



DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
HEADQUARTERS
8725 JOHN J. KINGMAN ROAD, SUITE 2533
FT. BELVOIR, VIRGINIA 22060-6221

IN REPLY
REFER TO DLMSO

MAY 2 2001

MEMORANDUM FOR: DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Joint Small Arms Coordinating Group (JSACG)
Meeting, April 24-25, 2001

The attached minutes of the JSACG meeting are forwarded for your information and appropriate action. Although Air Force was not represented at the meeting, decisions reached, and Component action items, apply to all Components.

The Defense Logistics Management Standards Office point of contact is Ms. Mary Jane Johnson, JSACG Chair, (703) 767-0677, DSN 427-0677, or e-mail: maryjane_johnson@hq.dla.mil.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James A. Johnson".

JAMES A. JOHNSON
Director
Defense Logistics Management
Standards Office

Attachment

DISTRIBUTION:
ADUSD SCI (ATTN: Ms. Sherry McNeil)
JSACG Representatives
Attendees

cc:
DoD AIT office



DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
HEADQUARTERS
8725 JOHN J. KINGMAN ROAD, SUITE 2533
FT. BELVOIR, VIRGINIA 22060-6221

IN REPLY
REFER TO DLMSO

May 2, 2001

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Joint Small Arms Coordinating Group (JSACG) Meeting, April 24-25, 2001

Purpose: The Defense Logistics Management Standards Office (DLMSO) convened a JSACG Meeting, April 24-25, 2001, at the Andrew T. McNamara Headquarters Complex, Ft. Belvoir, VA. The agenda is at Enclosure 1. A list of attendees is at Enclosure 2.

A. Brief Summary of Discussion: Briefings and handouts addressed in these minutes are available from the DLMSO website as links to the agenda at: <http://www.dla.mil/j-6/dlms/Committees/JSACG/JSACG.htm>. The committee addressed specific discussion topics as indicated below:

1. Defense Logistics Management System (DLMS) Implementation

Update. The JSACG Chair provided an update on the Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Integrated Product Team (IPT) efforts to implement DLMS within DoD. At OSD's direction, the role of the IPT was recently expanded to address Component enterprise resource planning (ERP) initiatives, and to exploit the full potential of community services concept. The IPT met March 13-14, 2001 to set the groundwork for the expanded concept, and will meet again April 26, 2001. Additional information, to include minutes of the IPT meetings and Component points of contact, is available from the IPT website at: <http://www.dla.mil/j-6/log-edi>. The briefing touched on the expanded definition of DLMS which looks beyond American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) ASC X12 towards emerging electronic business/electronic commerce such as extendable mark-up language (XML). The briefing also addressed the availability of a DLMS/ANSI ASC X12 training course available from the Electronic Commerce Resource Center (ECRC). Information/registration for the DLMS training is available at: <http://www.fecrc.com/dlms.html>. Registration in the near future is encouraged as the course may only be available from the ECRC through the end of September 2001.

2. Automatic Identification Technology (AIT). DoD 4140.1-R directs that "all UIT programs shall include provisions for data entry and tracking using AIT." AIT is essential for effective UIT as it enables and facilitates both source data collection, and data transmission to automated information systems, greatly improving data accuracy and reducing processing time. The JSACG Chair had requested Component briefings on AIT use for small arms to assess the extent, or absence, of AIT use and to identify possible AIT voids/issue. While efforts are being made for providing AIT for small arms

Attachment

in-use, discussions revealed significant voids exist regarding the critical aspect of providing for small arms UIT AIT requirements at the acquisition stage, as well as for retrofitting small arms in wholesale storage with UIT AIT data markings. **ACTION: Request JSACG representatives identify to DLMSO, by June 15, 2001, the data elements (e.g., UII, National Stock Number, etc.) believed required for Small Arms AIT markings, to provide for effective use of AIT as a UIT enabler.**

a. Mr. John Yates, Army, provided a briefing on a joint effort between the Army and Navy SEALs Proof of Principle (PoP) initiative to tighten security and safeguard weapons and sensitive assets. The effort includes approximately 3,500 items which will be marked with MacSema Micro-Contact Memory Buttons. The effort will employ Symbol Technology 2740 read-write interfaces devices and Smart Cards will be used for access to individual arms rooms. A radio frequency based system will be used for real-time functionality. The PoP is scheduled to be completed in FY 01 and should provide a baseline for Army to craft an Army solution for digitizing arms rooms.

b. The Navy and Marine Corps did not provide formal briefings but offered the following information during general discussions of AIT. The Navy representative reported that her office was aware of the Army/SEAL PoP and that the Naval Surface Warfare Center Crane, IN will begin issuing to its employees Common Access Carts beginning May 2001. The Marine Corps representative indicated that in order for the any AIT initiative to be totally effective the assets must come from the manufacturer with the UIT markings embedded. He also suggested that DoD needed to develop a plan that included requirements for acquisition to include specification for AIT devices and requirements for the manufacture of UIT assets and retrofitting UIT assets in the supply system with AIT devices.

c. The DLA representative provided an overview of the Distribution Standard System (DSS) AIS effort for small arms. The DSS efforts begins when the DD 1348-9 bar-coded data is scanned to create the following: DSS SASP UIT record; DLSS transaction (excluding the UII); bar coded UIT label that contains NSN and UII to be affixed to a tag on the trigger housing or interior packaging; bar-coded unique container identification for container exterior; and bar-coded UII listing of UIIs comprising the container. Prior to affixing the bar-coded labels to the assets the assets are sight verified three times. Triple sight verification has resulted in 99 percent record accuracy. The DLA is using an internal UII Transaction Code to indicate the asset has been sight verified. The representative further stated that the effort to sight verify and affix bar-coded labels is labor intensive and that although the assets are bar-code, is not sure the Army maintenance facility is using the bar-coded data during the maintenance process.

3. Category I Non-Nuclear Missiles and Rockets Component Briefings. In 1991 a requirement was established to track Category I non-nuclear missiles and rockets in the DoD Small Arms Serialization Program (DoDSASP). However in 1993 it was determined that this requirement was invalid as category I non-nuclear missiles and rockets were class V, while DoDSASP reporting requirements applied to Class VII. The Class V and Class VII communities/systems did not effectively interface. By their February 16, 1996

memorandum, DUSD(L)MDM allowed the removal of Category I non-nuclear missiles and rockets from the DoDSASP, providing "the asset and its physical custodian are recorded in Service internal Supply Class V tracking systems." At this meeting, DUSD(L)SCI sought to assure that the Category I assets were, in fact, being adequately tracked in Class V systems, to provide complete visibility, by unique item identifier (UII), throughout the life cycle. To this end, the JSACG chair requested Component briefings depicting how Category I non-nuclear missiles and rockets were tracked throughout their life cycle to include the user level. The Services briefing were not available at the time of the meeting. **ACTION: No later than May 8, 2001, Service JSACG representatives are to either provide Ms. Sherry McNeil, DUSD(L)SCI (with a courtesy copy to DLMSO), written documentation, or schedule a date/time to provide a formal briefing, on their method of tracking Category I (and II and III if applicable, see subparagraph b below) non-nuclear missiles and rockets by UII. The presentations are to include the applicable system(s) the assets are tracked in; transactions, or other means by which the UIT information is conveyed throughout the life of the item; and a point of contact for requesting information on specific assets.**

4. Cat I Non-Nuclear Missiles and Rockets Rewrite for DoD 4140.1-R.

DLMSO and ADUSD(L)SCI provided draft proposed changes to DoD 4140.1-R to ensure that non-nuclear missiles and rockets are adequately covered in the Regulation. Presently non-nuclear missiles and rockets tracking requirements are included in the small arms section of the Regulation. The draft proposals recommends including non-nuclear missiles and rockets in the Physical Inventory Control section which includes the Physical Inventory Control Program requirements (physical inventory, location reconciliation, location survey, quality control, research, accuracy and performance goals, and workload and/or performance management reporting) and a new chapter, or section, to promulgate the requirements for establishing continuous accountability and visibility of non-nuclear missiles and rockets beginning at receipt through destruction/demilitarization. While reviewing the draft proposed changes the group noted that one proposal included Cat I, II, and III non-nuclear missiles and rockets and the other only included Cat I non-nuclear missiles and rockets. A cursory review of the latest DoD 4100.39-M, Federal Logistics Information System, Volume 10, Table 61, revealed that only Cat I non-nuclear missiles and rockets is included in the table. Subsequent to the discussions the Army forwarded a copy of an Army regulation that included the categories of non-nuclear missiles and rockets they are responsible for tracking. Based on the above findings the Army and Marine Corps representatives volunteered to research their non-nuclear missiles and rockets automated information systems to determine the categories and Controlled Inventory Item Codes they are currently using to track their non-nuclear missiles and rockets. It would be up to the Component representatives to update FLIS as needed, if the current FLIS coding by category does not accurately reflect Service use of the code. **ACTION: Army and Marine Corps agreed to research this issue, to determine if Category II and III contain non-nuclear missiles and rockets. Service action may be necessary to update the FLIS if such assets are verified. The findings of this research should also be included in the briefings provided to DUSD(L)SCI.**

5. DLA DRMS Component Registry Briefing.

The DRMS representative was unable to attend the meeting so this topic was not covered. However all

members of the JSACG expressed a keen interest in this topic. The group will reconvene later this year for a meeting specifically to include a DRMS briefing and discussion of the DRMS process for small arms. **ACTION: Request DLA arrange for the DRMS Component Registry Briefing to be given at the next JSACG meeting.**

6. Disposition of Navy/Marine Corps owned Small Arms at DDAA.

This is a repeat topic from the February 2000 JSACG meeting. DLA provided an updated listing of Navy- and Marine Corps-owned small arms at DDAA that are erroneously being reported to the DoD/Army Component Registry. DLA has several concerns: (1) Navy and USMC may have lost visibility of UIIs stored at DDAA, (2) DLA has no systemic interface with the Navy/Marine Corps Component Registry (due to Navy's policy to store all small arms at Crane), (3) default reporting of these weapons creates errors during the bottoms-up reconciliation with Army, and (4) the number of weapons has increased dramatically due to ongoing conversion of .30 caliber rifles to trainers by Anniston Army Depot. Since last year's meeting, Navy-owned small arms had increased from 15 to 1,210. The Navy and Marine Corps representatives agreed to work with DLA to resolve these concerns. Given that LOGSA will soon combine MILSVC overlays with the DoD Central Registry, LOGSA recommended that DLA continue to report the assets to them; but include an "Owning DoDAAC" that would distinguish assets owned by the Navy and Marine Corps.

7. Joint Status Update by DRMS and J-333 Regarding Small Arms

Pick Ups. On March 2, 2001, DDAA completed the transfer to the Anniston Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) of assets, equipment, and responsibility for small arms demilitarization. This process began in February 1999 with the Defense Distribution Center and the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service's agreement to transfer core missions. DDAA took extraordinary precautions to maintain surveillance over small arms that had been dropped from DDAA's accountability and visibility records but had not yet been picked up to the DRMS system (DLA SASP). Several factors contributed to the delay: different business rules and systemic requirements for DLA SASP, DRMS inability to establish UIT records from bar codes, the unanticipated establishment of new DoD DEMIL policy re weapons certification, personnel constraints, etc. DLA agreed to confirm with DRMS and/or the Anniston DRMO that all small arms awaiting DEMIL have been picked up to their accountability and visibility.

8. Consolidation of DDAA Small Arms to a Single Building-Status

Update (predominantly Army and Air Force owned). On April 4, 2001, the DDAA began moving small arms to a single, recently-renovated building near the DDAA Commander's office. When the consolidation is completed, small arms receiving, storage, serialization, PPP&M, and shipping will be done in a single building -- enabling DLA to relinquish control of several warehouses. To date, approximately one-third of the weapons have been moved. DDAA established standard operating procedures for personnel involved in the move to ensure small arms safety, security, and accuracy.

9. Tracking for Museum Pieces.

Based on an inquiry from the Army concerning the tracking of museum pieces, DLMSO reviewed prior JSACG minutes and found

that the JSACG had researched and determined that the requirement to track museum pieces was valid. Additionally, in May 1994 the JSACG established an ad hoc subgroup to address museum pieces. The subgroup was chaired by the U.S. Army Center of Military History and was comprised of various service museum representatives. The subgroup provided their findings in December 1994. The major finding centered on the problem of the proliferation of incorrect or improper Nation Stock Numbers and Management Control Numbers for weapons in service museums. A copy of the 1994 subgroup's report is at Enclosure 3.

10. Update on Status of DoD 4000.25-M, DLMS UIT Procedures/ Reissue of MILSTRAP Manual.

a. DLMSO, in conjunction with the Unique Item Tracking Committee (UITC), is developing the UIT procedures for inclusion in chapter 19 of the DLMS manual. The procedures provide for accomplishing UIT using standard logistics transactions such as receipts, issues, and materiel release orders, as an integral part of standard logistics systems/processing. The DLMS ANSI ASC X12 variable length transactions allow for the inclusion of UIIs and other UIT data in the standard transactions negating the need for unique UIT transactions, such as were developed for small arms serial number tracking under MILSTRAP. The unique MILSTRAP transactions (Document Identifier (DI) Code DS_ series) were necessary to accommodate serial numbers which could not be included in the standard logistics transactions under the MILS 80-record positions constraints. However the DLMS procedures will provide for Small Arms use of the ANSI ASC X12 transactions developed to replace the MILSTRAP DI Code DS_ series of transactions (DLMS transactions sets 140 and 888), until such time as an agreed upon joint implementation date is reached for processing small arms using the standard logistics transactions. Use of the ANSIASCX12 equivalent of the MILSTRAP Small Arms transactions will not be required/used for other UIT programs which will employ standard logistics transactions.

b. The JSACG Chair/MILSTRAP Administrator noted that DoD 4000.25-2-M, MILSTRAP, will be reissued in 2001. The draft Chapter 12, Small Arms Reporting, will be released for review by the JSACG and Supply Process Review Committee (PRC) in the near future. The reissue will reflect the new DoD numbering system required for DoD publications. Any desired changes to the small arms procedures will need to be submitted a Proposed DLMS change through the Component Supply PRC representative, rather than as a comment to the draft rewrite.

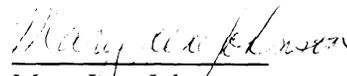
11. Identification of Existing Component Small Arms Reporting Capabilities--Post Meeting Tasking. ACTION: The Component JSACG representatives are tasked to provide DLMSO, by June 15, 2001, information on which MILSTRAP small arms transactions (DI Code DS_ series) are actually being used in their systems, and which Small Arms Transaction Codes (MILSTRAP Appendix B13) and Small Arms Reject Codes (MILSTRAP Appendix B14) are being used.

12. Rewrite of DoD 4140.1-R. The ADUSD(L)SCI representative reported that DoD 4140.1-R is being rewritten to accommodate Supply Chain Integration philosophy. The Services and Agencies were apprised of the effort in September 2000 and were requested to submit proposed changes/recommendations. The group was advised that there is still time to submit changes/recommendations to the sections under the cognizance of the group as well as changes/recommendations to other sections that interface with the accountability and visibility of small arms.

13. Transshipment of Small Arms. The DLA representative reported that personnel at Defense Depot Anniston, AL (DDAA) questioned whether transshipments of arms, ammunition and explosives should be picked up on DDAA and DoDSASP records. The Army's item manager advised DDAA that the items in question were in-transit and should not be picked up on DDAA or DoDSASP records. Based on DLMSO research subsequent to the meeting, it was determined (without the benefit of complete information) that it appears that a small arms shipment from Rock Island, IL was forwarded to DDAA to be consolidated with assets issued from DDAA for the purpose of consolidating shipping units. It also appears that this was a prudent transportation management decision based on expediency and economics. DLMSO further concluded that it appears that from a transportation perspective, the shipment was properly receipted for by the DDAA transportation office. Based on the information available to DLMSO, it appears that the shipment was forwarded to DDAA for the sole purpose of consolidating shipment units, remained under the purview and accountability of transportation, and therefore, did not require the assets to be picked up on DDAA and DoDSASP records.

B. FOLLOWUP ACTIONS REQUIRED. Followup actions are as identified by the **ACTION** items in bold text in discussion paragraphs A.2, A.3, A.4, A.5, and A.11.

C. NEXT MEETING. The JSACG will reconvene in the October-November 2001 timeframe. In addition to the DRMS briefing, the definition for small arms was raised as an issue that should be reviewed, and will be addressed at the next meeting.


 Mary Jane Johnson
 Chair, DoD JSACG

APPROVE:
 JAMES A. JOHNSON
 Director, DLMSO



Enclosures

Joint Small Arms Coordinating Group (JSACG)
April 24-25, 2001
Andrew T. McNamara Building, Ft. Belvoir VA
Conference Room 3501

Agenda

	TOPIC	LEAD
	Opening Remarks	DLMSO 0830
1	Defense Logistics Management System Implementation Update	DLMSO 0845
2	Automatic Identification Technology (AIT) for Small Arms. JSACG Chair requests the Components provide briefings (<i>no more than 10 minutes each</i>) on the current status of AIT for small arms to include AIT markings/medium being used for small arms; the extent of use; and any known problems/voids/ concerns.	0900 Mr. John Yates(USA) Ms. Kathleen Row (USN) (USAF) Maj. Michael Brown (USMC) Ms. Mary Day (DLA)
3	Component Category I (Cat I) Non-nuclear Missiles and Rockets UIT Briefings. Request Components arrange for brief presentations (<i>no more than 20 minutes each</i>) on how Cat I Non-nuclear Missiles and Rockets are unique item tracked within each Component. The presentations should include information on how the items are tracked during the entire life cycle to include the user level, the applicable system(s), and a point of contact for getting information on the assets from those systems. This topic has OSD interest.	
4	Cat I Non-nuclear Missiles and Rockets. Based on Component Cat I briefings, discuss/develop draft rewrite of DoD Materiel Management Regulation, DoD 4140.1R, Chapter 6, section 6.4.2.3 (see http://204.255.70.40/supreg/). The draft rewrite shall include, as a minimum, the basic overarching requirements for establishing and maintaining records that provide continuous accountability and visibility beginning at receipt through destruction/demilitarization.	DLMSO/DUSD(L)SCI
5	DLA Component Registry Briefing by DRMS	DRMS unable to attend and provide briefing.
6	Disposition of Navy-/Marine Corps -owned small arms at DDAA. DLA will provide update (there are only about 3 MPB-owned NSNs (12 assets total). Navy now has 12 NSNs, with a total of 1,208 assets. Since DLA has no requirement from the Navy and USMC to report and/or segregate their small arms, visibility reporting is to the DoD/Army Registry.)	DLA
7	Status update by J-333 regarding Small Arms Pick Ups (visibility/accountability of Army -/Air Force-owned assets shipped to Anniston DRMO from DDAA)	DLA
8	Consolidation of DDAA Small Arms to a Single Building--Status update (predominately Army- and Air Force-owned)	DLA
9	Tracking for Museum Pieces	DLMSO
10	Update on Status of DoD 4000.25-M, DLMS UIT Procedures/Update on Reissue of MILSTRAP manual	DLMSO
11	Identification of Existing Component Capabilities. POST-MEETING TASKING: Request JSACG Component representatives identify to DLMSO which MILSTRAP Small Arms transactions (DI Code DS_ series) are used by your Service or Agency, and which Small Arms Transaction Codes (App B13) and Reject Codes (App B14) are being used.	JSACG

12	DoD 4140.1-R Rewrite	DUSD(L)SCI
13	Small Arms Transshipment Issue	DLA



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
THE CENTER OF MILITARY HISTORY
1099 14TH STREET NW
WASHINGTON DC 20005-3402



DAMH-MDC

5 December 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, Defense Logistics Management
Standards Office, DoD Small Arms Program Administrator
ATTN: Frank St. Mark, 6301 Little River Turnpike,
Suite 230, Alexandria, VA 22312-3508

SUBJECT: Museum Weapons

1. In response to a tasking from the DoD Joint Small Arms Coordinating Committee Group (JSACG) 17-19 May, 1994, for a special sub-task group to be assembled to inquire into the area of National Stock Numbers or Management Control Numbers for museum weapons, invitations were sent by the Chief Curator, U.S. Army Center of Military History in July, 1994 requesting participation by the various service museums (copies attached).

2. On 26-27 September, 1994, the sub-task force was assembled at the U.S. Army Center of Military History. Participants were:

Mr. Leslie D. Jensen, Chief, Collections Branch, US Army Center of Military History, Washington, DC

Mr. Lynden T. Couvillion, Curator, U.S. Army Center of Military History Clearing House, Anniston, AL

Mr. Terrill M. Aiken, US Air Force Museum, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

Dr. Norman Cary, The Naval Historical Center, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC (substituting for Mark Werthheimer)

Mr. Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas, Curator of Material History, Marine Corps Museum Branch Activities, Quantico, VA

3. General. Discussions centered on the problem of the unchecked proliferation of incorrect or improper National Stock Numbers (NSN) and Management Control Numbers (MCN) for weapons in service museums. Overall, the museums have roughly 90% of the stock numbers but only about 2% of the weapons. It is estimated that of the roughly 26,000 stock numbers currently assigned to museum weapons, only about 2,500 are valid. The group focused on common solutions all the service museums can implement which would get the stock number situation under control.

4. Background. There are a number of problems that have caused the proliferation of "bad" stock numbers:

Enclosure 3
JSACG Meeting
April 24-25, 2001



DAMH-MDC
SUBJECT: Museum Weapons

5 December 1994

a. When service museums acquire weapons, normally from other service museums or their parent museum authority, but sometimes by donation from the outside, they individually request new stock numbers through their local stock number coordinator. Often, descriptions of the weapons are inadequate, thereby requiring the DODSASP to issue stock numbers based on incomplete information. Because neither the museums nor in some cases, the DODSASP, are experts in all types of weaponry, the tendency is to issue a new stock number rather than determine that the weapon, in fact, belongs under an existing number. This tendency is exacerbated by museums who cite minor variations in weapons as indications of a separate model, and therefore, requiring a new stock number.

b. When museums acquire a weapon from another museum, they tend to request a new number rather than use a number under which it was previously registered. There is, coupled with this, a tendency to not notify DODSASP of a losing transfer, and thereby to remain accountable for the weapon. Together, these actions result in two stock numbers being assigned to the same weapon and therefore, the appearance that two weapons exist when in fact there is only one.

c. There is, at this point, no checkpoint in the various service museums to filter requests through. As a result, each individual service museum deals directly with the DODSASP, with no "proofing" by any intermediate authority.

d. Part of this problem lies with museum small arms being reported through installation level coordinators. In the Army, all historical artifacts, including weapons, are controlled by the U.S. Army Center of Military History, not by individual museums or installations. Yet, each museum in the Army has its own DODAAC for weapons reconciliation purposes, and these reconciliations are handled by the local installation, not the owning agent, the Center of Military History. In the Air Force and the Marine Corps, the situation is much the same, but the number of weapons is much smaller, while the Navy does not maintain strong central control of their collections.

5. Solutions

a. Much of the required work to "purify" the stock numbers has already been done by Mr. Couvillion, who has compiled a data base of "good" or officially recognized stock numbers for various types of weapons. The variety of weapons was such that the committee could not verify all the stock numbers at once. Therefore, it was decided that each of the committee members would take a portion of this database and check it for completeness and accuracy. The division of work is as follows:

DAMH-MDC
SUBJECT: Museum Weapons

5 December 1994

Les Jensen -	U.S. Arsenal shoulder arms to 1892 U.S. Patent arms to 1898
Ken Smith-Christmas -	U.S. Arsenal shoulder arms, 1892- 1954
Lynden Couvillion -	U.S. Arsenal or contract shoulder arms, 1954 - present
Mark Wertheimer -	U.S. Machine Guns, 1895 - present
Norman Cary -	U.S. Mortars and Heavy Weapons
Terry Aitkin -	Swedish weapons Japanese weapons

The committee agreed to reconvene early in 1995 to report results, and to further divide the remaining classes of weapons. It is believed that once the database is verified, there will be about 2,500 valid stock numbers.

b. Once the data base has been verified, the committee will tackle the question of whether museum weapons ought to be further delineated by stock number in order that the services active weapons inventory not be compromised by a large number of non-active museum weapons. Ideas include converting all museum weapons to a 9915 stock series (antiques and collectables), creating a stock number system specifically for museum weapons, or otherwise differentiating between historical weapons and those in the hands of active units. It is also possible that a new stock number system will apply only to pre-1898 weapons, or those without valid in-service stock numbers.

c. The various service museums agree that there is no need to differentiate by means of stock numbers between various services in the ownership of weapons. For example, Marine Corps historical weapons stock numbers do not need to be different from Army historical weapons stock numbers, if they are the same weapons.

d. Each of the service museum authorities needs to determine how to set up a system within their service to filter stock numbers before they go to the DODSASP. Army has determined that the CMH Clearing House at Anniston, Alabama will serve as this filter, and that all requests for stock numbers must go through Anniston. To implement this, it may be necessary to issue CMH derivative DODAACs to the various museums, since at least some

DAMH-MDC

5 December 1994

SUBJECT: Museum Weapons

museums are currently operating off installation DODAACs, rather than museum-specific ones. The Air Force Museum will operate a similar program, centered on the Air Force Museum at Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio. The Marines and Navy need to explore this area further.

e. Within each service, instructions to the various museums will have to be prepared. Ultimately, there may be an NSN handbook prepared, which will be essentially the same for all service museums. It will include all data necessary to create a clear and definable list of reportable items, standardize the definitions of reportable items and how to identify them.

f. Once this is determined, the services also need to determine what will not be reported. For example, while self contained grenade launchers will be reported, attachment-type, cup or spigot grenade launchers will not. We also need to address the maximum caliber of reportable long arms, anti-tank rifles, etc., and establish whether non-guns should be reported. It is also important to develop separate MCN's for reproduction weapons.

g. The group believes strongly that a separate chapter in the present regulation needs to be drafted to address museum weapons. At present, much of the information is scattered throughout the regulation.

6. Conclusion. It is important to recognize that it has taken a considerable length of time to create the problems that currently exist, and it will take some time to correct them. As the service museum systems increasingly recognize the need for centralization of artifact control at the service level, these solutions will become easier to implement.

7. POC is Les Jensen, Chief, Collections Branch, DSN 285-5373.

FOR THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY:


JUDSON E. BENNETT, JR.
Chief Curator