD 4000.25-2-M, DLMS, Volume 2, is available at: http://www.dla.mil/j-6/dlms/elibrary/manuals/dlms/v2.asp</p>	<p>DLMSO Ms. Johnson</p>
1700	<p>Adjourn</p>	<p>DLMSO</p>