



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

3500 DEFENSE PENTAGON  
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-3500

SUSTAINMENT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE LOGISTICS EXECUTIVE STEERING COMMITTEE

SUBJECT: Approved Defense Logistics Management Standards Change 1244B, Establishing Visibility of Unique Item Tracking Program Items for Component-Owned Assets Stored at DoD Storage Activities and Corresponding Revisions to the Small Arms and Light Weapons Program

The attached change to Defense Logistics Management Standards, as outlined in the attachment, is approved for implementation.

Addressees may direct questions to Rafael Gonzalez, e-mail: [rafael.gonzalez@dla.mil](mailto:rafael.gonzalez@dla.mil). Others must contact their designated Process Review Committee representative available at <http://www.dla.mil/HQ/InformationOperations/DLMS/allpoc/>.

Leigh E. Method, SES  
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense  
for Logistics

Attachment:  
As stated

cc:  
OUSD(C)  
DLA J6DS

**ADC 1244B**  
**Establishing Visibility of UIT Program Items for Component-Owned Assets  
Stored at DoD Storage Activities and Corresponding Revisions to the Small  
Arms and Light Weapons Program**

**1. ORIGINATING SERVICE/AGENCY AND POC INFORMATION:**

**a. Technical POC:** Defense Enterprise Standards Office (DEDSO), Mr. Rafael Gonzalez, e-mail: [rafael.gonzalez@dla.mil](mailto:rafael.gonzalez@dla.mil).

**b. Functional POC:** DEDSO, Mr. Rafael Gonzalez, e- mail: [rafael.gonzalez@dla.mil](mailto:rafael.gonzalez@dla.mil).

**2. REFERENCES:**

**a.** Department of Defense (DoDM) 4140.01, Volume 9, DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures: Materiel Programs, February 16, 2018; revised by Change 2, May 16, 2019

**b.** DoDM 4140.01, Volume 11, DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures: Inventory Accountability and Special Management and Handling, March 8, 2017; revised by Change 3 June 3, 2019

**c.** DoDM 4160.21, Volume 1, Defense Materiel Disposition: Disposal Guidance and Procedures, October 22, 2015; revised by Change 3 October 2, 2019

**d.** DoD Item Unique Identification (IUID) Working Group Meeting minutes, September 15, 2016

**e.** Defense Logistics Manual (DLM) 4000.25, Volume 2, Supply Standards and Procedures

**f.** ADC 1111, Revise Procedures for Intransit Control of Materiel Turned In To Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Disposition Services and Establish use of the DLMS 527R for a New Disposition Services Turn-In Receipt Acknowledgement (TRA) Transaction (Supply/MILSTRIP)

**g.** ADC 1198, Establishing and Maintaining Accountability for Service Owned Capital Equipment Stored at DLA Distribution Centers, October 6, 2016

**h.** Addendum to ADC 1198A, Establishing and Maintaining Accountability for Service Owned Capital Equipment Stored at DLA Distribution Centers – (Missing Serial Numbers, and Remove 867I Issue Transaction), September 6, 2017

**i.** ADC 1244, Establishing Visibility of Unique Item Tracking (UIT) Program Items for Service-Owned Assets Stored at DLA Distribution Centers and Corresponding Revisions to Inventory Procedures Related to Capital Equipment, February 5, 2018

**3. APPROVED CHANGE(S):** Significant changes after staffing the proposed change are in green shade

**a. Brief Overview of Change:** This change provides additional procedures for all active Component, UIT programs within the DoD supply chain. The changes in this document will help streamline current practices and reduce duplication of efforts within the DoD. This change is:

**(1) Applicable to Small Arms/Light Weapons (SA/LW) and:**

**(a)** authorizes the procedures documented under DLM 4000.25, Volume 2, Chapter 30, Procedures for Serially Managed Materiel Requiring Owner Visibility for the SA/LW Program (Reference 2.e.),

**(b)** clarifies the necessary guidance in DLM 4000.25, Volume 2, Chapter 16, DLA Disposition Services (Reference 2.e.), to address scenarios for non-compliant materiel identification and serial number assignment,

**(c)** sunsets DLM 4000.25, Volume 2, Chapter 18 (Reference 2.e.) and applicable appendices listed under section 4.d. Applicable business rules pertaining to SA/LW will now be documented under DLMS Volume 2, Chapter 30, Procedures for Serially Managed Materiel Requiring Owner Visibility,

**(d)** sunsets the following transaction formats:

**1.** DLMS 140A SA/LW Reporting transaction and equivalent legacy Document Identifier Codes (DIC), (DSC, DSD, DSF, DSM, and DSR),

**2.** DLMS 888A SA/LW Data Change transaction and equivalent legacy DIC's (DSA, and DSB). This transaction allows multi-field corrections of records in the DoD Central Registry without the need to conduct the appropriate accountable action in a supply system. However, under the active UIT programs, all changes to the serialization data will require the appropriate DLMS accountable action; and

**(e)** revises the definition for SA/LW.

**(2) Applicable to all UIT Programs to include Small Arms/Light Weapons and:**

**(a)** revises the definition of line item for Serially Managed Items Requiring Owner Visibility,

**(b)** authorizes the materiel receipt acknowledgement (MRA) and TRA to carry serialization data,

(c) makes the necessary changes to the applicable DLMS supply transactions to support standardization of procedures when handling UIT items,

(d) adds the requirement for all DoD Components to transmit the DLMS 856S Shipment Status or 856R Shipment Status Materiel Returns transactions as applicable for every shipment or return,

(e) documents upcoming changes to DoD policy affecting all active UIT programs; and

(f) document other administrative changes.

**b. Background:**

(1) In accordance with DoDM 4140.01, Volume 9, Materiel Programs (Reference 2.a.), the DoD Components will transition from uniquely identifying items only by serial number and will use a combination of the unique item identifiers (UII) and DoD compliant serial numbers (hereafter referred to as “serialization data”). DoD Components and manufacturers will continue to use the human readable serial numbers as a mandatory supporting data element. The intention is to capture the serial number and, when available, the UII for all commodities within a UIT program.

(2) DoDM 4140.01 Volume 11, Inventory Accountability and Special Management and Handling (Reference 2.b.) requires DoD Components to account for all secondary item inventories for which they are responsible within the DoD supply chain. In addition, section 3.2. Accountable Record for Inventory further describes the minimal data elements required to include serialization data as part of the total item property record. All DoD Components will ensure their respective accountable system of record complies with all data element requirements documented in this policy to include serial number.

(3) To streamline current practices when handling SA/LWs, DoD Policy will no longer require the use of Component SA/LW registries. DoD Components may choose to retain their respective service-level weapon registry; however, the Component accountable system of records will be the authoritative source for serialization data as stated in DoDM 4140.01 Volume 11.

(a) In support of this change, Service level component registries will no longer exchange DLMS transactions for the purpose of inventory in-transit visibility. Instead, the warehousing systems are expected to exchange the appropriate information using variable length format for all inter-component shipments. The accountable system of record for each Component is expected to record and maintain the highest-level accountability of any controlled item to include SA/LWs.

(b) The implementation of this change does not change how DoD Components research, investigate, and resolve discrepancies and other inquiries between Components. DoD Components will continue to maintain a valid point of contact that will assist other Components to include the Army, as necessary.

(c) Due to changes in policy regarding Component registries, the Army will be transitioning from a repository into an application programming interface (API) enabled query architecture supporting real-time data exchange. The DoD Central Registry will no longer serve as the repository for Service level weapons registry data. The new API based query architecture will allow the Army to continue with their responsibilities as stated in DLMS 4000.25, Chapter 30 without the need to store data or rely on transactions and reports from the Services to respond to inquiries from law enforcement and other authorized entities.

(d) Pending implementation by the Army, the intent of the Army query tool in combination with the Services' APSR API instances, is to provide the capability to query all DoD Components' accountable systems to obtain real time information. Each DoD Component will be responsible for coordination and development of an API for their respective APSRs in accordance with the Army API format. The APIs for each APSR must then be registered and tested with the Army query tool. These requirements are pending further discussions and agreements by the DoD Joint Small Arms/Light Weapons Coordinating Group along with the appropriate subject matter experts. The Army will document the appropriate technical requirements as they become available under a separate document. The API is fundamental for this change however, the system requirements are not part of the scope of this change and not in this document.

(4) As a result of the numerous changes in this document affecting the SA/LW Program, the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics (ODASD(Logistics)) will identify and draft the necessary DoD policy changes to support this effort and ensure policies are in alignment with procedures.

**c. Approved Change in Detail:** This change provides additional procedures for all active Component UIT programs, including SA/LW as follows:

**(1) Applicable to Small Arms/Light Weapons:**

(a) Authorizes the procedures documented under DLM 4000.25, Volume 2, Chapter 30, Procedures for Serially Managed Materiel Requiring Owner Visibility for the SA/LW Program (Reference 2.e). Consequently, this change will terminate any specific SA/LW practices documented in DLMS Volume 2, Chapter 18, Small Arms and Light Weapons Serial Number Registration and Reporting.

(b) Clarify in DLM 4000.25 Volume 2, Chapter 16, DLA Disposition Services that the turn-in activity is responsible to ensure proper materiel identification and applicable certifications are in place prior to shipment. The turn-in activity will use a cataloged national stock number (NSN) or a valid management control number (MCN) (MCNs are authorized, under limited scenarios to include the disposal of serialized items without NSN or items that do not qualify for a cataloged NSN. Army is the authorized source for establishing a new MCN.) to identify and label the physical materiel and will include the same NSN/MCN in the shipping documentation; local stock numbers (LSN) are not allowed for inter-Component shipments. DLA Disposition Services Small Arms Anniston, Alabama will file a supply discrepancy report (SDR) for shipment without proper identification and hold the materiel, awaiting disposition instructions from the turn-in activity.

4000.25: (c) Sunsets and marks as reserved the following portions of DLM

1. Chapter 18, SA/LW Reporting
2. Appendix 2.13, SA/LW Error Transaction Reject Codes
3. Appendix 2.12, SA/LW Transaction Codes

(d) Sunsets and removes the following transaction formats from the DEDSO implementation convention (IC) webpage as part of this change:

1. DLMS 140A SA/LW Reporting transaction and equivalent legacy Document Identifier Codes (DIC), (DSC, DSD, DSF, DSM, and DSR).

2. DLMS 888A SA/LW Data Change transaction and equivalent legacy DIC's (DSA, and DSB). This transaction allows multi-field corrections of records in the DoD Central Registry without the need to conduct the appropriate accountable action in a supply system. However, under active UIT programs, all changes to the serialization data will require the appropriate DLMS accountable action.

(e) To standardize the definition of SA/LW across policies, ODASD(Logistics) included several changes to the current definition as shown in Enclosure 1. The intent is to reach consensus across DoD Components via this change. The revised definitions for SA/LW shown in Enclosure 1 reflect more current definitions. Upon approval of this change, ODASD(Logistics) will update all appropriate policies with the new definition.

**(2) Applicable to all UIT Programs to include Small Arms/Light Weapons:**

(a) Clarify the definition of line item for serialized items requiring owner visibility. Under capital equipment and active UIT programs, the definition for line item includes the NSN + serial number + UII (when available) + Owner. For the physical storage of serially managed items, the intent is to allow DoD Components to store materiel by NSN, supply condition code (SCC), and owner and not by serial and UII. This will allow storage activities to store multiple items of the same NSN, SCC, and Owner in the same location. This change will update all appropriate language to ensure the intent is clearly defined.

(b) Authorizes the DLMS 527R MRA and TRA (Reference 2.f.) to carry serialization data. Although serialization data is not restricted in the DLMS 527R MRA transaction, there are no clear instructions or proper authorization to use it. This change allows the MRA transaction to carry serialization data and serves as the receipt acknowledgement for the shipment of serially managed items requiring owner visibility. The receiving activity will match the shipment status/shipment return with the MRA/TRA to close the due-in balance status. A successful match of the shipment status/materiel returns and the MRA/TRA closes the in-transit balance and ensures the materiel shipped matches the materiel received. The receiving activity will submit the SDR for discrepancies between the shipment status/shipment materiel return and the MRA/TRA. Disposition Services uses the TRA in lieu of the MRA.

(c) Makes the following changes to applicable DLMS transactions to increase the accountability of materiel. **All changes apply to storage activities to include DLA Disposition Services unless otherwise stated.** Changes are as follows:

**1.** Adds the following qualifiers to DLMS 856S Shipment Status and the 856R Shipment Status Materiel Returns transactions (See Enclosure 5):

**a. OW Owner of Property** to enable the transaction to carry the owner data field. This change will allow the storage activity to indicate the future owner of the materiel upon receipt when it is other than the receiving activity. The transaction requires identification of the owner when shipping materiel to a storage activity for the purpose of maintenance or loaned materiel. The materiel owner is also required when shipping serially managed items requiring owner visibility to a DLA storage activity. The receiving activity will use the shipment status, or the materiel return transaction, and the DLMS 527D Pre-Positioned Materiel Receipt (PMR), to establish a due-in and assist during the receipt process. The intent of this new qualifier is to provide another mechanism for the DoD Components to convey the ownership for a given shipment and not to replace or eliminate the requirement for inventory control points to comply with the PMR requirements. The shipment status/materiel return and the PMR transactions are not mutually exclusive—when both transactions are present, the receiving activity will use the PMR to determine the materiel owner and the shipment status to confirm the serialization data.

**b. 035 Borrower Action** to DLMS 856S Shipment Status. This qualifier enables DoD Components to identify shipment transactions for loaned property. For the purpose of loans, the loaner is the entity or organization that owns the materiel. The loanee is the organization receiving the loan. When the loanee acknowledges receipt of the materiel, the owning DoD Component (loaner) will establish and maintain an associated loan balance until the materiel is returned. Upon receipt, the materiel will remain under the original owner (loaner) and the loanee becomes the materiel manager.

**2. SCP Security Cooperation Programs and A13 Other Shipments** to DLMS 856S Shipment Status. These new qualifiers will help identify shipments to entities outside of the DoD.

**3.** Adds the following qualifiers to DLMS 947I Inventory Adjustment transaction (see Enclosure 5):

**a. Quantity or Status Adjustment Reason Code WS Suspected Lost or Stolen** to identify inventory loss of a serially managed item under investigation.

**b. Quantity or Status Adjustment Reason Code WR Found/Recovered** to identify a serially managed item recovered as the result of an investigation.

**4.** Adds the requirement for all DoD Components to transmit the DLMS 856S Shipments Status or 856R Shipment Status Materiel Returns as applicable for inter Component shipments of serially managed items. Shipping documentation may be available for validating serialization data; however, it does not substitute or supersede the requirement for the



shipping activity to provide the shipment status transaction upon shipment. A serially managed item received without a corresponding shipment status will result in the receiving activity having to generate an SDR and suspend the material. Compliance with this requirement will ensure the receiving activity can establish a due-in and confirm the serialization data at time of receipt. The receiving activity will prepare a due-in using the information available from the shipment status and/or the PMR transactions. The document number is the data element that connects the shipment status transaction and the incoming shipment. When the serialization data does not match or is missing, a systemic trigger is necessary to alert the user performing the receipt that an SDR is required. The receiving activity will then follow the SDR process and suspend the materiel until resolution.

**a.** The shipping activity will respond with one of the following disposition instructions: (1) confirm shipment and retain material (SDR Reply Code 130) or (2) return the materiel (SDR Reply Code 105) in response to the SDR.

**b.** Pending DLMS implementation, Components under legacy environment will provide the DIC AS\_ and will communicate the serial numbers via other means to ensure the necessary information is available at time of receipt. Failing to provide serialization data will result in an SDR being generated and the materiel to be suspended.

(3) Given the extent of the changes in this proposal, several DoD policies will need updates to support all the new changes pertaining small arms/light weapons. Some of the policies identified for a change include but it is not limited to:

(a) DoD 4140.01 Volume 11, Inventory Accountability and Special Management and Handling.

(b) DoDI 5000.64, Accountability and Management of DoD Equipment and Other Accountable Property.

(c) DoDM 5100.76, Physical Security of Sensitive Conventional Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives (AA&E), Enclosure 11.

**d. Revisions to Defense Logistics Manuals:**

(1) Sunset and reserve DLM 4000.25, Volume 2, Chapter 18, Small Arms/Light Weapons Serial Number Registration and Reporting, as shown in Enclosure 1.

(2) Sunset and reserve DLM 4000.25, Appendix 2.13, Small Arms and Light Weapons Error Transaction Reject Codes, as shown in Enclosure 1.

(3) Sunset and reserve DLM 4000.25, Appendix 2.12, Small Arms and Light Weapons Transaction Codes, as shown in Enclosure 1.

(4) Revise DLM 4000.25, Volume 1, Appendix 2, Terms and Definitions, as shown in Enclosure 1.



(5) Revise DLM 4000.25, Volume 2, Chapter 16, Disposition Services, as shown in Enclosure 2.

(6) Revise DLM 4000.25, Volume 2, Chapter 17, Supply Discrepancy Report, as shown in Enclosure 3.

(7) Revise DLM 4000.25, Volume 2, Chapter 30, Procedures for Serially Managed Materiel Requiring Owner Visibility, as shown in Enclosure 4.

e. **Approved Transaction Flow:** DoD Components will no longer transmit the DLMS 140A or the DLMS 888A transactions. These transactions will be sunset and removed from the DEDSO IC webpage by the implementation date in paragraph 8.

**4. REASON FOR CHANGE:** This change streamlines procedures under active UIT program and increases accountability of materiel.

## **5. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES:**

a. **Advantages:** This change simplifies the reporting and transaction flow between DoD Components.

b. **Disadvantages:** There are no known disadvantages.

## **6. ASSUMPTIONS USED OR WILL BE USED IN THE CHANGE OR NEW DEVELOPMENT:**

a. Users of this change have fully implemented the relevant DLMS transaction capability in their business application. All Component ICPs and/or shippers must have the ability to send PMR, Shipping Notice or equivalent prior to shipping serialized materiel. Both PMR and Shipment Status transactions are mandatory.

b. Implementation of DoD guidance regarding human readable serial number conventions must be in place. This will ensure proper exchange of human readable serial numbers between systems without compromising data. The implementation of the human readable serial number guidance requires a joint implementation.

c. These procedures apply to assets with a valid cataloged NSN. Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) IUID Indicator Y, in conjunction with the FLIS UIT Designator Code, identifies the items subject to these procedures. MCNs are authorized, under limited scenarios to include the disposal of serialized items without NSN or items that do not qualify for a cataloged NSN. Army is the authorized source for establishing a new MCN.

**7.** For serialized items, DLA Disposition Services will capture and transmit serialization data at time of receipt. Disposition Services is not required to further track the item(s) after the materiel is declared excess and DLA Disposition Services takes ownership.

## **8. ESTIMATED TIMELINE/IMPLEMENTATION TARGET:**

a. This change will be a DoD joint implementation. DoD Components are expected to be ready for implementation no later than Dec 2024. Calendar year 2025 will be the implementation timeframe. A specific date will be agreed upon between the Components via the Joint Small Arms/Light Weapons Coordinating Group.

b. US Navy will have a delayed implementation due to AIS constraints. However, Navy Crane Registry will implement the DLMS 856S Shipment Status and the 527R Materiel Receipt Acknowledge to allow other Components to move forward with implementation.

c. In addition to the changes in this document, all DoD Components must implement current serial number guidance defined in ADC 1244 (Reference 2.i.) in their respective accountable systems. This will ensure serial number data can be exchange between systems without losing alpha numeric or special characters.

## **9. ESTIMATED SAVINGS/COST AVOIDANCE ASSOCIATED WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS CHANGE:**

This change enables Components, to meet the requirements for visibility of active UIT program items. No savings or cost avoidance can be calculated at this time.

## **10. IMPACT:**

### **a. New/Changes to Data Elements:**

(1) Remove from LOGDRMS the elements and code lists for the Small Arms and Light Weapons Error Transaction Reject Code and the Small Arms and Light Weapons Transaction Code.

(2) Incorporate new qualifiers OW, 035, SCP, WS, WR, in the respective DLMS transactions routing maps as documented in enclosure 5.

### **b. Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS):**

(1) On the implementation date, remove transaction mapping for DLMS 140A and 888A and all equivalent DICs. DEDSO will notify DAAS when the implementation date is identified. After implementation date, all DLMS 140A and 888A (Legacy DIC DSC, DSD, DSF, DSM, or DSR) will be rejected.

(2) Update the DLMS 856S Shipment Status mapping to add the new qualifiers identified in Enclosure 5.

(3) Update the DLMS 856R Shipment Status Materiel Returns to add the new qualifier identified in Enclosure 5.

(4) Update the DLMS 947I Inventory Adjustment (Version 4030) to add the new qualifiers identified in Enclosure 5

(5) Ensure MRAs and Shipment Status transactions are available in WEBVLIPS.

(6) DAAS WebSDR will need to be updated to include new discrepancy codes and definitions as stated above.

c. **Non-DLM Publications:** DoD Components to update publications as necessary.

**11. PROPOSED STANDARDS CHANGE (PSC) 1377A RESPONSE/COMMENT RESOLUTION:**

	Component	Response/Comment	Disposition
1.	ODASD(Logistics)	Not applicable.	None.
2.	Army	Concur as written	As noted.
1.	Navy	Concur with Comments, See Enclosure 6.	As noted ADC updated.
1.	Marine Corps	Concur with Comments. See Enclosure 7.	As noted.
2.	Air Force	Concurs as written.  Comments: a. Clarification required for multiple processes within the Unique Item Tracking (UIT) Program and the Small Arms and Light Weapons Program. b. Recommended resolution: Request discussion with the Air Force Support Equipment Manager and also Air Force Materiel Command.	As noted.
3.	DLA	Concur with Comment. Based on discussion with Ms. Mulligan, DLA rescinds previous comments related to the SDR and request that trend analysis after one year (no more than 24 months) are executed to determine whether response SDRs are required vice info only. The SDRs were the major challenge in DLAs comments since this would significantly impact the suspended assets program which already has a burdensome response time.	As noted.
4.	DAAS	Concur as written	As noted.
5.	USTRANSCOM	Not applicable.	None.

## Enclosure 1

### 1. Defense Logistics Manual (DLM) 4000.25, Volume 1, Concepts and Procedures

Make the following changes to Volume 1. Additions are shown in **red bold italics** and deletions by double strikethrough text.

#### Appendix 2, Terms and Definitions

*Preceding text not shown*

~~RECONCILIATION, SMALL ARMS, & LIGHT WEAPONS. The process of matching records between the activity(s) having physical custody /or accountability of small arms and light weapons and the Component Registry for the purpose of ensuring that the records are in agreement and/or adjusting the difference between the records, so that the records agree.~~

*Intervening text not shown*

**SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS.** For the purpose of DoD small arms and light weapons reporting, small arms and light weapons are defined as man-portable weapons made or modified to military specifications for use as lethal instruments of war that expel a shot, bullet or projectile by action of an explosive. Small Arms ~~are broadly categorized as those weapons intended for use by individual members of armed or security forces~~ **are individually operated weapons which are portable or can be fired without special mounts or firing devices and which have potential use in civil disturbances and are vulnerable to theft. Examples include:**

- **Handguns (e.g., revolvers and self-loading pistols)**
- **Shoulder-fired weapons (e.g., carbines, rifles, and shotguns)**
- **Sub-machine guns**
- **Assault rifles**
- **Light automatic weapons**

~~They include handguns, rifles and carbines; sub-machine guns; and light machine guns. Light weapons are broadly categorized as those weapons designed for use by two or three members of armed or security forces serving as a crew, although some may be used by a single person. They include heavy machine guns; hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers; portable anti-aircraft guns; portable anti-tank guns; recoilless rifles; man-portable launchers of missile and rocket systems; and mortars.~~ **Examples include:**

- **General purpose, medium and heavy machine guns**
- **Under-barrel, mounted, and automatic grenade launchers**
- **Portable anti-aircraft guns**
- **Portable anti-tank guns**
- **Recoilless rifles up to and including 106 mm**

- **Launchers of missile and rocket systems**
- **Mortars up to and including 100-120 mm (includes high velocity mortars systems)**

Associated suppressors, silencers, mufflers, and noise suppression devices appropriate for previously listed small arms and light weapons are included and will be reported within **an accountable system** ~~the Component and DoD registries.~~

**Antique small arms and light weapons as identified in 18 USC Section 921, "Gun Control Act," will follow the owning Component's inventory control and accountability procedures and be tracked within an accountable system.**

*Intervening text not shown*

~~SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS TRANSACTION REPORTING. Reporting of individual transactions affecting the small arms and light weapons serial numbers' status within any Component supply APSR. registry.~~

## **2. Defense Logistics Manual (DLM) 4000.25, Volume 2, Supply Standards and Procedures**

Delete the following chapters and appendices and mark as RESERVED in the Table of Contents and Title page:

Chapter 18, Small Arms and Light Weapons Serial Number Registration and Reporting

Appendix 2.12, Small Arms and Light Weapons Transaction Codes

Appendix 2.13, Small Arms and Light Weapons Error Transaction Reject Codes

## Enclosure 2

### DLM 4000.25, Volume 2, Supply Standards and Procedures, Chapter 16, Disposition Services

Make the following changes to Volume 2. Additions are shown in **red bold italics** and deletions by double strikethrough text. Update existing paragraph numbering as necessary.

#### Chapter 16, Disposition Services

*Preceding text not shown*

#### C16.3. REQUISITIONING AND OTHER MATERIEL MOVEMENT OF CONVENTIONAL SMALL ARMS/LIGHT WEAPONS FROM DISPOSITION SERVICES

C16.3.1 Applicability. Refer to this manual's Definitions and Terms for the definition of applicable small arms/light weapons (SA/LW).

~~C16.3.2. Federal Supply Classification. Conventional small arms generally fall into one of the following Federal supply classifications (FSC): 1005, 1010, 1015, 1025, 1040, 1055, 1090, and 1095; however, this list will not be considered all inclusive. DLA Disposition Services will treat any weapon meeting the general guidelines of a SA/LW accordingly, regardless of FSC.~~

C16.3.23. Small Arms/Light Weapons Requisitioning. Customer generated DLMS 511R Requisitions for SA/LW will be by NSN and quantity, and may specify a DTID number. Neither the customer requisition to DLA Disposition Services nor the resulting DLMS 940R MRO to the DLA Disposition Services Field Office will specify a serial number. ***Upon shipment, DLA Disposition Services will communicate to the receiving activity any serialization data via DLMS 856S Shipment Status transaction in accordance with the DLMS 4000.25, Chapter 30.*** ~~However, serial number of the weapon(s) selected for issue will be carried on the DLMS 140A, with Transaction Code S, Small Arms Shipment transaction (one copy to the requisitioning activity and another copy to the DLA SA/LW registry. The serial numbers included in the shipment will may also be included in the DLMS 945A Materiel Release Order Confirmation response from DLA Disposition Services Field Offices back to DLA Disposition Services for verification of the specific weapons issued and records update.~~

~~C16.3.4. Serial Number and Unique Item Identifier Reporting. Any SA/LW unique transactions (DLMS 140A/888A) required by the current business process will be generated separately.~~

C16.3.35. Redistribution or Disposal. When the DLA Disposition Services Small Arms Anniston, Alabama, takes redistribution or disposal action, the resulting DLMS 940R redistribution order or disposal release order will pass the ~~weapons serial number~~ ***serialization data*** to the DLA Disposition Services Field Office directing specific weapons for release. ~~This serial number will be included in the~~ ***The DLMS 945A Redistribution Order (RDO)/Disposal Release Order (DRO) Confirmation will include***

**the serialization data in the** response from DLA Disposition Services Field Offices back to DLA Disposition Services Small Arms Anniston, Alabama, for verification that the correct weapon was issued.

*Intervening text not shown*

C16.7.7.5. Turn-in of Small Arms/Light Weapons. **Upon arrival of every SA/LW shipment,** ~~When SA/LW material is received,~~ DLA Disposition Services DEMIL Center, Anniston, Alabama ~~will must~~ identify **each** the SA/LW by a valid NSN or **previously assigned** ~~DoD SA/LW Registry assigned~~ management control number (MCN), in addition to a separate serial number for each individual weapon. **The shipper must provide proper materiel identification and serialization data for every turn-in shipment.**

C16.7.7.5.1. Verification and Passing of SA/LW Serial Numbers. During the pre-receipt process, the field office will sight verify **each weapon received by** the serial number(s) **with the associated shipping documents** ~~received.~~ **Upon sight verification,** ~~To report the receipt,~~ the field office **will receipt the SA/LW and record serialization data.** **In addition, the field office will transmit a TRA to the shipping activity to acknowledge the receipt. The TRA transaction will include the serialization data to allow the shipping activity to close any pending in-transit balance.** ~~and also send a DLMS 140A, Transaction Code R, Receipt, to the DLA SA/LW registry and the generating activity's SA/LW registry. Receipt reporting to DLA Disposition Services and SA/LW registry receipt reporting must be within applicable MILSTRAP/DLMS time standards.~~ There is a "many-to-one" relationship between a weapon **SA/LW** serial number and DTID number or DTID number and suffix; therefore, ~~the weapon serial number will be looped on the DLMS 527R Receipt transaction~~ **contains a loop to include multiple serial numbers when necessary.** ~~The DLMS 140A transaction has a "one-to-one" relationship for weapon serial numbers. The system produces two DLMS 140A transactions to each generating activity. For example, each DLMS 527R Receipt transaction for SA/LW will contain the DTID number or DTID number and suffix and a specific weapon serial number for each individual weapon (e.g., if ten weapons make up the DTID number or DTID number and suffix quantity, DLA Disposition Services will receive one Receipt transaction for that DTID number or DTID number and suffix, with ten unique serial numbers). Additionally, that same receipt transaction produces 20 DLMS 140A transactions (e.g., ten outbound to the DLA SA/LW registry and ten outbound to the generating activity).~~<sup>4</sup>

C16.7.7.5.2. Materiel Identification on Disposition Services Turn-In Receipt Acknowledgement (TRA). **The** ~~When the field office receives a~~ **will not accept any** SA/LW identified by a Service LSN or invalid materiel identification. **DoD Components will ensure all shipments to DLA Disposition Services Field Offices carry a valid NSN, or MCN assigned by the Army. DLA Disposition Services**

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<sup>1</sup> ~~DLA has advised that use of the SA/LW serial number will not be implemented initially in the 527R Receipt transaction at the field offices. DLA must provide Enterprise Business Standards Office with their planned Distribution Standard System (DSS) implementation date when known.~~



**Anniston, Alabama will hold the discrepant materiel and follow the SDR process as stated in Chapter 17. The turn-in activity is responsible for providing prompt resolution to the SDR. The lack of a positive resolution in a timely matter will cause the return of the shipment to the turn-in activity.** ~~the field office conducts research to determine the valid NSN. If the turn-in activity field office cannot identify a valid NSN for the weapon, the DoD Component will contact the Army DoD SA/LW Registry and to obtain an MCN prior to shipment. in accordance with Chapter 18 procedures. The field office uses the valid NSN, or the DoD SA/LW Registry assigned MCN, as the primary materiel identification in the 527R Receipt transaction at 2/LIN02/LIN03/010. The receipt process Field Office receipt process will trigger a TRA transaction to the shipping activity indicating a successful receipt of the weapon(s). sent to the DoDAAC in the original DTID number. When the materiel identification in the Receipt transaction differs from that provided in the DTID, the TRA will reflect the DTID materiel identification as the primary identification (LIN02/LIN03) and the valid NSN, or DoD SA/LW Registry assigned MCN, actually received into DLA Disposition Services inventory as a secondary identification (LIN16/LIN17). Inclusion of both materiel identification numbers in the TRA transaction provides linkage to audit trails maintained by the field office. The TRA transaction will include the SA/LW serialization data serial number(s) reported in the corresponding 527R receipt transaction.~~<sup>2</sup>

#### C16.7.7.5.3. Partial Weapon Turn-in<sup>3</sup>

C16.7.7.5.3.1. Turn-in activities must include a list of missing parts on the DTID (or an attached continuation page) or a signed statement certifying that the weapons have missing parts when transferring partial/incomplete weapons to DLA Disposition Services **Small Arms Anniston, Alabama**, under the whole weapon NSN. If using a missing parts list and the shipment includes multiple weapons, associate each list of missing parts with the serial number of the whole weapon. Shipments of a partial weapon identified under the whole weapon NSN but lacking the required list of missing parts or equivalent certification are discrepant. DLA Disposition Services **will generate an SDR in accordance with Chapter 17 SDR guidance.** ~~will hold rejected serialized weapons/weapon parts in a segregated location pending resolution of the SDR. If the DLA Disposition Services Small Arms Anniston, Alabama, does not receive a reply to the SDR with the updated documentation or is otherwise unable to resolve the discrepancy within 25 days, DLA Disposition Services Small Arms Anniston, Alabama, will return the partial weapons to the turn-in activity. If DLA Disposition Services Small Arms Anniston, Alabama, cannot locate the turn-in activity, DLA Disposition Services Small Arms Anniston, Alabama, will contact DoD Registry for resolution/disposition instructions or referral to the owning Service.~~

<sup>2</sup> DLA advised that the DLA Disposition Services Field Offices will not include the SA/LW serial number in the 527R TRA transaction as part of TRA initial implementation. DLA must provide DLMS Program Office their planned implementation date for including the SA/LW serial number in the TRA, when known.

<sup>3</sup> Refer to ADC 1175, "Procedures for Turn-In of Partial SA/LW to DLA Disposition Services and SDR Procedures for Associated Discrepancies (SA/LW/SDR/Supply/MILSTRIP)."

C16.7.7.5.3.2. DLA Disposition Services **Small Arms Anniston, Alabama**, will NOT accept a turned in weapon subcomponent, such as the upper receiver, butt stock assembly, or barrel assembly, without its matching serialized receiver under its end item NSN. When identifying the serialized receiver on a weapon, the term “serialized receiver” refers to the receiver that displays or holds the serial number of a particular weapon. DLA Disposition Services **Small Arms Anniston, Alabama**, will receipt the subcomponent under the applicable materiel identification for the subcomponent(s) and submit an informational SDR to the generator. DLA Disposition Services will send a Disposition Services Turn-In Receipt Acknowledgement transaction citing the turn-in materiel identification (for reconciliation by the turn-in activity) and the actual materiel identification used for the DLA Disposition Services receipt. ~~It is the responsibility of the turn-in activity to correct SA/LW Registry and IUID Registry as applicable.~~ DLA Disposition Services **Small Arms Anniston, Alabama**, will mutilate and/or destroy non-serialized weapon parts consistent with the demilitarization code requirements, local policies, laws, and regulations.

## Enclosure 3

### DLM 4000.25, Volume 2, Supply Standards and Procedures,

Make the following changes to Volume 2. Additions are shown in **red bold italics**, and deletions are shown by double strikethrough text.

#### Appendix 7.28, Supply discrepancy Report Relevant Data Elements

*Preceding elements not shown*

U04 Unique identification (UII/serial number) not provided on shipping notice/**returns notice.**

*Intervening elements not shown*

**U15 Missing shipping/return notice**

**Chapter 17, Supply Discrepancy Reporting.** Update existing paragraph numbering as necessary.

#### C17.3.2.3. Condition of Materiel

C17.3.2.3.1. Condition Misrepresented. Report when the condition of an item valued in excess of \$100 per line-item is found to be other than shown on the shipping document, or, in the case of subsistence, on supporting inspection/test certificates or records. Use the hazardous materiel discrepancy code when applicable.

C17.3.2.3.1.1. **For serially managed items to include capital equipment and UIT programs**~~items~~, SDRs indicating a receipt in other than the original condition shipped will include UII and serial number (when available) for the discrepant quantity received. When all items are discrepant, no UII and/or serial number is required for IUID materiel as this information is already known to the relevant parties.<sup>4</sup>

*Intervening text not shown*

#### C17.3.8. Discrepancies in Item Unique Identification (IUID) Data.<sup>5</sup>

C17.3.8.1. **Serial numbers are mandatory for all serially managed items to include capital equipment and UIT Programs.** Report supply-related discrepancies involving IUID under DoD IUID Supply policy, ~~including but not limited to Unique Item Tracking (UIT) programs, capital equipment candidates, or as~~

<sup>4</sup> Refer to ADC 1198, "Establishing and Maintaining Accountability for Service Owned Capital Equipment Stored at DLA Distribution Centers."

<sup>5</sup> Refer to ADC 1030, "Intra-DLA Revision to Procedures to Support DLMS 945A, Materiel Release Advice, Cancellation Reason Code and Denial Management Code for Redistribution Orders Associated with DLA Disposition Services under Reutilization Business Integration (RBI) (Supply/Logistics)."

~~contractually required.~~ Pending full transition to DoD IUID Supply policy using the UII, SDRs identifying discrepancies in unique identification will be prepared citing both UII and/or corresponding serial number, when both are available. Until UII is implemented as the primary identifier under full IUID implementation across the Department of Defense, the human readable serial number is mandatory in the SDR for discrepancy scenarios identified in this chapter, as is the UII when available. The intent is to capture both serial number and UII, however not all items are marked and the UII cannot be considered a mandatory element at this time. That is the context in which the term “serial number/UII” is used in this chapter.<sup>6</sup> Applicability under DoD IUID Supply Policy is identified by NSNs with IUID Indicator Yes (Y). For missing or mismatched unique item identification of items that are DoD serially managed/tracked, use the applicable U-series discrepancy code (see Table C17.T1.). Report missing or mismatched materiel identification unrelated to IUID (e.g., missing or mismatched part number or NSN) using the applicable packaging (labeling/markings), documentation, technical data, or wrong item discrepancy code(s). Report quality-related deficiencies involving IUID, (e.g., improperly constructed unique item identifier within the 2D data matrix), using Product Quality Deficiency Report (PQDR) procedures under DLA Regulation 4155.24, et al.

C17.3.8.2. In order to facilitate reporting of discrepancies, particularly those involving discrepancies where inclusion of the serial number/UII is required/desirable, the SDR submission process should be integrated with the receiving process, allowing receipt data to be captured once and reused. IUID discrepancies may be related to the packaging label, including automated information technology (AIT) readable content; the item marking, including AIT readable marks; supply documentation; the due-in record; and/or a mismatch between the item and any of these. When reporting an IUID missing or mismatch (including shortage, overage, and incorrect item) the serial number/UII may be specifically identified as applicable to items received or not received using the IUID Received/Not Received Indicator. If the SDR does not include the indicator, the UII and/or serial number will be interpreted as applicable to the materiel received. Pending integrated capability to support IUID reporting in SDRs, attachment files may be uploaded/transmitted to DoD WebSDR to identify UIIs and/or serial numbers UIIs.<sup>7</sup>

C17.3.8.3. Discrepancies involving missing or mismatched unique identification identified during receipt of new procurement materiel (including direct vendor delivery (DVD)) must be reported prior to acceptance. Receipt new procurement materiel requiring IUID or serial number tracking in a suspended condition pending resolution.

C17.3.8.4. ~~Pending full transition to DoD IUID Supply Policy procedures, only~~  
**Report missing serial number/UII in DLMS shipment status transactions (Discrepancy Code U04) for shipments of *serially managed items* under an established UIT**

<sup>6</sup> Refer to ADC 1244, “Establishing Visibility of Unique Item Tracking (UIT) Program Items for Service-Owned Assets Stored at DLA Distribution Centers and Corresponding Revisions to Inventory Procedures Related to Capital Equipment.”

<sup>7</sup> Discrete data entries (rather than attachment files) for serial number/UII identification are required under ADC 1244 beginning December 2018.

~~program. Items and capital equipment candidates originating at DLA Distribution Centers.~~

C17.3.8.5. The materiel owner is responsible for IUID Registry updates associated with discrepancies for mismatched IUID information.

C17.3.8.6. ***To comply with Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness (FIAR) requirements regarding accountability and management of materiel, serially managed items under an active UIT Program requires serialization data and owner visibility.*** ~~in support of Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness (FIAR) compliance, for accountability and management of capital equipment, capital equipment candidates require serialization data visibility.<sup>8</sup> The materiel owner also requires serialization data visibility for UIT program items at DLA Distribution Centers.<sup>9</sup> Thus, ***serially managed items under an active*** capital equipment candidates and UIT program items received at DLA Distribution Centers without a serial number will not only require an SDR, but will stop the equipment in the supply chain until a serial number is identified and the materiel is marked. If the ***storage activity*** distribution center cannot determine the serial number using the associated shipment notice and marks/labels on the item or packaging, the ~~distribution center~~ ***storage activity*** will report the receipt in a suspended condition) and submit the SDR to the owner citing Discrepancy Code U13 and other applicable discrepancy code(s) with clarifying remarks. The materiel owner is responsible for determining the appropriate serial number and providing disposition for marking the item.~~

***C17.3.8.6.1. For inter Component shipments and returns to a storage activity, the shipping documentation may be available for validating serialization data; however, it does not substitute or supersede the requirement for the shipping activity to provide the shipment status transaction in advance. A UIT serially managed item received without a corresponding shipment status will result in the generation of an SDR with Discrepancy Code U15 and the materiel will be suspended. Compliance with this requirement will ensure the receiving activity can establish a due-in in advance and confirm the serialization data at time of receipt.***

***C17.3.8.6.2. The receiving activity will prepare a due-in using the information available from the shipment status and/or the PMR transactions. The document number is the data element that connects the Shipment Status transaction and the incoming shipment. When the serialization data does not match or is missing, a systemic trigger is necessary to alert the user performing the receipt that a SDR is required. The receiving activity will then follow the SDR process and suspend the materiel using Discrepancy Code U15. When the***

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<sup>8</sup> Refer to ADC 1198/ADC 1198A, Establishing and Maintaining Accountability for Service Owned Capital Equipment Stored at DLA Distribution Centers - (Missing Serial Numbers and Remove 867I Issue Transactions)."

<sup>9</sup> Refer to ADC 1244, "Establishing Visibility of Unique Item Tracking (UIT) Program Items for Service-Owned Assets Stored at DLA Distribution Centers and Corresponding Revisions to Inventory Procedures Related to Capital Equipment."

**discrepancy is solely due to missing a shipment status/materiel returns, the shipping activity will respond with SDR Disposition Reply Code 105 or 130 as appropriate.**

C17.3.8.7. SDRs prepared for a mismatch with no discrepancy in quantity or stock number received will include the serial number/UII identifying the mismatch. That is, identify the serial number/UII for item(s) received that do not correspond to the shipment status, as well as the serial number/UII for the expected item(s) NOT received. ~~Serial number is mandatory for capital equipment candidates and UIT program items.~~ Cite the IUID discrepancy code.

C17.3.8.8. SDRs prepared for a shortage of items identified by IUID Indicator Y will include the serial number/UII for the item(s) NOT received based upon comparison with the shipment status (when available) or shipping documentation. ~~Serial number is mandatory for capital equipment candidates and UIT program items.~~ Cite the applicable discrepancy code for the shortage and the IUID discrepancy code.

C17.3.8.9. SDRs prepared for an overage of items identified by IUID Indicator Y will include the serial number/UII for the extra item(s) received based upon comparison with the shipment status (when available) or shipping documentation. ~~Serial number is mandatory for capital equipment candidates and UIT program items.~~ Cite the applicable discrepancy code for the overage and the IUID discrepancy code.

C17.3.8.10. SDRs prepared for receipt of an incorrect item where the item received is identified by an NSN with a IUID Indicator Y will include the serial number/UII for the wrong item. ~~Serial number is mandatory for capital equipment candidates and UIT program items.~~ Cite the applicable discrepancy code for the incorrect item receipt and the IUID discrepancy code

C17.3.8.11. SDRs prepared for receipt of a condition discrepancy (i.e., the materiel condition is misrepresented or otherwise deviates from the original condition on the shipping document or the prepositioned materiel receipt) where the item received is a **serially managed item** ~~capital equipment candidate or UIT program item~~ will include the serial number/UII for the discrepant item. ~~Serial number is mandatory for capital equipment candidates and UIT program items.~~ Cite the applicable discrepancy code for the condition discrepancy and the IUID discrepancy code.

*Intervening text not shown*

C17.3.11.2.7. By exception, DLA Disposition Services will not generate SDR follow-ups for turn-in of partial weapons lacking the required list of missing parts or a signed statement certifying that the weapons have missing parts. Turn-in activities are required to respond to the SDR within 25 days. ~~Additionally,~~ **After the 25 days,** DLA Disposition Services will attempt to contact the turn-in activity off-line **to achieve resolution. The lack of a positive resolution in a timely matter will cause the return of the shipment to the turn-in activity.** ~~and if it has not resolved the issue within 25 days,~~ DLA Disposition Services will ~~return the serialized weapons/weapon parts or~~ contact the

~~DoD Registry~~ **Army** Logistics Data Analysis Center (LDAC) for resolution/disposition instructions or referral to the owning Service **as necessary in order to identify the turn-in activity or alternate recipient. Subsequently, LDAC may contact others to include item managers as deemed necessary to provide resolution. Upon resolution of the SDR or when the SDR resulted in the return of the shipment, DLA Disposition Services will update the Action Code from 3C, to 3B and update the remarks appropriately to ensure the SDR is closed out.**

*Intervening text not shown*

~~C17.3.18. Material Receipt Acknowledgement (MRA). ICPs will monitor for discrepancies reported on MRAs (DLMS 527R) to ensure identified discrepancies have been properly reported.~~



## ENCLOSURE 4

### DLM 4000.25, Volume 2, Supply Standards and Procedures,

Make the following changes to Volume 2. Additions are shown in **red bold italics** and deletions by double strikethrough text. Update existing paragraph numbering as necessary

#### Chapter 30, Procedures For Serially Managed Materiel Requiring Owner Visibility

##### C30.1. GENERAL.

C30.1.1. Purpose. This chapter covers the additional procedures required for serially managed materiel requiring owner visibility ~~while physically located at DLA Distribution Centers, hereafter referred to as storage activities.~~ See section C30.5. for the categories of serially managed materiel covered by this chapter.

C30.1.1.1. For these procedures, the serial number is mandatory in the DLMS transaction, as is the unique item identifier (UII), when available. The intent is to capture both serial number and UII. Many legacy items have not been marked with an assigned UII; therefore, the UII cannot be considered a mandatory data element until transition to management by UII is complete across the Department of Defense.<sup>10</sup> That is the context in which the term “serial number/UII” is used in this chapter.

***C30.1.1.2. Serially managed items requiring owner visibility will follow DoD serial number guidance as stated in C30.4.4. Any serially managed item coming to the DoD, regardless of the source, must comply. DoD Components will add the necessary contractual clause to ensure vendor compliance in any new procurement contracts/acquisition actions. This requirement will safeguard the integrity of the serial number in all of DoD systems. Legacy items will only need remarking prior to inter-component shipments. A legacy item with a non-compliance serial number will stop the receipt process and result in the materiel to be suspended awaiting disposition.***

***C30.1.1.3. Under capital equipment and active UIT programs, the definition for line item includes the NSN + SCC + serial number + UII + owner. However, for the physical storage of serially managed items, the intent is to allow DoD Components to store materiel by NSN, SCC, and owner and not by serial and UII. This will allow storage activities to store multiple items of the same NSN, SCC, and owner in the same location.***

C30.1.1.~~2~~**4**. These procedures require record keeping by both the owner and storage activity and the constant transaction exchange at the item instance level (serial

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<sup>10</sup> The UII is an identifier used to uniquely identify an individual item used within the Department of Defense. The UII may be a DoD Recognized IUID equivalent [e.g., Vehicle identification number (VIN)] or a composite structure defined by the Department of Defense [refer to UII Construct 1 and UII construct 2]. Refer to DoD policy and supporting documentation for specific IUID guidance at [www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/pdi/uid/index.html](http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/pdi/uid/index.html). Refer to the most current version of [MIL-STD-130](#) for specific guidance marking of U.S. Military property.

number/UII) to ensure that the records of both reflect the correct serial numbers/UIIs, by storage location, owner, and supply condition code (SCC).

*Intervening text not shown*

## C30.2. APPLICABILITY AND SCOPE.

C30.2.1. The provisions of this chapter apply to the Military Departments including Coast Guard and Defense Agencies (hereafter referred to as the DoD Components).

C30.2.2. This Chapter's procedures supplement (are additive) the procedures in DLM 4000.25, Volume 2, Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7, **10**, 11, 13, 14, **16**, and 17.

*Intervening text not shown*

## C30.3. EXCLUSIONS.

C30.3.1. Classified activities that determine the visibility of specific items may compromise operational security must request guidance from their DoD Components.

~~C30.3.2. DoD Small Arms and Light Weapons (SA/LW) Serialization Program. The DoD SA/LW Serialization Program unique item tracking (UIT) program has unique transaction requirements and procedures documented in Chapter 18. The SA/LW program is also subject to the item unique identification (IUID) transaction requirements, which are identified at paragraph C30.13.~~

C30.3.2. **The DoD excludes all items that are *not cataloged* in the *Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS)* from the procedures in this chapter, with the exception of management control numbers (MCN) under the SA/LW Program.** ~~not assigned a national stock number (NSN) in the Federal Logistics Information Systems (FLIS).~~

C30.3.4. **3.** The procedures in this chapter do not directly address update of the IUID registry. The procedures for updating the IUID registry are contained in the DoD Procurement Toolbox found on the "Unique Identification" link at <https://dodprocurementtoolbox.com>. Procurement Integrated Enterprise Environment (PIEE) ~~Wide Area Work Flow (WAWF)~~ eBusiness Suite web based training video tutorials of different aspects of the IUID registry and baseline functionality are available at <https://piee.eb.mil/> ~~(click on "Help/Training")~~.

*Intervening text not shown*

C30.5.1.2. DoD Small Arms and Light Weapons Serialization Program (DoDSALWSP). **The DoD SA/LW Serialization Program is subject to the IUID transactions requirements identified in this chapter. In addition, section 30.13.**

**provides specific instructions for scenarios pertaining to SA/LWs.** ~~This chapter identifies DoDSALWSP as a placeholder. The future vision is to transition the DoDSALWSP to use of standard logistics transactions under those procedures where possible. However due to the existing unique small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) procedures and transactions, the Enterprise Business Standards Office, working in conjunction with the Joint Small Arms and Light Weapons Coordinating Group, will develop a separate proposed DLMS change to address this transition. Accordingly, these procedures do not apply to DoDSALWSP at this time. Refer to Chapter 18 for DoDSALWSP procedures and transactions.~~

**C30.5.1.2.1. To maintain full accountability of all SA/LW within the DoD, Components will ensure all SA/LW are properly recorded and managed in their respective accountable system of record in accordance with DoDM 4140.01. All SA/LW must be reconciled by line item as stated in the DLM 4000.25, Chapter 6 Physical Inventory Control. Components will follow the procedures in this chapter as well as those listed in paragraph C30.2.2. for intra and inter Component shipments pertaining SA/LW.**

**C30.5.1.2.2. The accounting of SA/LW includes, but is not limited to: Newly procured weapons; returns; Weapons procured from commercial sources to include offline ordering; Lost, abandoned, or unclaimed privately owned weapons turned over for disposal; Weapons purchased with non-appropriated funds turned over for disposal; Ceremonial/Training weapons; Lost, stolen, and/or recovered weapons; Captured, confiscated, or abandoned enemy weapons; Recovered weapons turned over to the DoD by law enforcement or foreign countries; Museum/historical weapons; and Loans.**

**C30.5.1.2.3. DoD Components must establish active, inactive and historical records of all SA/LW to include those previously under custody/ownership. All SA/LW records must be retained in accordance with the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). The history of weapons must be readily available to respond to FOIA requests, law enforcement inquiries, or any other official request from an authorized organization.**

*Intervening text not shown*

## **C30.8. REQUIREMENTS FOR SERIALY MANAGED MATERIEL REQUIRING OWNER VISIBILITY AT DLA DISTRIBUTION CENTERS**

*Intervening text not shown*

### **C30.8.2.3. Shipping Activity Processes**

**C30.8.2.3.1. Advance Shipment Notice (From Procurement Source).**  
When the procuring DoD Component orders UIL items from a vendor, the procuring DoD Component must ensure that the applicable clause requiring the vendor to provide IUID information in accordance with Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations Supplement

(DFARS), "Item Unique Identification" clause is included in the contract.<sup>11</sup> The contractor must submit IUID information to the ~~WAWF~~ **PIEE** e-Business Suite – ~~Invoicing, Receipt, Acceptance, and Property Transfer (iRAPT)~~ in accordance with the ~~iRAPT~~ **Wide Area Workflow** Implementation Guides for the 856, Ship Notice/Manifest; 857 Shipment and Billing Notice; direct online input; or another comparable information exchange method supported by PIEE. ~~WAWF~~ **iRAPT** will disseminate the vendor shipment information to the procuring activity to satisfy the shipment performance notice requirement for the vendor to provide notification of shipment to the procuring activity using DLMS 856, Advance Shipment Notice (ASN), including UII(s) and serial numbers, or comparable 856 transaction. DLMS-compliant receiving activities must coordinate with ~~WAWF~~ **iRAPT** for dissemination of the vendor shipment information to the receiving system using the DLMS 856 ASN, including UII(s) and serial numbers.

#### C30.8.2.3.2. Shipment Status/**Shipment Status Materiel Returns**

C30.8.2.3.2.1. Chapter 5 contains procedures to prepare and report the shipment status. **Chapter 11 contains procedures to prepare and report the shipment status materiel returns.** The shipping activity will report shipment status/**materiel return** with the serial numbers/UIIs selected for shipment, to the receiving DoD Component activity. **Shipping documentation may be available for validating serialization data; however, it does not substitute or supersede the requirement for the shipping activity to provide the shipment status transaction at time of shipment. For inter-Component shipments, a serially managed item received without a corresponding shipment status will result in the materiel to be suspended. Compliance with this requirement will ensure the receiving activity can establish a due-in, in advance and confirm the serialization data at time of receipt. The receiving activity will prepare a due-in using the information available from the shipment status and/or the PMR transactions. The document number is the data element that connects the shipment status transaction and the incoming shipment. When the serialization data does not match or is missing, a systemic trigger is necessary to alert the user performing the receipt that a SDR is required. The receiving activity will then follow the SDR process and suspend the materiel until resolution.** ~~The receiving DoD Component will enter the data in its AIS as a due-in and when the items are actually received, confirm that the serial numbers/UIIs match the numbers reported as shipped by the shipment status transaction. Resolve mismatched serial numbers/UIIs following the procedures in Chapters 6, 17, and the additive procedures under discrepancy reporting processes below.~~

**C30.8.2.3.2.2. Pending DLMS implementation, Components under a legacy environment will provide the Document Identifier Code AS\_ (Shipment Status) and will communicate the serial numbers via other means to**

<sup>11</sup> See [www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/pdi/uid](http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/pdi/uid) for specific UID DFARS clause information to include in the contract.

**ensure the necessary information is available at time of receipt. Failing to provide serialization data will result in the materiel to be suspended.**

**C30.8.2.3.2.23. DLA Disposition Services Shipment Status. The requirement to provide a shipment status, documented in paragraph C30.8.2.3.2, applies to materiel shipped or received by DLA Disposition Services.**

~~C30.8.2.3.2.3. Shipment Status Materiel Returns. Chapter 14 contains procedures to prepare and report the shipment status materiel returns. Shipping activities will provide the serial number/Ull in the shipment status materiel returns transactions for materiel being returned.~~

**C30.8.2.3.2.2.4. Reporting Materiel Ownership via Shipment Status/Materiel Return. DoD Components will communicate the future owner of the materiel shipped when it is other than the receiving activity. The owner data element is also required for: (1) inter component shipments for the purpose of maintenance or loans; (2) shipment to a DLA storage activity requiring serial number tracking. The intent is to communicate the future owner, when known, for all commodities to include serially managed items and not to eliminate the requirement to provide the PMR. Inventory control points (ICP)s are still required to provide a PMR in advance for all shipments. The shipment status and the PMR transactions are not mutually exclusive—when both transactions are present, the receiving activity will use the PMR to determine the materiel owner and the shipment status/materiel return to confirm the serialization data.**

*Intervening text not shown*

**C30.8.2.4.2. Receipt. Chapter 13 contains procedures to prepare and report receipts. Receiving activities will ~~perform the use the receipt transaction to record~~ receipts **process by serial number/Ull and transmit**, the **materiel receipt acknowledgement (MRA)** receipt transaction **to will report the serialization data** serial numbers/Ulls that were actually **receipted** received to the shipping activity. **The receiving activity will use the information in the shipment notice and/or the PMR to establish a due-in in advance to the receipt. Shipping documentation may be available for validating serialization data; however, it does not substitute or supersedes the requirement for the shipping activity to provide the shipment status transaction in advance. A serially managed item received without a corresponding shipment status will result in the materiel to be suspended.** ~~information If the serial numbers/Ulls did not match the serial numbers/Ulls on the shipment notice Components will follow discrepancy reporting procedures below.~~ **The receiving activity will validate the serialization data during the receipt process and follow the SDR process for missing serial number(s) or mismatches on serial number/Ull. A missing serial number on the physical item(s) at receipt will stop the item in the supply chain and must follow the discrepancy reporting procedures below. Missing serial number(s) and mismatches on serial number/Ull will be considered discrepancies. Storage activities will not suspend or report a discrepancy at receipt solely due to missing Ull.****

**C30.8.2.4.2.1. When the storage activity receives the physical shipment without a matching shipment status (due-in) transaction, the receiving activity will treat it as a potential misdirected shipment. The receiving activity will receipt the shipment in a suspended condition and follow the SDR process.**

**C30.8.2.4.2.2.** Receiving storage activities will maintain locator records within their supporting AIS of the location where each serial number/UII is stored at that activity.

**C30.8.2.4.2.3.** The storage activity will send the receipt transaction to the owner and include the serial numbers and when available, the UII(s). The owner will record the serial numbers/UIIs on the owner record. ~~The owner will update the UII registry using existing UII registry procedures.~~

*Intervening text not shown*

**C30.8.2.4.3. Materiel Receipt Acknowledgement (MRA). DLMS Volume 2, Chapter 10, Materiel Receipt Acknowledgement contains procedures to prepare and report MRAs. In addition, receiving activities will use the MRA to report the receipt of a serially managed item by serial number/UII to the shipping activity. This will ensure the materiel receipted matches the materiel shipped. The receiving activity will match the shipment status/materiel return with the MRA/TRA to close the due-in status. A successful match of the DLMS 856S Shipment Status, 856R Shipment Status Materiel Returns, and the MRA/TRA closes the in-transit balance and ensures the materiel shipped matches the materiel received. The receiving activity will submit the SDR for discrepancies between the shipment status/materiel return and the MRA/TRA.**

**C30.8.2.4.3.1. Disposition Services uses the TRA in lieu of the MRA.**

**C30.8.2.4.3.2. Shipping activities will use the MRA follow-up process for outstanding shipments awaiting receipt acknowledgement as stated in DLMS Volume 2, Chapter 10. The shipping activities may use the WEB Visual Logistics Information Processing System (WEBVLIPS) to research for missing MRAs before submitting a follow-up.**

**C30.8.2.4.3.3. After 30 days, certain serially managed items, such as SA/LWs, without a matching receipt acknowledgement or offline confirmation of receipt will require an investigation as potential lost or stolen asset(s) in accordance with section C30.13.**

*Intervening text not shown*



#### C30.8.2.5. Supply Discrepancy Reporting (SDR) Processes

C30.8.2.5.1. Serially managed items requiring owner visibility at the storage activity, that are received without a serial number will not only require an SDR, but will stop the item in the supply chain until a serial number is identified and the materiel is marked. If the storage activity cannot determine the serial number using the associated shipment notice and marks/labels on the item or packaging, **the storage activity** ~~DLA Distribution Centers~~ will receipt the materiel without a serial number in a suspended condition and submit the SDR under Chapter 17 SDR procedures. The materiel owner is responsible for determining the appropriate serial number and providing disposition for marking the item. Upon positive resolution of the missing or mismatched serial number/Ull scenario, separate dual inventory adjustment transactions are required to update the serial number/Ull and update the SCC of the suspended item to the appropriate SCC.

*Intervening text not shown*

C30.8.2.6.5. Inventory Adjustments. The inventory adjustment function encompasses increases, decreases, or dual adjustments. The C6.4 procedures for processing and reporting Inventory Adjustments (Physical Inventory) are applicable with the following additions:

C30.8.2.6.5.1. Inventory adjustment (gain, loss, or dual) transactions will include the serial number/Ull when adding, removing, or correcting a serial number/Ull.

C30.8.2.6.5.2. When a discrepancy exists solely on mismatched serial number and/or Ull, the storage activity will transmit a DLMS 947I Inventory Adjustment, Inventory Transaction Type Code DU (Inventory Adjustment Dual), Quantity or Status Adjustment Reason Code AQ (Inventory Adjustment (Ull and/or serial number mismatch)) to correct the serial number/Ull in question. The storage activity will collaborate with the materiel owner(s) to research inventory adjustments due to serial number/Ull discrepancies resulting in a mismatch (Quantity or Status Adjustment Reason Code AQ) in accordance chapter 6. When the item was previously suspended, two inventory adjustment transactions are required to correct the serial number/Ull, and to update the SCC.

C30.8.2.6.5.3. Items where a discrepancy exists solely on missing serial number/Ull requires a dual inventory adjustment transaction. The storage activity will transmit a DLMS 947I Inventory Adjustment, Inventory Transaction Type Code DU (Inventory Adjustment Dual), Quantity or Status Adjustment Reason Code AM (Missing Unique Item Identifier (Ull)/Serial Number) to add the serial number/Ull in question to the existing records. The storage activity may add multiple missing serial number/Ull using a single transaction. When the item was previously suspended, a dual inventory adjustment transaction will be required to cite the impacted serial number(s)/Ull(s) to update the suspended item(s) from the suspended SCC to the appropriate SCC.



C30.8.2.6.5.4. In response to a Physical Inventory Request, the storage activity will transmit to the owner a DLMS 947I Inventory Adjustment with zero quantity, Quantity or Status Adjustment Reason Code AA (Physical Count) by line item indicating the completion of the inventory. Inventory adjustment transactions with Quantity or Status Adjustment Reason Code AA and zero quantity must include all serial number/Ull(s) associated to the NSN, Condition Code, and Owner from the initial request. The storage activity will send all gain, loss, or dual adjustment transactions prior to sending the final inventory adjustment transaction (Reason Code AA, zero quantity) containing all serial numbers/Ulls. The owner will process all inventory adjustments prior to processing the final inventory adjustment.

C30.8.2.6.5.5. Owner/managers processing location reconciliation history transactions resulting from End-of Day processing or an owner-initiated location reconciliation request where there is a mismatch on serial number/Ull between the owner records and the transactions received from the storage activity. The history transactions will perpetuate the serial numbers/Ulls included in the original transactions.

**C30.8.2.6.5.6. After 30 days (90 days for OCONUS) without a positive confirmation of receipt, certain serially managed assets such as SA/LW(s) requires an investigation for potential lost or stolen assets. The DoD Component will follow the instructions documented in section C30.13. for reporting lost or stolen SA/LW. The shipping activity will also perform the necessary inventory adjustments to account for the loss/gain of materiel pending an investigation and report to the corresponding APSR as necessary.**

**C30.8.2.6.5.6.1. The shipping activity will initiate the investigation and perform an inventory adjustment using Quantity or Status Reason Code WS, Suspected Lost or Stolen, to record the loss of the missing asset pending an investigation.**

**C30.8.2.6.5.6.2. When the materiel is found, the shipping activity will perform an inventory adjustment using Quantity or Status Reason Code WR, Found/Recovered, to report the gain of the asset(s) resulting from the investigation.**

*Intervening text not shown*

**C30.13. Additional Instructions under the DoD Small Arms/Light Weapons (SA/LW) Program**

**C30.13.1. Law Enforcement Inquiries. Within 72 hours, the Army is responsible for providing the initial response to law enforcement. The initial response will include the identification of the last known owner or custodial activity (to include contact information) for a given serialized weapon identified as DoD property. The Army may also be contacted by other authorized entities inquiring about a particular small arm/light weapon. In response, the Army will provide the last known owner to the inquirer. The last known owner will**

*collaborate with law enforcement and other authorized entities to provide any additional information requested in a timely matter. In compliance with NARA, the Army must maintain records of all inquiries.*

### **C30.13.2. Non-Compliant characters in the serial number**

***C30.13.2.1. All serialized items to include SA/LW must follow DoD guidance for serial numbers. DoD Components will ensure that any new procurement contracts/acquisitions follow the DoD guidance on human readable serial numbers. DoD Component will need to remark legacy non-compliant serial numbers prior to any inter-component shipment. DoD Components are not required to remark SA/LWs prior to turn-in materiel to DLA Disposition Service Field Office Anniston, Alabama for disposal. The tracking of serially managed SA/LWs ends upon positive receipt of the turn-in. When a Component acquires a SA/LW through the DLA Disposition Services Reutilization Program, the Component will resume the serialization tracking of the SA/LW and will ensure the serial number follows current DoD serial number guidance.***

***C30.13.2.2. The DoD Components will assign a new serial number to foreign weapons containing unidentifiable characters in the original serial number (non-English alpha characters/non-Arabic numerals). All new serial numbers must follow DoD guidance as stated in section C30.4.4. Upon assignment, the DoD Component will permanently inscribe the newly assigned serial number on the weapon, except for those with historical artifact value or weapons turn-in to DLA Disposition Services for disposal. When permanent inscription is not possible, the DoD Component will securely tag the SA/LW. DoD Components will maintain records of the original serial number for a historical cross-reference of the weapon.***

### **C30.13.3. Assignment of Management Control Numbers (MCN)**

***C30.13.3.1. The MCN is a control number assigned by the Army to enable the movement of SA/LW without a valid NSN. The intent of the MCN is to be temporary, pending the assignment of a cataloged NSN. Once a SA/LW qualifies for a cataloged NSN, DoD Components will transition from the MCN to NSN within 90 days. The MCN will remain part of the SA/LW identification pending assignment of a valid NSN. DoD Components will not use the MCN to circumvent or avoid the cataloging process. All DoD Components are responsible for catalog qualifying items as described in DoDM 4100.39, Federal Logistics Information System, and Stock Numbering Criteria. MCNs for heritage assets, as defined in DoDI 5000.64 "Accountability and Management of DoD Equipment and Other Accountable Property", are exempt from the 90 days to transition to NSN.***

***C30.13.3.2. DoD Components will request a new MCN from the Army when a cataloged NSN is not available. The Army is the authoritative source for MCNs. To ensure no duplicate MCNs, the Components must provide a detail***

*description of the weapon to include, but not limited to, make, model, caliber, manufacturer, manufacturer commercial and government entity (CAGE) code, and/or nomenclature, unit price, and supporting documentation. Examples of acceptable supporting documentation includes procurement documents, bills of sale, photograph of the weapon's data plate, and technical drawings. Army publication DA 708-1 provides additional guidance pertaining to the assignment of MCNs.*

*C30.13.4. Reporting Potential Lost or Stolen SA/LW. Each Component must establish proper procedures to ensure reporting of lost, stolen, unaccounted, and/or recovered SA/LW under the provisions of DoDM 5100.76, "Physical Security of Sensitive Conventional Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives". DoD Components are responsible for reporting lost, damaged, or destroyed SA/LW in accordance with DoD 7000.14-R Volume 12, Chapter 17 Financial Liability for Government Property Lost, Damaged, Destroyed, Or Stolen.*

*PROPERTY LOST, DAMAGED, DESTROYED, OR STOLEN. The DoD Component will ensure the capture of all necessary details and the resolution of the investigation as evidential matter.*

*C30.13.5. Duplicate Serialization Data. A human readable serial number is a combination of alpha-numeric characters, forward slashes, and dashes that in combination with other data elements, helps uniquely identify a serially managed item. However, a human serial number alone is only unique to the manufacturer and not to the DoD. A duplicate serial number refers to two or more items where the NSN, serial number, UII (when available), and manufacturer CAGE code are the same. Two identical items with the same serial number may not necessarily be a duplicate. DoD Components will report discrepancies at time of receipt using the SDR; storage quality control report (SQCR) for materiel in storage.*

*C30.13.5.1. When a potential duplicate serial number exists, the DoD Component will contact the Army for assistance in the validation of the duplicate. The DoD Component will suspend any movement of the SA/LW pending resolution. Upon confirmation of the duplicate serial number, the Army will direct the DoD Component to issue a modified serial number using selected alpha suffix to maintain a historical cross-reference. The Component will permanently inscribe the modified serial number into the SA/LW. For a SA/LW that cannot be permanently inscribed due to its historical value, the Component will securely tag the SA/LW with the modified serial number.*

*C30.13.5.2. Under new procurement, a duplicate human readable serial number will result in contractor non-compliance. DoD Components are responsible for coordinating with the manufacturer for resolution of the duplicate serial number(s). SDR procedures apply for duplicate human readable serial numbers in a new procurement shipment.*

**C30.13.5.3. A legacy SA/LW with a duplicate serial number may be suffix when the CAGE code is unknown.**

**C30.13.6. Non-Standard Acquisitions. When DoD Components purchase/acquire SA/LWs from sources other than new procurement, it is the responsibility of the DoD Component to account for the SA/LW(s) in accordance to DLM 4000.25, Volume 2, Chapter 13, Materiel Receipt. Examples of non-standard acquisitions includes but it is not limited to offline purchases, commercial acquisition outside of the DoD acquisition process, and turn-ins for disposal by private entities (i.e., Morale, Welfare, and Recreation, or any procurement outside of the DoD supply chain). SA/LW(s) acquired through non-standard acquisition methods will require serialization and permanent marking.**

**C30.13.7. Nonappropriated Funds Purchases. SA/LWs purchased with non-appropriated fund purchases or privately owned SA/LWs are exempt from serialization program requirements as these are under the control of civil authorities under the Gun Control Act of 1968. However, DoD Components will account for SA/LWs purchased with non-appropriated funds and/or privately owned once the property is turned over to the DoD Component for disposal. In the absence of NSN and/or serial number, the DoD Component will assign a new serial number and follow the procedures to request a MCN from the Army.**

**C30.13.8. Shipments Outside the Control of the Department of Defense.**

**C30.13.8.1. DoD Components shipping weapons to entities outside of the DoD will retain all evidential matter pertaining to the shipment and have it readily accessible to respond to inquiries from law enforcement when requested. The shipping activity will need to obtain acknowledgement of receipt (electronic or offline) prior to closing in-transit status.**

**C30.13.8.2. When shipping SA/LWs to FMS and Grant Aid customers, DoD Components will release property accountability at time of shipment. The last DoD Component is responsible for retaining all evidential matter of the shipment and must be available to respond to inquiries pertaining the shipment. If the weapon is returned to the DoD supply chain, the Component will re-establish property accountability via the receipt process and update their respective APSR.**

**C30.13.9. Loan of SA/LW(s). Loan of SA/LW may occur within the DoD or under the Law Enforcement Support Program. For the purpose of loans, the loaner is the entity or organization that owns the SA/LW while the loanee is the organization receiving the loan. The accountability of the SA/LW(s) remains with the DoD owning Component (Loaner) while the custodial accountability transfers to the authorized DoD organization or Law Enforcement Agency (loanee) until the SA/LW(s) returns to the loaner.**

**C30.13.9.1. DoDM 4140.01 Volume 11 and DoDM 4160.21. provides additional instructions regarding the accountability of assets while in loan.**

**C30.13.9.2. Loans of SA/LW are not authorized after property is officially declared excess and transferred to DLA Disposition Services as stated in DoD 4160.21.**

**C30.13.10. Shipment of Partial Weapons to DLA Disposition Services Small Arms Anniston, Alabama. DoD Components will follow procedures for the shipment of partial weapons as described under DLM 4000.25 Volume 2, Chapter 16 Disposition Services.**

**C30.13.11. New/re-engineered weapons. The JSALWCG chairperson will determine the reportability of new/re-engineered weapons when the SA/LW classification is unknown. The chairperson will then notify the results to the DoD Components. If no determination can be reached, the chairperson will reach out to the JSA/LWCG for further consideration.**

**C30.13.12. JSA/LWCG. JSA/LWCG responsibilities are as set forth in DoDM 4140.01, "DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Regulation".**

## Enclosure 5

### Revise X12 EDO Implementation Convention (IC) as shown

Changes are identified by ***bold italics*** and deletions by single strikethrough text

#	Location	Change Table for DLMS 527R Receipt	Reason
1.	IC Cover pages DLMS Introductory Notes	<u>Add ADC 1244B to DLMS Introductory notes:</u>  - <b><i>ADC 1244B, Establishing Visibility of Unique Item Tracking (UIT) Program Items for Service-Owned Assets Stored at DoD Storage Activities and Corresponding Revisions to the Small Arms and Light Weapons Program</i></b>	Identifies DLMS Changes included in the IC.
2.	2/REF/250	<u>Revise Segment level note 6 as follow:</u>  6. Under DoD IUID policy, active UIT programs require serialization data visibility. Authorized for use with receipts, <b><i>MRA and TRA</i></b> for all UIT programs <del>with the exception of SA/LW. Prepare the receipt with the appropriate serialization data (serial number and when available, include the UII. For SA/LW, refer to the separate program procedures pending transition to DLMS logistics transactions.</del> Refer to ADC 1244, and ADC 1244B.	Authorize the use of serial number/UII for MRAs.

#	Location	Change Table for DLMS 856S Shipment Status	Reason
1.	IC Cover pages DLMS Introductory Notes	<u>Add ADC 1244B to DLMS Introductory notes:</u>  - <b><i>ADC 1244B Establishing Visibility of Unique Item Tracking (UIT) Program Items for Service-Owned Assets Stored at DoD Storage Activities and Corresponding Revisions to the Small Arms and Light Weapons Program</i></b>	Identifies DLMS Changes included in the IC.
2.	02/BSN07/0200	<u>Add new qualifiers 035, SCP, and A13 with DLMS notes:</u>  <b>035 Borrower Action</b> <b>DLMS Note:</b> <i>Use to identify shipments of loaned property.</i>  <b>SCP DoD Security Cooperation Program (DSCP)</b> <b>DLMS Note:</b> <i>Local code SCP is established for use in this transaction. Use to identify a shipment for the purpose of (DSCP) (i.e., FMS and Grand Aid). Code maintenance has been submitted to X12. Pending approval at X12 it will be added in a future release.</i>  <b>A13 Other</b> <b>DLMS Note:</b> <i>Use to identify shipments to entities outside of the DoD. Qualifier A13 does not apply to loans.</i>	Identifies shipments of loaned property  Identifies shipments for DSCP  Identifies shipments outside of the DoD
3.	02/N101/2200	<u>Add new qualifier OW and DLMS note:</u>  <b>OW Owner of Property or Unit</b> <b>DLMS Note:</b> <i>Shipping activities must use to indicate the materiel owner when the recipient will not be the new materiel owner. Authorized for all commodities and required for active UIT program items. See ADC 1244B</i>	Sends transaction copy and identifies the Materiel Owner



#	Location	Change Table for DLMS 856R Shipment Status Materiel Returns	Reason
1.	IC Cover pages DLMS Introductory Notes	<u>Add ADC 1244B to DLMS Introductory notes:</u>  <b><i>ADC 1244B Establishing Visibility of Unique Item Tracking (UIT) Program Items for Service-Owned Assets Stored at DoD Storage Activities and Corresponding Revisions to the Small Arms and Light Weapons Program</i></b>	Identifies DLMS Changes included in the IC.
2.	02/N101/2200	<u>Add new qualifier OW and DLMS note:</u>  <b>OW Owner of Property or Unit</b> <b>DLMS Note: <i>Shipping activities must use to indicate the materiel owner when the recipient will not be the new materiel owner. Authorized for all commodities and required for active UIT program items. See ADC 1244B</i></b>	Sends transaction copy and identifies the Materiel Owner

	Location	Change Table for DLMS 947I Inventory Adjustment (Version 4030)	Reason
1.	IC Cover pages DLMS Introductory Notes	<u>Add ADC 1244B to DLMS Introductory note:</u>  <b><i>ADC 1244B, Establishing Visibility of Unique Item Tracking (UIT) Program Items for Service-Owned Assets Stored at DoD Storage Activities and Corresponding Revisions to the Small Arms and Light Weapons Program</i></b>	Identifies DLMS Changes included in the IC.
2.	2/W1901/0200	<u>Add new qualifiers, WR and WS with DLMS notes:</u>  <b>WR Found/Recovered</b> <b>DLMS Note: <i>Local Code WR is established for use in this segment. Use to identify a recovered asset as part of an investigation where the asset in question is now under DoD custody. A code maintenance request will be submitted to X12 to add this code in a future version.</i></b>  <b>WS Suspected Loss/Stolen</b> <b>DLMS Note: <i>Local Code WS is established for use in this segment. Use to identify a potential lost or stolen asset no longer in custody, pending an investigation. A code maintenance request will be submitted to X12 to add this code in a future version.</i></b>	Provide the means to identify an inventory gain associated to a completed investigation.  Provide the means to identify an inventory loss associated to an investigation.
3.	2/LX/1500	<u>Add to existing DLMS Note 7:</u>  7. Under DoD IUID policy, active UIT program items require serialization data visibility. Authorized for all UIT programs. <del>with the exception of SA/LW, prepare materiel release confirmation with the serial number as mandatory and when available, include the UH.</del> For SA/LW refer to the separate program procedures pending transition to DLMS logistics transactions. Refer to ADC 1244 <b><i>and ADC 1244B.</i></b>	authorizes this segment for small arms/light weapons





**DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY**  
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4400  
Ser N41/21U130416  
22 Jun 21

From: Director, Logistics – Supply Chain Operations  
To: Director of Supply, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics  
Subj: PROPOSED STANDARDS CHANGE (PSC) 1244B ESTABLISHING VISIBILITY OF UNIQUE ITEM TRACKING (UIT) PROGRAM ITEMS FOR COMPONENT-OWNED ASSETS STORED AT DOD STORAGE ACTIVITIES AND CORRESPONDING REVISIONS TO THE SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS PROGRAM  
Ref: (a) PSC 1244B  
(b) DoDI 5100.76  
(c) U.S. Federal Law, Gun Control Act of 1968

1. Navy has reviewed reference (a) and agrees a unified over-arching approach to Small Arms/Light Weapons (SA/LW) management that utilizes Defense Logistics Management (DLMS) transactions and serialization data is justified and necessary. However, we believe this needs to be accomplished via a Joint Small Arms/Light Weapons Working Group that would include the Subject Matter Experts from each service. Implementation of this PSC as written, risks unacceptable reductions in accountability and visibility of Navy SA/LW assets as mandated in references (b) and (c). Therefore, Navy concurs with the following comments:

a. PSC 1244B removes DLMS 140A and 888A transactions. Implementation of this PSC and elimination of the 140A and 888A transactions risks unacceptable reductions in accountability and visibility of Navy SA/LW assets. In compliance with reference (b), the Navy uses Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) Crane/Management Support and Data Analysis (MSADA) as the component registry. Use of MSADA requires the 140A and 888A transactions to execute Component-to-Component weapons transfers. Without these transactions, there would be no capability to provide adequate accountability and visibility of SA/LW data from Service to Service. Navy will be required to continue to use MSADA as the component registry until a replacement system is delivered.

b. Not all entity systems are capable of transmitting serialized transactions. Navy is pursuing a Logistics Information Technology (LOG IT) consolidation plan that will address the requirements of this change as well as the broader requirements to accommodate serialization data and DLMS compliance across Navy LOG IT systems. Resources have not yet been identified to support implementation, but we are tracking several COAs associated with DON ERP and NOSS to determine best way forward and how we get to compliance. The plan is expected no earlier than FY23 and is dependent on: a) the ability of DON Enterprise Resource Management (ERP), the current Accountable Property System of Record (APSR) to accommodate serialized data and become fully DLMS compliant; and/or (b) Naval Operational Supply System (NOSS) incorporation of SA/LW requirements and fielding of the system across

the Navy. Once the LOG IT consolidation plan is in place and resourcing has been identified, Navy will be better positioned to articulate a way forward.

2. The following summarizes Navy's recommendations:

- a. The joint SA/LW working group with subject matter experts (SMEs) from each service meet to address this PSC from a joint perspective moving forward.
- b. Do not implement the Application Programming Interface (API) to APSR interface until further details regarding who absorbs the cost, the timeline, and technical details are vetted.
- c. Continue using MSADA as Navy's SA/LW registry, using current transactions, processes and procedures to execute the Navy's mission. This will continue until the Logistics Consolidation Plan is implemented and DON ERP can fully accommodate serialization data and other functionality necessary to effectively serve as the SA/LW APSR. In the interim, references to APSR should be modified to state, "APSR or service small arms registry."
- d. Maintain the 140A and 888A transactions, without which the Navy would be unable to manage data elements within MSADA and therefore provide adequate accountability and visibility of SA/LW data.

3. Questions concerning this correspondence may be addressed to Mr. James Hendrickson, 703-614-8118, [jim.hendrickson@navy.mil](mailto:jim.hendrickson@navy.mil).



T. J. MOREAU

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
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IN REPLY REFER TO:  
4400  
LPS-1

From: Assistant Deputy Commandant, Installations and Logistics,  
Logistics Plans, Policy and Strategic Mobility (LP)  
To: Deputy Assistant, Secretary of Defense for Supply Chain  
Integrations

Subj: UPDATED RESPONSE TO PROPOSED STANDARDS CHANGE (PSC) 1244B  
ESTABLISHING VISIBILITY OF UNIQUE ITEM TRACKING (UIT)  
PROGRAM ITEMS FOR COMPONENT-OWNED ASSETS STORED AT DOD  
STORAGE ACTIVITIES AND CORRESPONDING REVISIONS TO THE  
SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS PROGRAM

Ref: (a) PSC 1244B  
(b) DoDI 5100.76  
(c) MCO 4400.201  
(d) MCO 8300.1d

1. Headquarters Marine Corps has coordinated with applicable stakeholders and after further review of reference (a), the Marine Corps Concurs with the following comments:

- PSC 1244B removes DLMS 140A and 888A transactions. If the Marine Corps elects to continue to use Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) Crane/Management Support and Data Analysis (MSADA) as the component registry, it requires the 140A and 888A transaction formats to remain in place to enable Component-to-Component weapons transfers. The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Enterprise Business Standards Office (EBSO) has committed to an approach that allows communication with NSWC Crane/MSADA if required.
- PSC 1244B requires transmitting at a serialized transactional level. Global Combat Support System - Marine Corps (GCSS-MC) does capture serial numbers and has the capability to transmit at a serialized transaction level. However, to date, the only custodial storage points providing the Marine Corps with serialized level transactions is the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). Other locations such as the Army and Navy storage points are not transmitting with the Marine Corps at a serialized transactional level.
- The cost, timeline, and technical details associated with implementing an application-programming interface (API) requires further collaboration before implementation. The

details regarding cost of implementation, timeline to execute and technological complexities between the API and associated Accountable Property Systems of Record (APSR) are not currently known.

2. Recommendations:

- Maintain the 140A and 888A transactions or another applicable solution implemented. Without the 140A and 888A transactions NSWC Crane would be unable to manage data elements within MSADA and therefore provide adequate accountability and visibility of SA/LW data.
- Allow for robust collaboration on the implementation of the API to APSR interface until further details regarding who absorbs the cost, the timeline, and technical details are vetted. Additionally, allow for proper User Acceptance and Testing to take place prior to the estimated Go Live in Fiscal Year (FY) 2026.
- Continue to convene on a regular basis a Joint Small Arms/Light Weapons Coordinating Group with Subject Matter Experts and Stakeholders from each Service to address all concerns prior to implementation in December 2024.

3. Questions concerning this correspondence may be addressed to Mr. Kevin M. Austin, 571-256-2769, kevin.m.austin@usmc.mil.

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