



NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION
ON CIVIL DISORDERS

8 December 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MISKOVSKY, DIRECTOR OF INVESTIGATIONS, NATIONAL
ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CIVIL DISORDERS

Subj: Small arms, ammunition and explosive plastics; control of

Encl: (1) Army Regulations and Memos regarding subject
(2) Air Force Regulations and Memos regarding subject
(3) Navy Regulations and Memos regarding subject
(4) Marine Corps Regulations and Memos regarding subject
(5) Defense Supply Agency Regulation and Memo regarding subject

1. Inquiries made of the military departments, pursuant to your request, indicate, as noted in enclosures (1) through (5), that they have established extensive regulatory safeguards to prevent small arms, ammunition, and explosive plastics from finding their way into unauthorized hands. Nevertheless, losses due to theft by unknown persons do occur. The greatest losses appear to be at assembly sites and during transportation of the finished product. The military departments investigate all lost or unaccounted for material and take administrative action when such loss is due to theft, carelessness or negligence of personnel under their cognizance. The top commands in the military departments keep all echelons constantly reminded of the necessity for preventing losses of subject materials and of the dire consequences which such losses could have.

2. The subject matter, which concerns small arms, ammunition and explosive plastics, involve such items as shotguns and light automatic weapons, including .50 caliber, 90-mm recoilless rifles; 3.5 inch rocket launchers; 40-mm grenade launchers; ammunition for small arms, including 20-mm HE and incendiary rounds; inert ammunition of all types; receivers or assemblies containing receivers for small arms which have been heat treated and/or serially numbered; ammunition or ammunition propelling devices; any type of small arm that fires a projectile by explosion; and chemical weapons and chemical ammunitions, including explosive plastics.

3. Controls of the items mentioned above are all-inclusive. They involve accounting procedures for weapons and ammunition issued to guard forces and for training and other purposes; the weighing of certain ammunition before release and after return; the transportation of ammunition to test sites under lock and key;

ballistic report accounting following tests indicating the number of loads of ammunition which were used, which remained at the test site, and which were destroyed. There are also controls governing loading and assembling areas, and the transporting of small arms and ammunition by vehicles and boxcar. For example, TNT is packed in boxes, each box is sealed and shipped by truck and is accounted for by a box number which is serially numbered. After loading, the trucks are sealed and locked, and the carrier is held responsible for insuring that the trucks go from the loading site to the receiving site without tampering. The trucks are examined by receiving installations to determine whether tampering and/or theft has occurred and, when applicable, investigative procedures are initiated, which include requests for FBI assistance. Mutual cooperation is maintained by the military departments and the FBI in investigating losses. For example, inquiries from the FBI are received as to the identification of lost weapons or ammunition. The military departments have the capability of ascertaining and advising the FBI where a lost weapon or ammunition was produced, where last shipped, stored, or known to be. Controls do not extend to accounting by manufacturing facilities of individual rounds of ammunition produced since some facilities produce a million or more rounds per day. Control is exercised in such cases, however, by means of weight, and a certain amount of weight would indicate the number of rounds produced. Controls also include security in depth, such as fences, guards, badge registry in and out, periodic shakedown of persons and autos leaving assembly facilities, etc.

4. Controls are exercised over plastic explosive materials used for military purposes which are produced in a Government-owned plant operated by a private contractor. This plant is included in the Industrial Defense Program, and On-Site Surveys are conducted annually to assess the security status of the facility and to recommend measures for protection against sabotage and other hostile or destructive acts. Control measures which are effective for preventing sabotage are also effective in preventing theft and pilferage. There is, however, another explosive plastic which has a different base, which is used domestically (and to some extent by the military) for demolition purposes. This plastic is manufactured and sold by private industry (Dupont and Hercules). This type of plastic does not come under the Industrial Defense Program and, consequently, does not have the controls connected with explosive plastics produced under the auspices of the Industrial Defense Program. Under suitable conditions, the plastic produced for domestic purposes could be used for, and produce the same effect as, the plastic explosives employed for military purposes.

5. There are also extensive Department of Defense controls governing the demilitarization of surplus military items. These concern certain

military items and foreign excess Munitions List items which have lethal characteristics or are dangerous to public health and safety or which, in the interest of national security, should be withheld from public sale to prevent further military use.

6. The foregoing suggests the need for additional safeguards to minimize the possibility of small arms, ammunition and plastic explosives falling into unauthorized hands. Such safeguards could include:

a. Increased or more concentrated supervision over assembly and loading areas;

b. Requiring the commercial carrier to furnish a protective system -- a guard or electronic intrusional system -- during transit from the loading to the receiving site. This should include an enunciator system by which the driver of the vehicle could be alerted when he leaves the vehicle for any purpose. Such intrusional systems are on the market. Although such systems would not preclude entry, they would warn carrier personnel of attempted thefts;

c. Bringing under the Industrial Defense Program the manufacturing of plastics produced for domestic purposes which can be interchanged with those produced for military purposes; and

d. Bringing under the Demilitarization Program plastics produced for domestic purposes.


L. B. BRICKMAN
Consultant

27

ENCL (1)

SECURITY OF SMALL ARMS AND AMMUNITION (BN DIST)

A review of reports of loss and thefts of small arms and ammunition during the period 1 January - 31 August 1965 indicates that these losses occurred primarily as a result of a lack of adequate security measures. Further, the majority of these losses have occurred at times of unrest and tension due to world social conditions. ~~The possibility of these arms and ammunition falling into the hands of organized dissident groups could severely impair the Army's image.~~ While many command measures have been directed to preclude the loss and theft of arms and ammunition, it is imperative that the security of arms and ammunition be an area of continuing interest for commanders at all echelons.

THE ABOVE DATA WAS DISSEMINATED TO ALL COMMANDS ON 12 DECEMBER 1965.

Responsible Department of the Army staff agencies apprise, on a continuing basis, the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff, on the status of the security of small arms and ammunition.

LCOL L. C. Weygand, USA
12/8/67

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310



6 SEP 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR: CHIEF OF STAFF

SUBJECT: Theft of Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives

Reference is made to the memorandum signed by Secretary Ailes, 16 February 1965, subject as above, in which he called attention to the continuing number of thefts of firearms, ammunition, and explosives from facilities under Army control or supervision.

Reports reaching me indicate that the amount of stolen munitions has increased at an alarming rate since the date of reference memorandum. Further, recent thefts have been centered in areas of unrest in the South and in California; and, on two reported occasions, stolen munitions were exploded in civilian communities.

In view of the seriousness of the aforementioned situation, and to avert additional serious incidents, I request that you reemphasize to all commanders in CONUS the detrimental effect such thefts have on the Army image and the need for security in this area.

Stanley Resor

Stanley R. Resor
Secretary of the Army

CS 000.5 (16 Sep 65)

Inc 1



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

12 March 1965

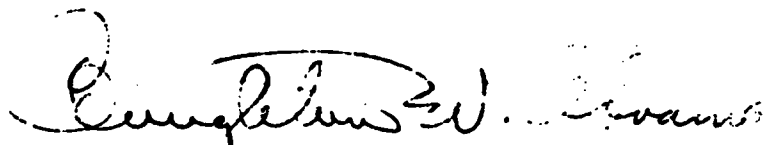
SUBJECT: Security of Small Arms and Ammunition

TO: See Distribution

1. The increasing number of incidents involving armed robbery, possession of firearms by criminals and juveniles, and the militant activities of dissident groups within this country makes the security of our small arms and ammunition a matter of continuous interest and concern to the Army, and this problem merits positive command attention at all echelons.

2. During the past year there has been a substantial reduction in the loss of weapons and ammunition through carelessness, negligence, and theft, but the total remains unnecessarily high. Of particular concern are the isolated facilities used for the storage of arms and ammunition which continue to be prime targets for lawless elements, and I should like to direct your attention to the security of these areas.

3. I enjoin all commanders to take whatever actions are necessary to reduce our losses, including making maximum use of available military police physical security survey capabilities and civil police capacity for surveillance of isolated off-post facilities where United States Army arms and ammunition are secured. When thefts do occur, I consider it imperative that prompt notification be made to appropriate offices of the military police (State Adjutants General, in the case of the National Guard), local civil police, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.


CREIGHTON W. ABRAMS
General, United States Army
Acting Chief of Staff

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Finance School, US Army

US Army Infantry School

US Army Management School

ARMY REGULATION
No. 190-11

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C., 11 October 1967

MILITARY POLICE
PHYSICAL SECURITY STANDARDS FOR PROTECTION OF
WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION

| | Paragraph |
|---|-----------|
| Purpose..... | 1 |
| Definitions..... | 2 |
| Responsibilities..... | 3 |
| Standards..... | 4 |
| Basic load..... | 5 |
| General..... | 6 |
| Action in the event of loss or theft..... | 7 |

1. Purpose. *a.* This regulation prescribes the procedure to be used in safeguarding small arms, certain other firearms and ammunition when such property has been issued to Active Army organizations or units.

b. The provisions of this regulation are applicable to weapons and ammunition as follows:

- (1) Small arms, to include shotguns and light automatic weapons including .50 caliber, 90-mm recoilless rifles, 3.5-inch rocket launchers, and 40-mm grenade launchers.
- (2) Ammunition for small arms including 20-mm HE and incendiary rounds.
- (3) Inert ammunition, all types, as listed in TA 28-108.
- (4) Receivers, or assemblies containing receivers, for small arms which have been heat treated and/or serially numbered.

c. AR 735-35, AR 145-421, and NGR 75-3 will govern the safeguarding of weapons and ammunition issued to units of the Reserve components, ROTC, and ARNG.

2. Definitions. *a. Triple lock protection.* A strong and securely constructed storage room with a locked inner and locked outer door and a locked arms rack within the storage room.

b. Steel or iron bar. An iron or steel bar with a minimum thickness of $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch.

c. Steel mesh. High carbon, manganese, steel not less than fifteen hundredths of an inch in thickness, and a grid of not more than 2 inches center to center, No. 6 gauge steel mesh with a 2-inch diamond grid may be used in those areas where high carbon manganese steel mesh cannot be ob-

tained. Whenever bars are used, the vertical bars will not be more than 4 inches apart with horizontal bars welded to the vertical bars and spaces so openings do not exceed 32 square inches. Ends of bars will be securely imbedded in the masonry of the wall or welded to a steel frame which is securely fastened to the window casing. Those facilities equipped with iron bars are considered to meet the requirements of steel mesh.

d. Locking devices. Padlocks will be of a pin tumbler type that conforms to the requirements of Federal Specification FF-P-101c, type EPC, size $1\frac{3}{4}$ or 2 inches. Hasps and staples will be of heavy pattern steel, securely fastened to the structure with smooth headed bolts or rivets to prevent removal with a wrench or pliers.

e. Basic load (class V). The amount of ammunition authorized to be on hand in the unit/agency as prescribed by command directives and the amount of training ammunition authorized by TA 28-100-series.

3. Responsibilities. *a.* Commanding officers and other responsible individuals, at all echelons, are responsible for insuring that reasonable precautions are taken to safeguard property defined in paragraph 1.

b. Serial numbers of all weapons assigned to the unit will be recorded in unit and/or station property books. Units or other activities will also maintain a record of the serial numbers of weapons issued to individuals. These records will be kept current at all times.

c. When the type of property in paragraph 1b is either issued to or otherwise in the possession of

*This regulation supersedes AR 190-11, 4 November 1966.

an individual, the individual must be thoroughly cognizant of his responsibilities and the inherent dangers involved in the loss of weapons and ammunition. Individuals will be issued a weapons card which must be turned in to the arms room when the weapon is drawn. Individuals will sign a weapons receipt register when the weapon is taken away from the arms room. Commanders will establish written alternate procedures for the issue of arms and ammunition during times of emergency, field exercises or at other times when operational necessity dictates a need for expeditious issue of equipment.

4. Standards. *a. Arms storage building.* A structure used to store small arms. This building is not used for any other unrelated activity. Arms storage buildings will have walls constructed of masonry or similar type material with concrete floors. Roofs will be of composition construction or of a similar material that will provide an equal degree of security. The number of doors and windows will be limited to the essential minimum.

(1) *Windows.* All windows will be protected as prescribed in *c*(1) below.

(2) *Doors.* Access doors will be constructed of materials that will render access by force extremely difficult. All doors will be secured by at least two locks and fastened in a manner that will prevent the doorframe from being separated from the casing. Outswinging doors mounted on hinges will have the hinge pin-welded or bradded to prevent removal. However, this is not required when safety stud hinges are used. (A safety stud hinge contains a stud and matching hole. As the door swings shut, a metal stud on the face of one leaf penetrates the full thickness of the other leaf. In effect, a "bolting" or "locking" action takes place.) Small doors such as those used for pedestrian traffic will be constructed in accordance with *c*(2) below.

b. Buildings which contain an arms storage room. This building is one which contains other activities in addition to the storage of arms. Troop billets are in this category.

(1) *Windows.* All exterior windows providing unobserved access to the interior of the structure will be locked. Steel mesh

will be installed on arms storage room windows. Internal control procedures will be established to assure that all windows are secured at the close of the business day.

(2) *Doors.* Exterior doors will be locked whenever the building is closed to normal duty traffic. Procedures will be established to assure that all doors are secured at the close of the business day. Locking devices on exterior doors will be built into, and be an integral part of, the door. The use of warded locks is discouraged.

c. Arms storage room. The storage room will have solid walls (extending from the floor to the ceiling), floor and ceiling of masonry construction or be built of material which will provide a similar degree of security. Arms rooms located in temporary buildings will be constructed as follows: Built-in rooms shall have exterior walls of double wooden wall thickness, or construction of a similar degree of security. Interior walls, floor and ceiling of built-in arms rooms will be constructed to assure that at least one side of the surface be 1 inch (1") double-nailed tongue and groove wood sheathing, or construction of a similar degree of security. Prefabricated wire mesh cages in conformance with OCE Standard Drawing 40-01-41 may be used for arms rooms. Arms rooms will be located within a building occupied by troops and under surveillance of designated responsible individuals wherever possible. When arms storage rooms are located in facilities other than troop billets, the facility will be secured during off-duty hours and illuminated by protective lighting.

(1) *Windows.* The number of windows will be limited to the essential minimum. All arms room windows will be protected with steel mesh. The steel mesh will be welded or secured to a steel channel frame and fastened to the building by smooth headed bolts or cemented into the structure itself to prevent expeditious forcible entry.

(2) *Doors.* The number of doors will be limited to the essential minimum. The outer door of the arms storage room will be constructed of steel bars, welded to a grid with openings that do not exceed 32 square inches, or a solid wooden door

covered on the outside with steel plates of at least 1 millimeter in thickness. The inner door will be of solid wood construction. Door hinges will be installed to render it impossible to remove the closed doors without seriously damaging the door or jamb. All hinge pins will be spot welded or bradded to prevent removal. However, this is not required when safety stud hinges are used. All doors of arms storage rooms will be locked with an approved pin tumbler-type padlock. At least one lock will fasten each door. All new construction for arms storage rooms will specify hinges that have concealed hinge pins or prescribe that hinge pins be located on the inward side of the arms storage room or require the use of safety stud hinges.

d. Arms racks. Arms racks will be the standard issue rack fastened together, or to the structure, with bolts, or with chains equipped with adequate locking devices. Racks will be locked when not in use. Hinge pins of the rack will be bradded or welded to prevent removal. If racks are fabricated locally, they will be built into the structure as a permanent part of the arms storage room to prevent unauthorized removal. Lockers may be used as a substitute for arms racks provided the locker is secured to the structure in a manner described above. Lockers will be equipped with an adequate locking device, the hasps, hinges, and hinge pins will meet the requirements enumerated above. Lockers will have an adequate locking device.

e. Keys. Keys to arms storage rooms and arms racks will be kept together in sets and the number of sets will be held to a minimum. After duty hours, keys will be locked in a secure receptacle in a place other than the arms room or in the custody of the responsible officer of the day, duty officer, duty NCO, or charge of quarters. Custody of keys will be transferred to reliefs after both parties have conducted a visual inventory of weapons to include a total count of weapons on hand. Weapons stored in crates or boxes which are banded will be counted as crates or boxes. These containers will not be opened to conduct the visual inventory. Inventory of ammunition need not be conducted except on order of the commander, or as prescribed elsewhere in this regulation. A stringent system

of key control will be implemented to insure a continuous custody and ready identification of the individual having possession of the keys at any given time.

f. Guard protection. Any facility used to store weapons or ammunition will be periodically checked by a security or guard patrol. Where facilities are located in civil communities, liaison will be established with local civil police agencies to assure that periodic surveillance is conducted whenever possible.

g. Exceptions. For those facilities that do not meet the standards prescribed by this regulation, a continual, visual surveillance program of the storage area will be established until the required modification has been completed. Intrusion detection devices may be used in lieu of the structural requirements cited in *c* above.

5. Basic load. The following are minimum requirements for safeguarding and maintaining unit basic loads.

a. Ammunition storage rooms will meet the same construction requirements as established for small arms storage rooms, except that pintumbler locks will be used for the door locking device and a railway car seal will be affixed through the locking device and stapled to protect against surreptitious entry. A stringent system for accountability of seals will be established and a record will be maintained.

b. The minimum distance between fixed above ground gasoline storage and the nearest class 1 ammunition storage or handling area will be 450 feet. Minimum distance, where other classes of ammunition or explosives are involved, will be 1,800 feet, or inhabited building distance, whichever is less, except that the distance shall not be less than 450 feet.

c. Items containing high explosives and pyrotechnics will not be stored in billet areas. Other material or supply items will not be stored in the same room with ammunition.

d. When more than one unit uses the same ammunition storage facility, stocks will be separated and identified by unit. One unit will be designated responsible for the security of the storage facility.

e. Weapons and ammunition storage areas not located in a posted restricted controlled area will be designated and posted as such. Posting will include fire control measures and symbols. In over-

AR 190-11

sea commands, storage areas or facilities will be posted as restricted areas in English and host nation language. Weapons and ammunition storage areas located inside of already designated and posted restricted areas do not require additional posting.

f. Storage facilities located outside of billeting areas will be provided the same protective lighting and guard coverage as provided for small arms.

g. Small quantities of small arms ammunition that is used for guard purposes may be stored in the unit arms room. Isolated units that require a reinforced guard system are authorized to retain the required amount of ammunition in the arms room to meet the security commitment. All ammunition will be stored in a separate locked container and the key will be controlled with the

[PMG]

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

Official:

KENNETH G. WICKHAM,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

Distribution:

To be distributed in accordance with DA Form 12-9 requirements for Military Police:
Active Army—A. NG and USAR—D.

other arms room keys. Daily inventory of this ammunition will be conducted.

6. General. a. All small arms will be controlled as prescribed in paragraph 3*b*. An inventory of all unit small arms (by serial number) and ammunition will be conducted by an officer at least once each month. The inventory of ammunition will include a physical count of all loose ammunition and an inspection and count of crated ammunition to insure that bands and seals are intact.

b. A written record will be made of actions directed by *a* above and paragraphs 3*a*, 3*c*, 4*e*, 4*f*, and 5*a*.

c. Privately owned firearms will be stored as prescribed by the major commander.

7. Action in the event of loss or theft. See AR 190-6.

HAROLD K. JOHNSON,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

ARMY REGULATION

No. 190-6

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C., 1 June 1967

MILITARY POLICE

LOSS, THEFT, AND RECOVERY OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION

| | Paragraph |
|--|-----------|
| Purpose | 1 |
| General | 2 |
| Applicability | 3 |
| Report of Loss, Theft, and Recovery of Firearms and Ammunition (RCS JUST-1010) | 4 |
| Losses for which notification is not required | 5 |
| Request for information | 6 |
| Accountability | 7 |
| Recovery of property unlawfully detained by civilians | 8 |

1. **Purpose.** This regulation provides Headquarters, Department of the Army, with information on loss, theft, and recovery of firearms and ammunition, and provides for exchange of pertinent information between interested law enforcement agencies.

2. **General.** Nothing in this regulation will be construed as authorizing the release of classified information in exception to the provisions of AR 380-5.

3. **Applicability.** This regulation is applicable worldwide.

4. **Report of Loss, Theft, and Recovery of Firearms and Ammunition (RCS JUST-1010).**

a. In the event of loss, theft, unlawful disposition, or recovery of firearms ammunition or ammunition propelling devices, including chemical weapons and chemical ammunition, the following action, in addition to reports required by AR 1-55 (Blue Bell), will be taken:

- (1) Commanders having direct responsibility for property or in the case of recovery, the recovering unit agency will—
 - (a) Notify the provost marshal.
 - (b) Within 24 hours, complete report of Loss, Theft, and Recovery of Firearms and Ammunition (DA Form 3056) and forward it to The Provost Marshal General, ATTN: PMGS-S, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. 20315.
- (2) The provost marshal exercising off-post

police responsibility in the area in which the loss, theft, or recovery occurred, as set forth in overseas commands and CONUS directives and/or support agreements will—

- (a) Notify appropriate military and civil (local, State, and national) law enforcement authorities. In CONUS this will include notification of the FBI Field Office having jurisdiction in the area in which the loss or theft occurred.
- (b) Notify the intelligence officer of the command of known circumstances surrounding the loss or theft.
- (3) The necessity for prompt release of accurate reports and notifications is emphasized.
- (4) Accountability for recovered property will be reestablished as set forth in AR 711-16, AR 725-50, and AR 735-5.

b. The Provost Marshal General will maintain an accounting of reports of loss, theft, and recovery of firearms and ammunition and submit a consolidated monthly report to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C. 20535.

5. **Losses for which notification is not required.** Losses or theft of ammunition items of insignificant value which cannot be identified (i.e., loose rounds of small arms ammunition) will not be reported.

6. **Request for information.** All inquiries concerning loss, theft, and recovery of firearms and ammunition should be addressed to The Provost

*This regulation supersedes AR 190-6, 21 October 1965.

Marshal General, ATTN: PMGS-S, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. 20315.

7. **Accountability.** This regulation does not relieve responsible or accountable officers of their [PMGS]

responsibility to safeguard and account for property in accordance with AR 735-5.

8. **Recovery of property unlawfully detained by civilians.** See AR 735-10.

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

HAROLD K. JOHNSON,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

KENNETH G. WICKHAM,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

Distribution:

Active Army, NG, and USAR: To be distributed in accordance with DA Form 19-9 Requirements for Administration-A.

Report of Loss, Theft, and Recovery of
Weapons and Ammunition (DA Form 19-9)

29

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM
O T P M G

PMGS-D

7 DEC 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Industrial Defense Program

In accordance with telecon, Mr. Brickman, President's National Advisory Committee on Civil Disorders, and LTC Leroy C. Weygand, OTPMG, 7 December 1967, the following information is provided:

- a. The Department of Defense Industrial Defense Program, established by Department of Defense Directive 5160.54, is under the single managership of Department of the Army.
- b. This program establishes a selected list of industries located in United States that are considered essential to the National Defense. All selected industries are listed in the Department of Defense Key Facilities List (SECRET). Many of these industries produce munitions and explosives.
- c. Each facility on the Key Facilities List receives an annual industrial defense survey by a Department of the Army representative. A copy of the survey form DA Form 2816 is attached as Incl 1. Specific instructions to surveyors have been issued, Incl 2. These surveys are designed to provide industrial management with an objective analysis of the security problems. The office of The Provost Marshal General is the permanent office of record of all industrial defense survey reports. Each survey report is reviewed and evaluated and a posture analysis is prepared annually.
- d. The Department of Defense industrial defense program is promulgated by AR 580-20, 21 September 1966, subject: National Security - Armed Forces Industrial Defense Program, Incl 3 and AR 190-17, 6 April 1967, subject: Military Police - Industrial Defense Surveys, Incl 4.

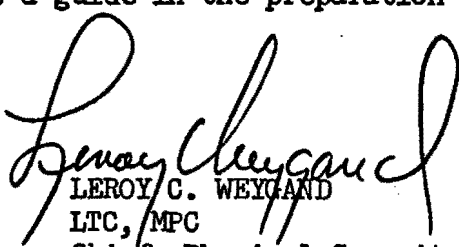
PMGS-D

SUBJECT: Industrial Defense Program

17 DEC 1967

Department of the Army Field Manual 19-30, 17 February 1965, subject: Physical Security, is used as a guide in the preparation of all surveys, Incl 5.

5 Incl
as


LEROY C. WEYAND
LTC, MPC
Chief, Physical Security &
Industrial Defense Branch

CLASSIFICATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
INDUSTRIAL DEFENSE SURVEY
(FACILITY REPORT)
(AR 580-20)

REPORTS CONTROL SYMBOL
PMO-62

| DATE OF | | | FACILITY CODE | | GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES | | |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|------------------------|----------|-----------|
| THIS SURVEY | INITIAL SURVEY | PREVIOUS SURVEY | GEO | ALPHA | ZONE | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE |
| | | | | | | | |

SECTION I - IDENTIFICATION

| | |
|--|--|
| 1. CORPORATE NAME (Contractor name-GOCO) | 2. CORPORATE DIVISION |
| 3. FACILITY NAME | 4. FACILITY LOCATION (Street, City, County and ZIP Code) |

| INTERNAL USE | | 7. PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS OR SERVICES | 8. AVERAGE NO. OF EMPLOYEES PAST 30 DAYS | | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 5. TYPE OF FACILITY | 6. PRODUCTION CODE | | TOTAL | FIRST SHIFT (Day) | SECOND SHIFT | THIRD SHIFT |
| <input type="checkbox"/> POPO <input type="checkbox"/> GOCO <input type="checkbox"/> SOGO | | | | | | |

| 9. FACILITY DEFENSE COORDINATOR AND ALTERNATE | |
|---|-------|
| NAME | TITLE |
| | |
| | |

| 10. CORPORATE DEFENSE COORDINATOR | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| NAME | TITLE |
| | |
| | |

| 11. OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| NAME | TITLE |
| | |
| | |

| 12. PERSON(S) MAKING SURVEY | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| NAME | GRADE OR TITLE | ASSIGNED TO |
| | | |
| | | |

SECTION II - PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

| 1. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION | PER CENT TOTAL FACILITY AREA | 2. COMBUSTIBILITY OF FACILITY CONTENTS | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| | | HAZARD | PER CENT TOTAL FACILITY AREA |
| WOOD/FRAME | % | | |
| BRICK | % | LIGHT | % |
| METAL | % | ORDINARY | % |
| CONCRETE | % | EXTRA | % |

SECTION III - EVALUATION SUMMARY

| ITEMS | NORMAL OPERATIONS | | EMERGENCY OPERATIONS | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| | ADEQUATE | INADEQUATE | ADEQUATE | INADEQUATE |
| 1. PLANT SECURITY | | | | |
| 2. FIRE PROTECTION | | | | |
| 3. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS | | | | |
| 4. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN | | | | |
| 5. RESTORATION PLAN | | | | |

DA FORM 2816 REPLACES DD FORM 295, 1 MAY 56; DD FORM 395-1, 1 MAY 56;
AND DD FORM 395-2, 1 JUL 54, WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

Incl 1

CLASSIFICATION

| SECTION IV - PLANT SECURITY | | | YES | NO |
|---|--|--|-----|----|
| 1. ORGANIZATIONAL PLANS | | | | |
| a. IS THERE A PLANT SECURITY ORGANIZATION? | | | | |
| b. ARE PLANT SECURITY PLANS AND PROCEDURES PRESCRIBED IN WRITING? | | | | |
| (1) HAVE AMENDMENTS OR REVISIONS BEEN ISSUED DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? | | | | |
| c. HAS PROVISION BEEN MADE FOR REPORTING PROMPTLY TO THE FBI ANY ACTUAL OR SUSPECTED ACTS OF ESPIONAGE OR SABOTAGE? | | | | |
| d. IS LIAISON MAINTAINED WITH THE LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENT? | | | | |
| (1) STATE POLICE? | | | | |
| (2) FBI? | | | | |
| e. HAVE SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL ATTENDED PLANT PROTECTION TRAINING COURSES SPONSORED BY MILITARY OR PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS? | | | | |
| 2. GUARD FORCE | | | | |
| a. DOES THE FACILITY HAVE A GUARD FORCE? | | | | |
| b. ARE QUALIFICATION STANDARDS PRESCRIBED FOR MEMBERS OF THE GUARD FORCE? | | | | |
| c. ARE GUARDS: | | | | |
| (1) TRAINED? | | | | |
| (2) UNIFORMED? | | | | |
| (3) ARMED? | | | | |
| (4) DEPUTIZED? | | | | |
| d. IS THE GUARD FORCE ON DUTY AT ALL TIMES? | | | | |
| e. ARE ORDERS TO THE GUARD FORCE IN WRITING? | | | | |
| f. IS THERE AN INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE GUARD FORCE? | | | | |
| g. IS THERE AN AUXILIARY GUARD FORCE PROGRAMMED FOR USE IN AN EMERGENCY? | | | | |
| 3. PERIMETER BARRIERS | | | | |
| a. IS THE FACILITY ENCLOSED BY A SECURITY FENCE? | | | | |
| (1) IS IT PROPERLY MAINTAINED? | | | | |
| (2) IS IT INSPECTED REGULARLY? | | | | |
| b. IS VEHICLE PARKING LOCATED OUTSIDE OF THE SECURITY FENCE OR WALL? | | | | |
| c. IS THERE ADEQUATE PROTECTIVE LIGHTING? | | | | |
| d. ARE INTRUSION DETECTION DEVICES USED? | | | | |
| 4. CONTROL OF ENTRY | | | | |
| a. IS THERE A PROCEDURE FOR POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION AND CONTROL OF EMPLOYEES? | | | | |
| (1) IDENTIFICATION CARDS? | | | | |
| (2) BADGES? | | | | |
| (3) PERSONAL RECOGNITION? | | | | |
| b. IS THERE A PROCEDURE FOR CONTROL OF VISITORS? | | | | |
| c. IS ADMITTANCE TO THE FACILITY CONTROLLED BY THE GUARD FORCE? | | | | |
| d. IS THERE CONTROL OVER MOVEMENT AND PARKING OF VEHICLES? | | | | |
| 5. PROTECTION OF CRITICAL AREAS | | | | |
| a. ARE CRITICAL AREAS ENCLOSED BY PHYSICAL BARRIERS? | | | | |
| b. IS ACCESS TO CRITICAL AREAS LIMITED TO SPECIFICALLY DESIGNATED PERSONNEL? | | | | |
| c. IS ADMITTANCE TO CRITICAL AREAS CONTROLLED BY: | | | | |
| (1) THE GUARD FORCE? | | | | |
| (2) SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL? | | | | |
| d. ARE UNATTENDED CRITICAL AREAS PROTECTED BY: | | | | |
| (1) LOCKS? | | | | |
| (2) INTRUSION DETECTION DEVICES? (Indicate response time in Remarks.) | | | | |
| e. IS THERE A KEY CONTROL SYSTEM? | | | | |
| f. ARE THERE PACKAGE AND MATERIAL CONTROL PROCEDURES? | | | | |
| 6. PERSONNEL SECURITY | | | | |
| a. DOES MANAGEMENT CONDUCT PRE-EMPLOYMENT INVESTIGATIONS OF APPLICANTS? | | | | |
| b. ARE PERSONNEL CHECKS MADE OF PERSONS WHO ARE AUTHORIZED ACCESS TO CRITICAL AREAS? | | | | |
| c. ARE EMPLOYEES BRIEFED REGARDING THE IMPORTANCE OF PLANT SECURITY AND THE NEED FOR EXERCISING VIGILANCE? | | | | |
| SECTION V - FIRE PROTECTION | | | | |
| 1. ARE FIRE PREVENTION REGULATIONS POSTED AND ENFORCED? | | | | |
| 2. DOES THE FIRE ALARM SYSTEM EXTEND TO ALL AREAS OF THE FACILITY? | | | | |
| 3. CAN THE MUNICIPAL FIRE DEPARTMENT ARRIVE AT THE FACILITY WITHIN: | | | | |
| a. FIVE MINUTES AFTER THE REPORT OF AN ALARM? | | | | |
| b. TEN MINUTES AFTER THE REPORT OF AN ALARM? | | | | |
| 4. IS THERE A SECONDARY WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM FOR FIRE PROTECTION? | | | | |
| 5. DOES THE FACILITY HAVE FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT ON-SITE? | | | | |
| a. IS IT PROPERLY MAINTAINED? | | | | |
| 6. ARE EMPLOYEES ORGANIZED INTO FIRE FIGHTING BRIGADES? | | | | |
| a. RESCUE SQUADS? | | | | |
| 7. DOES THE FACILITY USE OR STORE COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL? | | | | |
| 8. ARE EMPLOYEES INSTRUCTED IN THE USE OF FIRE EXTINGUISHERS? | | | | |
| 9. ARE FIRE DRILLS CONDUCTED PERIODICALLY? | | | | |
| 10. HAVE RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE LATEST FIRE INSURANCE INSPECTION BEEN CARRIED OUT? | | | | |
| SECTION VI - EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS | | | | |
| 1. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS | | | | |
| a. ARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLANS AND PROCEDURES IN WRITING? | | | | |
| (1) HAVE AMENDMENTS OR REVISIONS BEEN ISSUED DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? | | | | |
| b. ARE SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL ATTENDING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS TRAINING COURSES SPONSORED BY MILITARY, CIVIL DEFENSE, OR PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS? | | | | |
| (1) DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? | | | | |
| c. ARE EMPLOYEES PERIODICALLY INSTRUCTED IN THE PERFORMANCE OF ASSIGNED EMERGENCY DUTIES? | | | | |
| d. IS LIAISON MAINTAINED WITH LOCAL CIVIL DEFENSE AUTHORITIES? | | | | |
| e. HAVE ARRANGEMENTS BEEN MADE FOR THE PROMPT RECEIPT OF ATTACK WARNINGS? | | | | |

| SECTION VI - EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS (Continued) | | | YES | NO |
|--|-----|----|--|----|
| f. HAS A WARNING SYSTEM BEEN ESTABLISHED WITHIN THE FACILITY? | YES | NO | (5) HAVE TESTS FOR MOVEMENT OF EMPLOYEES TO SHELTERS BEEN CONDUCTED DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? | |
| g. IS THERE AN ALTERNATE SYSTEM OF COMMUNICATIONS FOR EMERGENCY USE? | | | (6) HAVE COMMUNICATIONS BEEN ESTABLISHED FROM SHELTER AREAS TO THE FACILITY CONTROL CENTER AND TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT? | |
| (1) INTERNAL? | | | (7) DOES THE FACILITY HAVE TRAINED RADIOLOGICAL MONITORS? | |
| (2) EXTERNAL? | | | (8) ARE THEY PROPERLY EQUIPPED? | |
| (3) HAS THE SYSTEM BEEN TESTED WITHIN THE PAST SIX MONTHS? | | | (8) IS THE CONSTRUCTION OF FALLOUT SHELTERS CONSIDERED DURING THE DESIGN-ENGINEERING PHASE OF NEW BUILDINGS? | |
| h. IS PRIMARY ELECTRIC POWER TO THE FACILITY AVAILABLE THROUGH AN ALTERNATE SOURCE IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM OF THE ELECTRIC COMPANY? | | | p. HAS MANAGEMENT ASSURED THAT ALL EMPLOYEES KNOW THE LOCATION OF THOSE PUBLIC FALLOUT SHELTERS CLOSEST TO THE FACILITY AND TO THE HOMES OF EMPLOYEES? | |
| i. IS THERE AN AUXILIARY ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEM FOR EMERGENCY USE? | | | q. ARE ALL EMPLOYEES ENCOURAGED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE FACILITY'S EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM? | |
| (1) IS THE EQUIPMENT TESTED PERIODICALLY? | | | 2. RESTORATION PLANS | |
| j. ARE EMERGENCY SHUT-DOWN PROCEDURES PRESCRIBED IN WRITING? | | | a. HAVE ALTERNATES OR SUCCESSORS FOR MANAGEMENT AND KEY PERSONNEL BEEN DESIGNATED IN WRITING? | |
| (1) ARE THEY TESTED PERIODICALLY? | | | b. IS AN INVENTORY MAINTAINED OF THE JOB SKILLS ESSENTIAL TO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS? | |
| k. IS THERE A MEDICAL PROGRAM? | | | (1) DOES IT INCLUDE A ROSTER OF RETIRED EMPLOYEES? | |
| (1) ARE EMPLOYEES TRAINED IN MEDICAL FIRST-AID? | | | c. IS THERE A FACILITY EMERGENCY OPERATING CENTER? | |
| l. DOES THE FACILITY HAVE A PLAN FOR CHEMICAL-BIOLOGICAL PROTECTION? | | | d. ARE VITAL RECORDS DUPLICATED AND STORED AT AN OFF-SITE LOCATION? | |
| m. DOES THE FACILITY PARTICIPATE IN AN INDUSTRIAL MUTUAL AID PROGRAM? | | | e. HAVE EMERGENCY REPAIR CREWS BEEN ORGANIZED? | |
| n. ARE PERIODIC TESTS AND EXERCISES CONDUCTED TO INSURE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEFENSE PLAN? | | | (1) ARE THEY TRAINED? | |
| o. HAVE SHELTER AREAS BEEN DESIGNATED WITHIN THE FACILITY? | | | f. ARE STOCKS OF SPARE PARTS AND MATERIALS MAINTAINED FOR THE EMERGENCY REPAIR OF PLANT AND EQUIPMENT? | |
| (1) HAVE SHELTER MANAGERS BEEN APPOINTED AND TRAINED? | | | g. DOES THE FACILITY RELY ON A SOLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR CRITICAL MATERIALS? | |
| (2) HAVE BUILDINGS BEEN LICENSED AS PUBLIC SHELTERS? | | | h. HAVE PROCEDURES BEEN DEVELOPED FOR RADIOLOGICAL DECONTAMINATION? | |
| (3) ARE SHELTERS MARKED AND STOCKED? | | | | |
| (4) ARE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE MOVEMENT OF PERSONNEL TO SHELTERS POSTED? | | | | |
| SECTION VII - REMARKS (Use additional sheets if necessary) | | | | |
| | | | | |

CLASSIFICATION

SECTION VIII - RECOMMENDATIONS

(List first the action on previous recommendations, then those made as a result of this survey)

SECTION IX - EXIT INTERVIEW CONDUCTED WITH

| | |
|------|-------|
| NAME | TITLE |
|------|-------|

SECTION X - SURVEY AUTHENTICATION AND REVIEW

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|------|
| A. SURVEY OFFICER | SIGNATURE | DATE |
| B. REVIEWING OFFICER | SIGNATURE AND TITLE | DATE |

SECTION XI - FOR HEADQUARTERS INTERNAL USE

| |
|---------------------------------------|
| COMMAND |
| OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL |

CLASSIFICATION



31

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20315

JAN 17 1967

PMGS

SUBJECT: Preparation of Industrial Defense Survey (Facility Report)
DA Form 2816

TO: Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army,
Washington, D. C. 20315
Commanding General, US Continental Army Command,
Fort Monroe, Virginia 23351
Commanding General, US Army Materiel Command,
Washington, D. C. 20315
Commandant, US Army Military Police School,
Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905

1. Reference is made to letter, OTPMG, dated 12 January 1967, subject as above.
2. Attached are corrected copies of pages 4, 5, and 6 of inclosure to referenced letter.

FOR THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL:

1 Incl
as


JACK G. PRIDDY
LTC, MPC
Acting Executive Officer

Incl 2



HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20315

31a

JAN 13 1967

PMGS

SUBJECT: Preparation of Industrial Defense Survey (Facility Report)
DA Form 2816

TO: Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army,
Washington, D. C. 20315
Commanding General, US Continental Army Command,
Fort Monroe, Virginia 23351
Commanding General, US Army Materiel Command,
Washington, D. C. 20315

1. References:

a. Department of Defense Directive 5160.54, 26 June 1965,
subject: Department of Defense Industrial Defense Program.

b. Army Regulation 580-20, 21 September 1966, subject:
Armed Forces Industrial Defense Program.

2. Effective with the first surveys conducted in CY 1967,
DA Form 2816, 1 August 1966, Industrial Defense Survey (Facility
Report) will be used for all industries except communications.

3. To facilitate program evaluation by Department of the
Army, standardize the preparation of the DA Form 2816, and sin-
gularize the criteria for facility evaluation, procedures shown
in incl 1 will be followed. These instructions will be incorporated
in FM 19-35, Industrial Defense Survey Officer's Handbook. The
Department of the Army evaluation of the Industrial Defense Program
is based on information obtained from each Industrial Defense Survey
Report. It is, therefore, imperative that all command provost marshals
assure compliance with these instructions.

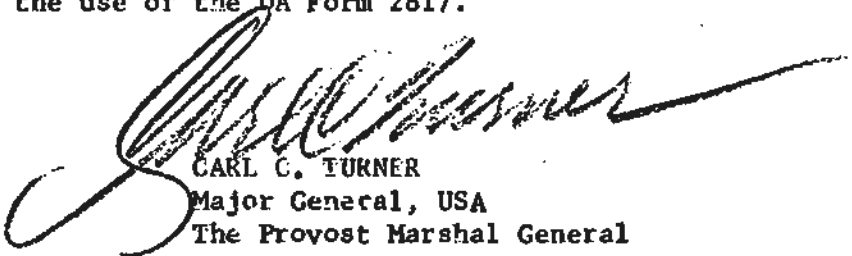
4. The DD Forms 395-2 and 395-3 will be used for all communica-
tions surveys until 30 June 1967. Effective 1 July 1967, DA Form
2817, 1 August 1966, Industrial Defense Survey (Company/System Report)

PMGS

SUBJECT: Preparation of Industrial Defense Survey (Facility Report)
DA Form 2816

will be used for surveys of communications company headquarters and electric power system headquarters. A separate letter of instruction will be issued concerning the use of the DA Form 2817.

1 Incl
as



CARL C. TURNER
Major General, USA
The Provost Marshal General

Instructions for Preparation of
Industrial Defense Survey (Facility Report) DA Form 2816

The purpose of this survey report is to record information developed during a survey of each facility listed in the Department of Defense Key Facilities List (DOD KFL). It will provide information from which to evaluate the facility preparedness against all types of emergencies, interruption, or loss of production capability or service. It is also a tool for rendering advice, guidance and recommendations to management, concerning industrial defense planning.

The procedures shown below will be followed in preparing the DA Form 2816, Industrial Defense Survey (Facility Report).

GENERAL HEADING

This survey: Show dates inclusive of the survey, e.g., 14-16 June 67. If this is the initial survey enter the word "same" in this block.

Initial survey: Show date of the first survey of the facility. This information should be available from the previous survey of the facility.

Previous survey: Enter the dates of the last survey. If there have been no previous surveys enter the word "none."

FACILITY CODE

The geographical and alphabetical numbers of the facility may be obtained from the KFL, or the previous survey of the facility. These codes will be listed just as they appear in the KFL. In those instances where the facility is not yet listed in the KFL, and no previous survey has been conducted, the GEO-ALPHA code will be left blank.

GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES

The coordinates will be expressed in degrees for both latitude and longitude, minutes, and seconds to the nearest ten seconds. Coordinates should refer to the appropriate geographic center of the facility. These coordinates may be obtained from the KFL, the previous survey, the plant engineer's plat of the facility, the facility copy of the property deed or lease, the office of the County Records Clerk, or the US Army District Engineer. Two separate sources should be checked to assure accuracy. The best check is the property deed against the geographic coordinates on a map.

SECTION I

IDENTIFICATION

This section identifies the facility, its listing in the KFL, basic information pertaining to production and employment, and corporate officials charged with the industrial defense responsibility.

Item 1. Corporate Name: Enter the name of the parent company or corporation. In the case of Government-Owned-Contractor Operated Plants (GOCO) enter the name of the contracting (Contractor) company. This information should be available in the Departmental Industrial Plant Reserve (DIPR)-National Industrial Plant Reserve (NIPR) listing. For Government-Owned-Government Operated Plants (GOCO), enter the name of the supervisory department at national level.

Item 2. Corporate Division: Enter the corporate division name if any; i.e.; Transmission Division; Chemical Division; or Departmental Bureau. If none, show "none."

Item 3. Facility Name: Enter the specific designation of the facility; i.e., Lakeside plant; Frameworks; Plant No. 7.

Item 4. Facility Location: If there is no specific street address, show mailing address; i.e., P. O. Box No, city, street, zip code, and location, such as southside of U. S. Highway No. 1, 1.5 miles east of intersection of US Highway No. 1 and State Route No. 7.

Item 5. Type of Facility: Check the type of the facility being surveyed.

Item 6. Production Code: Show the production code listed in the KFL.

Item 7. Principal Products or Services: Indicate the principal product(s) manufactured or service(s) provided; i.e., electrical power, electron tubes, air frames, refrigerators, communications. This may or may not coincide with the mobilization production, if any, of the facility.

Item 8. Average number of employees past 30 days. The information required is self explanatory.

Items 9-12: Self explanatory.

SECTION II

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this section is to provide information on the facility vulnerability to damage or destruction from any source. No ratings are required in this section; however, appropriate remarks or recommendations will be made in Sections VII or VIII, since the type of construction, combustibility of contents, and utilization may have an impact on ratings in Section III.

Item 1. Type of Construction: Self explanatory.

Percent Total Facility Area (TFA): Consider only the total floor area of buildings and structures essential to production or services. Enter the appropriate percentage of the total floor area for the type of building classification designated as compared to the total facility. Example: TFA for the entire facility = 500,000 square feet; TFA for wood frame buildings = 50,000 square feet; percentage of TFA = $\frac{50,000}{500,000}$ or 10%. In calculating percentages, consider the floor area of each floor in multi-story buildings. Small sheds and buildings of less than 600 square feet, although essential to production or service, should be excluded.

Item 2. Combustibility of Facility Contents: Using the TFA shown in the example above, show the approximate percentage of the floor area of buildings and structures essential to production or service for the hazard classification designated. Examples:

Light Hazard. Offices and laboratories, engineering design, drafting and layout buildings, noncombustible warehouses and stores and other buildings or structures of similar combustibility.

Ordinary Hazard. Abrasive works, electric generating stations, metalworking facilities, smelters, and other operations of similar combustibility.

Extra Hazard. Explosives; i.e., pyrotechnic facilities, oil refineries, pyroxydin plastic (manufacturers), and highly combustible chemicals. Check the facility Fire Underwriter's Report for combustible hazard rating.

CORRECTED COPY

SECTION III

EVALUATION SUMMARY

This section provides for an overall evaluation of the industrial defense posture of the facility. The rating of "adequate" or "inadequate" for normal and emergency conditions for items 1, 2, and 3 will be predicated on responses to selected (key) questions in Sections IV, V, and VI. "Normal" (N) conditions are interpreted as peacetime, and "Emergency" (E) conditions as wartime, natural disaster or other production disruption conditions.

The questions in Sections IV, V, and VI which must be answered affirmatively for "N" and "E" conditions before a rating of adequate can be given, are set forth in the respective Sections below.

The "yes" column in each section means "adequate" and the "no" column "inadequate".

SECTION IV

PLANT SECURITY

Each question with the exception of those listed below, will be answered by placing an "N" (Normal conditions) or "E" (Emergency conditions) or both "N" and "E" under the appropriate column. This provides immediate identification of those areas which are adequate and inadequate for normal and emergency conditions.

The following questions will be answered by placing an X under the "yes" or "no" column:

1. Organizational Plans.
1b(1), c, d, (1) and (2) and e.
2. Guard Force.
2b, c(2), (3), (4) d and g.
3. Perimeter Barriers.
3a(2), b and d.
4. Control of Entry.
4a(1), (2), (3), c and d.
5. Protection of Critical Areas.
5c(2) and d(2).
6. Personnel Security
6c.

CORRECTED COPY

CORRECTED COPY

In order to give an "adequate" rating in Section III, the following questions in Section IV must be answered with an "N" and "E" in the "yes" column.

1. Organizational Plans.
1a and 1b.

2. Guard Force.

2a must be answered "E" under "yes", but may be answered "N" under "no". This modified answer normally would apply to unattended facilities; i.e., sub-stations, bridges, and tunnels. There may be instances of applicability to research or other small facilities. The survey officer must use caution and good judgment in determining the appropriate answer.

2c(1), e, and f.

3. Perimeter Barriers.
3a, a(1), and c.

4. Control of Entry.
4a and b.

5. Protection of Critical Areas.
5a, b, c(1), d(1), e, and f.

6. Personnel Security.
6a and b.

SECTION V

FIRE PROTECTION

All questions in this section are to be answered by placing an X under "yes" or "no" as applicable. The answer checked will signify the fire protection capability for both normal and emergency conditions. The letters "N" and "E" are not to be used.

The following questions must be answered "yes" before a rating of "adequate" can be given: 1, 2, 4, 5, 5a, and 8.

CORRECTED COPY

CORRECTED COPY

SECTION VI

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

All questions in this section are to be answered by placing an "X" under "yes" or "no" as applicable. The title has the singular connotation of emergency only, thus the letters "N" and "E" are not to be used.

The following questions must be answered "yes" before a rating of "adequate" can be awarded:

1. Emergency Preparedness.
1a, c, e, f, g(1), (2), (3), i, i(1), j, j(1), o, and o(7).
2. Restoration Plans.
2a, c, d, and f.

SECTION VII

REMARKS

This section will contain all remarks and comments pertaining to specific items in Sections IV, V, and VI, and general comments which the survey officer deems necessary.

Remarks will be identified with the referenced section and question.

An explanatory remark, in brief and precise language, will be made for each item answered in the "no" column. Such remarks will set forth the reason(s) for the negative response.

Comments on affirmative responses should be made if there are unusual or exemplary circumstances which can be used by Department of the Army as examples for other facilities.

A single paragraph assessment of the vulnerability to sabotage of the facility will be included, bearing the caption: Sabotage Vulnerability.

CORRECTED COPY

Other remarks will be made, as appropriate, outlining any significant changes in structure, occupancy, production and other factors which have a direct bearing on the industrial defense posture of the facility.

SECTION VIII

RECOMMENDATIONS

This section will contain recommendations for the measures necessary to overcome inadequacies found during the survey. It is imperative that recommendations be specific, practical, and reasonable. The recommendations will indicate clearly and precisely what management is expected to do.

Management generally view the cost of security and disaster preparations as expenditures which do not contribute to profit and production capability. Such expenditures are usually charged against operational costs, thus increasing the production cost per end-item. Managements' objective is to keep production costs at an absolute minimum so their end-item can be sold at a competitive market price. For this reason, a long list of recommendations may, in itself, discourage managements' participation in the program.

A recommendation must be made for each negative response (deficiency) in Sections IV, V, and VI which contributes to a rating of "inadequate" in Section III. While numerous individual deficiencies may be indicated, there should not be a long "laundry" list of recommendations. The recommendations will be consolidated for the major numbered items within Sections IV, and VI, and a single sub-divided recommendation may suffice for Section V. For example: Section IV, Plant Security, item 2, Guard Force, may reflect these responses for a facility which does not have, nor need, a guard force under normal (N) conditions, but would need such a force under emergency (E) conditions.

The recommendation should be stated as a single recommendation with appropriate sub-items as shown below:

Guard Force (See remarks, Section IV, item 2a).

Recommend the following actions be taken, and included in the industrial defense plan, to overcome deficiencies in the auxiliary guard force:

a. That an accelerated training program be developed for implementation at managements' discretion based on the imminence of any type of emergency. Reference is made to FM 19-30, Physical Security, and DA Pamphlet 19-135, Industrial Defense Standards.

b. That orders be developed insofar as practicable, for each tour or shift, specifying the function and responsibilities of each guard post and patrol. See above references.

c. That arrangements be made for the use of walkie-talkies, two-way radios, or other means of rapid internal communication for emergency use. See above references.

Other responses listed under the "no" column must be discussed with management but not listed as formal recommendations. See Section VII for remarks required.

List only those recommendations which are considered most essential and practicable. After management has acted on these, list, in order of importance, any other recommendations.

Recommendations contained in previous surveys, which have been implemented or rejected, will not be restated. They will be referred to by action, number, and date of the survey in which contained; i.e.:

Implemented.

1 - Survey - 8 December 1966.

Rejected.

3 - Survey - 8 December 1966 (state managements' reason for rejection).

Recommendations still under consideration from previous surveys will be restated, identified, and included with those made during the current survey as shown below, i.e.:

Recommendations made with this survey.

1 - Number 4, Survey - 8 December 1966 (restate the recommendation).

New recommendations will be listed after those being restated.

Previous surveys must be examined to ascertain whether impractical and unreasonable recommendations have been made; if so, they should be deleted. Deletion must be done in such a manner as to avoid undue embarrassment. If the recommendation cannot be deleted, suggest an alternate means or rephrase it and include it in another recommendation.

SECTION IX

EXIT INTERVIEW

Enter the name(s) and title(s) of the management official with whom the exit interview was conducted.

SECTION X

AUTHENTICATION AND REVIEW

Survey Officer - self explanatory.

Reviewing Officer - This block will be completed by the individual, or his designated representative, having survey cognizance over the facility; i.e., *Chief of Engineers* engineer, Army provost marshal, or appropriate official of Army Materiel Command.

SECTION XI

The command portion is for use by the subordinate command; i.e., Chief of Engineers, US Army Materiel Command, and US Continental Army Command. It will contain the typed name and signature of the reviewing officer and comments, as appropriate.

The OIFMC portion will be left blank.

ARMY REGULATION

No. 580-20

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C., 21 September 1968

NATIONAL SECURITY

ARMED FORCES INDUSTRIAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

| | Paragraph |
|--|-----------|
| Purpose..... | 1 |
| Scope..... | 2 |
| Definitions..... | 3 |
| Policy..... | 4 |
| Responsibilities..... | 5 |
| Survey requirements..... | 6 |
| Survey personnel..... | 7 |
| Distribution of survey reports..... | 8 |
| Security classification and release of survey reports..... | 9 |
| Notification..... | 10 |
| Recommendations for additions, deletions, and changes..... | 11 |

1. Purpose. This regulation implements Department of Defense Directive 5160.54, "Department of Defense Industrial Defense Program", by establishing Department of the Army policies, responsibilities, and procedures to assure the uninterrupted productive capability of facilities and attendant resources essential to mobilization and to assign responsibilities for industrial defense activities within the Department of the Army.

2. Scope. This regulation is applicable to privately owned or Government-owned, contractor-operated industrial facilities and certain Government-operated, nonmilitary facilities included in the Department of Defense Key Facilities List. This regulation does not apply to military defense or combat.

3. Definitions. *a. Industrial defense.* The safeguarding of industrial facilities from sabotage and other hostile or destructive acts through the application of physical security measures and emergency preparedness measures.

- (1) Physical security measures include civilian guard forces, perimeter barriers, protective lighting, intrusion alarms, employee identification, visitor control, package control, and other similar measures to prevent unauthorized entry, or to control authorized entry.
- (2) Emergency preparedness measures include personnel shelters, continuity of management, fire prevention, emergency

repair, records protection, and other similar plans and measures to minimize the effects of disaster or enemy attack on the operating capability of industrial facilities.

b. Industrial facility. Any physical plant or structure used for manufacturing, producing, processing, assembling, storing, or distributing goods or materials; or any physical plant or structure used by a utility or service industry for furnishing communications, electric power, transportation, and water supply. This term includes privately owned and operated plants or structures, and, with the exception of command installations, it includes Government-owned and -operated plants, and Government-owned plants which are contractor-operated.

c. Command installation. Any Government-owned or leased facility operated by a military department or agency of the Department of Defense, the Atomic Energy Commission, the U.S. Coast Guard, or the Maritime Administration, which is used to accomplish an assigned strategic or tactical mission, to produce, process, assemble, store, or distribute military materiel, or to perform a service pertaining to military operations. The term also includes any Government-owned or -leased facility operated by a private contractor under the authority of the Atomic Energy Commission.

*This regulation supersedes AR 580-20, 3 September 1965.

d. Defense facility. Any facility designated and proclaimed by the Secretary of the Army pursuant to section 5(b) of the Internal Security Act of 1950, as amended, as essential to the security of the United States.

4. Policy. *a.* Department of the Army policy is to develop and promote industrial defense, to encourage industry to protect its facilities from sabotage and other hostile or destructive acts, and to provide industrial management with advice and guidance concerning the application of physical security and emergency preparedness measures.

b. In the administration of the Industrial Defense Program, primary emphasis will be given to the safeguard of industrial facilities important to national defense. This program is designed to encourage and assist management of designated facilities to establish or strengthen their industrial defense, and to prepare disaster and restoration plans in order to insure the noninterrupted production capability of their facilities.

c. The protection of property is an inherent responsibility of ownership. The Industrial Defense Program shall be supplementary to, and not in substitution for, protective activities carried on by State and local authorities and by private enterprise. Accordingly, Department of the Army does not assume primary responsibility for the physical security of privately owned facilities; federally owned facilities under the control of other Federal departments and agencies; or facilities owned by any State or political subdivision of any State.

5. Responsibilities. *a. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Logistics).* The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Logistics) will designate "defense facilities" and will perform other functions assigned to the Secretary of Defense by section 5(b) of the Internal Security Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. 784(b)).

b. Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics will exercise general staff supervision over the Department of Defense Industrial Defense Program. This includes—

- (1) Developing and issuing policies and procedures as may be required.
- (2) Conducting periodic reviews to determine program effectiveness and accomplishment of objectives.

- (3) Evaluating the relative importance of industrial facilities, under the criteria established by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and determining which facilities should be included in the Department of Defense Key Facilities List.

- (4) Compiling, publishing, distributing, and accounting for the "Department of Defense Key Facilities List" and the "Defense Facilities List."

- (5) Representing the Department of Defense on the Interagency Industry Evaluation Board.

- (6) Maintaining liaison with the Defense Supply Agency regarding the industrial defense survey of facilities in which the Department of Defense has a contractual interest.

- (7) Coordinating with other governmental departments and agencies.

- (8) Recommending to the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Logistics) facilities for designation as "defense facilities."

- (9) Approving informative and technical guidance materials for overall dissemination to industry in support of the Industrial Defense Program.

a. The Provost Marshal General. The Provost Marshal General is responsible for—

- (1) Monitoring and coordinating industrial defense survey reporting procedures.

- (2) Reviewing and analyzing industrial defense surveys.

- (3) Apprising the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics as to industrial defense survey effectiveness.

- (4) Maintaining the Department of the Army record files of industrial defense survey reports.

- (5) Making annual staff visits to survey agencies on matters related to the Industrial Defense Program.

- (6) Providing the Department of the Army liaison with executive management of industries and utilities on matters related to industrial defense surveys.

- (7) Recommending changes to the Key Facilities List.

d. Chief of Engineers. The Chief of Engineers is responsible for—

- (1) Implementing the Industrial Defense Program, to include onsite surveys, for Civil Works facilities and the Army Map Service assigned to the Chief of Engineers.
- (2) Recommending changes to the Key Facilities List.
- (3) Approving industrial defense survey reports.

e. Commanding General, U.S. Continental Army Command. The Commanding General, U.S. Continental Army Command, is responsible for—

- (1) Implementing the Industrial Defense Program, to include onsite surveys, at all industrial facilities, less the following:
 - (a) Army-owned and contractor-operated facilities and other designated facilities assigned to the Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command.
 - (b) Civil Works facilities and the Army Map Service assigned to the Chief of Engineers.
- (2) Approving industrial defense survey reports.
- (3) Recommending changes to the Key Facilities List.
- (4) Conducting industrial defense training for selected military and civilian personnel.
- (5) Preparing Industrial Defense manuals for industry and the industrial defense survey officers.

f. Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command. The Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command is responsible for—

- (1) Implementing the Industrial Defense Program, to include onsite surveys, at Army-owned, contractor-operated facilities and other designated facilities assigned to the Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command.
- (2) Recommending changes to the Key Facilities List.
- (3) Approving industrial defense survey reports.

6. Survey requirements. The prevailing status of each facility appearing on the Key Facilities List will be determined by a comprehensive industrial defense survey, using DA Forms 2816 and

2817, to evaluate the overall defense posture of the facility. These surveys will consist of an initial survey as soon as practicable after a facility has been included in the Key Facilities List and an interim annual survey at least once during each fiscal year thereafter. Requests for exceptions to this policy will be submitted to The Provost Marshal General, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. 20315, for approval. When an exception is granted, a modified report will be made. Reports Control Symbol PMG-62 is assigned to this report, "Industrial Defense Survey."

7. Survey personnel. To assure fuller cooperation of management of defense facilities, personnel assigned to perform industrial defense surveys will be officers of field grade rank or civilian employees of equivalent qualifications and experience who have completed the Industrial Defense Disaster Planning Course at the U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Ga., prior to or shortly after assignment to this program.

8. Distribution of survey reports. *a.* Distribution of completed surveys will be as follows:

- (1) The Provost Marshal General, Department of the Army (within 90 days of survey date).
- (2) Headquarters of the major command having survey responsibility for the facility (USCONARC, USAMC, OCE).
- (3) Headquarters of the command conducting the survey.
- (4) Management (original copy).
- (5) Federal Bureau of Investigation.

b. Information or evaluations gained or developed as a result of a survey which may prove embarrassing to or jeopardize relations among management, labor, and the Department of the Army will not be released to management. Such information or evaluations will be made as a separate attachment to the completed report.

9. Security classification and release of survey reports. Completed survey reports will be classified CONFIDENTIAL or higher when warranted. Management will be furnished a copy of the completed report on their own facilities, under the following conditions:

a. Each completed survey report released to management will bear a notation substantially as follows:

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of

the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Sections 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

b. The military representative will advise that the restriction embodied in the stamped notation applies only to the composite information as compiled in the survey report and not to the individual elements contained therein unless such elements affect the security of the United States.

c. If the surveyed facility participates in the Industrial Security Program, the military representative will advise that the information is to be protected in keeping with the pertinent provisions of the Department of Defense Industrial Security Manual for Safeguarding Classified Information. In other cases, the military representative will explain that management is responsible for protection of the information and that management may, if desired, destroy the survey report when adequate protection cannot be provided.

10. Notification. a. Upon the initial assignment of a facility, a letter will be transmitted by Department of the Army to the facility. The letter will outline the program and policies pertaining thereto and solicit management's voluntary cooperation. When the original industrial de-

[PMG]

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

Official:

KENNETH G. WICKHAM,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

Distribution:

Active Army and NG: To be distributed in accordance with DA Form 12-9 requirements for National Security—D (CONUS).

USAR: None.

fense survey is made, management will be more fully advised of the purposes and limitations of the program.

b. The letter to management will bear a notation substantially as follows:

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Sections 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

c. Management will also be notified by letter should the facility be deleted from the Key Facilities List. The letter will express appreciation of the efforts and cooperation of management and will explain to management that past survey reports and correspondence are regarded unclassified and may be destroyed.

11. Recommendations for additions, deletions, and changes. Recommended changes to the Key Facilities List will be forwarded on DD Form 451 (Key Facilities List Report) to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics in 3 copies. One copy will be returned through Office of The Provost Marshal General to the major command having survey responsibility.

HAROLD K. JOHNSON,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

ARMY REGULATION

No. 190-17

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C., 6 April 1967

MILITARY POLICE

INDUSTRIAL DEFENSE SURVEYS

| | Paragraph |
|---|-----------|
| Purpose | 1 |
| Definitions | 2 |
| Survey requirements | 3 |
| Company system survey reports | 4 |
| Processing and review of industrial defense reports | 5 |
| Record copy of survey reports | 6 |
| Notification to management | 7 |
| Survey personnel | 8 |
| Credentials | 9 |
| Basis for withdrawal of credentials | 10 |
| Withdrawal of credentials | 11 |

1. Purpose. This regulation establishes procedures to be followed by subordinate commands in promulgating the Department of Defense Industrial Defense Program.

2. Definitions. *a. Industrial defense survey.* An on-site observation for recording and reporting existing conditions of each industrial facility included in the Department of Defense Industrial Defense Program. The following forms used are:

- (1) DA Form 2816, Industrial Defense Survey (Facility Report) (RCS PMG-62). This form is used for recording the prevailing conditions of industrial defense in each facility.
- (2) DA Form 2817, Industrial Defense Survey (Company/System Report) (RCS PMG-62). (Effective 1 July 1967). This form is designed for recording—

- (a) Industrial Defense plans and policy of the company/system.
- (b) A summary of an assessment of the industrial defense status of each facility of the company/system included in the Industrial Defense Program.

b. Initial survey. The first comprehensive on-site survey of each facility. This form will be completed in accordance with existing instructions.

c. Interim annual survey. A comprehensive annual survey of each facility, using DA Form 2816, completed in accordance with instructions referred to in *b* above.

d. Complete resurvey. (Effective 1 July 1967.) A survey encompassing the scope and details of

an initial survey. The words "Complete Resurvey" will be typed in the title block of the DA Form 2816.

e. Modified survey report. An off-site interim annual survey of certain nonmanufacturing facilities such as those listed below, when information has been obtained from a responsible management official of the operating division of the company that there has been no major change in the security practices or physical condition of the facility since the last on-site survey.

- (1) Highway and railroad bridges, tunnels, viaducts, and trestles.
- (2) Electric power stations and substations with less than six employees or those that are unattended.
- (3) Pipeline pumping stations.

3. Survey requirements. The industrial defense posture of each facility will be determined by a comprehensive industrial defense survey, using DA Form 2816. Requests for exception to these requirements will be forwarded to The Provost Marshal General, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. 20315, in accordance with AR 580-20. These surveys will be conducted as follows:

a. Initial. The initial survey will be conducted within 1 year after the facility is included in the Industrial Defense Program. Each survey report will include—

- (1) A narrative of the physical description of the facility.

Dir 4

- (2) A general description of its products, processes, or service capabilities.
- (3) The name, title, and address of the senior corporate official having responsibility for industrial defense policy.
- (4) The name and title of the senior facility management official.

b. Interim annual. The interim annual survey will be conducted at least once each fiscal year after the initial or complete resurvey. This survey will determine the industrial defense status of the facility since the initial or previous interim annual survey. It will also report any changes in operation, security, production, physical arrangement, management, vulnerability, or other changes in the facility which affects its industrial defense posture or its importance in the Industrial Defense Program.

c. Modified.

- (1) The modified survey will be conducted at least once each fiscal year after the initial survey of the type of facilities referred to in paragraph 2*a*. These reports will be stamped "modified" and contain, as a minimum:
 - (a) Name, alphabetical and geographical reference numbers of the facility.
 - (b) Name and title of the official who stated that conditions at the facility have not changed since the last on-site survey and the date his statement was made.
 - (c) A notation in the comment section that an on-site survey was not conducted and that no substantial changes were made since the previous on-site survey.
- (2) In the event there is a major change in the physical condition of the type facilities listed in paragraph 2*e*, an on-site resurvey will be made.

d. Complete resurvey. The complete resurvey will be conducted at five FY intervals after the facility or company/system has been included in the Industrial Defense Program. Those facilities within the following basic industrial groupings which have been included in the Industrial Defense Program since FY 63 will be programmed for the first complete resurvey as follows:

- (1) Communications, FY 68.

- * (2) Water (supply systems, purification, distribution, etc.), FY 68.
- * (3) Electric power, FY 69.
- * (4) Transportation, FY 69.
- (5) Industrial—manufacturing, FY 70; except AMC, FY 68.
- (6) Research and others, FY 70.

4. Company/System survey reports. *a.* The DA Form 2817 is to be used primarily for reporting industrial defense policy of communication company or electric power system headquarters. This form will be initiated by the command having industrial defense cognizance in the geographical area in which the company/system headquarters office is located. If the company/system has operating facilities or subsidiaries located in other command areas, which are included in the Industrial Defense Program, a copy of the completed DA Form 2817 will be forwarded to those commands to be used as a guide in the conduct of the survey of such facilities. A completed DA Form 2816 on each facility will be forwarded to the command having cognizance over the company/system headquarters. Commands having cognizance over the company/system headquarters will forward the DA Form 2817 accompanied by a DA Form 2816 for each facility, through channels, as required by AR 580-20. The content of the DA Form 2817 will not be discussed with facility management without the consent of company/system management.

b. The definitions in paragraphs 2 *a* through *d* are applicable to this report.

c. The industrial defense policy of each company/system will be reported on the DA Form 2817 at the same frequency cited in paragraph 3 *a* through *c*.

5. Processing and review of industrial defense reports. *a.* Completed reports will be distributed in accordance with AR 580-20. An additional copy of each survey of those facilities formerly under survey cognizance of the Departments of the Navy and the Air Force will be forwarded to The Provost Marshal General. The word "Navy" or "Air Force," as appropriate, will be typed on the left side of the title block of the survey report.

*All civil works facilities supporting these will be programmed by Office, Chief of Engineers for FY 1968.

b. Classification will be in accordance with AR 580-20.

c. The Provost Marshal General will review, analyze, and evaluate survey reports to promulgate the responsibilities outlined in AR 580-20.

d. Incomplete or inadequate survey reports will be returned, through channels, for corrective action.

6. Record copy of survey reports. Record copies of survey reports will be maintained by The Provost Marshal General.

7. Notification to management. The Provost Marshal General will notify, by letter, facility management of selection for or exclusion from participation in the Industrial Defense Program. Appropriate major commanders will be provided a copy of such communications.

8. Survey personnel. Personnel assigned to perform industrial defense surveys normally will be field grade Military Police Corps officers or civilian employees of equivalent qualifications and experience. Survey personnel must have completed, or attend as soon as practicable, the Industrial Defense and Disaster Planning Course at the U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

9. Credentials. a. General. The Provost Marshal General will issue a credential card to personnel selected to conduct surveys or contact industrial management on matters related to industrial defense. These personnel are referred to as Industrial Defense Survey Officers. Credentials will be used only as a means of official identification while conducting industrial defense business. Credential cards will be numbered, include the individual's name, photograph, signature, and date of issue. Alteration of credentials is prohibited. Each credential card will be authenticated by The Provost Marshal General.

b. Applications. Letter requests, containing the following information, will be forwarded through channels to The Provost Marshal General.

- (1) Name.
- (2) Military grade or civil service grade and social security number.
- (3) Title.
- (4) Length of time in industrial defense.
- (5) Civil Service status; i.e., TAPER, Probation Career, or Career Conditional.
- (6) Degree of security clearance.

(7) Projected date of reassignment (military personnel). Request for credentials will be accompanied by two size 1½ x 1½ black and white photographs of the individual in civilian clothing only, and without head covering. The largest image that will show all of the individual's head and still fit within the above dimensions will be used. The photographs will be taken from a full-front view with the subject looking directly into the camera. A title board, reflecting subject's name for identification of the photographs only, will appear outside the above dimensions and at the lowest extremity of the photograph.

c. Methods of control. Credentials will be forwarded through the provost marshal of the major command to which the industrial defense survey officer is assigned. The survey officer will be responsible for safeguarding his credentials. Credentials will be surrendered to the supervising Army provost marshal who will issue a receipt and assume responsibility when the industrial defense survey officers are:

- (1) Hospitalized.
- (2) In a temporary status in nonindustrial defense activities for periods in excess of 30 days.
- (3) Suspended, pending results of investigation.
- (4) Relieved of industrial defense duties.
- (5) Reassigned or transferred to a new duty station.

Under (1) and (2) above, the supervising provost marshal will safeguard the credential card, and return it to the survey officer when he returns to duty. Under (3), (4), and (5) above, the provost marshal will seal the credential card and a copy of the pertinent orders, or other official documents, in two envelopes and forward them with a letter of transmittal, by registered mail, through channels to The Provost Marshal General. To aid identification, in the event of loss, the provost marshal of each major command will maintain a record of credential cards held by industrial defense survey officers within the command.

d. Lost, damaged, or stolen credential cards. When a credential card is lost, stolen, or accidentally destroyed or damaged beyond use, the indi-

vidual to whom the credential was issued will immediately prepare a memorandum to the supervising provost marshal explaining the circumstances.

(1) The provost marshal will---

- (a) Forward the report through channels to the major command which will transmit notice of the loss and identifying data to subordinate commands, other major commands, as appropriate, and to The Provost Marshal General.
 - (b) Immediately initiate an investigation to determine the facts relevant to the loss. The Provost Marshal General will be furnished, through command channels, one copy of the investigation report (letter), accompanied by recommendations upon which to base appropriate action concerning reissuance of a credential card and retention of the individual in the Industrial Defense Program.
 - (c) Notice of recovery of lost credentials will be transmitted immediately to all agencies previously notified of the loss.
- (2) The provost marshal receiving a memorandum reporting a damaged or destroyed credential card will submit a request for replacement, through channels to The Provost Marshal General. The request will be accompanied by the damaged credential card and a report of the circumstances of the damage. In the instance of destroyed credentials, the re-

[PMGS-D]

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

Official:

KENNETH G. WICKHAM,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

Distribution:

To be distributed in accordance with DA Form 12-9 requirements for National Security:
Active Army: B (CONUS). NG: D. USAR: None.

quest will be accompanied by a report of the circumstances of the destruction.

10. **Basis for withdrawal of credentials.** Provost marshals may recommend withdrawal of credentials, based upon any of the following:

- a. Inefficiency.
- b. Indiscretion, disaffection, breach of discipline, or abuse of privilege.
- c. Lack of character or moral integrity necessary in the proper performance of industrial defense duties.
- d. Mental disorder, diagnosed by competent medical authority.
- e. Loss of credentials through negligence.

11. **Withdrawal of credentials.** a. The credential certifying an individual as an industrial defense survey officer is valid until withdrawn by The Provost Marshal General.

b. Upon investigation and verification of any derogatory information, provost marshals having supervisory control over industrial defense survey personnel will forward through command channels, to The Provost Marshal General, the report of investigation together with any other pertinent data and appropriate recommendations.

c. When a recommendation for withdrawal of credentials is based on inefficiency, the report will reflect any corrective action taken by the command which culminated in the withdrawal recommendation.

d. Pending final action by The Provost Marshal General, the survey officer concerned will be relieved from industrial defense survey duties and his credentials will be retained by the command initiating the action for withdrawal.

HAROLD K. JOHNSON,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

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FM 19-30

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

PHYSICAL SECURITY



HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
FEBRUARY 1965

Encl 5

city or state parking meter ordinances because the imposition of parking meter fees by municipalities or state on motor vehicles owned by the United States constitutes an invalid attempt to tax or burden the Federal Government contrary to its constitutional immunity. Therefore, neither the payment of parking meter fee for Government-owned motor vehicles nor the reimbursement of such fees to Federal employees, whether civilian or military, or parking meter deposits is proper.

b. It is DOD policy to request local officials to designate, when possible, unrestricted parking spaces for Government-owned vehicles, through the General Services Administration (GSA), where GSA has custody of Federal-owned or -leased building or property.

c. Where GSA does not control the property, it is the responsibility of the commanding officer of the nearest Army element to arrange with appropriate local officials for parking spaces for Government-owned motor vehicles.

Section V

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

27. General.

a. Services requirements. The lack of a joint regulation for transportation security matters precludes one standard and one set of procedures; however, in every case, the minimum requirements of Army regulations must be met while movement is controlled by MTMFS.

b. Shipments. The movement of material from one place to another is a process particularly prone to the loss of security. It involves the removal of material from a place where facilities for its storage or protection are readily available, and from the personal custody of responsible people, into uncontrolled conditions or locations where it is subject to acquisition or to interference by others. Therefore, this process is necessarily subject to special rules, limitations, and safeguards. They vary according to type of shipments (classified or unclassified) commodity, (e.g., narcotics, arms, high value items), packaging, consignor, consignee, mode, carrier and transshipper or terminal operator. The extent of protection is commensurate with statutory and regulatory requirements; custody of material; degree of susceptibility to and experience factors in losses from theft, pilferage, vandalism, and sabotage; and the highest vulnerability factor in transit.

c. Documentation. Information, required in the documentation of movements or transmitted in the clear to order, route, rate, release for export to give outturn reports; to trace and take other such action for a movement, presents a continual hazard because of the sophisticated means of interpretation and communication analysis.

Encl 6

28. Responsibilities.

a. Direct responsibility for specifying protective measures for a movement or a shipment rests on the person who is directing the movement and on the persons who have custody of the information or shipment.

(1) Packaging personnel, transportation officers, carriers, and terminal operators have direct responsibility for insuring adequate procedures and measures because of their special knowledge and ability to furnish secure facilities, packaging, and surveillance.

(2) All transportation personnel have a responsibility for exercising care in the compilation and transmission of shipping data.

b. The person ordering a movement is responsible for the original security classification and for insuring that all directives clearly indicate the aspects of the movement that are considered classified or require special protection.

c. Commanders will fully investigate all reports of deficiencies in shipment, and they will initiate appropriate corrective actions or disciplinary measures where there is loss or damage involving classified or high value items. Report of Damaged or Improper Shipment (DD Form 6) or Over, Short and/or Damaged Freight Data (DD Form 808) are usually the initial reports. ~~(Changes in reporting procedures will change coverage of DD Form 6 and make DD Form 808 obsolete.)~~ *AR 735-11 & 53-31*

29. Categories of movements requiring protective measures. Shipments requiring protection can be divided into three general categories:

a. Classified movements.

(1) Classified material which requires protection in the interest of national defense.

(2) Movements where the material may not be classified but the combination of the commodity and the destination is classified.

b. Sensitive items. Items not classified, such as drugs, precious metals, weapons, mail, and high value items or valuables which require a high degree of protection and control during storage and shipment because of statutory and regulatory requirements to prevent loss from theft, pilferage, vandalism, or sabotage. (See app J and K.)

c. Pilferable items. Items other than classified and sensitive items which, because of their poor intransit custodial characteristics, require a measure of protection from pilferage above that afforded items under normal warehousing and shipping procedures, particularly when destined for oversea points. These include such articles as hair clippers, padlocks, alcohol products, film, slide rules, sunglasses, clothing, shoes, and tools.

30. Protective measures and procedures. The following measures and procedures generally apply to all shipments of classified, sensitive, or pilferable materials. (Special requirements and remarks for certain categories are in paragraphs 32 through 37.)

a. General.

(1) The physical security guide established by FM 19-30 has general application to all Government property. Chapter 10, FM 19-30 is specifically directed at intransit security. Chapters 8 and 9 and appendices I, II, and V of TM 55-602, also outline specific guidance for protecting shipments. Chapter 2, TM 55-602 describes agencies security transportation policies. Chapter 3, section XII, TM 743-200-1, discusses procedures, policies, and responsibilities of classified and sensitive material from a storage and materials handling point of view.

(2) Prior to termination of employment of custodians of classified or sensitive shipments, an accounting should be made of the shipments and personnel changes should be monitored to insure this factor.

(3) Without unnecessarily signaling classified, sensitive, or pilferable shipments, records control should be insured by centralizing the receipt, dispatch, and intransit storage.

(4) Items should be selected and prepared for shipment under the supervision of the custodian, installation transportation officer, security officer, or their designated representatives. Items should be packaged, packed, marked, and held by each custodian within the secure facilities until proper transfer to another custodian.

b. Consignors.

(1) General. To protect shipments handled by commercial transportation facilities, consignors must use all means at their disposal, some of which are enumerated in (2) through (6) below.

(2) Packaging. Shipments should be packaged in a manner that discourages efforts to and reveals any attempt to gain access thereto, and prevents observation of the contents by unauthorized persons. This is accomplished by use of palletizing, tri-wall, steel bands, reinforced tape, shipping containers, and seals.

(a) Seals. Shipper should inform the carriers that he is to be notified immediately when seals are broken because of a disaster or an extreme emergency.

1. Rail cars and motor vehicles. Numbered seals are used for the following:

a. Less than load lots of material when exclusive use of the equipment has been authorized by the proper routing authority.

b. All shipments that fill or occupy the full visible capacity of a rail car, van, truck, or trailer, regardless of weight.

2. Cargo containers. Seals are applied to all steel cargo containers.

3. Carrier's seals. Carrier's seals are used as prescribed in chapter 213, AR 55-355.

4. Type of seals. The flat type commercial seals can be opened and resealed inconspicuously and they should not be used on classified shipments. Seals should be identifiable by number and name of organization affixing seals.

(b) Packing lists. When required, packing lists are placed inside the container, or when classified they are forwarded separately by mail.

(c) Splitting shipments. Classified documents or classified or sensitive parts of a shipment are separated from the main body of the shipment, when feasible, and when security will be enhanced by shipping these parts by a more secure method.

(d) Entries on bills of lading. The serial numbers of Government or carrier seals will be shown on bills of lading in accordance with instructions contained in paragraph 214041, AR 55-355.

(3) Advance notice of shipments.

(a) The consignor notifies the consignee, and as appropriate, the initial transshipping activity of all classified and sensitive shipments. Each transshipment activity involved notifies the succeeding transshipment activities and the ultimate consignee of the shipment. This notification includes the name of designated custodians and guards, if any. Such information is transmitted by any means which will inform the consignee and transshipping activities of the shipment in advance of its arrival. A memorandum copy of the Government bill of lading (GBL) (SF 1103), a copy of the invoice, or a dock receipt is used for this purpose.

(b) The communication method used is identified as an "advance notice of shipment." When necessary, advance notices of shipment may be classified; however, use proper wording to avoid classifying information and use "encrypted for transmission only," when possible.

(4) Mode of shipment. The following methods of shipment offer various degrees of protection:

(a) Postal Service.

1. Small shipments are made by mail.

2. When shipment is too large for the Postal Service, consideration should be given to repackaging in mailable units. Although this may increase cost, the security gain may warrant this action unless of course the size of the shipment makes the cost excessive.

(b) Armed Surveillance Service. Armed Surveillance Service offered by the REA Express, Inc., is defined in paragraph 205003b, AR 55-355 and provisions of that paragraph will be observed. The continuous protection by an armed representative of REA Express, Inc., from loading the shipment in one of several cars moving under protection of one express employee, who may or may not be in the same car with the armed surveillance shipment. All REA Express, Inc., cars, with the exception of the car in which the REA Express, Inc., employee is riding, are sealed with REA Express, Inc., seals, except while being loaded or unloaded. Under these circumstances, other employees of the REA Express, Inc., i.e., agents, detectives, or watchmen will keep the car under constant surveillance.

(c) Armed Guard Service. The procedures to be observed in connection with, and an explanation of, the Armed Guard Service offered by the REA Express, Inc., are in paragraph 205003, AR 55-355. Since additional charges are assessed for this service, it must be specifically authorized by the military service concerned.

(d) Signature Service. "Signature Service" is the term used for a special service offered by some carriers. In addition to a continuous receipting system, some carriers provide constant surveillance and protection for shipments.

(e) LOGAIR and QUICKTRANS. LOGAIR is operated by the Air Force and QUICKTRANS by the Navy. They use contract carriers and they have Signature Service.

(f) Military Sea Transportation Service (MSTS). See paragraph 31a(3).

(g) Air shipments. This method provides excellent security when the reliability of the airline is established, the consignor sees the shipment loaded, and the consignee sees the shipment unloaded.

(h) Surface movement as general freight without protective services. Carload and truckload offer a degree of protection because of the shipment's anonymity provided it is properly packaged. Mandatory with this method for good security is an advance notice of shipment and a reliable and rapid tracer system if the shipment gets lost.

(5) Couriers, escorts, and guards.

(a) Couriers, guards, or escorts when required are furnished by the service originating the shipment. MMTS makes the transportation arrangements and coordinates arrangements for escorts for oversea shipments. Aircraft officers of the Military Airlift Command or U. S.

commercial airlines; the ship officers of MTSS vessels; or the captain, first mate, or purser of vessels of the U. S. flag registry are frequently designated custodians.

(b) Guard instructions. See appendix L of this pamphlet for courier escorts and guard instructions as well as chapter 9 and appendix V, TM 55-602.

(c) Arming of military guards. The arming of military guards is at the discretion of the shipper and transshipper, unless required by regulation. In deciding whether guards should or should not be armed, consideration should be given the following:

1. Sensitivity of the cargo.
2. The type of hazard resulting from nature and quantity of shipment.
3. Ports of call before discharge.

(d) Annotating GELs. When military guards accompany a shipment of classified material, the degree of clearance of guards will not be shown, but the following will be entered on the GEL under the caption "Description of articles":

1. Name of the person in charge of the military guards.
2. Name and rating of each guard.
3. Points between which the guards will accompany the shipment.
4. Complete accounting data concerning the transportation of the guards.

(e) Obtaining accommodations for guards or escorts. The following is furnished to the transportation officer who makes the required arrangements for transportation of the guards:

1. General. Guards accompanying shipments must be furnished accommodations while in transit.
2. Rail. When material is shipped by rail, a suitable rail car must be available for use by the guards accompanying the shipment. The car may be a drover car, specially constructed guard car, passenger car, or caboose.

(6) Record of shipment. The consignor of each classified or sensitive shipment maintains a permanent record of each shipment containing the following:

- (a) The name and address of the consignee.
 - (b) A complete description of the contents. If the shipment comprises securities; the issue, series, denomination, serial number, and a description of the coupons, if any, are attached to such securities at the time of shipment.
 - (c) Face or par value of the shipment in the case of securities, currency, and the like or the replacement value in the case of other valuables.
 - (d) The registry number or the lock and rotary numbers, if any, under which shipped.
 - (e) The number of the registry receipt or other receipt of carrier.
 - (f) The date and hour of delivery to the carrier.
 - (g) The signature of each employee who inspected the contents of the container and witnessed the sealing or locking.
 - (h) The signature of each employee who after final sealing or locking had custody thereof until delivered at the post office for registration, or deposited with the post office or other carrier for shipment.
 - (i) In addition, the consignor keeps all registry receipts or receipts of other carriers for a reasonable time and such other documents incidental to the shipment.
- c. Consignee. Wherever possible, consignee should receive classified, sensitive, or pilferable items directly into secure facilities. On receipt of a classified or sensitive shipment, the consignee accomplishes the following:
- (1) Shipment is opened, checked, and inspected by one or more responsible employees of the consignee.
 - (2) Consignor is notified immediately of any damage or any difference between the quantities indicated in the notice and in the shipment.
 - (3) Consignor, post office, or carrier is notified promptly if the shipment fails to arrive on schedule.
 - (4) Tracing action is initiated pursuant to chapter 220, AR 55-355 when alerted to strikes and other disasters which may frustrate security cargo.
 - (5) All findings and any irregularities are made a matter

record which may be subject to call in connection with any investigation therewith. The following actions are required when loss or damage occurs in connection with shipment:

- (a) Report the loss, destruction, or damage (see chapter 231, AR 55-355).
- (b) Report to law enforcement officer or security officer.
- (c) Initiate a report of survey.

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31. Terminations, outports, and Headquarters, Eastern and Western Areas.

a. Release unit shipments. Operational elements usually accomplish the following release unit shipments; i.e., shipments requiring an export release.

- (1) Receive cargo offerings from shipping agencies.
- (2) Upon receipt of offerings, review requirement to determine port of loading; Coast Guard classification, in the case of explosives; and number of escorts or guards required, if any, to accompany shipment throughout its voyage.
- (3) Request vessel space nomination from MSTS and designate port of loading, security classification, description of cargo, when available, and the number of guards required, if any, to accompany shipment. This provides MSTS with information necessary for action under its procedures for handling security cargo. MSTS procedures for handling classified cargo are outlined in appendix M.
- (4) Prepare message, upon receipt of vessel nomination, to shipping agency with information copy to port of loading directing the delivery of cargo to loading port with a specific time and date for delivery. Number of guards required is also indicated. Message will further request names, grades or ranks, serial numbers, and security clearance of guards for use in preparation of passenger list.
- (5) Prepare message to loading terminal, with information copies to shipping agency, requesting necessary arrangements be made for the receipt of cargo and the quartering and messing of guards in consonance with vessel schedule.
- (6) Indicate on pre-stowage plans the exact location of cargo in accordance with all pertinent regulations. The utmost precaution will be taken to insure compatibility with other cargoes for the safety of the vessel and the cargo.
- (7) Submit pre-stowage plans related to ammunition to the U. S. Coast Guard for approval. When approval is obtained, furnish to the loading terminal guidance for the stowage of cargo.

Change in force: C 2

AR 55-16

*C 2

CHANGE }
No. 2 }

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C., 19 July 1967

TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVEL
MOVEMENT OF CARGO BY AIR AND SURFACE—IN-
CLUDING LESS THAN RELEASE UNIT AND PARCEL
POST SHIPMENTS

AR 55-16, 28 May 1965, is changed as follows:

Page 15. The title of paragraph 31 is changed as follows:

31. Number of military/civil service/contractor guards and/or technical escorts to be furnished.

Page 15. Paragraph 31a is superseded as follows:

a. *Rail shipments.* When military, civil service or contractor guards and/or safety escorts are required, two guards will be provided on shipments of not more than four cars under guard in the same train. Other guards will be provided for each additional four cars, but not in excess of eight guards on one train, unless extraordinary circumstances require additional guards. A commissioned officer or highest rated civilian will be placed in charge when shipments consist of 10 or more cars, or otherwise when deemed necessary.

Page 21, paragraph 43f (as superseded by C 1, 12 May 66).

f. Installations or activities having encrypting facilities will transmit under EFTO procedures Advance Repship and Final Repship messages that do not contain classified information. Installations or activities which do not have encrypting facilities will transmit unclassified Advance Repship and Final Repship messages in the clear, not encrypted, providing the codes for ammunition, explosives, and other hazardous cargo as outlined in DoD 4500.82-R, are used in paragraph 9 of such Repship messages. Repships relative to the movement of end items deployed to overseas theaters will be transmitted under EFTO procedures.

[LOG/TR-TEB]

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

HAROLD K. JOHNSON,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

KENNETH G. WICKHAM,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

Distribution:

To be distributed in accordance with DA Form 12-9 requirements for Transportation and Travel.

Active Army: C. NG: D. USAR: None.

*This change supersedes C 1, 12 May 1966.

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Encl 7

- (b) *Priority 8.* Remains of deceased personnel as established in paragraph 12d (1)(b).
- (c) *Priority 9.* Private automobiles owned by civilian employees of the Department of the Army being transported on a space required reimbursable basis, civilian employees of nonappropriated funds of Special Service activities, or by those whose activities are related to the national military interest upon presentation of competent orders.
- (d) *Priority 10.* Army-Air Force Exchange Service new motor vehicles intended for resale.
- (e) *Priority 11.* Merchandise of American production to be moved aboard MSTs vessels to residents and mercantile firms of Guam when cargo space is available without displacing military supplies. (See Act 3 March 1911 (36 Stat. 1051; 10 U.S.C. 1368; M.L. 1949, sec. 2106), as amended.) Arrangements for such shipments will be made in advance with the Commanding General, USATCP, Oakland, Calif. Reimbursement for port handling charges as well as transoceanic charges is required.

11. Shipping procedures. *a. Preparation of shipments.* The following procedures will apply in the preparation of shipments for all overseas cargo movement, except household goods:

- (1) Packing and crating will be in accordance with AR 740-20, and other applicable specifications.
- (2) Marking and documentation will be as prescribed in AR 55-10 and AR 725-50 when shipments are made by vendors.
- (3) All unboxed military vehicles will be prepared for shipment in accordance with AR 740-20, pertinent supply bulletins, or other directives of the service involved, and within the limitations prescribed by the U.S. Coast Guard publication "Explosives or Other Dangerous Articles on Board Vessels." Copies may be obtained from ports of export in CONUS.
- (4) POM shipments will be packed, crated, and marked in accordance with AR 220-10, other applicable directives ((1)

above), and/or special instructions for individual shipments.

- (5) Shipment of privately owned vehicles will be in accordance with AR 53-71.
- (6) Shipment details card furnishing timely advice as to delivery date, commodity, quantity, weight, cube, or destination will be furnished by the shipping agency within CONUS as required by AR 725-50.
- (7) Remains will be prepared in accordance with AR 638-40.

b. Procedure for reimbursement for shipments. Reimbursement for applicable transoceanic movement costs will be in accordance with AR 53-184.

12. Special shipments. *a. Security cargo.* Security cargo normally consists of:

- (1) Shipments of money, negotiable instruments, registered mail, and all cargoes classified as "CONFIDENTIAL" (or higher) and similar items designated by the shipping agency which must be handled in accordance with AR 380-5, AR 380-55, and AR 55-355.
- (2) Shipments of narcotics, medical spirits, grain alcohol, high value technical instruments, film, alcoholic beverages (except beer), cigaret lighters, fountain pens, firearms, watches, jewelry, precious metals, perfumes, cameras of high value, and such other valuable military and Army and Air Force Exchange items as may be readily pilfered.

b. Handling of security cargo. The agency requesting shipment of "security cargo" is responsible for the safeguarding of such cargo until it is delivered to the port and receipted for by the port commander or his authorized representative. The port commander is responsible for the safeguarding of "security cargo" from the time of receipt by him until safely stowed in the vessel and receipted for by an authorized recipient. See section VI on military guards and/or escorts.

c. Mail. Mail will be accorded expeditious movement through normal transportation channels and extreme caution will be exercised in guarding such shipments. Mail will be stowed in a separate compartment and kept under lock and key, when such accommodations are available. Access to the compartment will be prohibited except

as provided for in AR 341-50, AR 380-5, and AR 380-55. When narcotics and precious metals are mailed, registered service must be used. Registered mail may be used on unclassified material only on a highly selective item-by-item basis when

justified by essential need for controlled handling from the shipper to the consignee. (The Post Office Department does not pay indemnity in the event of the loss or damage to registered mail sent under the "Postage and Fees Paid" indicia.)

Section VI. MILITARY GUARDS AND/OR TECHNICAL SAFETY ESCORTS FOR MILITARY SHIPMENTS

28. Purpose and scope. This section outlines procedures and responsibilities applicable to the use of military guards and/or technical safety escorts for safeguarding military shipments of classified material or material of a dangerous nature, except shipments involving atomic weapons and atomic weapons major assemblies covered by AR 55-203 (0), and as otherwise provided herein. These provisions are applicable to military shipments moving to overseas destinations and within CONUS. For shipping methods without military guards, see AR 380-5 and AR 380-55 covering security.

29. Responsibilities. *a. Military guards.* Determination of the necessity to employ military guards for safeguarding shipments of classified materials and supplies is the function of the service concerned (see AR 380-5 and AR 380-55). Provisions of adequate and trained military guards for safeguarding shipments while in possession of a carrier and in transit, is the responsibility of the CONUS Army commander of the area in which the shipment originates. Guards will be provided by the CONUS Army commander upon request by the shipping agency.

b. Technical safety escorts. Provision of technical safety escorts (as distinguished from military guards) required for safe escorting of dangerous technical materials is the responsibility of the service or activity contemplating the shipment(s). Qualified military or civilian personnel may be assigned for this duty dependent upon the exigencies involved and whether one is more economical or advantageous than the other.

30. Duplication of guard service(s). When shipments require safeguarding in transit for purposes of security and hazard, to avoid duplication, either military guards or technical safety escorts, if properly qualified, may perform both functions. When such arrangements are required they will be made as agreed upon by the commander of the Army and the other agency concerned.

31. Number of military guards and/or technical safety escorts to be furnished. *a. Rail shipments.* When military guards and/or safety escorts are determined necessary, two guards will be provided on shipments of not more than four cars under guard in the same train. Other guards will be provided for each additional four cars, but not in excess of eight guards on one train, unless extraordinary circumstances require additional guards. A commissioned officer will be placed in charge when shipments consist of 10 or more cars, or otherwise when deemed necessary.

b. Truck shipments. Military guard and/or technical escort service on motor truck shipments will be handled essentially on the same basis as rail shipments. However, only one guard or escort will be used on short trips unless predetermined by competent authority that additional personnel are required.

c. Air shipments. On domestic and overseas air shipments only one military guard and/or technical safety escort will be utilized for each aircraft required, unless predetermined by competent authority that additional personnel are necessary.

d. Water shipments to overseas destinations. The number of guards and/or technical escorts required for the water segment of a movement will be determined by the commanding officer, of the appropriate U.S. Army Terminal Command and furnished to the shipping agency. The Army terminal commander will make necessary arrangements with the MSTTS representative for quarters and transportation.

32. Advance notice. *a.* The commanding officer who determines the need for military guards and/or safety escorts, will furnish advance notice within a minimum of 5 days, to the commanding officer making the shipment, who will give all details to his transportation officer. Emergency situations will be handled by the most expeditious means.

b. The transportation officer in receipt of advance notice, will transmit immediately by telecommunication to the appropriate Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service (MTMTS) Regional Commander, necessary information relating to the shipment(s) and the number of guards and/or technical safety escorts required.

c. When it has been determined that an armed guard and/or technical escort must accompany an air shipment, the commanding officer(s) making the determination will query available air carriers in advance, as to whether their tariffs and/or regulations authorize acceptance of such shipments.

33. Orders relating to conduct of guards or escorts accompanying shipments. Officers in charge of military guards or technical safety escorts accompanying freight shipments will issue orders necessary to insure the safety of shipments and the proper conduct of accompanying personnel.

34. Documentation and accommodations. *a. Data to be furnished.* The commanding officer desiring guards or escorts to accompany a shipment(s) will furnish the transportation officer with information necessary for him to comply with the requirements of chapters 214 and 313, AR 55-355. Transportation requests (TR) are not required for guards or escorts to accompany a shipment in rail freight service. Accommodations on passenger trains or airplanes for personnel enroute for guard or escort duty will be prearranged and obtained by TR(s).

b. Accommodations on freight trains. Requests for assignment of military-owned guard cars and carrier-owned cabooses to transport guards and/or technical escorts will be as prescribed in chapter 313, AR 55-355. Guard cars are operated

over one or more lines in passenger or freight service. Generally, cabooses are confined to owner lines and personnel may be required to vacate cars at interchange points if requested. Every effort will be made by the MTMTS routing authority to obtain through cooosue service.

c. Air shipments. Travel of guards or escorts with air freight shipments may be covered by inserting the individual's name on the Government bill-of-lading (GBL) issued for the shipment or by separate issuance of a TR, depending upon governing regulations and/or tariff provisions of the carrier.

d. Travel orders. The agency issuing travel orders for guards and/or escorts will provide for the immediate return of personnel after duty by the most expeditious means of travel available, preferably air, and so indicate in orders. Oversea commanders and all other consignees will insure that guards and/or escorts are returned without undue delay. Returning guards and/or escorts will be given a high travel priority.

35. Funding. *a.* The cost of TDY travel of guards and/or escorts for shipments of military supplies is a responsibility of the consignor. When travel is covered by a GBL, it will be charged to funds cited for movement of the shipment. Return travel of the guards and/or escorts will be on a TR citing the same funds originally charged on the GBL. In those instances where a GBL is not involved, the complete travel will be covered by a TR, charging the mission funds of the installation directing the shipment.

b. For vehicles required for escorts accompanying highway shipments, the CONUS Army furnishing escorts will provide vehicle and funds for all incidental costs.

Section VII. MOVEMENT OF SELECTED AMMUNITION REQUIRING SPECIAL SECURITY CLEARANCE

36. Purpose. This section prescribes procedures for the movement of selected ammunition requiring special security clearance. All messages covering shipments subject to the provision of this section will make reference to "Section VII, AR 55-16" for identification purposes.

37. Scope. *a.* This regulation is applicable to all CONUS commands, agencies, and activities

concerned with the transportation of selected ammunition. Whenever conflict with other publications occurs, the provisions of this section will apply.

b. Movement of material covered by these procedures within an overseas command will be covered by policies and directives of the overseas area commander.

c. All modes of transportation are authorized subject to restrictions imposed by existing Federal, State, and local regulations.

d. Shipments of material made under the provisions of this section will not be handled under the Export Traffic Release system prescribed in AR 55-355. In lieu thereof, the following will apply:

- (1) Ammunition Procurement and Supply Agency (APSA) will—
 - (a) Upon receipt of dispersal directive, place request for transportation upon the appropriate U.S. Army Terminal Command (USATC) or the U.S. Army Air Traffic Coordinating Officer (USAATCO).
 - (b) Issue shipping orders to the shipper.
 - (c) Maintain close liaison with shipper to insure timely arrival of material at water or aerial port.
- (2) USATC or USAATCO will furnish APSA a vessel name or flight number, date shipment is required in port, and a tentative movement schedule. USATC will also indicate the number of couriers and guards required to maintain security. An information copy of all messages will be furnished to the appropriate MTMTS Regional Commander and the shipper.
- (3) Shipper will arrange for movement in accordance with shipping orders received from APSA and request a routing from the appropriate MTMTS Regional Commander at least 5 working days prior to the shipping date. This request will include an estimated departure date and time for the material from the shipping site(s).
- (4) MTMTS Regional Commander will issue routing, rates, and control number referencing the basic APSA message. Shipments by rail will include estimated arrival and departure times from specific points in the route and arrival at destination. Origin motor carriers will coordinate tentative schedules and interchange points with the shipper. A minimum of one specific point must be designated for each Army area involved in the route.

a. Domestic shipments will be handled in accordance with the provisions of AR 55-355 with the following exceptions:

- (1) The appropriate MTMTS Regional Com-

mander will be furnished a copy of the shipping order initiated by APSA.

- (2) The additional details outlined in d(3) and (4) above, will also be required for domestic shipments.

38. Safety and security. a. Safety requirements are prescribed by ICC Regulations, USCG Regulations (CG 108, Red Book), and TM 88-250.

b. Access to selected ammunition information will be granted only to personnel with special security clearance and whose official duties require such knowledge.

c. The following security guards furnished in accordance with paragraph 30, are authorized for shipments classified SECRET or above:

- (1) Military Armed Guard.
- (2) Civil Service Armed Guard.
- (3) Contractor Armed Guard.

d. Components classified CONFIDENTIAL will be shipped under the provisions of AR 380-5 and AR 380-55.

e. Mixed shipments of compatible classified and unclassified munitions will be shipped in accordance with procedures prescribed for the highest security classification involved.

f. The number of security guards to accompany each shipment is dependent upon the mode of transportation used, transit time, size of shipment. For security purposes, cars containing classified material will be grouped together. Requests for documentation and military-owned guard cars and/or carrier-owned cabooses to transport security guards and/or technical escorts when accompanying shipments will be made in accordance with AR 55-355. Shipments composed of more than one vehicle will move as a single shipment. If one vehicle is delayed for any reason the entire shipment will be delayed until corrective measures can be taken, or transfers made. The following provides minimum-guidance when utilizing armed guards (c above) for volume shipments.

- (1) Rail freight.

- (a) Five cars or less—1 courier officer and 5 guards with escort guard car or caboose positioned in accordance with ICC Regulations or ICC Special Permits.
- (b) Six to fifteen cars—1 courier and 8 guards with two cabooses or one guard car positioned in accordance with ICC Regulations or ICC Special Permits.

- (c) Sixteen or more cars—2 courier officers (senior NCO may be designated as second courier officer) and 8 guards with three cabooses or one guard car positioned in accordance with ICC Regulations or ICC Special Permits.
- (2) *Motor freight.*
 - (a) Approximately 450 miles or less—1 courier officer and 4 guards.
 - (b) Over 450 miles—1 courier officer and 5 guards.
 - (c) Drivers of military vehicles may function as guards provided an additional driver, escort, or guard is available.
 - (d) One guard may ride in the cab of the commercial vehicle unless prohibited by commercial carrier policy or other restrictions. Two military vehicles containing courier and guard personnel will accompany commercial vehicle shipments; one positioned before and the other behind the commercial vehicle.
- (3) *CONUS REA express.*
 - (a) Approximately 24 hours or less—1 courier officer and 2 guards.
 - (b) Over 24 hours—1 courier officer and 4 guards.
- (4) *Military aircraft.*
 - (a) Within CONUS—1 courier officer and 2 guards.
 - (b) Between CONUS and overseas areas—1 courier officer and 3 guards.
- (5) *Commercial aircraft.* Same security requirements as f(4) above.
- (6) *Vessel.*
 - (a) The number of couriers and guards will be determined by the appropriate US-ATC under the provisions of paragraph 31d. Normally, 1 courier officer and 8 guards will be utilized.
 - (b) Transportation or accountable property officers at destinations will insure that authorized individuals are available to receipt for shipments on arrival.
- g. Coordination with civilian law enforcement officials will be established to insure that adequate security is maintained. In the event of an accident/incident involving the shipment, military security personnel will request—
 - (1) The assistance of appropriate civil law

enforcing officials in preventing compromise of such material and in recovering all photographs, negatives, and sketches which are presumed to contain classified information.

- (2) The cooperation of the superiors of the offending news media representatives, informing them that publication of such classified information or refusal to return it to military authority will be a violation of Federal Statutes (18 USC 793 (4), 795, 797, see para 25, AR 360-5, as amended). The general reference "classified shipment" will be used when coordination is made with civilian agencies.

39. Couriers and guards. a. The Commanding General, U.S. Continental Army Command is responsible for shipment security from origin to final destination through the courier assigned by the appropriate Army commander, unless otherwise directed by appropriate authority. Overseas commanders will assume these responsibilities for shipments originating in their area of responsibility.

- (1) For shipments assigned three or less couriers and guards, all individuals must have security clearances not less than the highest classification of the material or the shipment. For shipments assigned more than three security guards it is desirable that all guards be appropriately cleared. A minimum of three guards must have security clearances not less than the classification of the material or the shipment. The remainder must have a minimum CONFIDENTIAL clearance, and will be under the direct supervision of personnel having clearance not less than the highest classification of the material or shipment. *Special clearance is not required for this purpose.*

- (2) CONUS Army furnishing couriers and guards will give a briefing prior to their arrival at the shipping installation. The briefing will include the general aspects of the mission.

b. Shipping installations will brief couriers with information tailored to the specific mission. A copy of all briefing material will be provided the courier prior to departure from the shipping installation. For the record, the courier officer will

sign a check list indicating the briefing information received. The following will be used as a basis for a briefing check list:

- (1) Unusual security measures to be taken en route.
- (2) Safety measures to be taken by courier and guards to protect the material.
- (3) Action to be taken by courier in the event of accident/incident or possible compromise (if by telephone, the name of the individual and alternate, with office telephone numbers, hours of operation, and home telephone number for after duty hour calls will be furnished).
- (4) Speed of vehicles, if appropriate.
- (5) Schedules (to indicate junctions, carrier changes and arrivals and departures from CONUS Armies, and transfers or consolidations enroute).
- (6) Relationship with carrier personnel.
- (7) Names of authorized recipients (to be recorded on DA Form 2772 (Classified Cargo Courier Receipt) or separate list).
- (8) Action to be taken in the event authorized recipient is not available.
- (9) Accommodations available for couriers and guards, including return to home station.

40. Transportation officers. Transportation officers at shipping installations will complete coordination with commercial carriers and military or civilian agencies to assure that adequate accommodations are provided for couriers and guards. Accommodations and relief for guards should be provided at enroute aerial and/or water ports of embarkation. Couriers will advise relieving couriers and guards of any special instructions applicable to the shipment.

41. Consolidated shipments. When shipments originating in CONUS are made by two or more shipping sites and planned for consolidation into a single shipment en route, APSA will designate the destination for each of the shipments to be consolidated and make coordination with the MTMTS for routings, schedules, rates, and other traffic services. If necessary, the APSA will arrange for couriers and guard personnel from point of consolidation to the final destination.

a. For movements requiring transshipment at CONUS aerial or water ports, the USAATCO or

USATC will be responsible for consolidating shipments in an effort to reduce courier and guard requirements and costs.

b. For consolidation of shipments at any point, consideration must be given to compatibility of cargo to be loaded in the same transportation unit.

42. Bills-of-lading. Government bills-of-lading (GBL) will be issued where applicable in accordance with AR 55-355. Description of material on the GBL, and freight classification will be governed by the following:

a. Material identified with unclassified military nomenclature will be described and classified for transportation consistent with the appropriate classification tariffs.

b. Material identified with a classified nomenclature will be described and classified in accordance with the ICC Regulations and the appropriate classification tariff in the following manner:

(1) Material containing explosives—

(a) High Explosives, NOIBN (or NOI) Class A.

(b) Explosive Projectiles, Class A.

(c) Detonating Fuzes, Class A or Class C.

(2) Inert material—

(a) Machinery and/or machinery parts, NOIBN (or NOI).

(b) Projectile parts as described in appropriate classification guides.

c. GBL covering shipments of classified explosives will indicate appropriate ICC Special Permits (Truck shipments, ICC Special Permit 868; Rail shipments, ICC Permits 868 and 3271).

d. Shipments of items susceptible to loss, theft, or pilferage will be palletized for export shipment. In the interest of security, CONEX containers may be used whenever possible under the following provisions:

(1) Type I cargo transporters (135 cubic feet) will be used. Type II cargo transporters (295 cubic feet) will *not* be used, except when approved by the Director of Transportation, DCSLOG (TENG-SEO).

(2) Unless otherwise restricted by U.S. Coast Guard regulations, the net load will not exceed 7,500 pounds, equally distributed and securely braced, regardless of the type of CONEX used. This limitation may be exceeded by 5 percent

when the shipping installation determines it is not feasible to comply with the 7,500 pound limitation.

- (3) Prior to loading CONEX transporters, they will be inspected by a thoroughly qualified and authorized representative of the shipping installation commander. Special attention will be given to the inspection of the lifting eye, corner posts, floor system, the lower 8 inches of the side and rear panels, doors, and door latches. A record of this inspection will be maintained by the shipping installation for a period of 6 months after the shipment leaves the installation or activity.
- (4) A cargo transporter which shows evidence of corrosion or structural damage, or which for any reason is suspected of being unsafe or unserviceable, will *not* be used for cargo.
- (5) Commanders of shipping activities will take such additional precautions as deemed necessary to insure that the cargo transporters are safe and serviceable.
- (6) Lifting of CONEX transporters should be accomplished in a manner which will support the floor system. When slings or wire ropes are used, they should be placed under the container.

43. Report of shipment (REPSHIP). *a.* All shipments subject to the provisions of this section will require the submission of timely and accurate shipment data to properly plan and provide for the following:

- (1) EOD coverage by USCONARC through ZI armies for all items containing explosives.
- (2) Arranging and scheduling transportation and security whenever transshipment occurs to permit uninterrupted movement from origin to final destination.
- (3) Arranging and scheduling personnel and material handling equipment.
- (4) Determining the type and size of transporting equipment required for transshipment.
- (5) Planning and coordination for return of escorts.
- (6) Coordination and consolidation of shipments.
- (7) Advice to State law enforcing agencies

of concern that a classified shipment will transit their area and all assistance possible is requested in the event of an accident/incident to protect security.

b. REPSHIP data must contain information to identify the type of material, quantities, supply directive, requisitioning authority, reference to appropriate publications in connection with hazardous material, accurate departure and arrival times, and routing.

c. Each shipment will require the submission of an advance REPSHIP message at least 72 hours prior to shipment, containing the following information in the paragraph sequence indicated:

- (1) Transportation release number.
- (2) Supply directive number.
- (3) Consignor.
- (4) Consignee.
- (5) Carrier and routing.
- (6) Car or vehicle numbers, indicating guard car or caboose.
- (7) Bill-of-lading number(s).
- (8) Requisition number.
- (9) Description of contents, including dimensions and weight of items requiring special handling equipment.
- (10) Date and time of departure.
- (11) Estimated arrival and departure times en route.
- (12) Estimated time of arrival at destination.
- (13) Rail car or truck seal numbers when applied.
- (14) Name, rank and service number of courier, and the number of security guards and/or technical safety escorts.

d. Final REPSHIP data will be submitted at the time shipment is accomplished. Messages will make reference to the advance REPSHIP message number and submitted in the format prescribed in *c* above. It will not duplicate firm information previously furnished in the advance REPSHIP message, but contain only additional information, or that which has been changed or not provided in the advance REPSHIP message.

e. Advance REPSHIP and final REPSHIP messages will be transmitted to the consignee (with a copy to Headquarters, APSA-T) and the military transshipment agency. In addition, messages will be furnished to appropriate ZI armies where the shipment originates, transits, and terminates to permit EOD coverage.

f. Advance REPSHIP and final REPSHIP messages that do not contain classified information will be transmitted EFTO.

44. Receipts for classified material. Classified material shipped under security guard escort from an installation will be transferred by a hand-to-hand receipt using DA Form 2772 (Classified Cargo Courier Receipt).

45. Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD). a. The Commanding General, U.S. Continental Army Command is responsible for providing EOD coverage for all shipments of explosives in transit within CONUS. See AR 755-14.

b. Accidents involving items subject to this section will be reported in accordance with the provisions of AR 385-14 and AR 385-40.

CHAPTER 216

EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER DANGEROUS ARTICLES

Section I. GENERAL

216001 Purpose and Scope. This chapter governs the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles for the Military Departments via all modes of commercial transportation within CONUS. It also outlines in general terms the responsibilities of personnel concerned with the forwarding and receipt of explosives and other dangerous articles.

216002 Regulatory Requirements. *a. Surface Carriers.* The regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission governing the safe transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles are binding upon all shippers and all common, contract, and private land carriers who transport explosives or other dangerous articles in interstate or foreign commerce.

b. Air Carriers. Air carriers of explosives and other dangerous articles are governed to the same extent by regulations of the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Federal Aviation Agency.

c. Water Carriers. Domestic water carriers of explosives and other dangerous articles are governed to the same extent by regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the U.S. Coast Guard.

d. Intrastate Regulations. Authority to regulate intrastate shipments is exercised by the several states. Additional requirements in the interest of safety may be imposed by municipalities through their areas of jurisdiction.

e. Terminal Authorities. Additional specific precautions may be required by local,

city, county or state regulatory bodies in connection with the use of water terminal facilities.

f. Military Departments. Shipments of explosives or other dangerous articles forwarded by the Military Departments will conform to all applicable requirements, rules, and regulations of the governing regulatory or supervisory bodies and the DoD.

g. Tender of Shipments. No Military Department will knowingly tender shipments for transportation in a manner, form, or under conditions which will contribute to or result in a carrier violation of any applicable requirement of the governing bodies mentioned above.

216003 Military Requirements Exceeding Regulatory Provisions. Any departmental requirement governing the movement of explosives or other dangerous articles that exceeds requirements of governmental regulatory or supervisory agencies, except as published herein regarding safety in the handling of explosives and other dangerous articles, shall be forwarded without delay to the Commander, DTMS, for appropriate action.

216004 Definition. As used in this chapter, the term "dangerous articles" includes but is not limited to flammable liquids, flammable solids, oxidizing materials, corrosive liquids, compressed gases, and poisonous substances.

216005 Application of These Instructions. *a. General.* The instruction contained in this chapter apply primarily to the transporta-

CH 4, DSAR 4500.3
CH 4, AR 55-355
C 4, AFM 75-2
MCO P4600.14, CH 4
1 Feb 65

tion of explosives and other dangerous articles for the Military Departments by commercial carriers; however, transportation of explosives in military vehicles over the public highways is subject to all the safety laws, rules, and regulations applicable to commercial carriers.

b. Transportation With Troops on Trains. Special provisions and exceptions applicable to the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles with troops on trains are contained in regulations of the Military Departments.

216006 Exemption From Rail Car or Motor Vehicle Inspection. Under the provisions of I.C.C. Special Permit No. 868, the Military Departments are exempted from inspection by rail or motor carriers prior to tendering cars or vehicles loaded with ammunition or like ordnance material of a type subject to security considerations for shipment in rail or motor service. Such shipments are subject to special procedure as provided in appendix VI.

216007 Publications. *a. Interstate Commerce Commission.* The Interstate Commerce Commission publishes a list of explosives and other dangerous articles by commodities together with shipping descriptions, packing, marking, and labeling requirements and shipper's certificate of regulations compliance.

b. Civil Air Regulations. For such explosives and other dangerous materials as are acceptable for air transportation, the Civil Aeronautics Board employs the description, packing, marking and labeling requirements specified by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

c. Coast Guard Regulations. The Coast Guard has issued a publication to cover the movement of explosives and other dangerous materials by water. The title of this publication is "Rules and Regulations for Military

Explosives and Hazardous Munitions—CG 108."

d. Tariffs. Authorized tariff publishing agents have reproduced certain of these regulations for application to transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles (par. 213010 c and d). Transportation officers arranging for shipment of explosives and other dangerous articles will obtain such tariffs in accordance with the provisions of chapter 107.

e. Other Publications. A list of pamphlets and tariffs containing instructions on the loading and shipment of explosives, published by the Bureau of Explosives, is shown in chapter 213.

216008 Responsibilities. *a. General.* Everyone participating in the shipment of explosives and other dangerous articles is responsible for compliance with rules and regulations of regulatory bodies governing safe transportation. All matters pertaining to the establishment, amendment, or clarification of such rules and regulations will be referred to the Commander, DTMS, for coordination, determination, or further handling with regulatory bodies and commercial carriers.

b. Military Departments. The Military Departments will clearly define the responsibilities of shipping, receiving, and transportation officers at all their installations and activities which ship and receive explosives and other dangerous articles.

c. Transportation Officers. In the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles, transportation officers will exercise care to—

- (1) Comply with regulations and instructions governing the safe transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles.
- (2) Make proper inspection of cars and vehicles used or to be used to trans-

port explosives and other dangerous articles.

- ★(3) Make certain that drivers of vehicles and commanders of aircraft used to transport explosives and other dangerous articles have been properly instructed before shipments are dispatched. DD Form 836 (Special Instructions for Drivers) and DD Form 836-1 (Instructions for Aircraft Commanders Transporting Explosives and Other Dangerous Articles by Military or Civilian Aircraft) as prescribed in paragraphs 216018 and 216042, respectively, will be used for this purpose.
- (4) Make certain that drivers of vehicles are instructed in the requirements for promptly reporting accidents or delays en route (para 216019).
- (5) Maintain records of shipments of Classes A and B explosives and poisons.
- (6) Trace shipments which are overdue 24 hours after estimated date of arrival.
- (7) Assure completion of DD Form 6 (Report of Damaged or Improper Shipment).
- (8) Report overage, shortage, and/or damage on DD Form 808 (Over, Short, and/or Damaged Freight Data) in accordance with chapter 221, section III.

216009 Labels and Placards. *a. When Required.* Regulations require that certain conspicuous and distinctive labels or markings be attached to or made upon containers used in transporting shipments of explosives or other dangerous articles, and that placards be applied to equipment used to transport such shipments. Labeling or marking of containers is the responsibility of the shipper. No unit of transportation equipment loaded with explosives or other dangerous articles will be released without proper labeling of the containers therein and proper placarding of the equipment as required by the appropriate regulatory or supervisory authority and by paragraph 216016a(2)(b).

b. Source of Supply. Certain labels and placards are stocked by the military departments and will be furnished on requisition through publications supply channels (publications distribution channels in the USAF). Labels and placards may be procured from the Bureau of Explosives, 63

Vesey Street, New York, N.Y. 10007. Reflectorized placards required for use under paragraph 216016 are not available from these sources. When commercial motor vehicles are used, it is the responsibility of the carrier to furnish such placards.

216010 Routing. Route orders and releases for commercial transportation of explosives or other dangerous articles will be obtained in accordance with chapter 202.

216011 Assistance to Carriers. *a. Type of Service Provided.* For the purpose of promoting safety, expediting transportation and delivering shipments of explosives and other dangerous articles, the military departments may extend any technical assistance and aid considered necessary in connection with moving, salvage, demolition, neutralization, or other disposition of Government-owned shipments being transported or stored by carriers. Regulations of the military departments prescribe policies, responsibilities, and procedures, for the disposal of explosive ordnance material and commercial shipments of explosive-contaminated scrap metals.

b. Carrier's Responsibility. The carrier must be informed that assistance given in accordance with *a* above will be for carrier's account and that it may be held responsible for all expenses incurred by the Government, including salaries and wages paid by the Government. The carrier also will be advised in writing that Department of Defense personnel act and perform in these instances as carrier's agents. Government personnel assigned to assist carriers will retain their status as employees of the United States Government and, as such, will be entitled to the benefits as provided by law. The Government will not recognize or submit to any action for property damage in connection with such assistance furnished, when actual labor supervision or other services are performed at the carrier's request.

c. Arrangements for Assistance to Carriers. Except under emergency conditions when delay might contribute to further hardships or possible disaster, when Government personnel are called upon to give assistance to a carrier the transportation officer will prepare a self-addressed letter in the form of a request for Government service, including the important points in *b* above, to be signed by the carrier's representative. The letter will state clearly that the carrier acknowledges

responsibility for performance of the services requested from the Government, and that performance of the services by Government personnel does not relieve the carrier of tort liability. When assistance is given under emergency conditions, and there is no time for preparation of the required letter in advance, it will be prepared and signed after the service is performed.

d. Collection from Carriers for Services Rendered. Collections of sums of money for services rendered under these provisions will be in accordance with the proper finance office procedure under the current regulations of each military department. Checks will be made payable to "Treasurer of the United States," and will be submitted to the billing office of the military service.

e. Services Furnished Without Charge to Carriers. Carriers will not be billed or held responsible for any services performed by Department

of Defense personnel which were not requested by the carriers, such as dispatching of representatives to observe transfer of loadings or to suggest corrective measures in connection with seal breakage, shifting of loads or bracings, accidents, or other adjustments.

216012 Notification of Damage Resulting from Explosion or Fire. The military department which made the shipment will be notified of every case of damage to explosives or other dangerous articles by explosion or fire while in the possession of a commercial carrier. The Commander, MTMTS, or Department of Defense authority receiving notice of such accident will immediately inform the chief transportation officer of the military department which made the shipment. When regulations of the military services require the preparation of a report on such damage, a copy of the report will be furnished to the Commander, MTMTS, ATTN: FTO.

Section II. TRANSPORTATION BY MOTOR VEHICLE

216013 Use of Commercial Motor Carriers. Shipments of ammunition or explosives (classes A and B) or poisons (class A or B) will be tendered only to the following carriers:

a. Motor carriers authorized to transport ammunition and explosives, classes A and B.

b. Motor carriers complying with ICC and other safety regulations regarding the transportation of poisons, classes A and B.

c. Local drayage firms which have filed certificates with local transportation officers, stating that they will comply with ICC safety regulations and all other applicable state and local laws and regulations.

216013.1 Substitute Rail Freight Service. Use of substitute rail freight service (Trailer on Flat Car (TOFC)) by motor carriers is prohibited for shipments of classes A and B explosives that are loaded, blocked

and braced for movement by motor and that do not meet loading requirements prescribed for rail service. Bills of lading covering shipments of this nature will be annotated in the same manner as prescribed in paragraph 214028.1.

216014 Restrictions on Use of Leased Equipment. *a. Equipment and Employees of Carrier.* Trip-leased commercial vehicles will not be used to transport ammunition, explosives, or poisons, Class A or B. The vehicles used must be owned or leased under a valid agreement (*b* below) by the company transporting the shipment, and the vehicle drivers must be full-time employees or under the direct control and responsibility of that company. This is not to be construed, however, as precluding the interchange of equipment in furtherance of a through movement of traffic at a point or points which such carriers are authorized to serve.

b. Contract of Lease. The contract of lease must be in writing, signed by the parties thereto, and must not contain a provision authorizing cancellation by either party on less than 30 days' notice. In addition, the contract of lease must provide for the exclusive possession, control, and use of the equipment and for the complete assumption of liability in respect thereto by the lessee. The leased equipment may not be further leased or sublet to any other carrier for the duration of the lease. The shipper will insure that a copy of the appropriate contract of lease is carried in all leased vehicles and is available for inspection.

216015 Inspection of Vehicles. *a. Inspection Before Loading.* All motor vehicles used or to be used to transport ammunition, explosives or poisons, Class A or B, over public highways will be inspected by shipping activities for compliance before loading, with safety regulations prescribed by transportation regulatory bodies and the Department

of Defense. DD Form 626 (Inspection Report) prepared in accordance with paragraph 216016, will be used for this purpose. Only vehicles against which no unsatisfactory conditions are noted on DD Form 626 will be accepted for loading. Vehicles will not be rejected, however, if deficiencies are corrected before loading.

b. Inspection Before Unloading. All motor vehicles delivering shipments of ammunition, explosives, or poisons, Class A or B, will be inspected before unloading. Any deficiencies will be corrected at the time of inspection, if practicable and considered necessary for safe delivery to the unloading point. If correction of the deficiency is necessary, but is impracticable, proper action will be taken to insure safe delivery of the shipment.

216016 Preparation of Inspection Report.

a. Shipping Installation.

(1) *General.* DD Form 626 will be completed before a motor vehicle is released for transportation of ammunition, explosives, or poisons, Class A or B. All spaces on the form will be filled in. Additional pages may be used if necessary. The shipper will check any requirements for which it is responsible upon arrival of motor vehicles at the shipping installation. Shipments will not be tendered if any requirements checked as unsatisfactory by the shipper is not corrected.

(2) *Provisions of DD Form 626.*

(a) *Item No. 8 of DD Form 626.* The two full fire extinguishers required will be of a type inspected and labeled by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., or other similar authority, as complying with classifications B and C, such as vaporizing liquid, carbon dioxide, and dry chemical, and will be

CH 4, DSAR 4500.3
CH 4, AR 55-355
C 4, AFM 75-2
MCO P4600.14, CH 4
1 Feb 65

securely mounted in a readily accessible location in the vehicle.

- (b) *Item No. 22 of DD Form 626.*
The four reflectorized placards

required will be conspicuously displayed on the front, rear, and on each side of the vehicle. The lettering on these

placards will be not less than eight inches high and will be series B letters of the Standard Highway Alphabet of the Bureau of Public Roads. The requirements for reflectorized placards apply only to vehicles transporting articles classed as requiring "EXPLOSIVES" or "DANGEROUS" markings, or to placards required under part 77 of the Interstate Commerce Commission's regulations for transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles by motor, rail, and water. Reflectorized placards will be used in place of placards or markings prescribed for similar use in that regulation. These requirements will not, however, waive the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission regulation for marking or placarding vehicles transporting articles classed as "COMPRESSED GAS," "DANGEROUS — RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL," or "POISON GAS."

b. Receiving Installation. All vehicles containing ammunition, explosives, or poisons, Class A or B, will be inspected before they are accepted for delivery. Vehicle deficiencies found in connection with items 1, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 19, and 22 of DD Form 626 must be corrected by the carrier before the vehicles are permitted to enter sensitive areas.

c. Deficiencies Which Have Been Corrected. Deficiencies which exist at the time of inspection, and are corrected before loading or unloading the vehicle, will be entered in the "Remarks" column of form opposite the proper item.

d. Copies Required. Sufficient copies of the Inspection Report will be prepared to make the distribution required in paragraph 216017.

216017 Distribution of Completed Inspection Reports. *a. Inspection Reports Prepared by Shipping Installation.* Distribution of Inspection Reports will be as follows:

- (1) The original will be kept by the installation or activity making the inspection.
- (2) On truckload shipments one copy will be given to the vehicle driver at origin

and will be surrendered by the driver to the consignee.

- (3) When a commercial vehicle tendered for loading is rejected or the driver of the vehicle is found to be unsatisfactory, a copy of the completed form will be sent to each of the following:

- (a) Nearest field office of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
- (b) Home office of the carrier concerned.
- (c) DTMS Regional Commander in whose territory the shipping installation is located.
- (d) Commander, Defense Traffic Management Service, ATTN: DTMS-FT, Washington, D.C., 20305.

b. Inspection Reports Prepared by Receiving Installations. When unsatisfactory conditions exist at the receiving installation, inspection reports prepared by the receiving installation will be distributed as provided in *a(3)* above except as indicated in *c* below.

c. When Deficiencies Have Been Corrected. When deficiencies are discovered during the inspection of commercial vehicles but are corrected before loading or unloading, distribution of the inspection report will be in accordance with *a(3)(b)* and *(c)* above.

d. Photographs. Photographs of unsatisfactory equipment which indicate deficiencies should be attached, if available, when making distribution of the inspection report.

216018 Special Instructions for Drivers. DD Form 836 will be used for issuing instructions to drivers of all commercial and military vehicles transporting explosives or certain other dangerous articles for the Military Departments over public roads within CONUS. This form provides the shipping transportation officer with a medium for disseminating precautionary procedural instructions to the driver. The driver will require such instruction in order to learn how best to protect himself, the lading, the vehicle and other life and property from such hazards as fire, accident, vehicle breakdown, etc. Depending upon the type of commodities involved (see list of commodities in appendix VII) the transportation officer will supplement the instructions contained in the form with specific instructions from Appendix VII of these regulations to insure that the

driver will take every precaution while transporting these commodities. The driver will be instructed to transfer the form to each successive driver, if any, for delivery to the consignee at destination.

216019 Notification of Accident or Delay. When shipping Class A or B ammunition, explosives, or poisons, transportation officers will furnish drivers of vehicles with written instructions to notify the consignor and consignee, by the fastest available means, in the event the shipment is involved in an accident or is delayed en route for a period of 12 hours or more. (*Note:* When required by regulations of the Military Department responsible for making the shipment, the consignor or consignee, as appropriate, will notify the office designated by regulations of the cognizant Military Department.) When appropriate transportation officers may require notification for other articles shown in the Explosives and Dangerous Articles Tariff. These instructions will be shown on DD Form 836 (par. 216018). Delays resulting from delivery being restricted to normal working hours will not be reported.

216020 Sealing of Motor Vehicles Containing Explosives or Other Dangerous Ar-

cles. For instructions regarding sealing of equipment see chapter 213.

216021 Arrival of Shipments During Other Than Normal Working Hours. Shipments should be delivered during normal working hours; however, when a shipment arrives at an installation during other than normal working hours due to circumstances beyond the control of the carrier, a predetermined temporary holding area will be provided for shipments that cannot be unloaded immediately. These areas will be subject to the regulations of the cognizant Military Service for handling and safeguarding explosives. Normal installation fire and security protection will be provided. The carrier or his representative will be advised that responsibility for the shipment will remain with the carrier until formal delivery of the shipment has been effected.

216022 Report of Damaged or Improper Shipment. When a report of damaged or improper shipment (DD Form 6) is required for any shipment of explosives or other dangerous articles it will be prepared and distributed in accordance with the regulations of the Military Department concerned.

Section III. INTERCHANGE AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS BY COMMERCIAL MOTOR CARRIERS

216023 Transfer or Interchange Points.
a. General. Except under unusual circumstances as provided in *b* below, military activities will not be used as transfer or interchange points in the normal routing of explosives and other dangerous articles via commercial motor carriers. This restriction applies to the use of military installations as intermediate points for the transfer of loads of explosives and other dangerous articles, or for the change or interchange of transportation equipment carrying such articles.

b. Unusual Circumstances. Military installations may be used by commercial motor carriers for the transfer or interchange of loads, within the discretion of the installation commander, when the transfer of loads is necessary to the defense effort, or when required during emergencies affecting the security and safety of life or property.

216024 Procedures. *a. General.* When an installation commander believes that permission should be granted for the use of his installation by a commercial motor carrier under unusual circumstances as outlined in paragraph 216023, request will be made for the approval of the Commander, DTMS, before granting permission to the carrier. Requests to the Commander, DTMS, will furnish complete details justifying the use of the military installation for such purpose by a commercial motor carrier. The Commander, DTMS, will coordinate the proposed action with all interested activities or agencies before furnishing approval.

b. Emergency. In an emergency when there is not enough time for an installation commander to secure prior approval from the Commander, DTMS, the installation commander may permit the use of this installation without

such approval. In such instances complete details justifying the use of the military installa-

tion by a commercial motor carrier will be furnished the Commander, MTMTS.

Section IV. TRANSPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES IN PASSENGER OR EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE

216025 Definition. The term "explosives," as used in this section, means explosives which normally are not permitted to be transported in passenger or express train service but are authorized to be transported in such service under the provisions of Title 49 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) 75.675 (para 216026). This section does not apply to the transportation of laboratory samples and other hazardous items which are not prohibited in railway express service. Regulations governing these items are published in the Interstate Commerce Commission regulations governing the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles.

216026 Authorization by Interstate Commerce Commission. The transportation of explosives for or by the United States Armed Forces, in passenger or express train service, is authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission as provided under Exception 2, Title 49 CFR 75.675 which reads as follows:

"In time of war or of national emergency proclaimed by the President, shipments of explosives by, for, or to the Armed Forces of the United States of America may be tendered for transportation in passenger or express train service when shipments comply with the special regulations furnished to the Department of Defense, railroads and the Railway Express Agency, Incorporated."

★216027 Clearance for Shipment. a. General. In order that shipments of explosives tendered to REA Express for transportation in passenger or express train service may be kept to a minimum, no shipment of explosives (as defined in para. 216025) in any quantity will be tendered for such transportation without proper clearance from the appropriate MTMTS regional commander.

b. Shipment Evaluation. Each shipment will be evaluated by the transportation officer so as to assure the maximum use of alternate commercial means of transportation when such transportation will meet shipping requirements. This will be subject to reevaluation and approval of the Regional Commander, MTMTS. Additionally, full consideration should be given to the use of Government-

owned transportation facilities before railway express service is requested. The cost of REA Express service as compared to other available means of transportation or the availability of protective services provided by REA Express does not constitute justification for requesting railway express service.

c. Conditions for Clearance. Only those shipments that are urgently required under one or more of the conditions cited in (1) through (4) below will be considered as constituting an emergency justifying need for railway express service.

- (1) Combat or emergency operational readiness.
- (2) Ballistic test purposes for immediate operational deployment.
- (3) Missile evaluation and research.
- (4) Development of nuclear research.

★216028 Request for Routing. Requests for routing instructions covering shipments of explosives intended for movement by railway express will include the information required by paragraph 202018. In addition, the request for routing will include the following statement:

"Expedited commercial transportation service is required under emergency condition(s) cited in paragraph 216027a (show appropriate subparagraph number). Provisions of paragraph 216027b have been complied with."

Confirmation of telephone requests for routing will be submitted promptly to the routing authority.

★216029 Arranging for Shipment. a. Compliance With Route Order Validity Period. When railway express service is authorized, MTMTS will issue a Railway Express Ammunition and Explosives Route Order (ARE) to the requesting activity. These route orders will be valid for 3 days from the date which the requesting activity specified as the date upon which the material will be ready for shipment. If it develops that the shipment cannot be tendered to REA Express, Inc., within the 3-day validity period or if the requirement for the shipment is canceled, the requesting activity will immediately notify the MTMTS Regional Office which issued the route order.

b. Other Requirements. Upon receipt of the route order (ARE) the requesting activity will make the necessary arrangements for transportation by contacting the agent at the REA Express, Inc., origin point from which the shipment is to move. Requirements for proper description, packing, and marking as prescribed by regulations applicable to the transportation of explosives and dangerous articles (para. 216007) will be complied with.

216030 Labeling Shipments. *a. Type of Label Required.* Shipments of explosives by railway express must bear distinctive labels or markings as prescribed by the appropriate regulatory or supervisory authority (para. 216009).

b. Source of Supply. A supply of the required label may be secured from the Bureau of Explosives, 63 Vesey Street, New York, N.Y., 10007. Requests should contain an exact description of the prescribed label.

216031 Loading Explosives Into Cars. Regulations governing the loading and stowing of explosives into cars, as prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission regulations for the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles, will apply to all cars used for the transportation of explosives by railway express. See chapter 213 for governing instructions.

216032 Placarding. Regulations governing the placarding of cars containing explosives and other dangerous articles will apply to shipments in passenger or express train service. Placards will not be required, however, for railway express cars occupied by an employee of REA Express, Inc. (para. 216009).

216033 Escorts. Shipments of explosives in less-than-carload quantities in passenger or express train service, other than those transported in sealed cars, will be accompanied by an escort only when such shipments are being transported in cars occupied by REA Express, Inc., employees. When an escort is required, a qualified person familiar with the hazards of the explosives being transported, will be furnished by the military department making the shipment. Escorts accompanying shipments in passenger train service will be required to have a ticket.

216034 Removal of Shipments at Destination. Railway express shipments of explosives transported in passenger or express train service will not be stored or held at destination depots, express offices, or in cars. Shipments must be tendered for delivery immediately upon arrival at destination. The shipping agency will notify the consignee when shipment is forwarded in order that consignee may make arrangements for safe receipt of the shipment.

Section V. SPECIAL PERMITS FROM REGULATORY BODIES AND HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS

216035 Special Permits. *a. General.* To provide a practical solution for shipping problems encountered by the military services, the governing transportation regulatory bodies issue special permits waiving portions of their regulations under certain conditions. A commonly used special permit issued by the ICC is reproduced as appendix VI.

b. Obtaining Special Permits. It is the responsibility of the Commander, MTMTS, to act as the authorized representative of the military services in arranging for new or modified special permits or the waiver of any of the provisions of the regulations of Federal, State, municipal or other authorities for the transportation of explosives or other dangerous articles by commercial carrier. However, in cases of emergency the mili-

tary services are authorized to make direct contact with the appropriate regulatory body in such matters, provided the Commander, MTMTS, is promptly informed of each instance of such emergency action. Except in cases of emergency, requests from all elements of the military services for special permits will be forwarded through appropriate command channels to the Commander, MTMTS. These requests will include the following information as applicable:

- (1) Complete description of commodity including hazard classification.
- (2) Reports of tests conducted to determine the hazard classification when the commodity is not covered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, State, or municipal

25 August 1965

C 5, AR 55-355

- pal regulations governing the safe transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles.
- (3) Origin and destination.
 - (4) Type of packaging and packing.
 - (5) Supporting information indicating that proposed shipments are safe for transportation.
 - (6) Justification for requesting special permit, citing specific regulation(s) from which exemption is required.
 - (7) Estimated total weight of shipment.
 - (8) Period of time special permit will be required.
 - (9) Anticipated shipping date(s).
 - (10) Mode(s) of transportation required.

c. Renewals of Special Permits. When it is apparent that a shipment for which a special permit has been issued will not be completed before the permit expires, a request for extension will be submitted through appropriate command channels to the Commander, MTMTS, at least 30 days prior to the expiration date of the permit. Such requests should include the contemplated date(s) of completion of the shipment(s). Upon receipt of such a request, the Commander, MTMTS, will take appropriate action to obtain a new expiration date and will advise the requestor accordingly.

216036 Hazard Classifications. The military departments are authorized to contact the Bureau of Explosives or other appropriate agencies to determine safety requirements and to develop hazard classifications for the transportation of ammunition, explosives, and other dangerous articles by commercial carrier, provided that the Commander, MTMTS, is informed of all such actions and a report of the conclusions in each case is furnished the Commander, MTMTS, for freight classification negotiation purposes.

Section VI. TRANSPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER DANGEROUS ARTICLES PROHIBITED IN COMMERCIAL AIR SERVICE

★**216037 Application.** This section is applicable to the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles prohibited in commercial air service under the provisions of Official Air Transport Restricted Articles Tariff No. 6D ATB No. 37, CAB No. 82, or reissues thereof, and tariffs of individual civil air carriers.

216038 Authority for Use of Civil Air Carriers. When emergency situations exist and other modes of transportation will not adequately meet military movement requirements, civil air carriers may be used for transporting explosives and other dangerous articles (para 216037) only when special authority for such use is granted by the Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency (FAA), upon request of the Commander, MTMTS.

216039 Request for Routing. Request for routing of shipments under conditions prescribed in paragraph 216038 will include information required by paragraph 202018. In addition, the shipping activity must specify that justification for commercial airlift has been verified and will be supported by the appropriate official designated below:

★*a. Army*—Director of Transportation, Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics.

★*b. Navy*—Deputy Commander, Transportation, Naval Supply Systems Command.

a. Air Force—Director of Transportation, Headquarters, Air Force Logistics Command or Chief of Transportation, Headquarters, Air Force Systems Command.

★*d. Marine Corps*—Head, Traffic Management Branch, Code COS, Headquarters, USMC.

216040. Justification for Commercial Airlift. Justification for commercial airlift of restricted articles will be certified in writing by the headquarters of the shipper service concerned (para 216039) direct to the Commander, MTMTS. Such certification will include the following information:

a. An emergency situation exists and air carriage is essential to national defense.

b. Requirement for transportation by civil air carrier is not based upon an economic advantage or convenience to the Government and/or the air carriers.

c. Other modes of transportation to meet requirement are not adequate (including LOGAIR and QUICKTRANS airlift).

d. When required by specific terms and conditions of Federal Aviation Agency grant of exemption, arrangements will be made for transportation of shipments only between military airfields and for supervision of loading and unloading of aircraft by a qualified Department of Defense ordnance technician.

216041 Tariff Requirements. Shipments of explosives and other dangerous articles in commercial air service are governed by regulatory requirements (packing, marking, labeling, certification, etc.) prescribed in applicable tariffs (para 216037).

★216042 Special Instructions for Commanders of Aircraft. DD Form 836-1 (Instructions for Aircraft Commanders Transporting Explosives or Other Dangerous Articles by Military or Civilian Aircraft) will be used for issuing instructions to commanders of military and commercial aircraft transporting explosives or certain other dangerous articles for the military departments by air within CONUS. This form provides the shipping transportation officer with a medium for disseminating precautionary procedural instructions to the aircraft commander. The aircraft commander will require such instructions in

order to learn how best to protect himself, the lading, the aircraft and other life and property from such hazards as fire and accident. Depending on the type of commodities involved (see list of commodities in app VII), the transportation officer will supplement the instructions contained in the form with specific instructions from appendix VII to insure that the aircraft commander will take every precaution while transporting these commodities. The aircraft commander will be instructed to transfer the form to each successive aircraft commander, if any, for delivery to the consignee at destination.

38

ENCL (2)

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, D.C.



REPLY TO
ATTN OF: AFISPS

7 DEC 1967

SUBJECT: Safeguarding and Control of Small Arms and Ammunition

TO: Mr. Brickman, Special Assistant for Security, OCM-M-N

1. Reference your verbal request for information on Air Force directives and procedures for safeguarding and control of small arms and ammunition.
2. The attached copies of AFR 125-22 and AFIGO message constitute current directed controls for safeguarding small arms and ammunition. These controls apply to both government-owned weapons and all private weapons and ammunition stored in various on-base Air Force facilities, such as Base Exchanges, Rod and Gun Clubs, etc.
3. As a result of the civil disorder and rioting conditions experienced during the past summer, The Inspector General, in July, directed all major air commands to review and give special attention to safeguarding and controlling small arms and ammunition. In addition, The Inspector General made this subject a "special interest item" during all IG levels of inspection.
4. In addition to the physical safeguards referenced in the attachments to this letter, it is normal USAF Security Police practice to afford motorized police patrol coverage to areas where small arms and ammunition are stored, especially during nonduty hours.


ROBERT J. LOUGHRY, Colonel, USAF
Deputy Director of Security Police, TIG

- 3 Atch
1. AFR 125-22, Auth and Use of Weapons
 2. AFIGO Mag, Security of Arms and Ammunition
 3. AFM 67-1 (Extract)


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AIR FORCE REGULATION
NO. 125-22

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
Washington, 10 August 1967

Security Police

AUTHORIZATION AND USE OF WEAPONS

This regulation explains the policy on the bearing of weapons by Air Force personnel other than special agents of the Office of Special Investigations (AFR 124-3). It applies to military and civilian personnel on official duty for the Air Force, on or off Air Force installations. It implements DOD Directives 5210.38, 25 June 1959 (except paragraph V 1), and 5500.9.

[See summary of revised, deleted, or added material on last page below signature element.]

Paragraph Page

Section A—Terms and General Policies

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Terms Explained | 1 | 1 |
| Authority to Bear or Use Weapons | 2 | 1 |
| Authority to Bear Concealed Weapons | 3 | 2 |
| Requirements for Bearing Weapons | 4 | 2 |
| AF Form 528, "USAF Civilian Employee Firearm Authorization" | 5 | 2 |
| Authority to Bear Weapons in a Foreign Country | 6 | 3 |
| Disposition of Records | 7 | 3 |

Section B—Using and Safeguarding Weapons

| | | |
|--------------------------------|----|---|
| Proficiency Requirements | 8 | 3 |
| Use of Weapons | 9 | 3 |
| Misuse of Weapons | 10 | 3 |
| Safeguarding Weapons | 11 | 3 |

Section C—Bearing Weapons Aboard Commercial Aircraft

| | | |
|--|----|---|
| Unauthorized Bearing of Weapons | 12 | 3 |
| Who May Authorize the Bearing of Weapons | 13 | 4 |
| Authorization in Travel Orders | 14 | 4 |
| Notifying the Airline | 15 | 4 |

Section D—Privately Owned Firearms

| | | |
|---|----|---|
| Commanders' Responsibilities | 16 | 4 |
| Owners' Responsibilities | 17 | 4 |
| AF Form 1814, "Firearms Registration" | 18 | 4 |

1. Terms Explained:

a. *Weapon.* As used in this regulation, a weapon is any type of small arm that fires a projectile by explosion.

b. *Armed.* Bearing a weapon loaded with ammunition.

Note. Weapons that use bolt assembly or operating slide mechanism will not, under normal conditions,

be loaded with a round of ammunition. However, in combat or hostile situations, a round of ammunition may be carried in the weapon chamber at the discretion of the commander concerned.

2. Authority to Bear or Use Weapons:

a. *An installation commander* may authorize the following personnel to bear and use weapons:

This regulation supersedes AFR 125-22, 12 October 1965.

OPR: AFISPM
DISTRIBUTION: S

ATCH 1.

(1) Military personnel, after he determines that they need weapons during the performance of official duties. He may authorize his deputy or Director of Security Police to make this determination.

(2) Contractor guards and civil service employees, while on duty. This authorization will be in directives, issued according to AFR 125-37. These directives have the effect of Federal law. In the absence of such directives, authorization of contract guards to bear weapons is subject to the laws of the legal jurisdiction over the base concerned. Where Federal jurisdiction is not exclusive, the local staff judge advocate will define the jurisdictions and legal limitations for the guidance of the US Air Force security police personnel concerned.

Note: Contractor Guards may bear weapons under the authority of this regulation on base only.

b. A commander who issues orders for travel on commercial air carriers may authorize personnel to bear weapons aboard such carriers (paragraph 13).

c. A commander may not:

(1) Authorize the use of privately owned weapons in the performance of official duties.

(2) Require a civilian employee to bear or use a weapon if the employee is psychologically or physically unsuited or objects on religious grounds. (If an employee must be removed from his position for any of these reasons, AFR 40-714 applies.)

3. Authority To Bear Concealed Weapons. Installation commanders may authorize military personnel and civilian employees to bear concealed weapons off base in the performance of their official duties under any of the circumstances described in paragraph 4a. (Installation commanders may not redelegate this authority.) Each person armed under such authority:

a. May wear uniform or civilian clothing as required.

b. Will be:

(1) Identified to the appropriate civil authorities if he is to perform duties regularly in a specified geographical area. If a civil jurisdiction objects, the commander will advise HQ USAF (AFISPM) Wash, D.C. 20333 without delay.

(2) Identified in an official order containing the date the authority to bear concealed weapons was granted, termination date of the authority, and the duties to be performed.

(3) Instructed that he is authorized to bear a concealed weapon only when he is performing official duties and that at such times he must carry a copy of the orders that authorize him to bear arms.

Note: If identifying the person to civil authorities or disclosure of duties would subject the mission to compromise, the requirements of (1) and (2) above may be waived.

4. Requirements for Bearing Weapons:

a. *Conditions Under Which Weapons May Be Borne.* A military member or civilian employee of the Air Force may be authorized to bear arms when he is:

(1) Investigating a case under unusually hazardous circumstances in which he may require a weapon to protect his life or assigned mission.

(2) Protecting high-ranking US or foreign dignitaries.

(3) Carrying or protecting classified information or material, when the commander determines (because of the type of material or the special circumstances involved in its protection) that armed protection is required.

(4) Protecting Government property or funds.

(5) Guarding military prisoners.

(6) Required by higher headquarters directive to do so.

b. Required Training:

(1) Military personnel, civilian employees, and contractor guards must complete the appropriate minimum course of training prescribed in AFM 50-15 before they are armed. If a weapon is kept in a particular area for use in emergencies, all personnel who may be required to use it must complete the prescribed training.

(2) Special category personnel must complete the marksmanship training required by AFM 50-15.

5. AF Form 523, "USAF Civilian Employee Firearm Authorization." Authorizations for civilian employees to bear arms will be issued on AF Forms 523.

a. *Limitations.* A civilian employee or contractor guard:

(1) *Must Not:*

(a) Bear a weapon without a specific authorization.

(b) Use a weapon unless an emergency requires immediate action to protect life or property (see paragraph 10).

(2) *Must:*

(a) Carry his authorizing AF Form 523 on his person when bearing a weapon.

(b) Produce his authorizing AF Form 523 upon demand by a competent authority.

b. *Continuing Authorization.* When an individual is regularly assigned duty that requires him to be armed, he will be issued an authorization to bear arms for one year. Annual renewal of his authority must be based on his continued maintenance of weapons proficiency and need for the weapon.

c. *Limited Authorization.* When a person is in a specific situation or assignment that requires him to be armed, he will be issued an authorization to cover the situation or assignment. It must specify inclusive dates.

6. **Authority To Bear Weapons in a Foreign Country.** The terms of official agreements between the United States and the host governments and implementing instructions issued by oversea commanders will govern the arming of Air Force personnel in a foreign country.

7. **Disposition of Records.** Records accumulated under this regulation will be disposed of as prescribed in AFM 181-5.

SECTION B—USING AND SAFEGUARDING WEAPONS

8. **Proficiency Requirements.** Special category personnel who are normally armed in the performance of their duties must maintain the minimum qualifying scores prescribed in AFM 50-15.

9. Use of Weapons:

a. *Selection of Personnel:*

(1) Because of the serious responsibility imposed on persons authorized to bear and use weapons, the commander must select such persons with great care. Before assigning any person to duties that require possession of firearms, consider his behavior carefully. Do not assign such duties to a person who is emotionally unstable or whose behavior indicates that his possession of firearms would be unwise. Be sure that each person selected is:

(a) Indoctrinated in the degree and type of defensive measures that may be used in given circumstances, and

(b) Skilled in using the several kinds of defensive measures that may be needed (chapter 6, AFM 125-3, 1 June 1965).

(2) If an Air Force medical officer develops information which in his opinion should restrict a military or civilian member from bearing arms, he must assure that the member's commander is notified.

b. *When Weapons May Be Used.* If manifestly necessary, a person may be justified in using a weapon when performing the duties outlined in paragraph 4a(1) through (5) of this regulation.

10. **Misuse of Weapons.** Any misuse of weapons requires immediate corrective action. His commander must take disciplinary action against any person responsible for willful or culpable negligence in handling or using weapons.

11. **Safeguarding Weapons.** Commanders will insure that secure storage facilities are available to properly safeguard both government-owned weapons and privately owned weapons stored in government facilities. Facilities selected must afford proper care and maintenance of government weapons and minimize the chance of loss or theft.

a. *Minimum Standards for Safeguarding Weapons:*

(1) Building should be a permanent construction.

(2) Doors should be reinforced with sheet-metal covering (as a minimum) and secured by a separate hasp and padlock.

(3) All windows and similar openings should be protected by steel bars.

(4) Weapons must be stored in a locked weapons rack.

b. *Periodic Checks or Surveillance.* The Chief of Security Police at each installation will exercise staff supervision over the protection of small arms and ammunition. This supervision will include periodic inspections of all small arms and ammunition storage facilities, to insure that all protective and maintenance standards accord with pertinent directives.

SECTION C—BEARING WEAPONS ABOARD COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT

12. **Unauthorized Bearing of Weapons.** With the exception noted below, anyone who conceals a deadly or dangerous weapon on or about his person while aboard, or attempting to board, an aircraft operated by an air carrier in air transportation commits a Federal crime.

a. The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration has issued regulations

authorizing municipal, state, and Federal law enforcement officers to carry arms on aircraft when required in duty performance.

b. Air Force military and civilian personnel who require weapons to perform their official Air Force duties may be authorized to carry such weapons, concealed or unconcealed, while they are passengers on commercial aircraft.

13. Who May Authorize the Bearing of Weapons. Any commander authorized to issue travel orders under AFM 10-3 may authorize the personnel in paragraph 12b to be armed while aboard commercial aircraft. He may not delegate this authority. (Permits for contractor civilian guards are the contractor's responsibility and must conform with applicable state and Federal laws.)

14. Authorization in Travel Orders. The authorization to bear a weapon aboard a commercial aircraft must be worded as a directive and included in travel orders. In addition to the travel orders, civilian employees must carry their AF Forms 523 aboard the aircraft.

15. Notifying the Airline:

a. *Who Notifies the Airline.* Each traveler authorized to bear a weapon aboard a commercial aircraft must notify the airline station manager or supervising agent (or, in his absence, the ticket agent) before he boards the aircraft. He should explain that his official duties require him to carry a concealed or unconcealed weapon while he is a passenger on the aircraft. He must also present his identifying credentials and a copy of the travel orders directing him to carry the weapon when an airline official or employee asks for them.

b. *Waiver of Notice to Airline.* A general officer position, may grant a waiver of notice to the airline if revealing the identity of the bearer of a concealed weapon could compromise his mission. This authority may not be delegated further. When a waiver is approved, the passenger must exercise the utmost discretion to prevent anyone from detecting his weapon.

SECTION D—PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS

16. Commanders' Responsibilities. Installation commanders will:

a. Issue specific instructions to control registration (within time limits), possession, storage, and use (including on-base hunting and target practice) of privately owned firearms on Air Force installations.

b. Designate secure storage facilities for firearms not authorized to be retained by owners.

c. Periodically bring to the attention of all personnel their responsibilities as described in paragraph 17. This requirement may be accomplished through daily bulletin notices, commander's call, etc.

17. Owners' Responsibilities. Persons owning firearms must:

a. Register their firearms with a designated activity within specified time limits. *Exception:* Civil law enforcement officers not subject to Air Force authority normally will not be required to register their weapons during official visits to Air Force installations.

b. Comply with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws, ordinances, and regulations on registering, bearing, possessing, or using privately owned firearms.

18. AF Form 1314. "Firearms Registration." Designated storage activities will register and control firearms authorized to be stored or used on Air Force installations by completing AF Form 1314 on each weapon and distributing copies as follows:

a. Original to base pass and registration section.

b. First copy to the owner of the weapon.

c. Second copy (card) to the storage-activity file.

Note: Do not use AF Form 1314 to obtain or ship firearms through the mail.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

OFFICIAL

J. P. McCONNELL, General, USAF
Chief of Staff

R. J. PUGH, Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

— Summary of Revised, Deleted, or Added Material —

This revision establishes new protective standards for safeguarding fire-arms (para 11); clarifies meaning of terms "weapon" and "act of being armed" as used in the regulation (para 1a and b); establishes proper authority for authorizing Air Force civilian employees to bear and use weapons (para 2); and substitutes "Air Police" for "Security Police."

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CHIEF NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU (NG-AFOTO)
WASH DC
AFIGO

UNCLASSIFIED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY AF160/593/47 July 67

SUBJECT: Security of Arms and Ammunition.

1. Commanders are reminded of the necessity to ensure that secure storage facilities are being used to properly safeguard both government-owned weapons and privately-owned weapons stored in government facilities. The facilities employed for this purpose must minimize the chance of any loss of weapons or ammunition to theft.
2. It is requested that commanders review their procedures and facilities for safeguarding arms and ammunition. This review should include those in the possession of the Air National Guard and Reserve units under USAF cognizance, as well as [private-weapons including] those stored in facilities such as BX's, Rod and Gun Clubs and Skeet Ranges.
3. This has been made an Air Force Inspector General Special Interest Item. Request this same action be taken by your Inspector General.

Go

DONALD C. SHULTIS,
Colonel, USAF
Director of Security Police, TIG

Cys: AFOSB (info of sig)
AFISB Records File

SIGNED

T. R. MILTON, Lt. General, USAF
The Inspector General

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July 67
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ATCH 2.

AMENDMENT 65

Para. 21g(5)—Cont.

tem air intakes, doors, and windows, and 25 feet from fire escapes on the same or higher level. All horizontal flues within the building will be of five inch reinforced concrete or other approved chimney construction material. Exterior metal flues will be of a construction equivalent to that of smokestacks. Each vent opening directly through an exterior wall will be protected against the weather by a single-thickness glass 1/16 inch thick set in a sash arranged to open automatically in case of fire by means of a releasing device placed inside the vault. Vaults will not be provided with skylights or windows other than the sash leading to the vent shaft.

(6) Racks and shelves in vaults will be of metal or other noncombustible material and arranged for the storage of single reel containers on edge, or for ICC shipping containers.

(7) Motion-picture film. With the exception of negative and master positive film, all motion-picture films will be stored on edge in a vertical position. Film will not be stored on the floor unless in approved ICC shipping containers.

k. Warehouses. Such buildings when utilized will preferably be located at least 100 feet away from any other building or combustible material. If on a roof or within 100 feet of any other building or combustible material stored in the open, the building will be of approved type, fire proof construction and equipped with automatic sprinkler protection.

22. SMALL ARMS AND SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION

a. Commanders of AF activities and units will be responsible for insuring that reasonable precautions are taken to safeguard small arms and small arms ammunition.

b. Base supply officers will not be relieved from responsibility for lost or stolen small arms and small arms ammunition, unless it is clearly shown that every reasonable precaution was taken to prevent loss, theft, or unauthorized use.

c. Storage.

(1) Small arms and small arms ammunition will be stored in buildings of masonry construction with concrete floors, barred windows, and strong doors, equipped with secure locks. In the event this type of structure is not available, the building selected will be made secure by barring windows and ventilators, and attaching strong locks to the doors.

(2) Indoor storage will be provided if at all practicable. Small arms and small arms ammunition will be properly preserved and placed in suitable containers. Care and preservation will be in accordance with TO 00-85-3.

(3) If outdoor storage is necessary, the packing containers will be protected from the elements by tarpaulin covers, which are supported by frames to provide proper ventilation. Dunnage and cross dunnage will be provided. A suitable enclosure such as fencing or an improvised lean-to, is desirable. The storage area will be placed under guard surveillance. Frequent inspection will

AFM 47-1, VOL. I,
PART ONE, 4 APR 66

be made to insure that the small arms or small arms ammunition have sufficient preservation to prevent corrosion.

23. STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIEL (STOCK PILING ACT OF 1946, PUBLIC LAW 520, 79th CONGRESS)

The general provisions for storage outlined in this chapter will likewise apply for long term storage of strategic and critical materiel. However, certain strategic and critical materiel require that precautionary measures be taken and special care and handling exercised in the storage of such materiel. Details concerning responsibilities, administrative procedures, and storage methods in connection with the stockpiling of strategic and critical materiel at military establishments are contained in the General Services Administration, "Strategic and Critical Materials Storage Manual."

24. SURVIVAL AND RESCUE EQUIPMENT

a. Survival and rescue equipment containing pyrotechnic items as an installed part thereof may be stored in life raft shops and personnel equipment rooms without the application of class 2 quantity-distance criteria. Fire symbols will be posted and smoking in the storage rooms will be prohibited. The quantity so stored will be limited to the minimum necessary to provide the immediate readiness posture required for air crews and aircraft of the unit. Pyrotechnic items required for replacement spares will be stored in accordance with applicable quantity-distance criteria.

b. Survival and rescue equipment includes life rafts and sustenance vests, rescue and sustenance kits, and airborne rescue boats.

c. Hazardous components include pyrotechnics, small arms ammunition, matches, and any other explosives or flammable materiel.

d. Provisions outlined herein are not intended to alter the storage provisions currently prescribed for life rafts or airborne rescue boats, in applicable technical orders. However, where storage provisions for survival and rescue equipment are not presently contained in appropriate technical orders or are in conflict with this manual, the provisions contained herein will govern.

e. Removal and storage of hazardous components.

(1) Pyrotechnics, small arms, ammunition, and any other explosives removed from survival and rescue equipment will be stored in ammunition storage areas in accordance with the procedures outlined in TO-11A-1-20. If ammunition storage facilities are not available, storage will be as prescribed by the local ordnance office.

(2) Matches and other highly flammable materiel removed from survival and rescue equipment will be stored in noncombustible isolated low value structures. In the absence of such storage facility, the storage will be as prescribed by the base fire marshal.

ATCH 3, 413

10/10/10

ENCL (3)

10/10/10

FROM:

19

Deputy Commander, Surface Warfare Systems

TO:

1. Bruckman

2.

3.

☐ SEE ME

☐ EXPEDITE

☐ RETURN TO ME BY

☐ FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION

☐ SEE ACCOMPANYING INSTRUCTIONS

☐ COMMENT AND RETURN

☐ APPROVED

☐ FOR INFORMATION AND

☐ DISAPPROVED

☐ RETURN ☐ RETENTION

☐ FILE OR DESTROY

☐ RELEASE OR RETURN WITH COMMENT

☐ COORDINATE WITH

☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF

☐

REMARKS

OP 2239 referenced by
USMC is titled "Driver's
Handbook, Ammunition & other
Dangerous Articles". (Obsolete)

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
Office of the Secretary
Washington, D.C. 20350

SECNAVINST 5500.4A
OP-921
Ser 2569
18 February 1967

SECNAV INSTRUCTION 5500.4A

From: Secretary of the Navy
To: All Ships and Stations

Subj: Reporting of stolen Government property to the Federal Bureau of Investigation; procedure for

Ref: (a) SECNAVINST 5430.13B of 12 March 1965

1. **Purpose.** This Instruction prescribes the procedure for reporting the theft of Government property to the proper authorities.

2. **Cancellation.** This Instruction cancels SECNAV Instruction 5500.4 of 29 July 1953.

3. **Discussion**

a. A national stolen-property file is maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D.C. All thefts of Government

property of significant value, including firearms, should be reported.

b. This reporting action is independent of the referral action provided in reference (a) which requires that such thefts be immediately referred to a field component of the Naval Investigative Service for investigative assistance.

4. **Reporting.** All naval activities will report stolen property to:

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Via: Director, Naval Investigative Service
Fairmont Building
4420 North Fairfax Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22203

ROBERT H. B. BALDWIN
Under Secretary of the Navy

Distribution:
SNDL Parts 1 and 2
Marine Corps List "H" and "I"

Stocked:
Supply & Fiscal Dept (Code 514.32)
U.S. Naval Station, Washington, D.C. 20390

NOTE: Top executives and management officials of the Navy give continuing attention to preventing and investigating the loss of small arms.

Deputy Commander
Surface Warfare Systems

416

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
Bureau of Naval Weapons
Washington, D.C. 20360

BUWEPS 8370.1
FTMP-226
4 December 1963

BUWEPS INSTRUCTION 8370.1

From: Chief, Bureau of Naval Weapons
To: All Ships and Stations (less Marine Corps field activities not having Navy personnel attached)

Subj: Lost or stolen small arms; reporting of

Ref: (a) SECNAVINST 5500.4 of 29 Jul 1953
(b) BUSANDA Manual, Vol. II, chapter 5, part A, section VI
(c) BUSANDA Manual, Vol. III, chapter 5, part A, section II

1. **Purpose.** This Instruction publishes a requirement for reporting the loss or theft of Government-owned small arms to proper authorities.

2. **Cancellation.** NAVORD Instruction 8370.1A of 26 April 1954 is hereby canceled and superseded.

3. **Background.** Reference (a) advises addressees of the maintenance of a national stolen property file by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and requires that all thefts of Government property of significant value, including firearms, be reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation via the Director of Naval Intelligence. Bureau of Supplies and Accounts letter LXI-180 of 13 October 1961 requested Bureau of Naval Weapons (BUWEPS) action to direct that survey reports of small arms be submitted directly to the Ordnance Supply Office (OSO).

4. **Policy.** The loss or theft of all small arms will be reported in accordance with this Instruction. In addition, survey actions will be initiated and copies of approved surveys forwarded to the Ordnance Supply Office, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.

5. **Action**

a. **Reporting Lost or Stolen Small Arms.** Lost or stolen small arms, except those determined by survey action to be lost under circumstances which would preclude their recovery and use by an individual, will be reported. The report shall contain the following information: type of small arm and serial number, the date, place, and in brief, the circumstances surrounding the loss or theft. A letter report will be prepared immediately and individual letters sent to the following authorities:

- (1) Local police (civil and military)
- (2) District intelligence officer
- (3) Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C.

NOTE: The Director of Naval Intelligence will forward reports of lost or stolen small arms, as appropriate, to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Stolen Property Files, U.S. Department of Justice, and to the Director, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D.C.

b. **Surveys.** All lost and stolen small arms will be surveyed in accordance with references (b) and (c), and a copy of the survey report (S and A Form 154) will be submitted to the Ordnance Supply Office. Approved survey reports on small arms will no longer be submitted to BUWEPS. Prior to submitting copies of survey action to OSO, all applicable sections of the survey document will be completed, including the section titled "Action by Reviewing Officer After Survey." Survey forms covering lost or stolen small arms must contain the following information:

- (1) Authorities notified
- (2) Name of the person upon whom responsibility is fixed
- (3) Serial number of the small arm and type of weapon
- (4) Statement that disciplinary action has been taken or is not considered necessary.

NOTE: Small arms lost under circumstances determined by the survey to preclude recovery and use by any individual need not be reported to the authorities listed in subparagraph 5a above; however, copies of the approved survey report will be forwarded to OSO.

c. **Recovered Small Arms.** In the event that small arms are subsequently recovered, the authorities listed in subparagraph 5a above will be notified. A copy of this notification will be forwarded to the Ordnance Supply Office.

6. **Responsibility.** In some cases, reports of lost or stolen small arms have indicated a lack of conformance with existing regulations governing the security of such equipment. It is the responsibility of commanding officers to keep

BUWEPINST 8370.1
4 December 1963

BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS

small arms in a secured location and to make issues on a custody basis to only authorized personnel. Periodic checks should be made to ensure the return of small arms when the operational requirements for which they were drawn have been fulfilled. Due to ease of concealment and disposal, pistols and revolvers are especially susceptible to thefts. Persons issued small arms should be made aware of their special responsibilities for safeguarding them from loss to prevent acquisition by persons who may use them for criminal purposes.

7. Report Symbol. Report Symbol BUWEP 8370-1 is assigned to reports of lost or stolen small arms and recovered small arms required by this instruction.

T. S. KING, Jr.
By direction

Additional copies may be obtained from:
Supply Dept., NAVSTA (Wash. NAVYD Annex,
Code 514.25), Washington, D.C. 20390



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVAL SUPPLY SYSTEMS COMMAND
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20360

41C
NAVSUPINST 4440.136
SUP 04H
POSSE #102
29 NOV 1967

NAVSUP INSTRUCTION 4440.136

From: Commander, Naval Supply Systems Command
To: Distribution List

NOTE Para 4b

Subj: Supplementary Stock Control Records

Ref: (a) OPNAVNOTE 4440 of 10 Aug 1967
(b) SPCCINST 4480.6A (NOTAL)

Encl: (1) Alternative format for bin tally record

1. Purpose. To establish the requirements for maintenance in storage areas of supplementary stock control records for small arms, HIVAC items and other essential/pilferable/high value items.

2. Effective date. Upon receipt.

3. Background. The study of causes contributing to stock record inaccuracies (made pursuant to reference (a)) indicates a high percentage of record imbalances are the result of paperwork errors and procedural difficulties. Where items are high cost and/or have highly pilferable/sensitive characteristics, it is helpful to maintain supplementary stock control records in the storage area. This need was confirmed by stock record reconciliation tests for HIVAC items. At one industrial Naval Air Station of 24 HIVAC items inventoried, 15 (or 63%) had record errors. The total discrepant value was \$156,384. Supplementary stock records serve:

a. As a double-check on automated record-keeping to ensure that accountable records are accurate.

b. Where serial number control is maintained, as both a deterrent to theft and as a positive identification of government property if theft occurs.

4. Concept

a. General. Supplementary storage area stock records may be maintained either at single central location in each warehouse or at each specific stock location, at the option of the local activity, for items other than small arms. The objective in making this determination should be to minimize the chance of administrative or posting error. For example, if legibility of warehouseman's annotations on issue documents were an important factor, it would be

preferable to have them maintained on location. On the other hand, where consolidated control is considered paramount, as it is for small arms, a central warehouse record is preferable.

b. Small Arms

(1) Definition. Pistols, revolvers, rifles, carbines, sub-machine guns, shot guns and comparable items in Federal Stock Class 1005 are considered small arms for purposes of this instruction.

(2) Storage. Small arms shall be stored in a vault-type or other highly secure storage area.

(3) Records. In addition to total quantity records maintained in accordance with normal stock control procedures, warehouse stock records shall be maintained on NAVSUP Form 766 within the security storage area. These records shall be manually posted with all receipt, transfer, survey and issue transactions by date, document number, quantity and new balance.

(a) These stock records shall be documented by a copy of each receipt, issue, transfer or survey transaction. These shall be kept in the security storage area from one total physical inventory to the next.

(b) A separate record shall be maintained by serial number for each small arm stored in addition to records of serial numbers for small arms in transit as required by reference (b). An exception may be made for sealed case lots where the serial numbers are not shown on the outside of the case. In this instance, a case control number will be stenciled on the case; the control number will be maintained in the same manner as individual item serial numbers. When sealed cases are opened for any reason, an individual record shall immediately be made of all items contained therein.

(c) No less frequently than monthly, or more often as may be appropriate, serial number records will be compared with total balances on the NAVSUP Form 766; these balances will, in turn, be compared with those on central stock control records. All discrepancies will be investigated.

29 NOV 1967

(4) Hand-to-Hand Receipt. All movements of small arms within the supply activity, including delivery to a carrier or local area customer, will be on a hand-to-hand proof of receipt basis.

c. HIVAC Items

(1) Definition. HIVAC items are all items identified by management codes "G" and "J". Where "G" is applicable, items are HIVAC regardless of condition.

(2) Storage. No special security precautions are required in the storage of HIVAC items. It is recommended, however, that all HIVAC items be consolidated into the smallest possible integral area; e.g., single floor, single building or adjacent buildings depending on the number of HIVAC items stored.

(3) Records. In addition to total quantity records maintained in accordance with normal stock control procedures, warehouse stock records would be maintained on NAVSUP Form 766. Where record is attached to the storage location, NAVSUP Form 209 or a local form comparable to enclosure (1) may be preferable. These records would be manually posted with all receipt, transfer, survey, and issue transactions by date, document number, quantity and new balance. Maintenance of serial number control would not be required.

No less frequently than monthly, or more often as may be appropriate, these record balances would be compared with those on central stock control records. All discrepancies would be investigated.

(4) Hand-to-Hand Receipt. Hand-to-hand receipt controls are not required for HIVAC items.

d. Other Items. Controls comparable to the above may be desirable for selected other items which are highly pilferable, or have high military essentiality or have high unit cost. However, such controls are not mandatory and will be implemented at the option of the local command.

5. Action

a. Naval Supply Centers will implement the supplementary stock controls described in paragraph 4b as soon as possible, to the extent of available resources, with full implementation no later than 1 July 1968. NSCs are encouraged to implement controls in paragraph 4c for items currently coded as HIVAC "G" or "J".

b. Other stocking activities are encouraged to implement supplementary stock control procedures for small arms and/or HIVAC items.



G. E. MOORE, II
Vice Commander

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Enclosure (1)

PART F: SPECIAL MATERIALS

Section I: EQUIPAGE

14240 TYPES OF EQUIPAGE

Equipage is a term applied afloat to certain categories of portable and semiportable materials which, because of their function, must be aboard in order that a ship may be ready at all times to carry out its mission. Equipage is further broken down into items requiring custodial signature and items for which it is necessary to keep a record for inventory purposes. The following categories of material will be regarded as equipage in afloat instructions:

1. Bureau of Ships material designated on allowance lists as "Title B" or in Part II and on flagships only in Part IV of a Revised Individual Allowance List with allowance designation "12" or "R"; and all material listed in Volume III, Appendix 11;
2. specified articles of ordnance equipage under the cognizance of various inventory managers (see Volume III, Appendix 11);
3. major training assemblies, major training components (including warheads), and test and handling equipment for nuclear weapons and material;
4. articles of equipage appearing in the Bureau of Naval Weapons allowance

lists that are assigned material accountability recoverability codes D, E, R, and L (see par. 34205);

5. special clothing;
6. atomic, biological, and chemical warfare protective clothing.

14241 ITEMS OF EQUIPAGE IDENTIFIED BY SERIAL NUMBER

The following articles will be recorded afloat by serial number, which will appear on all invoices, stock records, custody records, surveys, etc.:

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| anchors, ship's | gears, main reduction |
| binoculars | navigation equipment |
| blowers, turbine driven | periscopes |
| boats, ship's | propeller blades |
| chronometer, ship's | propeller hubs |
| chronometer watches | propellers, ship |
| chronometer watches, mounted | searchlights: 12-inch, 24-inch, and 36-inch |
| engines, diesel | small arms |
| engines, gasoline | turbines, auxiliary |
| engines, steam | turbines, propulsion |
| | typewriters and other |
| | labor saving office equipment |

Section II: NATIONAL STOCKPILE MATERIAL

14262 SCOPE

Material delivered to naval activities for storage under the National Stockpile Program consists of strategic and critical items acquired by the General Services Administration and cognizance thereof is vested in that agency. This material, therefore, is not Navy owned property. Instructions for all naval activities participating in the National Stockpile Program are as follows:

1. for general information, see pars. 14263-14265;
2. for shipping procedures, see par. 25136;
3. for storage procedures, see pars. 27105-27110.

14263 MANAGEMENT

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, by memorandum dated 5 November 1945, directed by the Naval Supply Systems Command to make available space as required on Navy property for the storage of strategic and critical material under the National Stockpile Program and to arrange for the financing of costs in connection therewith. In order that the Naval Supply Systems Command may properly coordinate Navy participation in the

program, all matters pertaining to the National Stockpile Program will be referred to the Naval Supply Systems Command for such action as may be considered necessary.

14264 POLICY

The Office of the Secretary of Defense on 13 November 1952 set forth a statement of policy with respect to providing storage space for National Stockpile material, as follows:

"The Military Departments have a definite responsibility to provide storage space for strategic and critical materials and will discharge it as a function just as important as the basic military function for which any base or depot is established.

"This means that storage space allocated to the stockpile will continue allocated for such time as the stockpiling need therefor exists; provided, however, that should space allocated at a specific military activity be required for an urgent or specialized military purpose for which suitable other military space is not available, substitute space at another activity acceptable to the General Services Administration, may be provided for

2. the beginning and ending inventory for each cognizance symbol of material carried in the Appropriation Purchases Account ashore and carried by stores issue ships either for fleet issue or ship's own use, inventory values will be determined by extending money value of stock record cards.

See Illustration 6

4. NAVAL ACTIVITIES CONDUCTING OCEANOGRAPHIC OBSERVATIONS UNDER COMMANDERS OCEANOGRAPHIC SYSTEM, ATLANTIC AND WESTERN SEA FRONTIER. Annual running inventories will be conducted by naval activities conducting oceanographic observations under Commanders Oceanographic System, Atlantic and Western Sea Frontier. As of 30 June of each year, the money value of each cognizance symbol will be obtained by extending individual stock records. A letter report similar to that required by subpar. 1 will be submitted annually by 15 July to Commander Oceanographic System, Atlantic, or Commander, Western Sea Frontier, as applicable. Also, plant account reporting will be performed by the accountable activities designated in the Navy Comptroller Manual, par. 025301-4.

Section II: CONTROLLED EQUIPAGE

36055 EQUIPAGE STOCK CARD AND CUSTODY RECORD

1. FORMS. The Equipage Stock Card and Custody Record (S. and A. Form 306 or 460) is designed to serve a dual purpose. It will serve as a custody record and inventory control document. Its use is mandatory for all controlled equipage.
2. PREPARATION. The equipage stock card and custody record will be prepared in an original and one copy for all items of controlled equipage. The duplicates of the cards will be turned over to the department head having custody of the material. The equipage stock card and custody record will be prepared as follows:
 1. Cards will be numbered consecutively for each department.
 2. The responsible department will be identified on each card. When responsibility for individual pieces of equipage listed on one line of the allowance list is assigned to two or more departments, separate cards will be prepared for each department showing the numerical allowance for which the department is responsible.
 3. The numerical allowance for each item as shown by the allowance list will be indicated on each card. When responsibility is divided, the total of all cards must equal the total allowance.
 4. The stock number will be indicated when it can be ascertained from the allowance list or other sources.
 5. The unit of issue of each item will be shown.
 6. The allowance list reference will be plainly shown.
 7. The description as in the allowance list, including the serial number for items so identified, will be shown.
 8. Signature required items will be so identified.
 9. The unit price of the item will be shown.

See Illustration 7

3. MAINTENANCE

a. General. The original S. and A. Form 306 or 460, for controlled equipage, will be maintained at all times in the supply office. When not in use, they will be kept in a secure place. As controlled equipage is received or expended, entries will be made as indicated in subpar. b.

b. Posting Requirements

- (1) Receipts. The date, voucher number, activity from which received, and the quantity of each receipt will be posted.
- (2) Expenditures. The date, voucher number, activity to which expended, and the quantity of each expenditure will be posted.
- (3) Balance. The balance on hand by quantity will be entered after each receipt and expenditure is posted. The balance will be attested by the signature of the department head for each new balance when signatures are required for the item.

EXCERPT FROM NAVSUP MANUAL

4. CONTROLLED EQUIPAGE ITEM LISTING. Items of controlled equipage are listed in Appendix 11. The signature of the responsible department head will be obtained for articles designated by an asterisk (*).

36056 HEAD OF DEPARTMENT RECORDS

A copy of the Equipage Stock Card and Custody Record (S. and A. Form 306 or 460) will be furnished to the department head. The duplicate copy becomes the department head's record of controlled equipage for which he is responsible. As controlled equipage is received or expended, appropriate entries will be made on all equipage records maintained by the department head.

36057 EXTENSION OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR EQUIPAGE

When personnel who have given the head of the department receipts for controlled equipage (signature required items only) are required to issue that equipage to others, they will obtain memorandum receipts for all controlled equipage issued and will hold the receipts until the material is returned.

SAMPLE MEMO RECEIPT FOR EQUIPAGE

| | |
|--|--|
| USS YAZOO AN-95 | |
| MEMO RECEIPT FOR EQUIPAGE | |
| Date: <u>19 July 1965</u> | |
| The undersigned acknowledges receipt of: | |
| <u>1 pair binoculars serial number 12345</u> | |
| from: <u>W.E. Yonahs, Ensign</u> | |
| <u>Richard L. Bacon, PM 3/c</u> | |
| (Name, grade/rate of recipient) | |

36058 INVENTORIES OF CONTROLLED EQUIPAGE

1. GENERAL. All items of controlled equipage, including custody signature required items, will be inventoried during July 1965 and annually thereafter during the month of March. Deficiencies will be reported to type commanders in the BUDGET/OPTAR reports submitted in accordance with par. 36061. Inventories are also required when:

1. the ship is commissioned, inactivated, or reactivated;
2. upon relief of the head of department for those items in the department concerned;
3. upon change of command at the discretion of the relieving commanding officer.

When a complete inventory has been taken during the past twelve months, the annual inventory requirement is satisfied.

2. PROCEDURE. The head of department will be furnished a file of duplicate copies of Equipage Stock Card and Custody Record (S. and A. Form 306 or 460) which provide a logical basis for conducting the inventory of controlled equipage. Each article will be sighted and inspected for serviceability by the inventorying officer. Typewriters, small arms, and other articles identified by serial numbers will be checked by those numbers when inventories are taken. The figure entered on the reverse of the duplicate S. and A. Form 306 or 460 will correspond with the actual number on hand by inventory. As the inventory progresses, or immediately after completion, the inventory recorded on the duplicate S. and A. Form 306 or 460 will be transcribed to the original maintained by the supply officer. Any shortages or items found to be unserviceable during the inventory will be covered by a survey Requisition and Invoice/Shipping Document (DD Form 1149) or a Survey Request, Report and Expenditure (S. and A. Form 154) as required by par. 35071 and Requests for replacement items initiated when feasible. All equipage inventories must be completed within 30 days after date of commencement. When taken jointly by the relieved and relieving head of department, the inventory will be completed prior to detachment of the outgoing head of the department.

EXCERPT FROM NAVSUP MANUAL

ORDNANCE CONTROLLED EQUIPAGE
(Asterisk * indicates custody signature required)

- * Aviation ordnance:
 - Sights, optical
- * Fire control material:
 - Quadrant, gunners
 - Telescopes, boresight
 - Telescopes, spotters
 - Time of flight, clock
 - Time sector, clock
- * General categories of materials:
 - Testers
 - Test sets
 - Test units
- * Mine and depth charge equipment:
 - Detector, ordnance
 - Set, depth charge test
- * Small arms, infantry equipment and miscellaneous rifles:
 - Bayonets
 - Cases, (officers) map
 - Compasses, pocket and wrist
 - Guns, .45 caliber sub-machine
 - Guns, line throwing
 - Helmets
 - Knives, infantry
 - Pistols
 - Pistols, pyrotechnic
 - Revolvers
 - Rifles and carbines
 - Shotguns

EXCERPT FROM NAVSUP MANUAL

clean.

(d) To maintain the equipment therein.

4. Smoking. See articles 0203.8, 0207.6 and 0306.3

5. Flame, Heat, Sparks. See articles 0203.9 and 0306.1

6. Grounding. All metal shipping containers that enclose materials or assemblies that may be hazardous (explosive; flammable), shall be grounded when in storage. The ground must be bare-metal to bare-metal, and the ground wire must provide a dependable, low-resistance path for an electric current to the ship's hull. See also article 0207.4

7. Safing.

(a) All explosive and flammable components shall be kept in the unarmed or safe condition to the greatest extent practicable (see also article 0206.6), unless specifically instructed otherwise by the Bureau of Naval Weapons.

(b) No ammunition or explosive assembly shall be used in any gun or equipment for which it is not designated, nor shall any explosive or pyrotechnic device be manufactured, purchased or assembled for use in demonstrations, tests or for any other purpose unless authorized by the Bureau of Naval Weapons.

8. Requirement for Stowing Securely. Since any ship in a seaway will move in random fashion, it is essential that all hazardous munitions and explosives be fastened in place firmly and securely at all times except when being handled. They shall not be permitted to shift nor to work when subjected to the rolling, pitching, yawing or other normal motion of the ship.

9. Dunnage. Dunnage used in a ship's magazine shall be non-flammable. Metal dunnage shall be electrically connected to the ship's hull. See article 0207.4.

10. Cleanliness.

(a) All magazines and other spaces containing ammunition or explosives, must be kept scrupulously clean. No combustible materials, such as paper oily rags, cotton waste, solvents, volatile liquids, etc., shall be permitted in or near a magazine when these articles are not in approved use. Particular care must be exercised to avoid the presence of steel wool, sand, gravel, or any other abrasive substances upon the floors or other working places where explosives are being handled. The bulkheads, overhead and deck should be wiped or washed down as often as necessary to maintain an excellent standard of housekeeping. Magazine holding devices shall be kept free of oil, grease, and paint. See also article 0203.5

(b) In magazines where sniffers or vapor detecting devices are installed, particular emphasis shall be placed on cleanliness, so that random extraneous particles, gases or vapors will not cause a false alarm.

11. Security.

(a) PEACETIME

(1) All magazines, explosives lockers, sprinkling system controls, ready service boxes, and magazine ammunition hoists shall be kept closed and locked, except when they are opened for inspection, for ventilating, for testing, or for authorized work. These locks shall not be opened unnecessarily; they shall be opened only when authorized by the officer in charge of the space and he shall be responsible for securing the locks upon completion of the operation.

(2) Magazine keys shall be in care of the Commanding Officer or an officer specifically authorized by the Commanding Officer as custodian of magazine keys.

(3) Lighters, barges, railroad cars, trucks, and other convey-

ances containing ammunition or explosives shall be kept securely closed and locked or guarded except when required to be open for ventilating, cooling, inspection, or handling of the contents, in which case a specific person shall be directed to be in charge; he shall be responsible for the security of the contents and of the carrier.

(b) WARTIME. In time of war, and at the discretion of the Commanding Officer, magazines, explosive lockers, ready service boxes, etc., need not be secured with locks, but they shall be fully dogged closed except when in use.

12. Warning Signs. Appropriate warnings and instructions should be posted conspicuously, in all areas where dangerous chemicals, explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics or other hazardous materials are stored.

13. Air Space Around Stow. Stowage of ammunition and explosives should be given considerable care so as to leave an air space around the stow to provide adequate ventilation to all parts of the magazine and throughout the stow.

14. Distribution Among Magazines. Where several magazines stowing the same type of ammunition are available, the quantities should be equally divided between them insofar as practicable.

15. Magazine and Missile Exhaust Vents. As mentioned in article 0301. 2(b), most magazines are vented outboard. This is true of missile magazines; certain other missile spaces are also vented, viz., the test and checkout areas. In the test and checkout area, the vent is normally connected directly to the motor exhaust during checkout; so that if ignition occurs, all of the exhaust gases will be vented outside. The area on the weather deck in the vicinity of an exhaust vent, is a potentially hazardous one. Personnel should not remain in this vicinity; if it is necessary to pass over or through

a space, one should proceed without delay.

0403. Ready Service Stowage

1. Regulations.

(a) Ammunition should not be stowed in ready service stowage unless needed at the weapon, and then the amount so stowed shall be kept to a minimum except for those weapons authorized for stowage in the all-up condition. Such ammunition is subject to more rapid deterioration and must be specially examined before being returned to magazines. If ammunition is returned to a magazine, it shall be segregated and fired first at the next authorized firing.

(b) Maximum and minimum thermometers shall be placed in ready service boxes when ammunition is stowed in them, and temperatures shall be recorded daily the same as for other magazines.

2. Protection from Exposure.

(a) Every possible precaution shall be taken to prevent exposure of material in ready stowage to the weather and to high temperature. When the temperature in a ready service ammunition box reaches 110°F, the ammunition shall be removed, or steps taken to reduce the temperature below 100°F, as though the ammunition were in a regular magazine.

(b) Ready service boxes heat up rapidly in hot weather, and special means should be taken to keep them cool. Tests have shown that the following cooling method produces very satisfactory results.

(c) Protect all boxes from the direct rays of the sun by awnings or screens.

(d) Cover boxes with blankets or some similar material, which should be kept wet.

(e) Maintain a good circulation of

Chapter 8

AMMUNITION RECORDS AND REPORTS

0801. Ammunition Logs

1. Definition. A log is a book which contains chronological data and information concerning test, overhaul, repair, alteration, and maintenance or similar information. The true value of a log can be realized only if entries are made systematically, promptly, and accurately.

2. Magazine Temperature Log.

(a) DAILY TEMPERATURE RECORD.

(1) A magazine temperature record should be maintained for entering the daily record of magazine temperatures and the record of the magazine sprinkling system tests performed. The daily entries for this record shall be entered on a card posted in the magazine in a conspicuous place close to the thermometer. The card is kept on a monthly basis. It has spaces for the maximum and minimum temperatures for each day of the month and for the initials of the person recording the temperatures. At the bottom of the card there are spaces for each week of the month, in which the results of the magazine sprinkling system tests are recorded and initialed by the person conducting the test. Monthly, upon completion of the magazine card, the temperature shall be transcribed into a notebook which will constitute a permanent log of magazine temperatures. When temperatures are in excess of 100°F, the recordings should be transcribed to the notebook in red ink or otherwise made conspicuous.

(2) A separate section of the magazine temperature log shall be pro-

vided for recording the results of the weekly sprinkling system test. In addition to the daily entries on the magazine card, a notebook shall be kept available for making hourly entries of temperatures in excess of 100°F, as directed in this pamphlet concerning temperature limitations for smokeless powder, rocket motor, and JATO magazines. When conditions require the use of this record, the notations shall be transferred daily to a permanent log. The entries in the permanent log shall be the hourly temperatures in excess of 100°F and a daily cumulative total of hours within each temperature range. The daily cumulative total of hours need not be repeated unless additional hours have accumulated within the past 24 hours. Any magazine in which temperatures above 100°F are obtained consistently shall be reported to the Bureau of Naval Weapons.

0802. The Ammunition Record

1. Purpose. The ammunition record shall be maintained by the gunnery officer or a responsible assistant as a record of the ammunition components stowed aboard ship. Receipts and expenditures must be entered as they occur with the authority for the receipt or expenditure. It is imperative that this record be kept properly so that it balances with the invoice for, or expenditures of, the ammunition.

2. Description. The ammunition record shall be kept on NAVORD Form 2035. A separate sheet is required for each Navy Ammunition Logistic (NAL) coded

ENCL (4)



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20380

IN REPLY REFER TO

7 DEC 1967

Mr. Lewis B. Brickman
Consultant to the Presidential National
Advisory Committee on Civil Disorders
Washington, D. C. 20360

Dear Mr. Brickman:

Reference is made to your verbal request of December 6, 1967, for copies of Marine Corps directives pertaining to safeguards against loss of weapons, ammunition and plastic explosives.

Enclosed are copies of paragraphs 102702 and 102924, Volume I, Marine Corps Supply Manual and paragraph 6b(3)(a) of Marine Corps Order 8020.1C, "Handling, Storage and Disposition of Ammunition and Explosives".

Safeguarding of weapons is a command responsibility and as indicated in enclosure (1), the commander is required to provide for a system of weapon control within his command. Enclosure (2), "Care and Handling of Ordnance Equipment, Ammunition and Explosives", refers to a Marine Corps Order in the 8000 series. Paragraph 6b(3)(a) of Marine Corps Order 8020.1C, enclosure (3), authorizes limited quantities of small arms ammunition for security purposes to be stored in areas other than magazines and field storage sites. In this case too, the commander is charged with the responsibility for protection against fire, theft and availability to unauthorized personnel.

Within the Naval Establishment, the Naval Materiel Command is the primary agency which renders ordnance support to the Marine Corps. Therefore, certain Naval directives apply to the Marine Corps relative to handling, storage and disposition of ammunition and explosives while in shipment and in

magazines and field storage sites. Pertinent directives are Department of the Navy, Bureau of Ordnance, Ordnance Pamphlet 5, Volumes I through V; Naval Ordnance System Command Pamphlet 2239; and Bureau of Weapons Instruction 5430.11. These directives are general in nature and cover all aspects of safety, handling, stowage and shipping, and disposition of all ammunition, but are too voluminous to be included herein.

The Marine Corps has no directive published that applies only and specifically to safeguarding against loss of plastic explosives.

It is hoped that the foregoing information and the enclosed extracts are sufficient to meet your requirements.

Sincerely,


W. J. VAN RYZIN

Major General, U. S. Marine Corps
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4
Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps

Encl:

- (1) Extract from Vol I, MarCorSupMan, Para 102702, "Safeguarding of Weapons"
- (2) Extract from Vol I, MarCorSupMan, Para 102924, "Care and Handling of Ordnance Equipment, Ammunition and Explosives"
- (3) Extract from MCO 8020.1C, Para 6b(3)(a), "Handling, Storage and Disposition of Ammunition and Explosives"

NOTE: An annual inspection of posts and stations by the Inspector General of the Marine Corps emphasizes the necessity of safeguarding small arms, weapons and ammunition.

Marine Corps Supply Manual
Volume I, Paragraph 102702
"Safeguarding of Weapons"

102702 SAFEGUARDING OF WEAPONS

1. **COMMAND RESPONSIBILITY.** Commanding officers are responsible for adequately safeguarding individual weapons issued to members of their commands when these weapons are not in use. It is not intended that commanding officers cause individual arms to be locked up in every instance, or that personnel be required to turn in their individual arms to armories or specified storage places when not in use. The security measures to be employed must be consistent with the general security of the area and the mission of the organization. They will be of such nature as to enable personnel to arm themselves with the least possible delay in case of emergency. The requirements for security differ broadly between various types of organizations. An organization located inside an adequately guarded military reservation requires a lesser degree of security for weapons than an organization located in the midst of a large metropolitan area. Each commanding officer will determine the best method of providing the maximum security compatible with the means at hand and the mission of his organization.
2. **SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.** Commanding officers will require that organizational weapons issued for a specific purpose or duty be returned to the armory or assigned place of safekeeping when not in use. This type of weapon will be secured under lock. The responsibility for the safekeeping of weapons, when out of the armory or place assigned for their safekeeping, rests with the individual to whom issued.
3. **CONTROL PROCEDURES.** Commanding officers will provide for a system of control to assure that the custodian of weapons will not issue weapons except on written authority of the commanding officer or his designated representative. (See also paragraph 102924.)

Enclosure (1)

102924 CARE AND HANDLING OF ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT, AMMUNITION, AND
EXPLOSIVES

1. GENERAL. Instructions contained in current directives issued by the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Marine Corps Orders in the 8000 series), regarding the use, care, and handling of ordnance equipment, ammunition, and explosives will be adhered to by all personnel who are charged with responsibility for, or handling of, such materiel. (See also paragraph 102702 and the following.)

Marine Corps Supply Manual
Volume I, Paragraph 102924
"Care and Handling of
Ordnance Equipment,
Ammunition and Explosives"

Enclosure (2)

Miscellaneous Storage.

(a) Storage of limited quantities of small arms ammunition for security purposes is authorized in areas other than magazines and field storage sites. Adequate protection against fire, theft, and availability to unauthorized personnel is mandatory.

Marine Corps Order 8020.1C
Paragraph 6b(3)(a)
"Handling, Storage and
Disposition of Ammunition
and Explosives"

Enclosure (3)

ENCL (5)

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY27 November 1967**MEMO FOR** Mr. Brickman

In accordance with your telephone request, enclosed herewith are the pages from Defense Disposal Manual 4160.21 (formerly 4160.1) that are pertinent to your questions.

The provisions of this manual are applicable to all dispositions of weapons and explosives.

When this material was incorporated in the manual, DoD Directive 4160.15 was rescinded.

The Department of Defense office having overall responsibility for the content of the Defense Disposal Manual 4160.21 is the Office of Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Installations and Logistics, Supply Policy Management.

1 Encl

Charles Window
for Martin Reinstein

PART 3

452

CHAPTER XIV—DEMILITARIZATION

A. GENERAL.

★1. This chapter implements the policy and procedures of the Department of Defense (DoD) relating to the demilitarization of surplus military items located in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, as set forth in Attachment 1; and foreign excess Munitions List Items located in areas outside the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, as set forth in Attachment 2; and which are owned or procured by or under the control of the Military Services/Defense Agencies. This chapter specifies the items to be demilitarized, designates the key points to be mutilated, and prescribes methods for accomplishment of demilitarization.

★2. Requests for exceptions or additions to the demilitarization requirements contained in this chapter will be forwarded through appropriate Military Service/Defense Agency channels to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), on a case-by-case basis. Full justification will accompany each request for exception.

B. POLICY.

★1. It is the policy of the DoD to demilitarize:

a. Certain surplus military items and foreign excess Munitions List items which have lethal characteristics or are dangerous to public health and safety; are classified from the standpoint of military security; or, should be withheld from public sale to prevent further military use as an item in the interest of national security. Such items are listed in Attachments 1 and 2 and will be demilitarized prior to their disposition as surplus or foreign excess, except as otherwise authorized.

b. Any other property not normally requiring demilitarization which, if released, would be dangerous to public health or safety. To assure consistency in this program, these items also will be demilitarized in accordance with such technical instructions as may be issued by the Military Service/Defense Agency having procurement responsibility for the particular item involved.

★2. Demilitarization of surplus and foreign excess classified materiel will be performed by the Military Service/Defense Agency having control of the property prior to turn-in to the disposal activity.

★3. Demilitarization of surplus and foreign excess small arms, repair parts and accessories (see Attachment 1, Item 1, and Attachment 2, Paragraph A, Category I, and Paragraph C1) will be accomplished as set forth in Attachment 3.

★4. Classified material, ammunition located in the United States, and items covered in paragraph B 3 above, will be demilitarized in-house. Other items in Attachment 1 and 2, this chapter, may be demilitarized either in-house or as a condition of sale. Demilitarization performed by a purchaser will be subject to the appropriate special conditions contained in Chapter VII, this part. When demilitarization is performed by a purchaser, title to the property will pass to him only after the property has been properly demilitarized, within the prescribed time limits, and to the complete satisfaction of the sales contracting officer. A DoD component may require a performance bond or other security in a penal amount sufficient to assure that required demilitarization will be accomplished; in which case, title may pass upon award and payment of the full purchase price. All demilitarization require-

ments will be fully covered in the terms and conditions of sale. Adequate liability insurance will be required to protect the government against damage pending passage of title.

★5. Surplus ammunition will be demilitarized in accordance with Attachment 1, at the military installation, prior to removal therefrom. Activities which do not have the capability to demilitarize ammunition will request disposition instructions from the procuring Military Service. Due to the inherently dangerous characteristics of ammunition, special precautions must be taken to insure that demilitarization is performed only by properly trained and qualified personnel.

★6. Surplus and foreign excess items and components generated from material of an explosive or incendiary nature, even though properly inspected and rendered inert, will not be mingled with other types of property. Those items which could be mistaken as hazardous by the general public will be separated from other items of property or scrap and properly identified for sales purposes. Emphasis will be placed on the separation of inert projectiles, dummy rounds of ammunition and other inert ammunition items from other types of scrap.

★7. Where a specific part or component of an item is designated a key point in Attachments 1 and 2, then all spares which are surplus or foreign excess will be demilitarized in the prescribed manner prior to disposition.

★8. Spares and components required by the Military Services/Defense Agencies will be reclaimed under approved reclamation programs, prior to demilitarization.

★9. To effectively demilitarize combatant ships, the hulls must be reduced to scrap and scrapping accomplished within the United States whenever practical.

★10. A certificate, reading substantially as quoted below, and signed by a qualified Government representative, will be executed for all items demilitarized and placed in the applicable contract or property disposal file: "I certify that (*identity items*) were demilitarized in accordance with (cite specific instructions which were compiled with, e.g., Defense Disposal Manual (DSAM 4160.1), TB ORD 412, etc.)."

★11. This chapter does not apply to the disposition of nuclear ordnance. See Chapter XV, this part, for disposition instructions.

★12. Demilitarization of articles containing strategic and critical materials, as listed in Attachment 4, Chapter XV, this part, will be handled so as to assure maximum recovery of these materials. Deep water dumping at sea generally would not be an appropriate demilitarization technique for articles containing salvageable amounts of critical material.

C. RESPONSIBILITIES.

1. The Department of Defense is responsible for the disposition of its surplus and foreign excess property, including articles covered by the United States Munitions List, which are owned by or under control of the DoD; for determining whether such items will be sold with or without being demilitarized; and for the extent and adequacy of required demilitarization.

★2. The Department of State, pursuant to the provisions of Section 414 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1934), and Executive Order No. 10973 (26 F.R. 10469): (1) controls the import to and export from the United States of articles covered by the United States Munitions List; and (2) assures that any such disposals are in furtherance of world peace and security and conform to United States foreign policy.

★D. SURPLUS MILITARY ITEMS LOCATED IN THE UNITED STATES, PUERTO RICO, AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

1. Procedures.

★a. Demilitarization will be accomplished in accordance with the provisions set forth in Attachment 1 and, if required, in accordance with additional technical instructions in TB ORD 412/AF TO 00-25-210; BuWEPS Instruction 4500.3; Marine Corps Order 4500.12; and any additional technical instructions issued by the Defense Agency or Military Service having procurement responsibility for the item involved.

★b. Except as authorized in Subparagraph 2 below:

(1) Item 1, Attachment 1, will be demilitarized as prescribed by Attachment 3.

(2) Items 2 through 25 in Attachment 1 will be demilitarized at the holding activity when feasible.

★c. The Director, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, will be notified of any transfer to another Federal agency or disposition to any state or political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, as exceptions to the demilitarization requirement, of small arms or other weapons coming within the purview of the National Firearms Act (Chapter 53, Title 26, United States Code). The Director also will be notified of any donation of such small arms or other weapons to museums even though the item may have been made unserviceable, including a description of the method used to render the item unserviceable. Notification will be effected by submission of a U.S. Treasury Department Form 5, Internal Revenue Service (Firearms). This form is used in reporting tax-free dispositions to recipients entitled to an exemption as provided by the Act. Copies of the form are obtainable upon request from any District Director of Internal Revenue. Among those firearms subject to the provisions of the National

Firearms Act are: firearms which are capable of firing more than one shot with a single pull of the trigger, e.g., machine guns, sub-machine guns, M2 and M3 carbines, M14 rifle; shotguns with a barrel or barrels less than 18 inches in length; rifles with barrels less than 16 inches in length; combination rifles and shotguns with folding or detachable shoulder stocks, such as M4 and M6 survival weapons; and pistols which are either fully automatic or equipped with shoulder stock attachments; mufflers or silencers for any firearm whether or not such firearm is included in the above definition.

2. Exceptions to demilitarization policy.

a. The demilitarization requirements for items listed in Attachment 1 do not apply when transfers are effected within the Department of Defense or to other Agencies of the United States Government for utilization purposes.

★b. The disposition, without demilitarization, of property, other than classified material, listed in Attachment 1, is also authorized provided disposition is accomplished by any of the following methods:

(1) By transfer to eligible foreign governments through the Military Assistance Program (MAP).

★(2) By sale or transfer to friendly foreign governments, including Agencies and controlled companies thereof, under existing laws and Department of Defense Policy. However, negotiated sales of items in Attachment 1 will not be made to commercial firms for resale to foreign governments.

(3) By sales of military explosives, in accordance with applicable safety regulations, but only to technically qualified purchasers having a known capacity for reprocessing, remanufacture or resale. The purchaser will be required to execute the following certificate as a condition of purchase:

"It is hereby certified that the purchaser will comply with all Fed-

ATTACHMENT 1

45b

★ DEMILITARIZATION REQUIREMENTS FOR SURPLUS MILITARY ITEMS LOCATED IN THE UNITED STATES, PUERTO RICO, AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

★ITEM 1—SMALL ARMS WEAPONS AND PARTS, AND ACCESSORIES.

★a. Automatic and semiautomatic cannon, machine guns, rifles, pistols and carbines; shotguns, rifles and revolvers; pyrotechnic pistols and other ground signal projectors; insurgency - counterinsurgency type firearms and all other small arms and survival weapons up to and including 20 millimeter; firearms silencers and mufflers; riflescopes (except sporting type telescopic sights); bayonets, trench knives, switch blade knives and brass knuckles.

★b. Key points to be demilitarized: entire items and parts thereto (except wooden stocks, leather products and nonmetallic material which may be disposed of without demilitarization).

★c. Method and degree of demilitarization:

(1) Small arms weapons and parts; Normally by melting or deep water dumping at sea in accordance with instructions in Attachment 3. When melting or deep water dumping is not economical or practical, disposition of small quantities (less than 10 items or 200 pounds of parts) is authorized as follows:

(a) Receivers will be cut and crushed to the extent necessary to preclude restoration to a usable condition.

(b) Bolts and barrels will be cut to the extent necessary to preclude restoration to a usable condition.

(c) Other metallic parts will be mutilated by crushing, burning, cutting, disposed of as fill, or so widely scattered over large accumulations of conventional scrap

that recovery for use as weapons parts would be clearly impractical or uneconomical.

(2) Firearms silencers and mufflers, bayonets, trench knives, switch blade knives, brass knuckles and riflescopes, except telescopic sights. By melting, deep water dumping, crushing, or cutting in a manner which will preclude restoration to a usable condition.

ITEM 2—ARTILLERY AND PROJECTORS.

★a. Guns over 20 millimeters; howitzers, cannons, mortars, tank destroyers, grenade and rocket launchers, and recoilless rifles.

b. Key points to be demilitarized: Tubes and gun barrels, launching rails, receivers, breech blocks, breech rings, trunnion blocks, firing mechanisms, equilibrators and recoil mechanisms:

★c. Method and degree of demilitarization: Artillery tubes and gun barrels will be cut in two at a point approximately one-third tube length from the breech face of the tube. Mortar tubes and rocket launchers, including launching rails, will be cut, crushed, or broken to render them nonreclaimable. Receivers, trunnion block bodies or frames, breech blocks and firing mechanisms, as applicable, will be cut, battered, or crushed to render them nonreclaimable. Breech rings will be cut into two or more pieces. **WARNING:** Demilitarization of equilibrators and recoil mechanisms must be accomplished by technically qualified personnel only.

ITEM 3—MILITARY FLAME THROWERS.

a. All military flame throwers.

ATTACHMENT 1 (Continued)

b. Key points to be demilitarized: Operating mechanisms.

★c. Method and degree of demilitarization: Operating mechanisms will be crushed, cut or broken.

★ITEM 4—AMMUNITION, MILITARY EXPLOSIVES, AND SOLID AND LIQUID PROPELLANTS.

★a. All ammunition and missiles, including loaded or hazardous components thereof, and missile ground handling equipment; military explosives, and solid and liquid propellants (fuels and oxidizers). For saleable liquid propellants (fuels and oxidizers), see Chapter XV, this part.

b. Key points to be demilitarized: Explosives, toxic material, incendiary or smoke content, other military design features and features determined hazardous to the general public.

★c. Method and degree of demilitarization: As economically as practicable in accordance with existing safety and operational regulations, to the point of assuring freedom from explosives, toxic or incendiary materials, smoke content, or design hazard. For ammunition procured by the Department of the Army, technical instructions relating to ballistic missiles, and large rockets and ground handling equipment will be furnished by the U.S. Army Missile Command, Huntsville, Alabama; for conventional, chemical, and all other types of ammunition, by the U.S. Army Munitions Command, Dover, New Jersey. For ammunition procured by the Department of the Navy, technical instructions will be issued by the Commander, Naval Ordnance Systems Command; Commander, Naval Air Systems Command, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C., or the Commanding Officer, U.S. Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, whichever has

inventory control of the item. For ammunition procured by the Department of the Air Force, technical instructions will be issued by the 2705th Airmunitions Wing, Ogden Air Materiel Area, Hill AFB, Ogden, Utah.

★ITEM 5—TOXICOLOGICAL, BIOLOGICAL, AND RADIOLOGICAL AGENTS AND EQUIPMENT.

★a. Toxicological, biological, and radiological agents which are determined to be hazardous and which have no value in industry or the civilian economy and which are adapted for use in war to produce death or disablement in human beings or animals or to damage crops; and equipment for the dissemination, detection, and identification of and defense against those agents. Toxicological agents will be considered to include chemical agents such as lung irritants, vesicants, lacrimators and tear gases, sternutators and irritant smokes, and nerve gases.

b. Key points to be demilitarized: Entire item.

★c. Method and degree of demilitarization: In accordance with existing safety and operations regulations prescribed by the procuring Military Service to the point of assuring freedom from hazard. Technical instructions for toxicological and biological agents and equipment will be furnished as prescribed for Item 4 above. Technical instructions for radiological agents and equipment will be furnished as prescribed for radioactive material in Chapter XV, this part.

~~★ITEM 6—TANKS AND MILITARY VEHICLES.~~

~~a. Tanks of all types, military-type tank recovery vehicles, gun carriers, armored cars, and armored-tracked vehicles.~~

★ ATTACHMENT 2

45c

**DEMILITARIZATION REQUIREMENTS FOR FOREIGN EXCESS
MUNITIONS LIST ARTICLES AND OTHER MILITARY ITEMS
LOCATED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, PUERTO RICO, AND THE
VIRGIN ISLANDS**

A. UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST.
Articles Designated as Arms, Ammunition,
and Implements of War (22 CFR 121).

CATEGORY I—FIREARMS.

- (a) Nonautomatic and semiautomatic firearms, to caliber .50 inclusive, and all components and parts therefor.
- (b) Automatic firearms and all components and parts therefor to caliber .50 inclusive.
- (c) Insurgency-counterinsurgency type firearms or other weapons having a special military application regardless of caliber; and all components and parts therefor.
- (d) Firearms silencers.
- (e) Bayonets and specifically designed components therefor.
- (f) Riflescopes (except sporting type sights including optical) and specifically designed components therefor.

CATEGORY II—ARTILLERY AND PROJECTORS.

- (a) Guns over caliber .50, howitzers, mortars, and recoilless rifles.
- (b) Military flame throwers and projectors.
- (c) Components and parts including, but not limited to, mounts and carriages for the articles in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above of this category.

CATEGORY III—AMMUNITION.

- (a) Ammunition for the arms in Categories I and II of this section.
- (b) The following components, parts, accessories, and attachments: cartridge

cases, powder bags, bullets, jackets, cores, shells (excluding shotgun), projectiles, boosters, fuzes and components therefor, primers, and other detonating devices for such ammunition.

- (c) Ammunition belting and linking machines.
- (d) Ammunition manufacturing machines, and ammunition loading machines (except hand loading).

CATEGORY IV—LAUNCH VEHICLES, GUIDED MISSILES, BALLISTIC MISSILES, ROCKETS, TORPEDOES, BOMBS AND MINES.

- (a) Launch vehicles, guided missiles, ballistic missiles, bombs, grenades, rockets, torpedoes, rocket torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, and military demolition blocks and blasting caps.
- (b) Apparatus, devices, and materials for the handling, control, activation, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in subparagraph (a) above of this category.
- (c) Missile and space vehicle power plants.
- (d) Military explosive excavating devices.
- (e) Filament winding machines designed for or modified for the manufacture of structural forms, for articles in this category.
- (f) All specifically designed components, parts, accessories, attachments, associated equipment, and specialized production equipment for the articles in this category.

ATTACHMENT 2 (Continued)

CATEGORY V—PROPELLANTS, EXPLOSIVES, AND INCENDIARY AGENTS.

- (a) Propellants for the articles in Categories III and IV of this section.
- (b) Military explosives.
- (c) Military fuel thickeners.
- (d) Military pyrotechnics.

CATEGORY VI—VESSELS OF WAR AND SPECIAL NAVAL EQUIPMENT.

- (a) Warships, amphibious warfare vessels, landing craft, mine warfare vessels, patrol vessels, auxiliary vessels, service craft, floating dry docks, and experimental types of naval ships.
- (b) Turrets and gun mounts, missiles systems, arresting gear, special weapons systems, protective systems, submarine storage batteries, catapults and other components, parts, attachments, and accessories specifically designed for combatant vessels, including but not limited to, battleships, command ships, guided missile ships, cruisers, aircraft carriers, destroyers, frigates, escorts, minesweepers, and submarines.
- (c) Submarine and torpedo nets, and mine sweeping equipment. Components, parts, attachments and accessories specifically designed therefor.
- (d) Harbor entrance magnetic, pressure, and acoustic detection devices, controls and components thereof.
- (e) Naval nuclear propulsion plants, their land prototypes and special facilities for their construction, support and maintenance, including any machinery, device, component, or equipment specifically developed or designed for use in such plants or facilities.

CATEGORY VII—TANKS AND MILITARY VEHICLES.

- (a) Military type armed or armored ve-

hicles, military railway trains, and vehicles fitted with, designed or modified to accommodate, mountings for arms or other specialized military equipment.

- (b) Military tanks, tank recovery vehicles, half-tracks and gun carriers.
- (c) Self-propelled guns and howitzers.
- (d) Military trucks, trailers, hoists, and skids specifically designed for carrying and handling the articles in paragraph (a) of Categories III and IV above; military mobile repair shops specifically designed to service military equipment.
- (e) Military recovery vehicles.
- (f) Amphibious vehicles.
- (g) All specifically designed components, parts, accessories, attachments, and associated equipment, including military bridging and deep water fording kits for the articles in this category.

CATEGORY VIII—AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT, AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT.

- (a) Aircraft including helicopters designed, modified or equipped for military purposes, including but not limited to the following: gunnery, bombing, rocket, or missile launching, electronic surveillance, reconnaissance, refueling, aerial mapping, military liaison, cargo carrying or droppings, personnel dropping, military trainers, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft.
- (b) Spacecraft including manned and unmanned, active and passive satellites.
- (c) Military aircraft engines, except reciprocating engines, and spacecraft engines specifically designed or modified for the aircraft and spacecraft in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above of this category.
- (d) Airborne equipment, including but not limited to JATO units and airborne re-

ATTACHMENT 2 (Continued)

~~fueling equipment, specifically designed for use with the aircraft, spacecraft, and engines of the types in subparagraphs (a), (b), and (c) above of this category.~~

- (e) Launching, arresting, and recovery equipment for the articles in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above of this category.
- (f) Nonexpansive balloons in excess of 3,000 cubic feet capacity, except such types as are in normal sporting use.
- (g) Power supplies and energy sources specifically designed for spacecraft.
- (h) Components, parts, accessories, attachments, and associated equipment, including propellers and airfield matting, specifically designed or modified for the articles in subparagraphs (a) through (g) above of this category.
- (i) Experimental or developmental aircraft components known to have a significant military application.
- (j) Parachutes, except such types as are in normal sporting use, and complete canopies, harnesses, and platforms, and electronic release mechanisms therefor.
- (k) Ground effect machines (GEMS), including surface effect machines and other air cushion vehicles, except such machines as are in normal commercial use, and all components, parts, accessories, attachments, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for use with such machines.
- (l) Inertial systems, and specifically designed components therefor, inherently capable of yielding accuracies of better than 2 to 4 nautical miles per hour c.e.p.

CATEGORY IX—MILITARY TRAINING EQUIPMENT.

- (a) Military training equipment includes but is not limited to attack trainers,

radar target trainers, radar target generators, gunnery training devices, anti-submarine warfare trainers, target equipment, armament trainers, pilotless aircraft trainers, mobile training units, military type link trainers, operational flight trainers, flight simulators, radar trainers, instrument flight trainers, and navigation trainers.

- (b) Components, parts, accessories, attachment, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the articles in subparagraph (a) above of this category.

CATEGORY X—PROTECTIVE PERSONNEL EQUIPMENT.

- (a) Military body armor (including armored vests), flak suits and components and parts specifically designed therefor, military helmets, including liners.
- (b) Partial pressure suits, pressurized breathing equipment, military oxygen masks, anti-"G" suits, protective clothing for handling guided missile fuel, military crash helmets, liquid oxygen converters used for aircraft (enumerated in Category VIII (a)), missiles, catapults, and cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel from aircraft (enumerated in Category VIII (a)).
- (c) Components, parts, accessories, attachments, and associated equipment specifically designed for use with the articles in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above of this category.

CATEGORY XI—MILITARY AND SPACE ELECTRONICS.

- (a) Electronic equipment bearing a military designation including, but not limited to, the following items: Radar, active and passive countermeasures, counter countermeasures, underwater sound, com-

ATTACHMENT 2 (Continued)

puters, navigation, guidance, electronic fuzes, object-locating methods and means, displays that represent signals of military use, identification systems, missile and antimissile systems, telemetering and communications electronic equipment; and, regardless of designation, any experimental or developmental electronic equipment specifically designed or modified for military application.

- (b) Electronic equipment specifically designed or modified for spacecraft and spaceflight.
- (c) Components, parts, accessories, attachments, and associated equipment specifically designed for use or currently used with the equipment in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above of this category, except such items as are in normal commercial use.

CATEGORY XII—FIRE CONTROL, RANGE FINDER, OPTICAL AND GUIDANCE AND CONTROL EQUIPMENTS.

- (a) Fire control; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; military infrared, image intensifier and other night sighting and night viewing equipment; military masers and military lasers; gun laying equipment; range, position and height finders and spotting instruments; aiming devices (electronic, gyroscopic, optic, and acoustic); bomb sights, bombing computers, military television sighting and viewing units, inertial platforms; and periscopes for the articles of this section.
- (b) Inertial and other weapons or space vehicles guidance and control systems; spacecraft guidance, control and stabilization systems; astro compasses; and star trackers.
- (c) Components, parts, accessories, attach-

ments, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the articles in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above of this category, except such items as are in normal commercial use.

CATEGORY XIII—AUXILIARY MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

- (a) Aerial cameras, space cameras, special purpose military cameras, and specialized processing equipment therefor; military photointerpretation, stereoscopic plotting, and photogrammetry equipment, and specifically designed components therefor.
- (b) Cryptographic devices (encoding and decoding), and specifically designed components therefor.
- (c) Self-contained diving and underwater breathing apparatus designed for a military purpose and specifically designed components therefor.
- (d) Armor plate.
- (e) Concealment and deception equipment, including but not limited to, special paints, decoys, and simulators, components, parts and accessories specifically designed therefor.
- (f) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction, specifically designed or modified for military application.
- (g) Chemiluminescent compounds and solid state devices specifically designed or modified for military application.

CATEGORY XIV—TOXICOLOGICAL AGENTS AND EQUIPMENT; RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT.

- (a) Chemical agents, including lung irritants, vesicants, lacrimators, and tear gases, sternutators and irritant smokes,

ATTACHMENT 2 (Continued)

and nerve gases and incapacitating agents.

- (b) Biological agents adapted for use in war to produce death or disablement in human beings or animals or to damage crops and plants.
- (c) Equipment for dissemination, detection, and identification of, and defense against the articles in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above of this category.
- (d) Nuclear radiation detection and measuring devices, except such devices as are in normal commercial use.
- (e) Components, parts, accessories, attachments, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the articles in subparagraphs (c) and (d) above of this category.

CATEGORY XV—HELIUM GAS.

Contained helium and admixtures thereof.

CATEGORY XVI—NUCLEAR WEAPONS DESIGN AND TEST EQUIPMENT.

- (a) Any article, material, equipment, or device, which is specifically designed or specifically modified for use in the design, development, or fabrication of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices.
- (b) Any articles, material, equipment, or device, which is specifically designed or specifically modified for use in the devising, carrying out, or evaluating of nuclear weapons tests or any other nuclear explosions except such items as are in normal commercial use for other purposes.

CATEGORY XVII—CLASSIFIED ARTICLES.

All articles including technical data relating thereto, not enumerated herein, containing information which is classified as requiring

protection in the interests of national defense.

CATEGORY XVIII—TECHNICAL DATA.

Technical data relating to the articles designated in this subchapter as arms, ammunition, and implements of war.

CATEGORY XIX—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Any article and technical data relating thereto not enumerated herein having significant military applicability, determined by the Director, Office of Munitions Control, Department of State, in consultation with appropriate Agencies of the Government and having the concurrence of the Department of Defense.

B. The Munitions List items in paragraph A above will be demilitarized not less than prescribed for the same items in Attachment 1, this chapter. Munitions List items appearing in paragraph A above, but not listed in Attachment 1, will be demilitarized as follows:

1. Category II (c).
 - a. Components and parts including but not limited to mounts and carriages for the articles in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of this category.
 - b. Key points to be demilitarized: See the following subparagraph c.
 - c. Method and degree of demilitarization: Top carriages and bottom carriages, mounts, and outriggers will be cut through below the trunnion bearings. All other components and parts will be demilitarized in the manner and to the extent prescribed by the theater commander.
2. Category III (b), (c) and (d).
 - a. Cartridge cases, powder bags, bullets, jackets, cores, fuzes and components therefor; detonating devices for ammunition; ammunition belting, linking and manufactur-

ATTACHMENT 2 (Continued)

ing machines; and ammunition loading machines (except hand loading). For disposition of cartridge cases see Chapter XV, this part.

b. Key points to be demilitarized: Entire item.

c. Method and degree of demilitarization: As economically as practicable in accordance with existing safety and operational regulations to the point of assuring freedom from explosives, toxic or incendiary materials, smoke content, and design hazard.

3. Category IV (b), (c), (e) and (f).

a. Missile and space vehicle powerplants; filament winding machines; apparatus, devices, and materials for the handling, control, activation, detection, protection, discharge or detonation of the articles in subparagraph (a) of this category; and specifically designed components, parts and accessories, attachments and associated equipment for the articles in this entire category.

b. Key points to be demilitarized: Entire item.

c. Method and degree of demilitarization: As economically as practicable in accordance with existing safety and operational regulations, to the point of assuring freedom from explosives, toxic or incendiary materials, smoke content or design hazard. For items procured by the Department of the Army, technical instructions relating to demilitarization of guided and ballistic missiles, warheads, large rockets, and associated equipment will be furnished by the U.S. Army Missile Command, Huntsville, Alabama; for conventional, special weapons, chemical, and all other types of ammunition by the U.S. Army Munitions Command, Dover, New Jersey. For items procured by the Department of the Navy, technical instructions will be issued by the Commander, Naval Ordnance Command; Commander,

Naval Air Systems Command, Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C., or by the Commanding Officer, U.S. Ships, Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg, Penna. whichever has inventory control of the item. For items procured by the Department of the Air Force, technical instructions will be issued by the 2705th Air Munitions Wing, Ogden Air Materiel Area, Hill AFB, Ogden, Utah.

4. Category VI (a) through (e).

a. Warships, amphibious warfare vessels, landing craft, mine warfare vessels, patrol vessels, auxiliary vessels, service craft, floating dry docks, and experimental types of naval vessels; turrets and gun mounts, missile systems, arresting gear, special weapon systems, protective systems, submarine storage batteries, catapults and other components, parts, attachments and accessories specifically designed for the following types of combatant vessels: battleships, command ships, guided missile ships, cruisers, aircraft carriers, destroyers, frigates, escorts, minesweepers, and submarines; submarine and torpedo nets, mine sweeping equipment and components, parts, attachments and accessories specifically designed therefor; harbor entrance magnetic, pressure, and acoustic detection devices controls and components thereof. Naval, nuclear propulsion plants, land prototypes and special facilities for construction, support and maintenance including specifically designed machinery, device, component or equipment.

b. Key points to be demilitarized: As determined by the owning Military Service on a case-by-case basis.

c. Method and degree of demilitarization: Specific instructions and technical guidance for demilitarization of vessels and equipment, listed in subparagraph 4 a above, will be furnished by the command within the Department of the Navy or the Department

ATTACHMENT 2 (Continued)

of the Army having procurement authority for the particular item involved.

5. Category VII (a), (d), (f) and (g).

a. Military railway trains, vehicles fitted with, designed, or modified to accommodate mountings for arms or other specialized military equipment; military trucks, trailers, hoists and skids specifically designed for carrying and handling the articles listed in Categories III, IV and V; military mobile repair shops specifically designed to service military equipment; amphibious vehicles; self-propelled guns and howitzers; and all specifically designed components, accessories and attachments, including military bridging and deep water fording kits for the articles in this entire category.

b. Key points to be demilitarized: Armament and armor on tanks and ordnance vehicles; on other items, as designated by procuring service.

c. Method and degree of demilitarization: Tanks of all types, military-type tank recovery vehicles, gun carriers, armored cars, and armored tracked vehicles will be demilitarized as directed in TB ORD 412; AF T.O. 00-25-210; BuWEPS Instruction 4500.3; Marine Corps Order 4500.12. Other items listed in subparagraph 5 a above will be referred to the procuring service for specific instructions.

6. Category VIII (c) and (d).

a. Turbo-jet, turbo-prop, pulse-jet, ram-jet and rocket engines and JATO units; airborne refueling equipment specifically designed for use with aircraft, spacecraft and missiles.

b. Key points to be demilitarized:

(1) Turbine wheel and shaft assembly of turbo-jet and turbo-prop engines.

(2) Ignition system, fuel system including the variable area nozzles or fuel spray system, as applicable, and engine

mounting fittings of ram-jet and pulse-jet engines.

(3) Thrust chambers, turbine pump, balanced material orifices, gas generator (when used), and engine mounting fittings of rocket engines.

(4) Complete JATO unit.

c. Method and degree of demilitarization:

(1) Turbo-jet and turbo-prop engines—Remove the turbine wheel and shaft assembly from the engine and cut a segment (two or more "fir trees") from turbine wheel bucket splines. Sever the shaft at the wheel end bearing point. When multistage turbines are involved, only the shaft and last stage turbine wheel need be demilitarized. In cases where it is not economically practicable or feasible to remove the turbine wheel and shaft assembly from the engine, gain access to them by entering through shroud either by removal or cutting hole in shroud.

(2) Ram-jet and pulse-jet engines—Completely destroy key points listed in subparagraph b (2) above.

(3) Rocket engines—Completely destroy key points listed in subparagraph b (3) above.

(4) JATO unit—Completely destroy the unit.

NOTE: These engines contain high temperature alloys which should be processed in accordance with the "Scrap Yard Handbook."

7. Category VIII (e).

a. Equipment for launching, arresting and recovery.

b. Key points to be demilitarized: See the following subparagraph c.

c. Method and degree of demilitarization: Specific instructions and technical guidance for aircraft launching equipment will be furnished by the Commander, Naval

ATTACHMENT 2 (Continued)

Air Systems Command, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C., upon request. Specific instructions and technical guidance for other equipment will be furnished by the procuring Military Service.

8. Category VIII (f).

a. Nonexpansive ballons in excess of 3,000 cubic feet capacity, except such types as are in normal sporting use.

b. Key points to be demilitarized: See the following subparagraph c.

c. Method and degree of demilitarization: Specific instructions and technical guidance for demilitarization will be furnished by the Commander, Naval Air Systems Command, Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C., upon request.

9. Category VIII (g), (h), (i), (k) and (l).

a. Power supplies and energy sources specifically designed for spacecraft; propellers and airfield matting specifically designed or modified for articles in subparagraphs (a) through (g) of this category; experimental or developmental aircraft components known to have significant military application; ground effects machines (GEMS), including surface effect machines and other air cushion vehicles, except such machines as are in normal commercial use, and all components, parts, accessories, attachments, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for use with such machines; and inertial systems, and specifically designed components therefor, inherently capable of yielding accuracies of better than 2 to 4 nautical miles per hour c.e.p.

b. Key points to be demilitarized: See the following subparagraph c.

c. Method and degree of demilitarization: Specific instructions and technical guidance will be furnished by the procuring Military Service/Defense Agency upon request.

10. Category IX (a) and (b).

a. Military training equipment includes but is not limited to attack trainers, radar target trainers, radar target generators, target equipment, armament trainers, pilotless aircraft trainers, mobile training units, military type link trainers, operational flight trainers, flight simulators, radar trainers, instrument flight trainers, navigation trainers, gunnery training devices and antisubmarine warfare trainers; components, parts, accessories, attachments and associated equipment.

b. Key points to be demilitarized: Entire item.

c. Method and degree of demilitarization: Completely destroy the equipment beyond repair or restoration for original intended use.

11. Category X (a), (b) and (c).

a. Military helmets, including liners, military crash helmets, partial pressure suits, anti-"G" suits, pressurized breathing equipment, protective clothing for handling guided missile fuel, liquid oxygen converters used for aircraft and missiles, catapults and cartridge actuated devices, utilized in emergency escape of personnel from aircraft; components, parts, and accessories, attachments and associated equipment specifically designed for use with the articles in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of this category.

b. Key points to be demilitarized: Entire item.

c. Method and degree of demilitarization: Complete destruction beyond possible repair or restoration. This will be accomplished by cutting, burning, or crushing.

12. Category XI (a) through (c).

a. Electronic equipment bearing a military designation including radar, radar gun-sighting and bomb-sighting equipment, target and missile control receiving and transmitting equipment (including ground

ATTACHMENT 2 (Continued)

control and interception equipment) electronic countermeasures, counter-countermeasure equipment and devices (including antijammers, jammers and test equipment peculiar thereto), IFF, underwater sound, doppler equipment and communications-electronic equipment; electronic equipment specifically designed or modified for spacecraft or spaceflight; and components, parts, accessories, attachments and associated equipment specifically designed for use or currently used with the equipment in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of this category, except such items as are in normal commercial use.

b. Key points to be demilitarized: Frequency generators (magnetrons, klystrons), oscillators or indicators, tuning coils and devices, wave guides, coding and decoding wheels, radio frequency heads, pulse transformers, dummy loads, computers, cavities, antenna horns, identification and performance data plates or decals.

c. Method and degree of demilitarization: Complete destruction of key points to preclude restoration, rehabilitation or remanufacture as an item usable for its original function. (NOTE: Frequency generators contain valuable scrap.)

13. Category XII (a) through (c).

a. Fire control, gun and missile tracking and guidance systems, range, position and height finders and spotting instruments, aiming devices (electronic, gyroscopic, optic, and acoustic) bomb sights, bombing computers, military television sighting units, inertial platforms, periscopes, inertial guidance systems, astro compasses, star trackers, military masers and lasers, gun-laying equipment, components, parts and accessories for articles in this category, except items as are in normal commercial use.

b. Key points to be demilitarized:

(1) Electronic Components—As indicated in paragraph B 12 b above.

(2) Nonelectronic items — Entire item.

c. Method and degree of demilitarization:

(1) Electronic Components—As directed in paragraph B 12 c above.

(2) Nonelectronic items—Destroy the item to the degree required to preclude repair or restoration; make sure that all lens or other optical components are completely destroyed.

14. Category XIII (a) through (g).

a. Aerial and space cameras and special purpose military cameras and specialized processing equipment therefor; military photo-interpretation, stereoscopic plotting and photogrammetry equipment; cryptographic devices (encoding and decoding), and specifically designed components therefor; self-contained diving and underwater swimming apparatus and components and accessories specifically designed therefor; armor plate; concealment and deception equipment, including but not limited to special paints, decoys and simulators; components, parts and accessories specifically designed therefor; energy conversion devices and components except those types in normal commercial use; chemiluminescent compounds and solid state materials known to have military application.

b. Key points to be demilitarized: Entire item.

c. Method and degree of demilitarization: Items will be destroyed by cutting, breaking, crushing, burning, or spilling, as appropriate, to preclude restoration for further use as an item or for identification and association of related parts.

15. Category XV.

a. Contained helium and admixtures thereof.

b. Key point to be demilitarized: Entire item.

ATTACHMENT 2 (Continued)

c. Method and degree of demilitarization: As specifically directed by the procuring Military Service.

16. Category XVI (a) and (b).

a. Any article, material, equipment, or device, specifically designed or modified for use in; the design, development or fabrication of nuclear weapons or explosive devices; the devising, carrying out, or evaluating of nuclear weapons tests or other nuclear explosions, except such items as are in normal commercial use for other purposes.

b. Key points to be demilitarized: See the following subparagraph c.

c. Method and degree of demilitarization: Specific instructions and technical guidance will be furnished by the procuring Military Service/Defense Agency upon request.

17. Category XVIII.

a. Technical data relating to the items listed in this attachment.

b. Key point to be demilitarized: Entire item.

c. Method and degree of demilitarization: Items will be shredded, pulped, or burned to preclude further use as data.

C. Items appearing in Attachment 1, this chapter, but not appearing in paragraphs A and B above are listed below and will be demilitarized as specified for the same item in Attachment 1, this chapter.

1. Shotguns, pyrotechnic pistols, and other ground signal projectors; all small arms and survival weapons up to and including 20 millimeter; trench knives, switch blade knives and brass knuckles; and fire-arms mufflers. (See Item 1, Attachment 1, this chapter.)

2. Protective Filter Units. (See Item 10, Attachment 1, this chapter.)

3. Mask, Protective, Field. (See Item 11, Attachment 1, this chapter.)

4. Research and Development Material (See Item 13, Attachment 1, this chapter.)

5. Life Rafts and Inflatable Boats (See Item 16, Attachment 1, this chapter.)

6. Life Preservers. (See Item 17, Attachment 1, this chapter.)

7. Items determined by magnetic particle, magnetic fluorescent particle, fluorescent penetrant, dye penetrant, X ray or other inspection methods to be dangerous to public health or safety. (See Item 20, Attachment 1, this chapter.)

8. Items in a partially completed state, such as forgings, castings, extrusions and machined bodies which have reached a stage in manufacture where they are clearly identifiable, and which are a key point or incorporate a key point. (See Item 21, Attachment 1, this chapter.)

D. In addition to the items listed in paragraphs A, B and C above, the following items will be demilitarized to the degree and in the manner specified below.

1. CHAFF (ECM).

a. All types chaff (ECM).

b. Key points to be demilitarized: Entire item.

c. Method and degree of demilitarization: Complete destruction by cutting, grinding, melting or briquetting.

2. Quartz Crystal Units.

a. All quartz crystal units.

b. Key point to be demilitarized: Entire item.

c. Method and degree of demilitarization: Complete destruction by crushing.

★ ATTACHMENT 3

45d

DEMILITARIZATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SMALL ARMS
WEAPONS AND PARTS

(Effective July 1967)

A. **GENERAL.** The instructions below pertain to the demilitarization of small arms weapons and parts (Item 1, Attachment 1) generated at Department of Defense Activities. Activities generating less than 10 items or 200 pounds of parts within a 90 day period, are excepted from these instructions and may effect local demilitarization in accordance with subparagraph c (1), Item 1, Attachment 1, this chapter.

B. **DEMILITARIZATION IN CONUS.**

1. Demilitarization by Melting.

a. Demilitarization by melting will be performed at Rock Island Arsenal (RIA). Correspondence should be addressed to:

Commanding Officer
Rock Island Arsenal

ATTN: Property Disposal Officer
SWERI-ADD-3060

Rock Island, Illinois 61201

(1) *Holding (Disposal) Activities.*

(a) Slings (leather or web), oilers, cleaning rods, cleaning brushes, cleaning thongs, holster thongs, holsters, scabbards, canvas carrying cases and bags, wooden and plastic stocks and hand guards will be removed from the material to be demilitarized and disposed of locally.

(b) All weapons and parts to be melted will be shipped in sealed containers and/or sealed box cars. Weapons (with the nonmetallic parts removed), silencers, mufflers, and receivers (or assemblies including receivers) will be placed in containers separate from other components and parts and sealed. Bayonets, trench knives, switch blade knives and brass knuckles may be included in these containers if it is determined that demilitarization is to be accomplished by melting.

(c) Clearance for shipment will be coordinated with and obtained from Rock Island Arsenal. Clearance will consider availability of storage, economic desirability of shipment and quality on hand at Rock Island Arsenal.

(d) Shipping documents will specify number of containers and total weight of material NOIBN (not otherwise identifiable by name).

(e) In those cases where complete weapons (such as machine guns, pistols), weapons denuded of nonmetallic parts, silencers, mufflers, receivers (or assemblies including receivers), bayonets, trench knives, switch blade knives and brass knuckles, etc., are included in the shipment, Rock Island Arsenal, or other consignee will be advised in advance by teletype (or most expeditious means) specifying shipping document number, total number of each item, and their container numbers.

(f) Government Bills of Lading will reflect:

1. Rail Shipments. Description will be shown as scrap, iron, or steel, NOIBN, not copper clad, having value for resmelting purposes only. Rail classification (UFC #8) item number 54820.

2. Truck Shipments. Description will be shown as scrap, iron, or steel, NOIBN, not copper clad, having value for resmelting purposes only. Motor classification (NMFA-A9) item number 106610.

(g) Government Railroad Cars, and Government vehicles and drivers will be used when authorized and determined to be both economical and in the best interest of the Government.

(h) Include the acquisition cost of

ATTACHMENT 3 (Continued)

items received for demilitarization on line 4 or 5 of DD 1143. Include this value on line 24 of the form at the time of shipment to the melting point or other consignee. Include the applicable weight on lines 44 and 47 at the time of shipment. Explain in remarks block of the form that portion of the entry on line 47 which represents the tonnage of small arms weapons and parts shipped to the melting point or other consignee.

(2) *Property Disposal Officer, Rock Island Arsenal.*

(a) Coordinate shipments with the holding (disposal) activities.

(b) Schedule incoming shipments.

(c) Receive material from installation central receiving activity with documentation.

(d) Verify total weight, number of containers and number of each item described in Subparagraph B 1 a (1) (e) above by count.

1. Resolve discrepancies in shipments with shipment originator and/or the carrier. Report unresolved discrepancies in shipments to the security officer, Headquarters, WECOM, through the RIA security office.

2. Furnish shipping installation receipt for items received by total weight and actual count for items described in Subparagraph B 1 a (1) (e) above.

(e) Melt material and accomplish appropriate certificate of demilitarization.

(f) Report the melted scrap to the servicing DSSO for sales purposes.

(g) Include the weight of the items received on DD Form 1143, line 44, at the time of receipt and on line 46 after the scrap is sold. Explain in the remarks block of the form that portion of the entry on line 44 which represents the tonnage of small arms weapons and parts received from holding activities for melting purposes.

(h) Adjust accountable records to compensate for dunnage and melting losses.

2. Demilitarization by Deep Water Dumping at Sea.

a. Deep water dumping at sea is an alternate method of demilitarization and may be utilized when it is determined to be more economical than melting as prescribed in paragraph B 1 above. Consideration will be given to such factors as quantity involved, transportation costs, special packaging requirements, storage conditions, sales value of melted material, and operational costs at the deep water dumping site.

b. When a determination is made to demilitarize by deep water dumping at sea, holding (disposal) activities will coordinate and obtain clearances and direction relative to packaging, handling, and transportation to the deep water dumping site from the Naval Ordnance Systems Command, Code ORD-0434, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C. 20360, on a case-by-case basis. Clearances obtained will provide for the execution of a certificate of demilitarization by either the holding (disposal) activity or the deep water dumping site.

c. The instructions in subparagraphs B 1 a (1) (a), (b), (d), (e), (f), and (g) above will apply to material to be demilitarized by deep water dumping at sea.

d. The holding (disposal) activity will include the acquisition cost of items received for demilitarization on lines 4 or 5 of DD Form 1143. This value will be included on line 26 of the form at the time of shipment to the deep water dumping site. Also, at the time of shipment the applicable weight will be recorded on lines 44 and 47 of the DD Form 1143.

C. DEMILITARIZATION OUTSIDE CONUS.

1. Small arms weapons, parts, and ac-

ATTACHMENT 3 (Continued)

cessories listed in paragraph A, Category 1, and paragraph C 1, Attachment 2, located overseas and in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, will be disposed of only:

- a. After complete demilitarization by melting,
- b. By deep water dumping at sea, or

c. As scrap after complete demilitarization by cutting, crushing, shearing, or breaking.

2. Area commanders will determine the method to be used, and the degree to which additional demilitarization is necessary to meet the requirements in their areas.

February 6, 1968

Memorandum for Record

Subject: Damage Assessment (Insurance) Project

1. Background

On January 9 a meeting was held at the NACCD on the above subject with the following in attendance:

Mrs. Sarah Carey, NACCD
Mr. M. J. Connell, NACCD (attended for part of time)
Mr. M. C. Miskovsky, NACCD (attended for part of time)
Mr. H. Bratt, NACCD
Mr. Swift, American Insurance Association
Mr. Perry, American Insurance Association
Mr. Oliver, Office of Emergency Planning
Mr. Canfield, Office of Emergency Planning

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss statistical information on damage in Newark and Detroit collected by the American Insurance Association and its use by the organizations represented at the meeting. At the conclusion of the meeting it was agreed that:

a. The American Insurance Association would make available the results of the survey concerning damage in Newark and Detroit. It was estimated that there were approximately 1,500 claims in Newark and 5,000 (revised to 4,000 on February 2, 1968) claims in Detroit. Inclosure 1 is a sample form used in the survey by the Association.

b. The NACCD would prepare a coding form (Inclosure 2) and transcribe the information, furnished by the Association, onto the form for subsequent keypunching. It was estimated that the transcription effort would require 300 to 400 man-hours.

c. The Office of Emergency Planning would provide key-punching and computer support.

d. The overall effort would be coordinated by the Office of Investigations, NACCD.

2. Status

a. Approximately 1,200 of the 1,500 Newark claim sheets have been received, transcribed on coding sheets, and sent to OEP for keypunching (virtually all of these forms were coded by the ADP Team). The remaining claims on Newark are expected by February 7. About 2,000 claims from Detroit have been received and others are being sent by the Association when available. It cannot be estimated when all of these will be received or transcribed on coding sheets.

b. The Association is developing statistics to determine what percentage of the damage in Newark and Detroit was not covered by insurance. This is to be done by spot checking certain blocks in the two cities. By incorporating this information with the statistics from the claim sheets, relatively valid information for damage, etc., will be available.

c. OEP is keypunching the material sent on January 30 from this office. They have requested information on the outputs desired so that they can start writing a computer (FORTRAN) program to provide these outputs. The Association has furnished their output requirements.

3. Conclusions and Recommendations

a. Coding the remaining forms will require approximately 250 manhours. This should be done by clerical personnel. The coordination effort will require approximately 40 hours of professional time.

b. The Office of Investigations should specify output requirements at this time so that they can be included with those of the Association and relayed to OEP.

c. It cannot be estimated when results of this project will be available. This is dependent on when all of the material is received from the American Insurance Association, the availability of clerical support for transcribing the information on coding forms, the promptness of keypunching and computer support from OEP. It is recommended that the Newark aspect of the project be emphasized so that it is at least possible that these results would be available by March 1.

Harry Bratt

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

462

for the
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON CIVIL DISORDERS
Supplied by the
INSURANCE INDUSTRY

This form* is intended for use in extracting data
from individual open and closed loss files.

- NAMED INSURED _____

- ADDRESS OF DAMAGED PROPERTY _____

- OCCUPANCY OF DAMAGED PROPERTY: Liquor store _____ Drug store _____
Laundry-Cleaner _____ Clothing store _____ Loan Office _____
Furniture store _____ Hardware store _____ Pawn Shop _____
Appliance store _____ Food Store _____ Other _____

- DATE & HOUR DAMAGE OCCURRED _____

- CAUSE OF DAMAGE: Fire _____ Fire by molotov cocktail _____
Fire by exposure _____ Looting _____ Looting followed by fire _____
Looting from window only _____ Vandalism _____ Vandalism followed by fire _____

- IS BUILDING OCCUPIED BY: Owner _____ Tenant _____

- STATUS OF FILE: Open** _____ Closed _____

- INSURANCE & LOSS:

| Property Covered | Actual Cash Value | Whole Loss or Damage | Total Insurance | Total Amount Paid | Total Amount Paid by this Adjustment |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

When completed return to the
American Insurance Association
Claims Bureau, 85 John Street
New York, N. Y. 10038

Submit such of this information
as is available on an estimated basis.

Compiled by:

(Company or Adjusting Firm)

By _____

Inclosure 1

Occupancy

Date
Day
34

Cause
34

36 18

47 C

| Actual Cash Value |
|-------------------|
| 43 |
| 46 |


Whole Loss
: 56

Total Insurance

Amount Paid

Inclusão 2

Enclosure 2

To: Office of Investigations
From: M. C. Miskovsky 
Subject: Statements to be Taken under Oath by General
Counsel's Office

Merle McCurdy, General Counsel, will send teams within the next week to the following cities to take statements under oath to support material contained in the final report: Newark, Plainfield, Cincinnati, Jersey City, Elizabeth, Englewood, Atlanta, Detroit, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, and possibly others.

The statements that we have obtained in response to our questionnaire on concerted action will be sufficient if we merely affirm that the questions were asked and that the answers were reported as given.

However, as you prepare your reports, you may wish to note those statements derived from FRRs and other general sources which you wish to have established by the General Counsel's office.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

QR
✓ 48

TO : Director of Investigations

DATE: January 8, 1968

FROM : Haywood L. Perry *hlp*

SUBJECT: Telephone Interview with Rev. Joseph H. Jackson - Chicago

It has come to our attention that a report concerning "Civil Disorders" was rendered to the Executive Committee of the National Baptist Convention held during September, 1967, in Denver, Colorado.

On January 8, 1967, the writer telephonically interviewed Rev. Joseph H. Jackson, President of the National Baptist Convention, 3101 South Parkway, Chicago, Illinois, telephone number 312/VI 2-1081, concerning the report. Rev. Jackson reported that a special meeting of ministers from various cities which included Cleveland, Newark, Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago, reported that there were some plans by militants to create disorder in the above cities and other areas during the summer of 1967.

Rev. Jackson related that on the basis of their report, there was a general consensus that a conspiracy was apparent. Rev. Jackson stated that this report was presented to the Convention to educate the ministers in respective localities of the possibility of future disorder.

Rev. Jackson stated that he could not make comments on the report because the report is to be retained by the National Baptist Convention. The writer advised Rev. Jackson that this Commission has been directed to investigate the question of "conspiracy" among other things in relation to the disorder which occurred throughout the United States during the summer of 1967.

The writer requested Rev. Jackson to furnish this office with copies of his report or parts thereof to augment our investigation into the causes of disorder. Rev. Jackson requested a letter from this Commission regarding its request.



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

He stated that he would not be able to act on the request until he presents it to the Board of Directors which convenes on January 31, 1968.

The writer advised Rev. Jackson that this matter would be brought to the attention of my supervisor who would make a decision.

The interview terminated on a cordial note.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

PR
49

TO : M. C. Miskovsky

DATE: January 16, 1968

FROM : John K. Scales

SUBJECT: Possession of Firearms by Willie Wright of the United
Afro-American Association

In accordance with your request and the attached letter, I contacted Mr. Casey, who said that he would review his files. Mr. Wolfe of his office subsequently called and advised that they have no information concerning possession or registration of firearms by Willie Wright or his organization.

Attachment



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

US Treasury Department

492

Internal Revenue Service

Washington, DC 20224

Date:

In reply refer to:

JAN 10 1968

CP:C:D



Mr. M. C. Miskovsky
Director of Investigations
The National Advisory Commission
on Civil Disorders
1016 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Miskovsky:

This is in response to your requests for information concerning the possession of firearms by extremist groups, and by Willie Wright of the United Afro-American Association, as stated in your letters of December 12 and 15, 1967.

If you will get in touch with Mr. Thomas F. Casey, Chief of the Enforcement Branch, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, he will be glad to help you in this matter. He can be reached on Code 184, Extension 3541 or 3544.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) D. W. Baccq

Assistant Commissioner
(Compliance)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

LR

50

TO : Mr. M. C. Miskovsky

DATE: 27 Dec 67

FROM : L. Guinot Jr.

SUBJECT: Indictments for crimes involving conspiracy in the cities of Milwaukee, New Haven, Detroit, Cincinnati, and Newark.

Pursuant to your instructions, I have contacted the District Attorneys State Prosecutors etc. for the jurisdictions mentioned above and have inquired of them whether or not they have arraigned, indicted, or in any way docketed any criminal action against any individual for crimes involving conspiracy, as a result of the recent riots.

All the gentlemen contacted were unanimous in their beliefs that if there was any conspiracy within their cities, they had not been able to find one scintilla of evidence that would so indicate, and as a result, no indictments have been returned against any individuals.

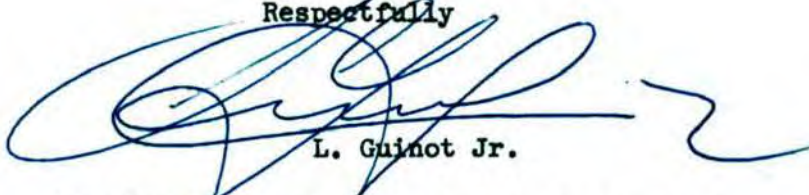
The State Attorney for New Haven, a Mr. Tiernan, informed me that while he has not indicted anyone as of this date, there have been several recent arrests made (over the Xmas weekend) which may result in actions of this type being brought. He would not amplify his last statement in spite of my repeated inquiries into the matter. It is respectfully suggested this area be further explored.

Mr. Byrne, County Prosecutor, Newark, informed me he had not indicted any person for crimes of conspiracy of any kind. He did state however, that there are at present certain "things" which may lead to a finding of conspiracy. Whether or not these "things" are specific enough to make up a case, he does not dare say at this time. Again it is suggested this be explored further.

Mr. Cors, City Prosecutor, Cincinnati, stated that some "trouble makers" had gone to the press and demanded that an investigation be made by the State Prosecutors Office to determine whether or not there had been any conspiracy before and during the riots. He stated that the investigation had not revealed any evidence to that effect. It would be a good idea to procure a copy of the report of this investigation.

Listed below are the names and telephone numbers of persons contacted for possible future use.

Respectfully



L. Guinot Jr.



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

| City | Person | Title | Telephone / |
|------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Newark | Mr. Byrne | County Prosecutor | Area Code 201 - MA41515 |
| Detroit | Mr. Garber | Prosecuting Attorney | 313 - 2245766 |
| | Mr. Cahalan | Asst. Pros. Atty | 313 - 2245000 |
| | Mr. Nolan | " " " | 313 - 2245759 |
| Cincinnati | Mr. Cors | City Prosecutor | 513 - 4215700 |
| | Mr. Rueger | County Prosecutor | 513 - 6328555 |
| Milwaukee | Mr. O'Connell | District Attorney | 414 - 2716366 |
| New Haven | Mr. Tiernan | State Attorney | 203 - 7721780 |

OR
51

January 29, 1968

Memorandum To: M. C. Miskovsky
From: J. K. Scales
Subject: Inciting to Riot and Related Offenses

I have reviewed the arrest analyses prepared by Mr. Taliaferro's Office, discussed the figures with law enforcement personnel as noted below, and reviewed our newspaper files, with respect to each of the five cities covered by our investigation.

a. Detroit, Michigan

According to the Detroit Police Department Statistical Report (page 4), 28 persons were arrested for inciting to riot. The Department's Record Section advised me by telephone on January 24, 1968, that only six were being prosecuted. Mrs. Kay Resh, Warrant Clerk, Records Court (in which all such cases are heard) told me by telephone the same day that none have been tried. Although she requires a written request for specific information she said that some of these persons allegedly were involved in the following activity: During the first or second days of disorder, two or three* of such persons would approach a group of onlookers in the street and shout "get whitey" or similar language, using profanities. Then they would throw rocks at windows or at persons who did not participate and designate a store to be looted.

Mrs. Resh advised that the case against Michael Lewis or "Greensleeves" has not been reached for trial. According to the "Detroit News," August 25, 1967, Lewis was identified by police officers as having exorted crowds into violence against the police twice on July 23 and directing looting activity on a third occasion the same day. One officer claims that Lewis shouted: "Black Power", "Let's get Whitey" and "Get the bricks and bottles going" to a crowd of about 300 which had gathered at the scene of the blind pig raid. It is alleged that Lewis later led a group of people down

* She advises that there are no prosecutions for "conspiracy to incite a riot."

12th at Harelwood, pointing to business places and encouraging members of the group to enter them. It was claimed that when Lewis saw a police scout car, Lewis shouted "Get off the street this street is ours now" (see attached article for complete account).

b. Newark, New Jersey

There was no arrest analysis readily available in the Commission, but a review of the actual arrest list provided by the Newark Police Department to the Commission indicates that one Frank Macon, a Negro, was charged with "incite to riot". Captain Kenney of the Newark Police Department advised me by telephone on January 24, 1968, that Macon was arrested on July 14 at 10th and Springfield, and that the arrest report contains no statement at all of the alleged activity which was the basis for the arrest. Kenney further advised that the charge was dropped by an Essex County Grand Jury on July 25, 1967. The Essex County Prosecutor advised me by telephone on January 24, 1968, that the Police Department information was correct. They had no further information on the basis for the arrest.

Kenney recalled no other related charge, except that he advised me that one David Baker, a Negro, was seen on the second or third day by two patrolmen telling a crowd (that had gathered at Sears and Roebuck) not to obey police orders to disperse. Kenney advised that "for some reason" Baker was not arrested at the time, but that subsequently he was charged with and acquitted for "creating a disturbance". In our report we might mention the type of activity, but we should be careful not to identify the incident too closely.

c. New Haven, Connecticut

Although arrest analyses were not readily available, I reviewed the arrest records provided to the Commission by the New Haven Police Department and the FBI reports. Those records showed that at least six Negroes had been arrested for inciting injury to persons or property.

I read these names to Acting Chief of Police Heins by telephone on January 24, 1968, and he said that he could not recall "offhand" any of the names or the circumstances of arrest and that it would take more than a week to obtain

information. He suggested that I speak with Mr. Tiernan, State Attorney for New Haven County. Tiernan advised by telephone that the only case he could recall was one against a man who had harangued people at a church carnival to achieve "Black Power" by burning the white man out. Tiernan said that he thought that the other cases had been dismissed. A more definitive statement can be obtained by written request.

d. Cincinnati, Ohio

The arrest analysis sheet and the arrest records provided to the Commission by the Cincinnati Police Department indicated that eleven persons were arrested under Ohio's state "riot" law. By telephone on January 24, 1968, City Prosecutor Cors confirmed this and explained that all charges, as well as convictions, related to refusal or failure to disperse and that none were based upon any activity by individuals directed at inciting a riot. Mr. Cors said that all such offenses were tried on the city level. Col. Henry Sandman, Safety Director of the City advised me by telephone on the same day that he knows of no such instances.

It may be desirable to careful mention "Herbie of the Green Shirts" although there appears to have been no action taken.

e. Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Although neither the arrest analysis prepared by the Commission nor a chronological statistical record of charges provided by Chief of Police, Howard A. Brier, to Mr. Nelson of the Commission indicated arrest for inciting to riot, the FBI report mentions that one arrest was made on that ground. The report does not indicate the person charged. Inspector Hans Kremsoriter of the Milwaukee Police Department advised me, (in the Chief's illness) by telephone on January 24, 1968, that he knew of no such arrest and on that same day Hugh O'Connell, Milwaukee District Attorney said that all persons were arrested for unlawful assembly or riot and that none had been charged with inciting a riot.

I recommend that this very cursory account be developed further when time permits.



DETROIT, MICH.
NEWS

D. 707,418 — S. 942,193
DETROIT METROPOLITAN AREA

AUG 25 1967

Trial Set for Accused Riot Leader

By JOSEPH E. WOLFF
Detroit News Staff Writer

Accused of inflaming crowds at the start of last month's riot, a Detroit factory worker has been ordered to stand trial on three felony charges of inciting to riot and actual rioting.

Michael Lewis, 22, was held for trial in all three cases by Recorder's Judge Joseph A. Gillis after examination yesterday. Gillis then reduced Lewis' bail from \$5,000 to \$2,500 in each case and he was returned to the Wayne County Jail.

During the examination, Lewis, 2234 Sturtevant, was identified by police officers as having exorted crowds into violence against police twice on July 23 and directing looting activity on a third occasion the same day.

HE WAS ARRESTED Aug. 13 at 12th and Monterey when an officer who had observed two of the incidents, Patrolman Edward Zimmerman of the Livernois Station, said he recognized Lewis as the inciter.

Zimmerman testified that Lewis shouted "Black Power," "Let's get whitey" and "Get the bricks and bottles going." to a crowd of about 300 which had gathered at the scene of a police raid on a blind pig at 9125 12th about 4:15 a.m.

Before Lewis and a second unidentified man began jeering and shouting obscenities, Zimmermain said, the crowd was jovial and curious.

Afterward, bottles began to break on the streets and against buildings and a police cruiser window was smashed, the officer said.

In the second case, Zimmerman testified he recognized Lewis at 10 a.m. as the defendant led a group of people down 12th at Hazelwood, pointing to business places and encouraging members of the group to enter them.

WHEN LEWIS saw his scout car, the officer said, he shouted to the police. "Get off the street. This street is ours now."

Sgt. Lawrence Mulvihill, also of Livernois Station, then identified the suspect as the man who led a crowd into the street toward a police car the same morning. After Lewis shouted, "Let's run them out of here," he said, a chunk of concrete was hurled from the crowd which struck Lt. Raymond Good in the side of the face as he sat in the car.

Lewis' attorney, Fred K. Persons argued unsuccessfully to have the charges, which carry a maximum penalty of five years in prison, reduced to misdemeanors.

The defendant's bail, originally set at a total of \$150,000 at arraignment, was earlier reduced to \$15,000 by Recorder's Judge Donald S. Leonard.



DETROIT, MICH.
NEWS

D. 707,418 — S. 942,193
DETROIT METROPOLITAN AREA

AUG 19 1967

Accused Riot Inciter's Court Date Is Delayed

Preliminary examination for the first man charged with inciting Detroit's riots has been postponed until Thursday.

Michael Lewis, 20, of 2234 Sturtevant, told Recorder's Judge Donald S. Leonard yesterday he was unable to hire an attorney and Leonard adjourned the hearing. He appointed George Persons to defend Lewis, who is charged with three counts each of inciting to riot and rioting on July 23.

Leonard also reduced bond from \$150,000 to \$15,000, which Lewis failed to post.

PK

52

January 29, 1968

Memorandum To: M. C. Miskovsky
From: J. K. Scales
Subject: Firebombing

I have reviewed newspaper accounts, spoken with fire and police officials, and analyzed arrest records to the end of measuring the role of firebombs in disorders in the five principal cities covered by our investigation. I have noted "colorful" incidents involving firebombs where they have been uncovered.

a. Detroit, Michigan

Chief Fire Investigator John Q. Adams, commanding officer of the Arson Section of the Detroit Fire Department, advised as set forth in the attached letter dated January 24, 1968. By telephone Adams had explained that the department attributes a fire to Molotov cocktails only where it finds tangible evidence, such as a wick, or bottle fragment. Adams advised that there were no doubt many more during the disorder but that he could not break down the figure for July in terms of pre-disorder, disorder, etc. The figure for the total number of buildings destroyed or partially destroyed (682) relates solely to the disorder.

The Detroit Police Department report indicates on page 4 that thirty-four persons were arrested for arson and that twenty-one were arrested for possession and placing of explosives. There is no breakdown available on this in the time permitted.

According to the Detroit Free Press, August 1, 1967, two Detroit policemen were implicated in the firebombing of two stores. Inspector James D. Bannen, Detroit Police Department Criminal Intelligence Bureau, responsible for determining the validity of the charge, advised me by telephone on January 25, 1968, that the charge was completely refuted. It is mentioned here only in the event that inquiry is made by a Commissioner with respect thereto and it should not be listed in the report.

A xerox copy of a newspaper account, contrary to Chief Adams' statement, is attached and is being reconciled by the Detroit Fire Department.

b. Newark, New Jersey

There is attached hereto a letter from Joseph M. Redden, Fire Chief, City of Newark in response to my request for information. By telephone Redden had advised that his Department attributes fires to Molotov cocktails only when they find some tangible evidence. There appear to have been 26 so attributed out of 62 fires investigated and found to have been deliberately set.

By telephone on January 23, 1968, I asked Captain Redden of the Newark Police Department to provide us with the report relating to each person apprehended for firebomb incidents according to the arrest list provided by that Department. He indicated that it would take "weeks" because they do not have them arranged by name of person arrested. Accordingly, I told him not to go to the trouble unless he heard further from us.

c. Englewood, New Jersey

Fire Chief Joseph Marson advised me by telephone on January 24, 1968, that there were "perhaps" ten fires that "appeared to have been" started by firebombs. He based his conclusion on general circumstances; in no case had they found bottles, wicks, or other evidence. There were incendiary fires before and after the disorder, believed to have been similarly caused.

Deputy Chief of Police William F. Harrington, generally responsible for that Department's investigation, advised me by telephone on January 24, 1968, that the 50-60 "firebombs" which police list on their summary as having been thrown in the 4th ward during the disorder was an "estimate based on fragments found by the police force."

The arrest lists for Englewood do not contain any charge relating to such activity and both of the above officials confirmed the same.

Harrington added that on the second day of the disturbance, police found a box of unused Molotovs, which appeared to have been prepared during and not prior to the disorder. The Police Department was unable to determine who prepared them.

d. New Haven, Connecticut

Acting Police Chief James Heins told Romero on December 21, 1967, that several unused Molotov cocktails had been confiscated by police in a backyard in the rear of 672 Congress Avenue, but that they had no information as to whether the bombs had been made prior to or during the disturbance. By telephone with me on January 24, 1968, the Acting Chief confirmed the above. He had no other specific instances that he could recall. The confiscation is believed to be the same as that reported by the FBI and noted below.

According to the FBI reports three Molotov cocktails were thrown on the night of August 20, 1967, but they did not ignite. No further details are given. On August 23, at approximately 7:00 a.m., police received an anonymous call that a cache of firebombs could be found at the rear of a vacant house. Police recovered 18 Molotov cocktails in a carton as well as two containers already filled with kerosene and gasoline.

The "New Haven Journal Carrier", August 22, 1967, reported firebomb incidents during the previous evening, at a Negro church on Poplar Street in the Fair Haven area, in the Elm Haven Project and in other areas. The "New York Times", August 22, 1967, reporting the previous evening, said gangs of arsonists set 27 fires in the first few hours after dark. The article stated that a fire at the Legion Bakery was started by the explosion of a hurled bottle of gasoline.

e. Cincinnati, Ohio

Fire Chief Bert A. Lugannani advised me by telephone on January 25, 1967, that his department does not have a breakdown of fires caused by firebombs. However, he indicated that during the period June 12, 1967 to June 18, 1967, they had a number of fires attributable to firebombs. He recalled the following in particular.

On June 13, 1967, a Negro church was firebombed. Fire officials found three unused Molotov cocktails in a suitcase nearby.

On the same day, Seybold Paper Company was burned down under circumstances that suggested firebombing. At about the same time, a laundry was set fire by a firebomb thrown on the roof.

The Commission's analysis of arrest records shows that nine adults were arrested for firebombing during the disorder; that three were convicted and that eight juveniles were arrested for possession of firebombs and disposed of by probation or other appropriate action. Five adults were arrested for arson, one of whom was convicted. The Cincinnati Police Department refused to send any information on these without a written request (attention: Lieutenant Ben Dixon, Intelligence Unit).

Col. Sandman, Safety Director, advised me by telephone on January 24, 1968, that during the disorder, officers confiscated some "makings" for Molotov cocktails in a car driven by some youths, but that the bombs were below the "flash-point" required by law for action. He added that there were many incendiary fires, near a number of which were evidences of Molotov cocktails.

According to the "Cincinnati Enquirer", a twenty-five year old was sentenced to ninety days for tending to cause the delinquency of a fifteen year old boy, who admitted that the defendant had given him five firebombs. The youth admitted to have thrown two of these into a record shop at the end of the period of disorder.

f. Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Fire Chief James R. Moher advised me by telephone on January 25, 1968, that between July 30 and August 1, 1968, there were approximately twenty-one fires which the department considered as having been started by firebombs. He said that this was on the basis of reports made to the department, not on the basis of finding tangible evidence. He did not have further, total or comparative, figures available, but he is sending me documentation. Moher did not recall particularly the incidents listed on the appendix.

The arrest analysis for the city indicates that one person was arrested for arson and that his case was dismissed. No related offenses appear.

As you know, time precluded a full inquiry on this matter and I intend to develop these further in a separate memorandum.

Investigator



52a

CITY OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

HUGH J. ADDONIZIO, MAYOR

FIRE DEPARTMENT

FERDINAND J. BIUNNO
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR

JOHN P. CAUFIELD
DIRECTOR

JOSEPH M. REDDEN
CHIEF ENGINEER

January 23, 1968

Mr. John Scales
Office of Investigations
1016 - 16th Street N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Scales:

Attached is the information you requested relative to the use of Molotov Cocktails during the rioting in Newark in July of 1967.

The incident that caused the riot occurred on the evening of July 12, 1967, when a cab driver was arrested by two radio patrolmen and taken to the Fourth Precinct. Word immediately spread throughout the area (the Central Ward) that the cab driver had been killed by the police. Shortly thereafter, twenty-five taxicabs lined up on Belmont Avenue, picked up passengers, and responded in a motorcade to demonstrate in front of the City Hall. Other persons responded to the City Hall by way of personal cars.

The first fire that occurred on the evening of July 13th, 1967 was in a juvenile furniture store which was set on fire after it had been looted. A Captain of an Engine Company notified me on arrival at the fire scene that a number of fire hydrants to the north of this location, two and three blocks away, were open and flowing. The intent here, I am sure, was to lower the water pressure at the fire scene. I consider both of these incidents to be examples of an organized effort.

If I can be of any other help in this matter, please feel free to call upon me at any time.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH M. REDDEN,
Fire Chief

JMR:JMR
Eng.

CITY OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF FIRE
JOHN P. CAUFIELD, DIRECTOR

FROM:

19

TO:

Company No.

SUBJECT:

Tour No.

Sir:

The following is a list of major fires that occurred from July 13, 1967 at 6 P.M. to July 17, 1967 at 6 P.M., which were investigated by the Bureau of Combustibles and which were directly connected with the riots. There were 250 incidents of fire where the Fire Department was called, but due to conditions at that time, there were no inspections made as to the cause of these fires, until July 18, 1967.

The term "Molotov Cocktail" means in this report that a vessel containing flammable fluids with a wick was thrown into or against the building, resulting in a fire. The term "incendiary" means that this fire was deliberately set by means other than Molotov cocktail.

| Date | Time | Address | Type of Bldg | Cause |
|------|------------|-------------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 7/13 | 8:34 P.M. | 425 Springfield Ave. | 4 Brick | Molotov Cocktail ✓ |
| 7/13 | 10:02 P.M. | 321-27 Springfield Ave. | 3 Brick | " " |
| 7/14 | 1:04 A.M. | 797-819 Broad St. | 4 Brick | Poured gasoline |
| 7/14 | 8:08 P.M. | 921 Bergen St. | 3 Frame | Incendiary |
| 7/14 | 7:27 P.M. | 211 Camden St. | 3 Frame | Incendiary |
| 7/14 | 11:30 P.M. | 451 - 15th Ave. | 2 Brick | Molotov Cocktail ✓ |
| 7/14 | 3:09 A.M. | 121 Elizabeth Ave. | 3 Brick | Incendiary |
| 7/14 | 11:35 P.M. | 350 W. Market St. | 3 Frame | Incendiary |
| 7/14 | 10:24 P.M. | 191 Avon Ave. | 3 Frame | Molotov Cocktail ✓ |
| 7/14 | 1:01 A.M. | 201-3 Bergen St. | 2 Brick | Incendiary |
| 7/14 | 10:56 P.M. | 44-50 W. Runyon St. | 1 Brick | Incendiary |
| 7/13 | 10:58 P.M. | 56-58-60 Hunterdon St. | 3 Frame | Molotov Cocktail ✓ |
| 7/14 | 11:56 P.M. | 355 Mulberry St. | 1 Brick | Incendiary |
| 7/14 | 4:42 A.M. | 392 Morris Ave. | 2 Brick | Ext. of another fire |
| 7/14 | 12:34 A.M. | 180-2 Spruce St. | 2 Brick | Molotov Cocktail ✓ |
| 7/14 | 3:31 A.M. | 227 Springfield Ave. | 3 Brick | Molotov Cocktail ✓ |
| 7/14 | 10:18 A.M. | 205 - 16th Ave. | 3 Frame | Molotov Cocktail ✓ |
| 7/14 | 8:34 P.M. | 395 Hunterdon St. | 3 Frame | Molotov Cocktail ✓ |
| 7/14 | 9:00 P.M. | Montgomery St. School | 3 Brick | Incendiary |
| 7/14 | 6:39 P.M. | 83 Prince St. | 3 Brick | Molotov Cocktail ✓ |
| 7/14 | 6:46 P.M. | 230-2 Court St. | 3 Brick | Incendiary |
| 7/14 | 3:37 A.M. | 90 Waverly Ave. | 3 Frame | Molotov Cocktail |
| 7/14 | 1:17 P.M. | 491 Clinton Ave. | 3 Brick | Molotov Cocktail |
| 7/14 | 7:27 P.M. | 97 So. Orange Ave. | 3 Frame | Incendiary |
| 7/14 | 3:53 A.M. | 288 So. Orange Ave. | 3 Brick | Molotov Cocktail |
| 7/14 | 12:29 A.M. | 111 Prince St. | 3 Frame | Molotov Cocktail ✓ |
| 7/14 | 8:22 A.M. | 522 Clinton Ave. | 2 Frame | Incendiary |
| 7/14 | 4:14 A.M. | 37 Broadway | 3 Brick | Molotov Cocktail |
| 7/14 | 10:25 P.M. | 56-58 Orchard St. | 4 Brick | Incendiary |
| 7/14 | 3:34 A.M. | 776 McCarter Hwy | 1 Brick | Incendiary |
| 7/14 | 2:18 A.M. | 572 Clinton Ave. | 5 Brick | Incendiary |
| 7/14 | 10:46 A.M. | 207 Hawthorne Ave. | 3 Br. & Fr. | Molotov Cocktail |
| 7/14 | 6:43 A.M. | 83 Prince St. | 3 Brick | Molotov Cocktail |
| 7/14 | 2:16 P.M. | 44-50 W. Runyon St. | 1 Brick | Molotov Cocktail |

CITY OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE

JOHN P. CAUFIELD, DIRECTOR

FROM:

19.....

TO:

Company No.....

SUBJECT:

Page 2

Tour No.....

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 7/14 2:58 A.M. | 31 Orchard St. | 3 Frame | Incendiary |
| 7/14 6:59 P.M. | 201-203 Bergen St. | 2 Brick | Incendiary |
| 7/14 5:05 P.M. | 114 Pennington St. | 1 Brick | Molotov Cocktail ✓ |
| 7/15 9:03 P.M. | 202 Broadway | 4 Brick | Molotov Cocktail ✓ |
| 7/15 2:50 A.M. | 161 Orchard St. | 1 Brick | Molotov Cocktail ✓ |
| 7/15 7:27 A.M. | 32 Pennington St. | 1 Frame | Incendiary |
| 7/15 2:00 P.M. | " " | " | " |
| 7/15 10:11 P.M. | 451 - 15th Ave. | 2 Brick | Molotov Cocktail ✓ |
| 7/15 12:20 A.M. | 451- 15th Ave. | 2 Brick | Molotov Cocktail ✓ |
| 7/15 12:12 A.M. | 31 Hillside Ave. | 3 Frame | Molotov Cocktail ✓ |
| 7/15 11:00 P.M. | 124 Barclay St. | 1 Brick | Incendiary |
| 7/15 10:43 P.M. | 312 Peshine Ave. | 3 Frame | Molotov Cocktail ✓ |
| 7/16 2:28 P.M. | 328 - 15th Ave. | 3 Frame | Incendiary |
| 7/16 9:53 P.M. | 63 Walnut St. | 3 Frame | Molotov Cocktail ✓ |
| 7/16 7:26 P.M. | 211 Prince St. | 3 Frame | Incendiary |
| 7/16 2:20 A.M. | 42 Garden St. | 3 Brick | Incendiary |
| 7/16 1:01 P.M. | 64 Broome St. | 13 Brick | Incendiary |
| 7/16 10:48 P.M. | 680 No. 5th St. | 2 Frame | Incendiary |
| 7/14 2:40 A.M. | 358-60-62 - 15th Ave. | 1 Fr. & Br. | Incendiary |
| 7/15 3:46 P.M. | 3 Wood St. 5 Brick | Incendiary | |
| 7/16 8:55 P.M. | 59 Broad St. | 2 Frame | Smoke Bomb |
| 7/16 7:02 P.M. | 82 - 7th Ave. | 13 Brick | " " |
| 7/16 12:13 A.M. | 210 Camden St. | 2 Brick | Molotov Cocktail ✓ |
| 7/16 12:49 A.M. | 539 Broadway (rear) | 2 Brick | Incendiary |
| 7/17 4:43 P.M. | 456 Clinton Ave. | 1 Brick | Incendiary |
| 7/17 9:38 P.M. | 268 Waverly Ave. | | |
| 7/17 1:23 A.M. | 211 Prince St. | 3 Frame | Incendiary |
| 7/17 4:36 P.M. | 500 Frelinghuysen Ave. | 3 Brick | Bomb |

The following is a classification of the occupancies in which the above fires occurred:

| | | | |
|-----------------|----|----------------|---|
| Factories | 8 | Restaurants | 3 |
| Clothing Stores | 7 | Grocery | 4 |
| Miscellaneous | 11 | Drugs | 3 |
| Tavern & Liq. | 6 | Furniture | 4 |
| * Dwellings | 14 | Bedding & Uph. | 5 |
| Hardware | 3 | Luggage | 1 |

* This includes both vacant & occupant dwellings.

The breakdown of time that these fires occurred were as follows:

| | | | |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| Mid. to 1:00 A.M. | 6 | Noon - 1:00 P.M. | 0 |
| 1:00 A.M. to 2:00 A.M. | 3 | 1:00 P.M. - 2:00 P.M. | 2 |
| 2:00 A.M. to 3: A.M. | 4 | 2:00 P.M. - 3:00 P.M. | 4 |
| 3:00 A.M. to 4:00 A.M. | 5 | 3:00 P.M. - 4:00 P.M. | 1 |
| 4:00 A.M. to 5:00 A.M. | 2 | 4:00 P.M. - 5:00 P.M. | 3 |
| 5:00 A.M. to 6:00 A.M. | 1 | 5:00 P.M. - 6:00 P.M. | 1 |

CITY OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF FIRE
JOHN P. CAUFIELD, DIRECTOR

FROM:19.....
TO:Company No.....
SUBJECT:Tour No.....

Page 3

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 6:00 A.M. to 7: A.M. 1 | 6:00 P.M. - 7:00 P.M. 3 |
| 7:00 A.M. to 8:00 A.M. 1 | 7:00 P.M. - 8:00 P.M. 4 |
| 8:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M. 0 | 8:00 P.M. - 9:00 P.M. 4 |
| 9:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. 0 | 9:00 P.M. - 10:00 P.M. 2 |
| 10:00 A.M. - 11:00 A.M. 2 | 10:00 P.M. - 11:00 P.M. 8 |
| 11:00 A.M. - Noon 0 | 11:00 P.M. - Mid. 4 |

The Newark Police Department reported to us that they had apprehended 8 persons for incidents of fire: Malicious Burning 1, gasoline bomb (molotov cocktail) 1, Indendiary explosive 1, attempt to burn 2, attempt arson 2, attempting to destroy by fire or explosive 1,

All records of the above arrests are on file at Newark Police Hq.

Respectfully submitted,

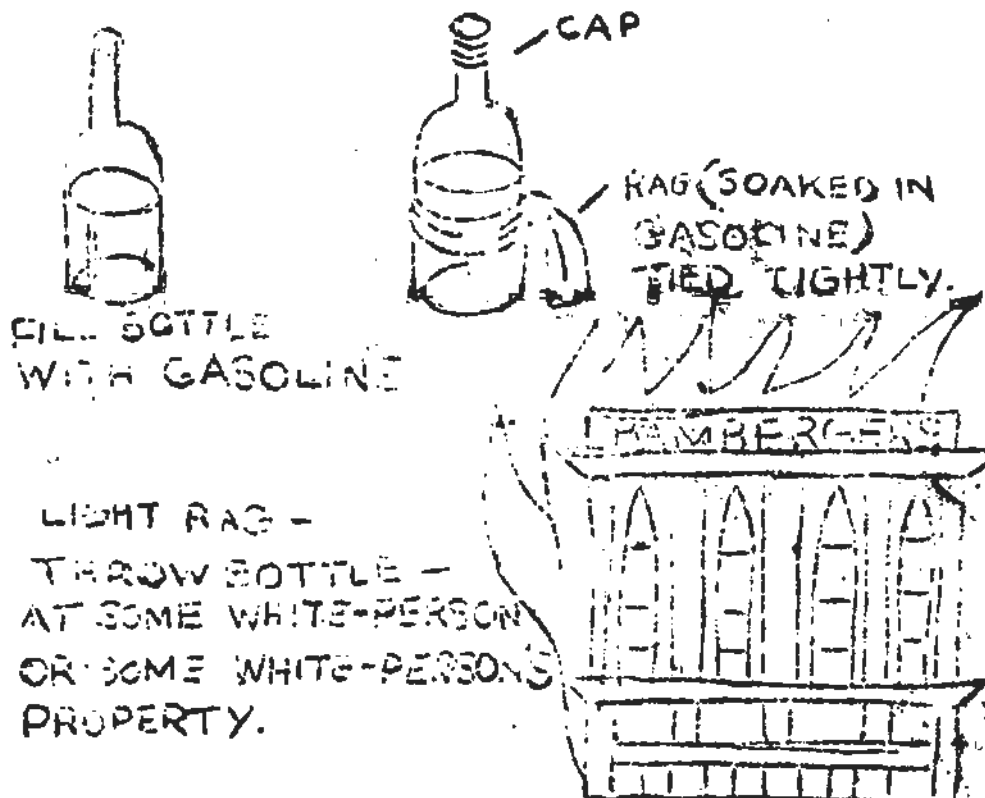
Joseph T. O'Brien
 Captain, Arson Squad

TO MAKE A "MOLOTOV COCKTAIL"

Wine bottle; 8th size is cool

Put gasoline (syphon from cars, let the pump drip in gas stations, after closing, but get gasoline, etc. ~~a combustible fluid~~ in bottle. Cap bottle. Get piece of cloth as wick-fuse ...wrap it around bottle, soaking it with gasoline also.

Light rag, and throw at some white person or some white person's property.



TO: Joseph M. Redden, Fire Chief
 FROM: Edward M. Wall, Battalion Chief
 SUBJECT: Suspected Fire Bombs 1967

January 19, 1968

Sir:

This is a list of fires that resulted in either a death or a multi-alarm response. In most cases the damage was such that an exact determination of cause could not be made, however because of prior experience the Arson Squad Investigators felt there was reason to suspect the use of a fire bomb.

| Date | Street Location | Point of Origin |
|----------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1-22-67 | 245 W. Bigelow St | Front Hall-1 death |
| 2-11-67 | 209 to 213 13th Avenue | Rear porch |
| 2-18-67 | 452-456 Bergen Street | Rear porch |
| 2-25-67 | 102-104 14th Avenue | Rear porch |
| 4-30-67 | 25-31 Avon Place | Rear porch |
| 5-17-67 | 106-110 Elizabeth Avenue | Rear porch |
| 6-28-67 | 256-258 Littleton Avenue | Rear porch |
| 7-21-67 | 24 to 30 Milford Avenue | Rear porch |
| 7-28-67 | 680 No 5th St | Rear porch |
| 8-12-67 | 306-308 South Sixth Street | Rear stair well |
| 8-12-67 | 173-175 Prince Street | Rear porch |
| 8-31-67 | 185 Brunswick Street | Front porch |
| 10-6-67 | 89 Fairmount Avenue | Rear porch |
| 11-11-67 | 30 Peshine Avenue | Rear porch |
| 12-7-67 | 376 South Sixth Street | third floor (entire) |
| 12-23-67 | 612 South 11th Street | Rear porch |
| 12-24-67 | 289 South Orange Avenue | Rear porch |
| 12-24-67 | 464-466 15th Avenue | Rear porch |

Respectfully submitted,



Edward M. Wall
 Battalion Chief
 Planning Officer

2e

City of Detroit

JEROME P. CAVANAGH, Mayor

FIRE DEPARTMENT

FIRE MARSHAL DIVISION

250 W. LARNED STREET

DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226

January 24, 1968

BERNARD F. DeCOSTER

Fire Marshal

PHONE: 963-2100

ARSON SECTION

JOHN Q. ADAMS

Chief Fire Investigator

313
John K. Seales
Office of Investigations
Federal Office Bldg. #7
1016 - 16th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C., 20036

Dear John:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation I am submitting the following information:

Known "Molotov Cocktail" incidents during 1967:

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| January - 1 | July - 19 |
| February - 0 | August - 20 |
| March - 3 | September - 30 |
| April - 0 | October - 25 |
| May - 4 | November - 14 |
| June - 2 | December - 4 |

Total number for the year is 122 incidents that we have reports on and are recorded. We have no idea of how many were used during the week of July 23-29, 1967, and I am sure that there are many on the roofs of buildings that did not cause a fire.

The total number of buildings destroyed or partially destroyed is 682. Of these as near as could be determined 535 were buildings of origin and the other 147 were buildings to which fire extended.

Our total estimated loss (fire) to buildings is \$12,700,000.00 as a result of the Civil Disturbance.

Sincerely,



John Q. Adams
Chief Fire Investigator
Commanding Officer
Arson Section

JQA/vm

A Riot Slaying* Is Called Murder

A white man was charged Monday with first-degree murder in the slaying of a Negro he accused of looting during the Detroit riot.

It was the first murder charge brought as a result of the rioting, in which 40 persons were killed.

Richard Paul Shugar, 24, of 8737 Van Dyke, was charged with the shotgun slaying of Nathaniel Edmonds, 23, of 3740 Hudson, who was the 14th person to die in the riot.

EDMONDS DIED at 5:35 p.m. Monday, July 24, in Detroit General Hospital. He was taken there by police from the rear of 6478 Baldwin. The initial police report said he was suspected of being a looter and was shot by a store owner.

Homicide Bureau Detective Donald Carter said three witnesses — two Negroes and a white man — claimed to have watched Shugar shoot Edmonds.

The witnesses said Edmonds and two other Negroes were in the backyard of 6478 Baldwin about 5 p.m. July 24 when a car containing two white men pulled into an alley.

They said one of the men, later identified as Shugar, took a shotgun from the car, approached the Negroes and accused them of breaking into the Van Dyke Sewing Center at 7714 Harper.

"Why did you break into my store," Shugar was quoted as asking Edmonds.

The witnesses said, Edmonds denied breaking into the store. They said there was an argument for several minutes. As Edmonds started to enter the rear door of the house on Baldwin, they said, Shugar fired.

The shotgun blast hit Edmonds in the stomach. Shugar and the other white man got in their car and drove off, the witnesses said.

ONE OF the witnesses sup-

plied a license number for the car, Carter said, leading to the arrest of Shugar.

The first-degree murder warrant was signed Monday by Recorder's Court Judge Gerald W. Groat.

Carter said his investigation showed that Shugar had no connection with the store at 7714 Harper.

Shugar stood mute when arraigned late Monday before Groat, who remanded him to the Wayne County Jail without bond to await examination Aug. 29.

Riot Police Are Accused* Of Fire-Bombing 2 Stores

BY ANDY MOLLISON
Press Staff Writer

Detroit police are investigating a report that one of their own men and a State Police trooper fire-bombed two stores Friday in the 8900 block of Twelfth St.

Inspector James D. Bannon, commander of the Criminal Intelligence Bureau, was assigned to the case by Police Commissioner Ray Girardin after an angry witness went to Mayor Cavanagh's office to complain.

BANNON SAID Monday night that he will report to Girardin after the investigation.

Reports on the alleged ar-

son were made in Common Court by Councilman Nicholas Hood, who said the fire that consumed the two stores began about 5:30 a.m. Friday.

Witnesses said there had been no sniper fire in the area for two hours, although the block, between Taylor and Hazelwood, had been the scene

of many brief gun battles.

Witnesses said two men dressed in police uniforms, entered the dark block from Taylor at Twelfth, where a National Guard tank is said to have been stationed.

Witnesses said a flaming canister was placed at TV Land Inc. between the protective grill and the plywood with which the manager had covered the windows on Thursday after a tank had backed into them.

ANOTHER canister was said to have been thrown from the back of the store to the second floor.

The fire, however, did not respond at first, since the area was still listed as sniper-infested, witnesses said.

The fire spread to the Superior Barber and Beauty Supply next door. It ended there because the rest of the block lay in ruins, victim of the week's 1,300 earlier fires.

Milton D. Jefferson, owner of Superior, said the building, which he also owned, was worth about \$25,000. He lost an inventory of \$75,000 to \$80,000, and a 20-year-old business which grossed \$60,000 a month.

"Check with my bank. We were getting ready to spend \$40,000 to remodel, plow the money back into the neighborhood," a stunned Jefferson said.

"Now, I can't see relocating in the area. At 45 a man can't start out again like he can at 25."



Girardin



Hood



JACKSON, MICH.
CITIZEN PATRIOT

D. 38,040 — S. 39,014
JACKSON METROPOLITAN AREA

AUG 30 1967

Arsonists Cost Business Its Insurance

A few of the southeast area merchants are keeping their fingers crossed, hoping they will be able to renew insurance policies following last week's fire-bombing incidents.

So far, only one arson victim appears in danger of losing its insurance policy and the circumstances seem to be related to the Detroit riot more than the minor disturbances here.

The general outlook, however, according to a check of local insurance agents, is that policies will continue to be renewed unless the word comes down from parent firms.

An agent for the Checker Cleaners, at 610 Francis, said he has been told that the insurance company will not renew the policy with the cleaners that expires next month.

The decision to not renew policies in areas where disturbances might break out, he said, apparently came after many of the company's 122 cleaners in Detroit were either destroyed or damaged by fire.

The agent said other Jackson cleaners east of Mechanic Street

might be affected by the policy. The insurance company offers policies to dry cleaning establishments at a special reduced rate, and has customers in several Michigan cities.

The Francis Street cleaners escaped serious damage last Monday night when gasoline was poured along the side of the building. The fire burned grass and weeds next to the

building and blackened some of the cement blocks on the cleaners.

The agent said a claim has not been filed by the cleaners.

Other victims of the 15 fire-bombings or arson attempts that occurred last Sunday and Monday nights reported close cooperation with their insurance firms, although some admitted they were worried that policies might not be renewed.

Leon Preston, who owns the building at 111 Damon that houses the E. L. O'Harrow General Contracting, Inc., said representatives of the company he is insured with will be meeting at Detroit soon to determine

whether the company will pay his claim.

About \$3,000 in damages were done to the building and its contents when three firebombs were

thrown through a window last Monday night.

Another agent insuring two firebomb victims said, "We have had no indication from the insurance company that there will be any problems when it comes time to renew policies."

"If there is any trouble, we will attempt to switch them to another company," he added.

One agent said there has been a general "toughening up" in underwriting policies on buildings considered substandard.

"A building valued at \$6,000 and paying a premium of \$15 to \$20 a year just isn't worth the paperwork," he noted.

Selection of these substandard buildings, however, does not appear to be connected with pinpointing potential trouble areas.



W. C. WICHMAN
CITY MANAGER

City of Cincinnati

529

DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY
DIVISION OF FIRE

FIRE ADMINISTRATION BLDG.
430 CENTRAL AVE.
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202

HENRY J. SANDMAN
DIRECTOR OF SAFETY
BERT A. LUGANNANI
FIRE CHIEF

January 25, 1968

Mr. John Scales
Office of Investigations
National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
1016 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Scales:

I hope the enclosed information will be helpful to you. If there is anything else you wish, we shall be happy to supply it.

Sincerely,

Bert Lugannani

Bert A. Lugannani,
Fire Chief.

BAL/cn

FIRES RESULTING FROM CIVIL DISORDERS -- SUMMER, 1967

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>TIME</u> | <u>LOCATION</u> | <u>CAUSE</u> | <u>LOSS</u> | <u>OCCUPANT</u> | <u>OWNER</u> |
|-------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 6-12 | 9:40 P. | 3501 Reading | Undet. | 300. | Lo-Mark Drugs | Dana Trust |
| | 10:25 P. | 3459 Burnet | " | 900. | Owner | David Casuto |
| | 11:45 P. | Abbington & Ardmore | " | N.L. | Cross Burning | |
| 6-13 | 12:03 A. | 5909 Chandler | " | N.L. | ---- | City of Cincinnati |
| | 12:36 A. | 3401 Reading | " | 300. | St. Andrew's Church | |
| | 12:47 A. | 814 Melbourne | " | 100. | Owner | Seybold Paper |
| | 1:00 A. | 3112 Syracuse | " | 150. | Modern Laundry | George Emmick |
| | 7:58 P. | 675 Forest | " | 100. | C.T. Bellman | Miami, Fla. |
| | 8:16 P. | 3475 Burnet | " | 200. | Truck | Casuto Fruits |
| | 8:28 P. | 3241 Woodburn | " | 4,000. | Owner | Stan Blum |
| | 8:30 P. | 3338 Montgomery | " | 7,000. | Owner | Maurice Dick |
| | 9:24 P. | 1026 Burton | " | N.L. | Rubbish can | |
| | 9:24 P. | Rockdale & Wilson | " | N.L. | ---- | |
| | 9:25 P. | 1619 Hewitt | " | 3,000 | Bus | Cincinnati Transit |
| | 9:45 P. | 3241 Woodburn | " | N.L. | Rubbish | |
| | 9:48 P. | 680 Forest | " | 50. | Paul's Meats | Harris Realty |
| | 9:57 P. | 2921 Vine | " | 6,500. | Owner | Albers Grocery |
| | 10:09 P. | 3302 Montgomery | " | N.L. | L. Howell | Sol Sanker |
| | 10:11 P. | 2709 Woodburn | " | N.L. | Owner | George Schulhoff |

FIRES RESULTING FROM RECENT CIVIL DISORDERS

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>TIME</u> | <u>LOCATION</u> | <u>CAUSE</u> | <u>LOSS</u> | <u>OCCUPANT</u> | <u>OWNER</u> |
|-------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 6-12 | 9:40 P. | 3501 Reading | Undet. | 300 | Lo-Mark Drugs | Dana Trust |
| | 10:25 P. | 3459 Burnet | " | 900 | Owner | David Casuto |
| | 11:45 P. | Abbington & Ardmore | " | N.L. | Cross Burning | |
| 6-13 | 12:03 A. | 5909 Chandler | " | N.L. | ---- | City of Cincinnati |
| | 12:36 A. | 3401 Reading | " | 300 | St. Andrew's Church | |
| | 12:47 A. | 814 Melbourne | " | 100 | Owner | Seybold Paper |
| | 1:00 A. | 3112 Syracuse | " | 150 | Modern Laundry | |
| | 7:58 P. | 675 Forest | " | 100 | C.T. Bellman | Miami, Florida |
| | 8:16 P. | 3475 Burnet | " | 200 | Truck | Casuto Fruits |
| | 8:28 P. | 3241 Woodburn | " | 4,000 | Owner | Stan Blum |
| | 8:30 P. | 3338 Montgomery | " | 7,000 | Owner | Maurice Dick |
| | 9:24 P. | 1026 Burton | " | N.L. | Rubbish can | |
| | 9:24 P. | Rockdale & Wilson | " | N.L. | ---- | |
| | 9:25 P. | 1619 Hewitt | " | 3,000 | Bus | Cincinnati Transit |
| | 9:45 P. | 3241 Woodburn | " | N.L. | Rubbish | |
| | 9:48 P. | 680 Forest | " | 50 | Paul's Meats | Harris Realty |
| | 9:57 P. | 2921 Vine | " | 6,500 | Owner | Albers Grocery |
| | 10:09 P. | 3302 Montgomery | " | N.L. | L. Howell | Sol Sanker |
| | 10:11 P. | 2709 Woodburn | " | N.L. | Owner | George Schulhoff |

(2)

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>TIME</u> | <u>LOCATION</u> | <u>CAUSE</u> | <u>LOSS</u> | <u>OCCUPANT</u> | <u>OWNER</u> |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 6-13 | 10:16 P. | 3546 Montgomery | Undet. | *25,000 | Sol Horwitz | J. Koerner |
| | 10:16 P. | 2315 Iowa | " | 100 | Board of Education | |
| | 10:20 P. | 3381 Reading | " | 2,000 | H. Weisbrodt | Keystone Savings |
| | 10:21 P. | 1901 Hewitt | " | N.L. | H. Gligsberg | C. Faust |
| | 10:25 P. | 2305 Iowa | " | N.L. | Board of Education | |
| | 10:26 P. | 2533 Kemper | " | N.L. | Public Library | |
| | 10:29 P. | 3245 Woodburn | " | N.L. | Industrial B. & L. | E. Fitch Estate |
| | 10:31 P. | 701 Melish | " | 75 | | |
| | 10:32 P. | 3036 Fairfield | " | 300 | Vandever | George Emmick |
| | 10:41 P. | 319 Kinsey | " | 1,500 | J. Brandt | Flora Hand |
| | 10:42 P. | 1422 Linn | " | N.L. | Owner | I. Adler |
| | 10:43 P. | 3489 Montgomery | " | 100 | Liberal Markets | |
| | 10:54 P. | 2820 Gilbert | " | 50 | Thompson Cadillac | |
| | 10:55 P. | 211 Dorchester | " | N.L. | City of Cincinnati | |
| | 11:02 P. | 3441 Harvey | " | 100 | J. Rheinstom | |
| | 11:02 P. | 814 Melbourne | " | *750,000 | Seybold Paper | |
| | 11:02 P. | 3450 Harvey | " | N.L. | Fisher Company | |
| | 11:04 P. | 2805 Gilbert | " | 200 | Unknown | |

(3)

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>TIME</u> | <u>LOCATION</u> | <u>CAUSE</u> | <u>LOSS</u> | <u>OCCUPANT</u> | <u>OWNER</u> |
|-------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 6-13 | 11:09 P. | 4901 Reading | Undet. | N.L. | Unknown | |
| | 11:25 P. | 942 Mound | " | N.L. | H. Parker | R. Bay |
| | 11:57 P. | 3371 Reading | " | 500 | | Fischer Realty |
| 6-14 | 12:02 A. | 3551-53 Montgomery | " | *13,400 | McNair's Restaurant | Nick Stagge |
| | 12:03 A. | 5909 Chandler | " | N.L. | Unknown | |
| | 12:26 A. | R-654 Forest | " | N.L. | Kroger Company | |
| | 12:34 A. | 5439 Whetsel | " | N.L. | City of Cincinnati | |
| | 1:08 A. | 3340 Reading | " | 500 | Hock's Buick | |
| | 1:18 A. | 515 Rockdale | " | 50 | Jewish Temple | |
| | 1:29 A. | R-1428 Linn | " | 300 | Automobile - Unknown | |
| | 1:36 A. | 1010 Yale | " | 50 | Allied Cost. Inc. | |
| | 2:05 A. | 655 W. Court | " | 2,500 | Owner | W. Winkler |
| | 2:33 A. | 1701 Highland | " | 50 | Beck T.V. | L. Klein |
| | 3:17 A. | 3336 Montgomery | " | 100 | Heidelberg Inn | C. Tarpoff |
| | 5:22 A. | 3112 Syracuse | " | N.L. | Modern Laundry | |
| | 6:21 A. | 3112 Syracuse | " | *100,000 | Modern Laundry | |
| | 4:23 P. | 3340 Montgomery | " | 50 | John Adams | R. Leuitch |
| | 8:01 P. | 5550 Este | " | 50 | Box car | Southern Railroad |
| | 9:21 P. | 3240 Fairfield | " | 300 | Albert Adams | |

(4)

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>TIME</u> | <u>LOCATION</u> | <u>CAUSE</u> | <u>LOSS</u> | <u>OCCUPANT</u> | <u>OWNER</u> |
|-------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 6-14 | 9:47 P. | 3338 Montgomery | Undet. | N.L. | R. Maury | R. Leuitch |
| | 10:22 P. | 1947 Auburn | " | N.L. | Owner | I. Brown |
| | 10:40 P. | 3274 Beekman | " | N.L. | Owner | Realistic Company |
| | 10:48 P. | 1118 Cypress | " | N.L. | M. Hall | A. Hauck |
| | 11:00 P. | Beekman & Millvale | " | N.L. | City of Cincinnati | |
| | 11:22 P. | 3334 Llewellyn | " | 1,500 | Owner | Johnson-Doppler |
| 6-15 | 12:02 A. | 4950 Stafford | " | 100 | Eastern Hills Lumber | |
| | 12:22 A. | 5915 Sierra | " | N.L. | Vacant | Lois Gordon |
| | 12:40 A. | 6226 Madison | " | 200 | Owner | Kroger |
| | 1:03 A. | 801 Poplar | " | 300 | Automobile | W. Walker |
| | 3:26 P. | 3218 Colerain | " | 125 | Workhouse | City of Cincinnati |
| | 3:48 P. | 1830 Dana | " | N.L. | Dan Delaney | J. Baker |
| | 5:57 P. | 937 Windsor | " | N.L. | Dumpster | |
| | 6:37 P. | R-681 Forest | " | N.L. | Automobile | Unknown |
| | 7:08 P. | 3107 Glendora | " | N.L. | Owner | Cinti. Gas & Electric |
| | 7:19 P. | 3250 Victory Parkway | " | N.L. | Dumpster | |
| | 10:15 P. | 2700 Moorman | " | N.L. | City of Cincinnati | |
| | 10:36 P. | 319 E. 13th | " | N.L. | Edwards | S. Frieland |
| | 10:39 P. | 3461 E. Millvale | " | N.L. | Automobile | Unknown |

(5)

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>TIME</u> | <u>LOCATION</u> | <u>CAUSE</u> | <u>LOSS</u> | <u>OCCUPANT</u> | <u>OWNER</u> |
|-------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 6-15 | 10:43 P. | 1942 Fairfax | Undet. | N.L. | | George Emmick |
| | 11:00 P. | 427 E. 13th | " | N.L. | Rubbish | |
| | 11:31 P. | 3244 Fairfield | " | N.L. | | |
| | 11:42 P. | 3336 Montgomery | " | 3,500 | Fairfield Food Market | U.C. Adams |
| | 11:48 P. | 3450 Beekman | " | 500 | F.D. Lawrence | T. Gasmer |
| | 11:50 P. | 1810 Carll | " | 50 | E. Poynter | B. Beatty |
| 6-16 | 12:49 A. | 4911 Stafford | " | *40,000 | Owner | Robert Mayer |
| | 1:42 A. | 1308 Spring | " | 50 | Vacant | Unknown |
| | 2:12 A. | 1519 Central | " | 600 | Merten Printing Co. | Wm. Marmer |
| | 3:12 A. | R-225 Melish | " | 25 | J. Thomas | Town Properties |
| | 8:27 A. | 3338 Montgomery | " | 50 | Owner | M. Dick |
| | 11:33 A. | 3521 Woodburn | " | N.L. | Automobile | Unknown |
| | 1:36 P. | 4848 Winneste | " | 150 | Board of Education | |
| | 10:52 P. | 3244 Fairfield | " | N.L. | Owner | U.C. Adams |
| | 11:25 P. | 1010 Wm. H. Taft | " | N.L. | Owner | St. Paul Church |
| | 11:57 P. | 429 E. 13th | " | N.L. | Vacant | Sachs Realty |
| 6-17 | 1:04 A. | 786 E. McMillan | " | N.L. | Owner | Albers Super Market |

(6)

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>TIME</u> | <u>LOCATION</u> | <u>CAUSE</u> | <u>LOSS</u> | <u>OCCUPANT</u> | <u>OWNER</u> |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 6-17 | 2:21 A. | 1700 Highland | Undet. | 8,000 | Vacant | L. James |
| | 4:50 A. | 210 Wittaker | " | N.L. | Vacant | W. Sieber |
| | 5:27 A. | 1208 Sycamore | " | 25 | Owner | F. Niesen |
| | 6:00 A. | R-2131 Gilbert | " | N.L. | Owner | G. Byers |
| | 11:55 A. | 3231 Woodburn | " | N.L. | Owner | Bibleway Church |
| | 4:59 P. | 530-42 Livingston | " | 300 | Merchants Creamery | A.J. Alexander |
| | 7:31 P. | R-1528 Johnathon | " | N.L. | Automobile | Unknown |
| | 10:58 P. | R-1942 Fairfax | " | N.L. | City of Cincinnati | |
| 6-19 | 11:12 P. | 2319 Gilbert | " | 2500 | Vacant | A. Dickerson |
| 6-20 | 5:13 A. | 904 Race | " | N.L. | Owner | A. Pressman |
| | 10:00 P. | 3328 Montgomery | " | 25 | Owner | M. Dick |
| 6-21 | 9:07 P. | 2825 Stanton | " | 50 | Owner | Tastee Bread |
| 6-25 | 11:18 P. | R-1933 Kinney | " | N.L. | City of Cincinnati | |
| 6-26 | 2:12 A. | 1824 Elm | " | 15 | Owner | J. Nieman |
| | 2:46 A. | 1205 Foraker | " | 50 | Automobile | W. Brannock |
| | 12:33 P. | R-2290 Baltimore | " | 2000 | Vacant | M. Rose St. Clair |
| | 1:42 P. | 740 Ridgeway | " | 2000 | Vacant | J & F Invest. Co. |

(7)

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>TIME</u> | <u>LOCATION</u> | <u>CAUSE</u> | <u>LOSS</u> | <u>OCCUPANT</u> | <u>OWNER</u> |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 6-29 | 4:18 A. | R-1445 State | Undet. | 1050 | Owner | Rose Brothers |
| 6-30 | 1:27 P. | 1849 Langdon Farm | " | 25 | D. Campannello | F.C. Trump |
| 7-3 | 10:48 P. | 3531 Reading | " | 200 | Vacant | Harris Realty |
| | 10:48 P. | 3529 Reading | " | 3800 | S. Meyers | Harris Realty |
| 7-4 | 12:59 A. | 4500 Reading | " *1,000,000 | | Owner | Cinti. Sash & Door |
| | 1:04 A. | 3455 Burnet | " | 1,000 | Owner | |
| | 1:52 A. | 6214 Madison | " | 800 | Truck | Madison Furn. Co. |
| | 3:14 A. | 997 Nassau | " | 20 | Newspapers | Cinti. Enquirer |
| | 3:22 A. | 2967 Gilbert | " | N.L. | Vacant | |
| | 4:17 A. | 2614 Park | " | N.L. | City of Cincinnati | |
| | 7:12 A. | 3422 E. Millvale | " | 500 | L. Easterline | Metro Housing |
| | 7:13 A. | 254 Page | " | N.L. | Tires | |
| | 7:59 P. | 2504 Chatham | " | N.L. | W. Keith | Kirschner |
| | 9:26 P. | R-521 E. Liberty | " | 200 | Vacant garage | |
| | 10:06 P. | 679 Forest | " | N.L. | Vacant | |
| | 10:36 P. | 3841 Colerain | " | 1500 | Owner | E. Burton |
| | 10:47 P. | 1010 Yale | " | 200 | Owner | Allied Constr. Co. |
| | 11:11 P. | 122 Louis | " | N.L. | Outdoor fire | |

(8)

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>TIME</u> | <u>LOCATION</u> | <u>CAUSE</u> | <u>LOSS</u> | <u>OCCUPANT</u> | <u>OWNER</u> |
|-------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| 7-4 | 11:21 P. | 3436 Burnet | Undet. | 2000 | Grocery | |
| | 11:41 P. | 3462 Burnet | " | 6000 | Famous one-hour dry cleaners | |
| | 11:35 P. | 3817 Reading | " | 8000 | W. Jenkins | W. Foster |
| 7-5 | 12:19 A. | 1776 Tennessee | " | 100 | Truck | Security Rug |
| | 12:26 A. | 3693 Vine | " | 150 | Cafe | |
| | 12:58 A. | 245 Swifton Shop. Ctr. | " | 1000 | Owner | Cotton Shop |
| | 1:02 A. | 3505 Burnet | " | 8000 | H. Sherman | H. Whitner |
| | 2:19 A. | 568 Dixmyth | " | 400 | Owner | W. Schwartz |
| | 12:51 P. | 1016 Central | " | 25 | Celtonsa Medicine Co. | J. Guyer |
| | 1:15 P. | 426 E. Liberty | " | 700 | T. Ueit | Jo Anne Casuto |
| 7-6 | 5:28 A. | 951 Blair | Arson | 25 | Owner | H & M Company |
| 7-8 | 9:52 P. | 3664 North Dale | Undet. | 75 | L. Powers | F. Showalter |
| | 11:13 P. | 3295 Beresford | " | 100 | Trailer | M & M Metals Co. |
| 7-11 | 8:57 A. | 41 Craft | " | 150 | Mary Fisher | Metro Housing |
| 7-12 | 1:01 P. | 538 Hickory | " | 2500 | Owner | M. Harris |
| 7-23 | 1:03 A. | 817 W. Court | Arson | 4000 | R. Davies, Inc. | J. Wolfe, Jr. |
| | 3:02 A. | 3201 Reading | Arson | 3000 | Atlas Company | B. Signor |
| | 3:30 A. | 3139 Reading | Arson | 25 | Owner | H. Malerwitz |

(9)

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>TIME</u> | <u>LOCATION</u> | <u>CAUSE</u> | <u>LOSS</u> | <u>OCCUPANT</u> | <u>OWNER</u> |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 7-23 | 5:10 A. | 425 David | Undet. | 6000 | Seyborn Lawrence | E. Copeland |
| 7-24 | 1:38 P. | 301 E. 14th | " | 10 | Automobile | K. Glover |
| | 10:42 P. | 3551 Montgomery | Incen. | 30 | Owner | J. Silverman |
| 7-25 | 12:19 A. | R-3165 Reading | Undet. | N.L. | Rubbish can | |
| | 2:11 A. | 3023 Reading | Incen. | 5000 | Owner | Frisch Restaurant |
| 7-26 | 8:26 P. | 3376 Reading | Arson | *10,000 | Owner | J. Fischer |
| | 10:11 P. | 880 W. Court | Incen. | 50 | School | Board of Education |
| | 10:25 P. | 1016 Mound | " | 1300 | Central States Paper | S & B Denning |
| | 10:48 P. | 1516 John | " | 25 | Truck | Unknown |
| | 11:02 P. | 2315 Iowa | " | 4200 | Board of Education | |
| | 11:06 P. | 1422 Linn | " | 200 | I. Nadler | Linn St. Merchant |
| | 11:09 P. | 3484 Harvey | " | N.L. | Jewish Synagogue | |
| | 11:12 P. | 2010 Auburn | " | 50 | Owner | M. Melchourie |
| | 11:18 P. | 1020 Hulbert | " | *250,000 | Owner | Shearer Bauer Box |
| | 11:18 P. | 1107 York | " | 150 | | |
| | 11:50 P. | 424 Findlay | " | 200 | Owner | Murray Sp. Co. |
| | 11:50 P. | 426 Findlay | " | 50 | Owner | Queen City Wreath |
| | 11:51 P. | 3276 Linwood | Undet. | 200 | Owner | A. Metz |
| | 11:53 P. | 335 E. 13th | Incen. | N.L. | Owner | Cinti. Plating |

(10)

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>TIME</u> | <u>LOCATION</u> | <u>CAUSE</u> | <u>LOSS</u> | <u>OCCUPANT</u> | <u>OWNER</u> |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 7-27 | 12:08 A. | 251 Pike | Incen. | N.L. | Rubbish | |
| | 12:27 A. | 1428 Linn | " | N.L. | Rubbish | |
| | 1:02 A. | 335 E. 13th | " | 200 | Owner | Cinti. Plating |
| | 1:28 A. | 1218 Broadway | " | 200 | Hy Pure Drugs | C.E. Dusterberg |
| | 2:33 A. | 429 E. 13th | Undet. | N.L. | Vacant | A. Beckman |
| | 3:13 A. | 680 Rockdale | Incen. | 5000 | Owner | A. Goldlogan |
| | 3:36 A. | 748 Ridgeway | Arson | N.L. | Vacant | V. Randolph |
| | 10:06 A. | 232 E. Rochelle | Incen. | N.L. | Vacant | B. Simpson Realty |
| | 8:11 P. | 787 Wehrman | " | N.L. | Vacant | State of Ohio |
| | 10:43 P. | 3201 Reading | " | 300 | J. Payne | B. Signer |
| 7-28 | 12:17 A. | 2320 Gilbert | Arson *100,500 | | Giant Furniture | Belmont Realty |
| | 1:30 A. | R-3165 Reading | Undet. | 200 | Truck | M. Dale |
| | 10:43 P. | 1810 Powers | Incen. | 200 | Owner | R. Fey |
| 7-29 | 1:16 A. | 2010 Auburn | Arson | 2200 | Owner | J. Melchourie |
| | 3:53 A. | 1449 Harrison | Undet. | 2500 | Vacant | F. Kleiser Sign |
| 7-30 | 12:31 A. | 307 Seitz | Arson | 25 | C. Evans | H. Schwartz |
| | 12:51 A. | 2448 Spring Grove | " | 150 | E. Parks | R. Reuhlman |
| 8-7 | 4:53 A. | 2119 Cliff | Undet. | 9,500 | G. Collins | S. Hapley |

(11)

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>TIME</u> | <u>LOCATION</u> | <u>CAUSE</u> | <u>LOSS</u> | <u>OCCUPANT</u> | <u>OWNER</u> |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 8-7 | 9:51 P. | 3370 Millvale | Undet. | 200 | Automobile | F. Jones |
| 8-8 | 2:41 A. | 2023 Hewitt | Arson | 200 | Owner | G. Seal |
| | 9:16 P. | 3521 Reading | " | 50 | C. Webster | Harris Realty |
| 8-12 | 3:28 A. | 3125 Reading | " | 100 | F. Turner | J. Treilet |
| 8-14 | 6:40 P. | 2525 Gilbert | " | 100 | Mr. Bernstein | S. Schierin |
| 8-17 | 12:07 A. | 3436 Burnet | Incen. | 400 | Owner | J. Casuto |
| 8-18 | 1:03 A. | 2453 Beekman | Undet. | 5000 | Owner | Adie Malone |
| 8-18 | 2:07 P. | 3470 Burnet | Arson | 250 | C. Carter | H. Smith |
| 8-28 | 12:17 A. | 2954 Gilbert | Undet. | 9000 | Vacant | W. Stanton |

* Denotes Major Losses

FIRE RESPONSE STATISTICS FOR:

I JUNE 12-18, 1966, the weekly period one year ago.

II JUNE 5-11, 1967, the weekly period prior to the Civil Disorders.

III JUNE 12-18, 1967, the weekly period of the Civil Disorders.

| | <u>JUNE 1966</u> | <u>NORMAL ALARMS</u> | <u>NORMAL LOSS</u> | <u>ARSON ALARMS</u> | <u>ARSON LOSS</u> | <u>FALSE ALARMS</u> | <u>TOTALS</u> |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| I | 12 | 20 | 275.00 | - | - | 6 | 26 |
| | 13 | 26 | 17,995.00 | - | - | 1 | 27 |
| | 14 | 28 | 1,050.00 | - | - | 3 | 31 |
| | 15 | 13 | 20.00 | - | - | 4 | 17 |
| | 16 | 13 | 40.00 | - | - | 5 | 18 |
| | 17 | 24 | 3,940.00 | - | - | 7 | 31 |
| | 18 | <u>16</u> | <u>2,950.00</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>21</u> |
| | TOTAL | 140 | 26,270.00 | - | - | 31 | 171 |
| <u>JUNE 1967</u> | | | | | | | |
| II | 5 | 19 | 390.00 | - | - | 4 | 23 |
| | 6 | 16 | 9,150.00 | - | - | 4 | 20 |
| | 7 | 15 | 530.00 | - | - | 6 | 21 |
| | 8 | 18 | 425.00 | - | - | 8 | 26 |
| | 9 | 20 | 395.00 | - | - | 3 | 23 |
| | 10 | 17 | 650.00 | - | - | 7 | 24 |
| | 11 | <u>21</u> | <u>2,550.00</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>27</u> |
| | TOTAL | 126 | 14,090.00 | - | - | 38 | 164 |
| III | | | | | | | |
| | 12 | 26 | 240.00 | 3 | 1,200.00 | 7 | 36 |
| | 13 | 31 | 4,700.00 | 38 | 801,325.00 | 38 | 107 |
| | 14 | 40 | 3,000.00 | 24 | 118,850.00 | 40 | 104 |
| | 15 | 27 | 1,410.00 | 19 | 4,800.00 | 20 | 66 |
| | 16 | 20 | 665.00 | 12 | 40,875.00 | 20 | 52 |
| | 17 | 32 | 1,575.00 | 10 | 23,525.00 | 10 | 52 |
| | 18 | <u>18</u> | <u>3,000.00</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>22</u> |
| | TOTAL | 194 | 14,590.00 | 106 | 990,575.00 | 139 | 439 |

FIRE RESPONSE STATISTICS FOR:

I JUNE 19-25, 1967, weekly period.

II JUNE 26-30, 1967 - JULY 1-2, 1967, weekly period.

III JULY 3-9, 1967, weekly period.

| | <u>JUNE 1967</u> | <u>NORMAL ALARMS</u> | <u>NORMAL LOSS</u> | <u>ARSON ALARMS</u> | <u>ARSON LOSS</u> | <u>FALSE ALARMS</u> | <u>TOTALS</u> |
|------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| I | 19 | 32 | 770.00 | 1 | 2,500.00 | 2 | 35 |
| | 20 | 20 | 1,100.00 | 3 | 25.00 | 0 | 23 |
| | 21 | 20 | 65.00 | 1 | 50.00 | 4 | 25 |
| | 22 | 13 | 965.00 | 0 | - | 1 | 14 |
| | 23 | 24 | 5,095.00 | 0 | - | 5 | 29 |
| | 24 | 24 | 155.00 | 0 | - | 7 | 31 |
| | 25 | <u>15</u> | <u>90.00</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>18</u> |
| | TOTAL | 148 | 8,240.00 | 6 | 2,575.00 | 21 | 175 |
| II | 26 | 31 | 325.00 | 4 | 2,065.00 | 0 | 35 |
| | 27 | 23 | 1,860.00 | 0 | - | 3 | 26 |
| | 28 | 16 | 4,475.00 | 0 | - | 2 | 18 |
| | 29 | 15 | 5,065.00 | 1 | 1,050.00 | 2 | 18 |
| | 30 | 25 | 2,950.00 | 1 | 25.00 | 4 | 30 |
| JULY | 1 | 26 | 165.00 | 1 | 100,000.00 | 4 | 31 |
| | 2 | <u>30</u> | <u>1,115.00</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>33</u> |
| | TOTAL | 166 | 15,955.00 | 7 | 103,140.00 | 18 | 191 |
| III | 3 | 29 | 2,625.00 | 2 | 4,000.00 | 3 | 34 |
| | 4 | 27 | 1,360.00 | 17 | 1,020,220.00 | 21 | 65 |
| | 5 | 24 | 390.00 | 8 | 18,675.00 | 7 | 39 |
| | 6 | 32 | 610.00 | 1 | 25.00 | 13 | 46 |
| | 7 | 23 | 150.00 | 0 | - | 4 | 27 |
| | 8 | 27 | 2,295.00 | 3 | 175.00 | 4 | 34 |
| | 9 | <u>15</u> | <u>4,110.00</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>25.00</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>23</u> |
| | TOTAL | 177 | 11,540.00 | 33 | 1,043,120.00 | 58 | 268 |

TOTAL LOSS FROM CIVIL DISORDER DURING JUNE 12 - JULY 9 ----- \$2,139,410.00

524

CONTINUING STATISTICS FROM CIVIL DISORDER CONNECTED FIRE RUNS FROM
JULY 10, 1967 THROUGH JULY 27, 1967.

| <u>JULY 1967</u> | <u>ARSON ALARMS</u> | <u>ARSON LOSS</u> | <u>FALSE ALARMS</u> |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 10 | 1 | No Loss | 4 |
| 11 | 0 | No Loss | 3 |
| 12 | 1 | \$2,500.00 | 4 |
| 13 | 0 | No Loss | 6 |
| 14 | 0 | No Loss | 6 |
| 15 | 1 | No Loss | 1 |
| 16 | <u>0</u> | <u>No Loss</u> | <u>5</u> |
| WEEKLY TOTAL | 3 | \$2,500.00 | 29 |
| TOTAL LOSS BY ARSON TO DATE 1967 | | \$2,141,910.00 | |
| 17 | 0 | No Loss | 3 |
| 18 | 0 | No Loss | 10 |
| 19 | 0 | No Loss | 3 |
| 20 | 0 | No Loss | 4 |
| 21 | 0 | No Loss | 2 |
| 22 | 0 | No Loss | 8 |
| 23 | <u>3</u> | <u>\$7,025.00</u> | <u>10</u> |
| WEEKLY TOTAL | 3 | \$7,025.00 | 40 |
| TOTAL LOSS BY ARSON TO DATE 1967 | | \$2,148,935.00 | |
| 24 | 1 | \$ 30.00 | 2 |
| 25 | 2 | 5,000.00 | 5 |
| 26 | 15 | 266,425.00 | 11 |
| 27 | <u>17</u> | <u>15,700.00</u> | <u>16</u> |
| WEEKLY TOTAL | 35 | \$287,155.00 | 34 |
| TOTAL LOSS BY ARSON TO DATE 1967 | | \$2,436,090.00 | |
| TOTAL LOSS FROM CIVIL DISORDER DURING JUNE 12 - JULY 27 ----- \$2,436,090.00 | | | |

CONTINUING STATISTICS FROM CIVIL DISORDER CONNECTED FIRE RUNS
FROM JULY 28 THROUGH OCTOBER 17, 1967

| <u>JULY 1967</u> | <u>ARSON ALARMS</u> | <u>ARSON LOSS</u> |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 28 | 5 | \$ 105,800.00 |
| 29 | 2 | 2,200.00 |
| 30 | <u>2</u> | <u>175.00</u> |
| WEEKLY TOTAL | 9 | \$ <u>108,175.00</u> |
| | TOTAL TO DATE | 2,544,265.00 |
| 31 | 0 | No Loss |
| <u>August 1967</u> | | |
| 1 | 0 | No Loss |
| 2 | 0 | No Loss |
| 3 | 0 | No Loss |
| 4 | 0 | No Loss |
| 5 | 0 | No Loss |
| 6 | <u>0</u> | No Loss |
| WEEKLY TOTAL | 0 | No Loss |
| | TOTAL TO DATE \$ | 2,544,265.00 |
| 7 | 1 | No Loss |
| 8 | 2 | No Loss |
| 9 | 0 | No Loss |
| 10 | 0 | No Loss |
| 11 | 0 | No Loss |
| 12 | 1 | 100.00 |
| 13 | <u>0</u> | <u>No Loss</u> |
| WEEKLY TOTAL | 4 | 100.00 |
| | TOTAL TO DATE \$ | 2,544,365.00 |
| 14 | 2 | 100.00 |
| 15-20 | <u>0</u> | <u>No Loss</u> |
| WEEKLY TOTAL | 2 | \$ 100.00 |
| | TOTAL TO DATE \$ | 2,544,465.00 |
| 21 | 0 | No Loss |
| 22 | 1 | No Loss |
| 23-26 | 0 | No Loss |
| 27 | <u>2</u> | <u>5.00</u> |
| WEEKLY TOTAL | 3 | \$ 5.00 |
| | TOTAL TO DATE \$ | 2,544,470.00 |

52 M

| <u>AUGUST 1967</u> | <u>ARSON ALARMS</u> | <u>ARSON LOSS</u> |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|
| 28 | 1 | \$ 9,000.00 |
| 29-31 | 0 | No Loss |
| <u>SEPTEMBER 1967</u> | | |
| 1-3 | <u>0</u> | <u>No Loss</u> |
| WEEKLY TOTAL | 1 | \$ 9,000.00 |
| | TOTAL TO DATE | 2,553,470.00 |
| 4 | 0 | No Loss |
| 5 | 1 | 500.00 |
| 6 | 0 | No Loss |
| 7 | 1 | 50.00 |
| 8-10 | <u>0</u> | <u>No Loss</u> |
| WEEKLY TOTAL | 2 | 550.00 |
| | TOTAL TO DATE | \$ 2,554,020.00 |
| 11-24 | 0 | No Loss |
| 25 | 1 | 150.00 |
| 26 - OCTOBER 1 | <u>0</u> | <u>No Loss</u> |
| WEEKLY TOTAL | 1 | \$ 150.00 |
| | TOTAL TO DATE | 2,554,170.00 |
| 2-8 | 0 | No Loss |
| 9-11 | 0 | No Loss |
| 12 | 1 | 10.00 |
| 13 | 3 | 1,225.00 |
| 14 | 1 | 325.00 |
| 15 | <u>1</u> | <u>10.00</u> |
| WEEKLY TOTAL | 6 | \$ 1,570.00 |
| | TOTAL TO DATE | 2,555,740.00 |
| 16 | 1 | No Loss |
| TOTAL LOSS FROM CIVIL DISORDER DURING JULY 28 THROUGH OCTOBER 17, 1967 \$ 119,650.00 | | |
| TOTAL LOSS FROM CIVIL DISORDER TO DATE 1967 \$2,555,740.00 | | |

City of MILWAUKEE

FIRE DEPARTMENT

711 W. WELLS ST.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN 53233

Tel.: 347-2323

JAMES R. MOHER
Chief

JOHN J. SUTSCHK
Secretary of Department

RICHARD C. DONOVAN
Assistant Chief

January 26, 1968

Mr. John Scales
Office of Investigations
Commission on Civil Disorders
1016 - 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Scales:

The following information is forwarded in response to your telephone call of January 25. The data applies to fire responses by our department during the period of July 30 to August 11, 1967.

| | <u>Fires Caused by Fire Bombs or Molotov Cocktails</u> | <u>Fires Caused by Vandals</u> |
|---------|--|------------------------------------|
| July 30 | 3 | 3 |
| 31 | 22 | 12 |
| Aug. 1 | 13 | 20 |
| 2 | 1 | 12 |
| 3 | - | 14 |
| 4 | - | - |
| 5 | - | 5 |
| 6 | - | 2 |
| 7 | - | 2 |
| 8 | 2 | 3 |
| 9 | - | 5 |
| 10 | - | 2 |
| 11 | - | 9 |

Be sure to let me know if there is any other way in which we can be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

James R. Moher
James R. Moher
Chief

JRM:am