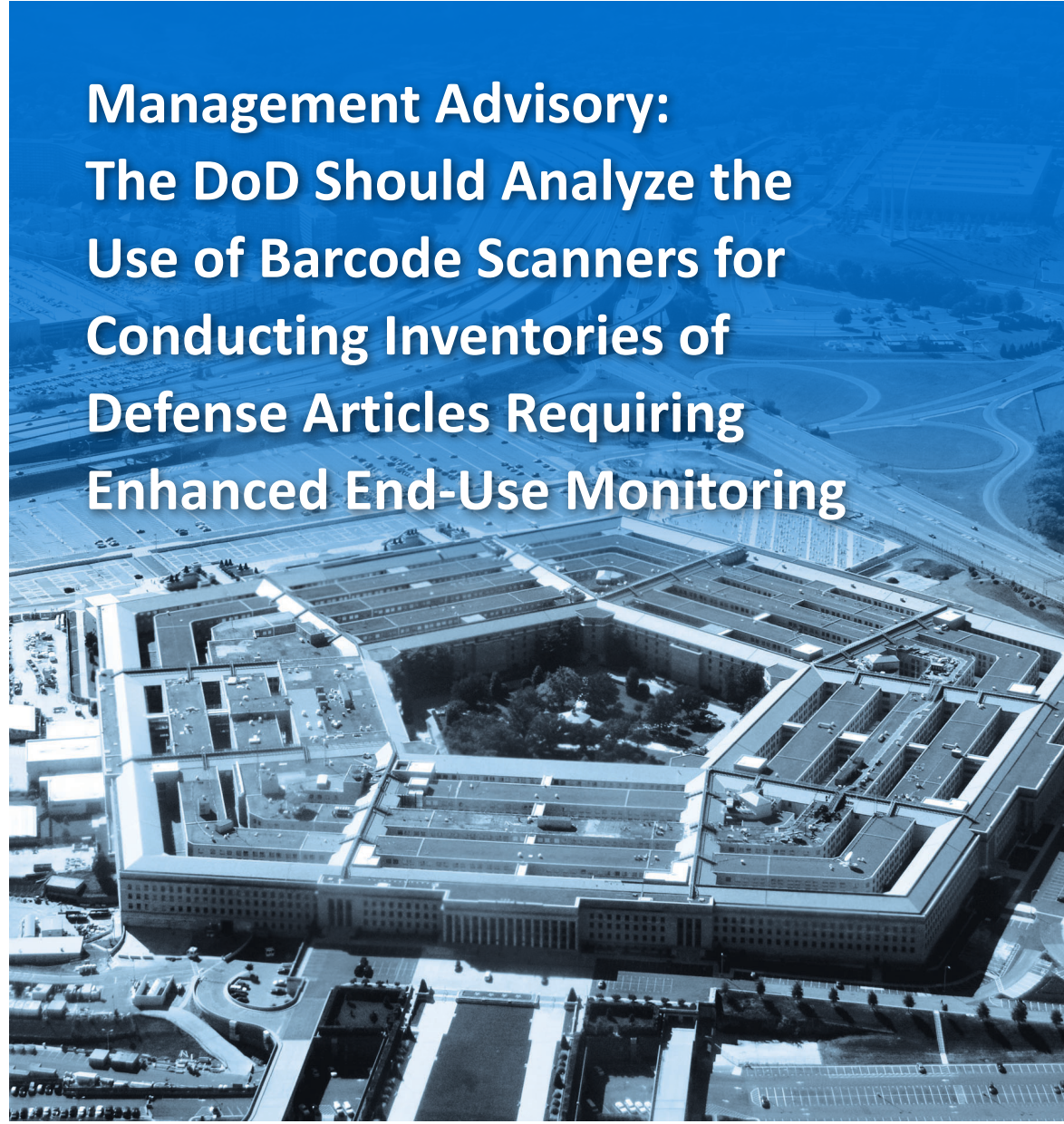




INSPECTOR GENERAL

U.S. Department of Defense

SEPTEMBER 27, 2024



Management Advisory: The DoD Should Analyze the Use of Barcode Scanners for Conducting Inventories of Defense Articles Requiring Enhanced End-Use Monitoring





OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
4800 MARK CENTER DRIVE
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22350-1500

September 27, 2024

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR POLICY
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY

SUBJECT: Management Advisory: The DoD Should Analyze the Use of Barcode Scanners for Conducting Inventories of Defense Articles Requiring Enhanced End-Use Monitoring (Report No. DODIG-2024-140)

This final report provides the results of the DoD Office of Inspector General's evaluation. We previously provided copies of the draft report and requested written comments on the recommendation. We considered management's comments on the draft report when preparing the final report. These comments are included in the report.

The Acting Under Secretary of Defense for Policy partially agreed with the recommendation in the report, but did not fully address the recommendation. According to the Acting Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, officials from the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and the Defense Security Cooperation Agency meet weekly with key stakeholders to discuss barcode scanner efficacy and improvements and are working toward solutions identified in the management advisory. The Acting Under Secretary stated that broader testing and research of the barcode scanners will be required before discussions about their wider rollout, and when that time comes, a fresh assessment of the status of the program will be needed to determine if it is necessary to develop a plan of actions and milestones to correct outstanding challenges. The Acting Under Secretary's comments do not meet the intent of our recommendation, therefore, we consider the recommendation unresolved. We will consider the recommendation resolved when the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (OUSD[P]) agrees to provide a plan of action and milestones detailing specific actions and timeframes to address the challenges with the use of the handheld barcode scanners identified in this advisory. We will close this recommendation when the OUSD[P] provides us with documentation that the plan of action and milestones has been executed and stakeholders have corrected the outstanding challenges with the use of the handheld barcode scanners. Please provide us within 30 days your response concerning specific plans or actions in process or completed on the recommendation. Send your response to either [REDACTED] if unclassified or [REDACTED] if classified SECRET.

FOR THE INSPECTOR GENERAL:

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bryan Clark".

Bryan T. Clark
Assistant Inspector General for Evaluations
Programs, Combatant Commands, and Operations



Executive Summary

The DoD designed the Golden Sentry End-Use Monitoring program to meet the intent of the Arms Export Control Act to ensure that foreign nations use U.S. defense articles in accordance with the terms and conditions of respective transfer agreements or other applicable agreements. The DoD designates certain defense articles as requiring enhanced end-use monitoring (EEUM), which includes physical security inspections of the facilities storing them, along with initial and annual serial number inventories of all defense articles.

Since 2022, the Defense Security Cooperation Agency has authorized the Office of Defense Cooperation–Ukraine (ODC-Ukraine) and the Ukrainian Armed Forces to use handheld barcode scanners to conduct serial number inventories of EEUM-designated defense articles. During our evaluation to determine the extent to which the DoD conducts EEUM of designated defense articles provided to Ukraine in accordance with DoD policy, ODC-Ukraine and security cooperation organization (SCO) personnel told us that the barcode scanners can be a useful tool, especially in peacetime and in climate-controlled environments. However, during the evaluation, ODC-Ukraine and SCO personnel also identified ongoing challenges operating the barcode scanners for EEUM defense article inventories.

The challenges occurred because some scans were inaccurate, some barcodes were illegible or missing, the scanners did not function well in adverse weather, and scanners were prohibited in some secure storage sites. However, according to 11 of 13 SCOs we interviewed, the use of handheld barcode scanners could improve efficiency compared to traditional EEUM processes and procedures because the scanners could save time and increase the speed of inventories.

Therefore, we recommended that the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and the Defense Security Cooperation Agency conduct a review of challenges faced using barcode scanners and develop and implement a plan of action and milestones to correct identified problems before making any decisions on whether to use barcode scanners to conduct EEUM inventories on a broader scale. The Acting Under Secretary of Defense for Policy partially agreed with, but did not fully address, the recommendation, stating that officials from the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and the Defense Security Cooperation Agency meet weekly with key stakeholders to discuss barcode scanner efficacy and improvements and are working toward solutions identified in the management advisory. The Acting Under Secretary stated that broader testing and research of the barcode scanners will be required before discussions about their wider rollout and when that time comes, a fresh assessment of the status of the program will be needed to determine if it is necessary to develop a plan of actions and milestones to correct outstanding

challenges. Therefore, we consider this recommendation unresolved. We will move this recommendation to resolved when the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy agrees to provide us with a plan of action and milestones that specifically states when and how the stakeholders intend to address the outstanding challenges identified in this management advisory. The recommendation will be closed when stakeholders provide documentation showing how they have fully executed the plan of action and milestones to correct the outstanding challenges related to the use of handheld barcode scanners as identified in this management advisory.

Introduction

Objective

The objective of this evaluation was to determine the extent to which the DoD conducts enhanced end-use monitoring (EEUM) of defense articles provided to Ukraine in accordance with DoD policy.

During the evaluation, Office of Defense Cooperation–Ukraine (ODC-Ukraine) and security cooperation organization (SCO) personnel identified ongoing challenges using barcode scanners for EEUM of defense article inventories. These challenges could limit the potential benefits of expanding the use of barcode scanners in the future. We are providing this management advisory to enable the Acting Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) Director to take immediate actions on our recommendation.

Background

The Arms Export Control Act authorizes the President to establish a program for monitoring the end use of defense articles provided or sold by the United States.¹ The DoD designed the Golden Sentry End-Use Monitoring (EUM) program to ensure that foreign nations use defense articles from the United States in accordance with the terms and conditions of respective transfer agreements or other applicable agreements.

EEUM is a subset of the Golden Sentry EUM program and has very prescriptive requirements for verification and protections of specified items. These added requirements are documented in written agreements between the United States and the foreign nation and include physical security assessments of the foreign nation’s storage facilities and serial number inventories. The agreements between the United States and the foreign nation for these items include inspections, verifications, and inventories by U.S. Government (USG) personnel, as well as reporting requirements for the foreign nation to the United States to ensure that the foreign nation uses the defense articles for the agreed-on purposes. The Golden Sentry EUM program involves multiple organizations, including the DSCA and SCOs. The DSCA is responsible for developing and maintaining DSCA Manual 5105.38-M, “Security Assistance Management Manual” (the SAMM), which provides DoD-wide guidance to the DoD components that manage or implement certain security assistance programs.² One responsibility of the SCOs is to conduct

¹ Arms Export Control Act, 22 U.S.C. § 40A.

² DSCA Manual 5105.38-M, “Security Assistance Management Manual,” April 30, 2012.
DoD Directive 5105.65, “Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA),” October 26, 2012 (Incorporating Change 1, March 2, 2023).
DoD Directive 5132.03, “DoD Policy and Responsibilities Relating to Security Cooperation,” December 29, 2016.

planned and coordinated visits to partner nation installations to verify in-country receipt of EEUM-designated defense articles by serial number. SCOs are also responsible for conducting inventories of EEUM-designated defense articles, assessing the physical security of storage sites, and maintaining information in the DSCA's Security Cooperation Information Portal-End-Use Monitoring (SCIP-EUM) database.

Between the full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 and July 2023, the volume of EEUM-designated defense articles the USG provided to the Ukrainian Armed Forces (UAF) more than tripled, with limited USG military presence in country to conduct EEUM serial number inventories. As USG personnel evacuated the embassy in Kyiv before Russia's unprovoked invasion, Ukrainian officials received and documented deliveries of U.S.-provided defense articles, including those requiring EEUM.³ ODC-Ukraine personnel began returning to the U.S. embassy in Kyiv in April 2022, and ODC-Ukraine personnel established a presence at the logistics enabling node in Poland by July 2022. However, ODC-Ukraine personnel stated that as of July 2022, the hostile security environment in Ukraine severely restricted ODC-Ukraine personnel's ability to move outside of the embassy to conduct serial number inventories of EEUM-designated defense articles. As a result, USG personnel in both Ukraine and Poland faced significant challenges maintaining accountability of EEUM-designated defense articles.

³ Memorandum from the U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) to ODC-Ukraine, "USEUCOM Endorsement for Modified Security Assistance Equipment Accountability Requirement," February 18, 2022.

Finding

The DoD's Use of Barcode Scanners May Increase the DoD's EEUM Serial Number Inventory Efficiency, but Challenges Using Handheld Scanners Remain

The DSCA authorized the use of handheld barcode scanners for conducting serial number inventories of EEUM-designated defense articles provided to Ukraine. According to DSCA personnel, the DSCA began scanner familiarization training with the UAF in September 2022 with the intent to improve inventory efficiency. Although 11 of 13 SCOs we interviewed believed barcode scanner technology could improve the efficiency of EEUM-designated defense article serial number inventories, the current barcode scanners face several challenges that often impede their effective use by SCO and partner nation personnel. ODC-Ukraine personnel stated that as of April 2024, UAF and ODC-Ukraine personnel possessed 18 handheld barcode scanners in Ukraine and Poland to assist with EEUM-designated defense article inventories. ODC-Ukraine and SCO personnel generally provided positive feedback on the increased inventory efficiency associated with barcode scanner use. Additionally, SCO and ODC-Ukraine personnel provided feedback on challenges regarding barcode scanner operation and barcode scanner site access.

A DSCA-led comprehensive review of the use of handheld barcode scanners by SCO and partner nation personnel could result in improved efficiency, effectiveness, and accuracy of inventories of EEUM-designated defense articles in both hostile and peacetime environments. Barcode scanner challenges, such as inaccurate scans and the inability to use electronic devices in secure storage sites, limit the effectiveness of barcode scanner technology for EEUM serial number inventories. These challenges could continue to impact the effectiveness of the barcode scanners for use in EEUM serial number inventories in the future.

Handheld Barcode Scanners Could Improve the Efficiency of EEUM Inventories

To improve the efficiency of serial number inventories of EEUM-designated defense articles, in September 2022 the DSCA implemented a familiarization training program for the use of barcode scanning of defense articles provided to Ukraine. DSCA personnel told us that the intent of the handheld barcode scanners was to help ODC-Ukraine personnel address the volume and speed with which the U.S. provided EEUM-designated defense articles to the UAF and to maintain accountability of those defense articles. During this familiarization training the DSCA authorized ODC-Ukraine and UAF personnel to use handheld barcode scanners to conduct serial number inventory scans of EEUM-designated defense articles.

ODC-Ukraine and SCO personnel told us that the use of handheld barcode scanners generally provide the DoD with opportunities to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and accuracy of EEUM-designated defense article inventories. DSCA EUM personnel and 10 of 13 SCOs we interviewed stated that the expansion of barcode scanners for use in a peacetime environment would present opportunities to modernize the process of conducting serial number inventories of EEUM-designated defense articles for SCOs globally. For example, personnel from 10 different SCOs stated that introducing barcode scanners for use in EEUM inventories in their host nations would likely increase the speed with which EEUM inventories could be completed, saving time for both SCO and partner nation personnel. ODC-Ukraine personnel also stated that the barcode scanners are beneficial tools for conducting inventories of EEUM defense articles in Poland, often saving time when compared to manually writing serial numbers.

Overall, SCO personnel told us that they would like to have the option to use handheld barcode scanners to conduct their required serial number inventories of EEUM-designated defense articles. Personnel from several SCOs told us that writing the serial numbers of large quantities of EEUM-designated defense articles by hand is a time-consuming process and that having the opportunity to instead use a handheld barcode scanner would save time and energy while potentially increasing accuracy and decreasing the opportunity for potential human error in transcribing numbers. This is especially the case for those SCOs whose host nations are in possession of thousands of EEUM-designated defense articles.

Personnel from various SCOs told us that barcode scanners would be especially useful for conducting large-quantity inventories of the EEUM-designated defense article types present in their given host nations, such as night vision devices and Stinger and Javelin missiles. Additionally, multiple SCO personnel told us that introducing barcode scanners for use in EEUM inventories in their host nations would increase the speed with which EEUM inventories could be completed, saving time for both SCO and partner nation personnel.

ODC-Ukraine personnel told us that they saw a lot of potential value in using barcode scanners in a peacetime environment. A DSCA official told us that the DSCA would consider expanding the use of barcode scanner technology to other nations in the future, but that securing sufficient funding to do so remains an area of ongoing effort. Chapter 8 of the SAMM currently does not specifically authorize the use of barcode scanners to conduct EEUM serial number inventories outside of a hostile environment, despite DSCA personnel stating that SCO personnel recently employed barcode scanner technology effectively in a peacetime environment in the country of Georgia.

ODC-Ukraine Personnel Reported Challenges Using Handheld Barcode Scanners

ODC-Ukraine personnel reported several challenges using the handheld barcode scanners in the field in a contested environment. At times, ODC-Ukraine EEUM personnel scanned a barcode and discovered that the barcode registered on the handheld barcode scanner did not match the serial number of the EEUM-designated defense article that was scanned. For example, ODC-Ukraine personnel stated that they scanned the barcode of a Javelin missile but found that the barcode contained nine additional serial numbers. The DoD cannot be assured that multiple defense articles tied to a single barcode and provided to the UAF will remain together throughout their life cycle, likely impeding the ability of UAF and ODC-Ukraine personnel to conduct accurate scans of these defense articles in the future.

DSCA personnel provided us with records of EEUM serial number inventories that ODC-Ukraine and UAF personnel conducted using the barcode scanners in Poland and Ukraine from December 2022 to February 2024. In these barcode scanner inventory records, we identified at least 12 instances of a single barcode populating 10 individual serial numbers from only one scan. ODC-Ukraine personnel stated that the DSCA carried out a barcode scanner software update in January 2024 that improved scanner functionality after ODC-Ukraine personnel identified these problems for the DSCA to address.

ODC-Ukraine personnel noted that a second concern was unreadable, worn, or missing barcodes, especially on older, used night-vision devices. A similar concern of worn or unreadable serial number labels for night-vision devices was also noted 4 years ago in our first evaluation of EEUM-designated defense articles provided to the UAF, and the problem persists today.⁴ ODC-Ukraine personnel told us that the barcodes, especially on Presidential Drawdown Authority defense articles that have potentially been in warehouses for years and are older or used, are often worn to the extent that they are not readable by the scanner. Sometimes personnel can see the outline of where a barcode used to be, but the barcode is missing.

ODC-Ukraine personnel also told us that the barcode scanners do not perform well in adverse weather conditions, specifically in the cold or rain. These ODC-Ukraine personnel stated that manually typing serial numbers into the scanner while standing outside, exposed to the elements, was challenging, frustrating, and inefficient because it defeated the reason for using the handheld scanners in the first place and did not save time.

⁴ DoD OIG Report No. DODIG-2020-121, "Evaluation of Department of Defense Enhanced End-Use Monitoring for Equipment Transferred to the Government of Ukraine," August 27, 2020.

We directly observed additional challenges with using handheld barcode scanners in Ukraine. For example, UAF personnel did not allow the scanners into secure Ukrainian logistics hubs because all electronics had to remain outside of the facility. Moreover, even if the ODC-Ukraine personnel were able to use the handheld barcode scanners in the facilities, half of the EEUM-designated defense articles at that location were returned from the front line and were damaged or malfunctioned. These EEUM-designated defense articles were in containers that had serial numbers that did not match the serial numbers on the defense articles inside the containers. For these unsealed containers, personnel had to take the defense articles out of the containers to look at the barcodes and serial numbers on the defense articles. In many cases, these defense articles did not have a barcode to scan, only a serial number written in block lettering. For each of these EEUM-designated defense articles, a handheld barcode scanner would have been no use. Likewise, SCO personnel in other partner nations told us that their host nations would likely not allow them to use a Wi-Fi-capable handheld barcode scanner in restricted military areas where EEUM-designated defense articles are stored without the partner nations conducting an analysis of the barcode scanners.

Finally, ODC-Ukraine personnel repeatedly told us that they consider the scanners to be only a tool and not a technological advancement that solves the burden of inventorying hundreds and thousands of EEUM-designated defense article serial numbers for an initial inventory or as an annual requirement. Part of the reason the personnel see the scanners as only a tool is because the current scanner software does not permit transfers of inventory information directly into the SCIP-EUM database. Instead, to upload inventory information to the SCIP-EUM database, ODC-Ukraine personnel must:

- transfer EEUM serial number inventory data by Wi-Fi to a third-party contractor's software;
- verify the accuracy of the data that was uploaded from the scanners, manually correcting any errors;
- download the data from the third-party contractor's database into an Excel spreadsheet; and
- manually update the SCIP-EUM database with the inventory information from the scanners, one inventory record at a time.

ODC-Ukraine personnel stated that this upload process is time-consuming and inefficient for ODC-Ukraine personnel when preparing large amounts of data for entry in the SCIP-EUM database. As of April 2024, the DSCA had not developed a method for SCOs to avoid this process or to accelerate the direct transfer of the scanner's inventory information into the DSCA's SCIP-EUM database.

The DoD Should Conduct an Analysis to Determine the Future Role of Barcode Scanners for EEUM Inventories

The SAMM currently authorizes the use of barcode scanners in a hostile environment but does not explicitly authorize their use in a peacetime environment. Specifically, Section C.8.4.1.2 of the SAMM states that SCOs are required to conduct EEUM checks through planned or coordinated visits to the partner nation's installations to verify in-country receipt of EEUM-designated defense articles by serial number within 90 days of delivery. Section C.8.4.1.2 also states that SCOs must visually inventory 100 percent of in-country EEUM-designated defense articles within 1 year from the last inventory performed. Based on our interviews with SCO personnel, the DoD could achieve significant time savings through wider implementation of handheld barcode scanners at SCOs globally.

The DoD should analyze and address the challenges reported by ODC-Ukraine personnel regarding the use of barcode scanners. Once these challenges are addressed, globally expanding the use of handheld barcode scanners may enable the DoD to improve the process for conducting serial number inventories of EEUM-designated defense articles. Without conducting such an analysis, barcode scanner challenges such as those observed in Ukraine may continue to limit the conditions under which partner nation and SCO personnel may effectively employ barcode scanner technology. By analyzing and improving the methods for using the barcode scanners, the DoD can leverage lessons learned from their use in Ukraine to identify and implement potential time-saving measures. These measures could improve the user experience for SCO and partner nation personnel conducting EEUM inventories and lead to more accurate and timelier EEUM tracking.

Recommendation, Management Comments, and Our Response

Recommendation 1

We recommend that the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and the Defense Security Cooperation Agency Director conduct a review of the challenges identified during the use of barcode scanners for enhanced end-use monitoring inventories and develop and implement a plan of action and milestones to correct those challenges before making any decisions on whether to use barcode scanners to conduct enhanced end-use monitoring inventories on a broader scale.

Under Secretary of Defense for Policy Comments

The Acting Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, responding for the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (OUSD[P]) and the DSCA, partially agreed with the recommendation. The Under Secretary stated that the DSCA and stakeholders from the ODC-Ukraine, USEUCOM, and OUSD(P) meet weekly to discuss the efficacy of the barcode scanners and program improvements. The Acting Under Secretary stated that the DoD is

working toward solutions identified in this management advisory. Improvement efforts include bar code label durability and cyber-security protections of data during collection, transfer, and storage. The Acting Under Secretary stated that broader use of barcode scanners will be determined after testing, research, and DoD discussions of future scanner application, and said that they anticipate the barcode scanning program will undergo multiple iterations before the OUSD(P) and DSCA will consider discussions about a wider rollout. According to the Acting Under Secretary, when that time comes, we will need to reassess the status of the program to determine if it is necessary to develop a plan of action and milestones to correct outstanding challenges.

Our Response

The Acting Under Secretary of Defense for Policy's comments were not fully responsive to the recommendation. The OUSD(P)'s weekly discussions with stakeholders on the efficacy of barcode scanners and improvements of the barcode scanner program do not meet the intent of the recommendation. The OUSD(P) did not provide a plan of action and milestones to address the outstanding challenges identified in this management advisory, and does not plan to develop a plan of action and milestones to correct outstanding challenges until the barcode scanning program completes multiple iterations and other decision milestones are complete. Therefore, we consider this recommendation unresolved.

We will consider this recommendation resolved when the OUSD(P) agrees to provide us with a plan of action and milestones that specifically states when and how stakeholders intend to address the outstanding challenges identified in this management advisory. The OUSD(P) should provide documentation of the ongoing discussions and analysis of potential barcode scanner improvements. The documentation can include proposed plans and timelines for testing, research, and discussions of future scanner application; or clarification of the multiple iterations and timelines of software or hardware that the OUSD(P) will require the scanners to undergo before it considers a wider rollout of the program. Further documentation should include a plan of action and milestones with specific timeframes for addressing the identified challenges. We will close this recommendation when stakeholders provide documentation showing how they have fully executed the plan of action and milestones to correct the outstanding challenges related to the use of handheld barcode scanners as identified in this management advisory.

Scope and Methodology

We conducted this management advisory as part of an ongoing evaluation assessing the EEUM of defense articles provided to Ukraine in accordance with the “Quality Standards for Inspection and Evaluation,” published in December 2020 by the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency. Those standards require that we adequately plan the evaluation to ensure that objectives are met and that we perform the evaluation to obtain sufficient, competent, and relevant evidence to support the findings, conclusions, and recommendations. We believe that the evidence obtained was sufficient, competent, and relevant to lead a reasonable person to sustain our evaluation findings.

We identified and reviewed the following policies, directives, and DoD guidance, including criteria such as U.S.C., DoD directives, and the SAMM.

- Arms Export Control Act, 22 U.S.C. § 40A
- DoD Directive 5132.03, “DoD Policy and Responsibilities Relating to Security Cooperation,” December 29, 2016
- DoD Directive 5105.65, “Defense Security Cooperation Agency,” October 26, 2012 (Incorporating Change 1, March 2, 2023)
- DSCA Manual 5105.38, “Security Assistance Management Manual,” Chapter 8, “End-Use Monitoring (EUM),” April 30, 2012 (Updated August 22, 2024)

We traveled to Jasionka, Poland, and observed the aerial port of debarkation, Poland Logistics Hub, Materiel Aid Contribution Coordination Cell, and EEUM item serial number inventory systems. We also traveled to Kyiv, Ukraine, and observed EEUM site visits by ODC-Ukraine personnel and serial number inventories by ODC-Ukraine personnel for EEUM-designated defense articles at that location. Additionally, the team observed the DoD presence in the international environment in support of Ukraine.

We obtained documentary evidence from various Golden Sentry EUM program stakeholder organizations, including the DSCA, defense export policy offices, USEUCOM, and the 355th Movement Control Team. We also interviewed personnel from several SCOs, including SCOs from Ukraine, Australia, Belgium, and Estonia.

We conducted interviews with EEUM-designated defense article experts. These interviews included individuals from the DSCA, USEUCOM, ODC-Ukraine, and Military Department export policy experts. The interviews provided context for what the team physically observed while in the USEUCOM area of responsibility.

Management Comments

Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy



POLICY

UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
2000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-2000

MEMORANDUM FOR OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

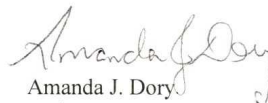
SUBJECT: Response to the Department of Defense Inspector General Management Advisory, “The DoD Should Analyze the Use of Barcode Scanners for Conducting Inventories of Defense Articles Requiring Enhanced End-Use Monitoring” (Project No. D2024-DEV0PC-0094.001)

I am responding to the recommendation provided in the Department of Defense (DoD) Inspector General Management Advisory, “The DoD Should Analyze the Use of Barcode Scanners for Conducting Inventories of Defense Articles Requiring Enhanced End-Use Monitoring.”

The Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (OUSD(P)) and the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) partially concur with the recommendation of the report. DSCA and stakeholders from the Office of Defense Cooperation in Kyiv, U.S. European Command, and OUSD(P) meet weekly to discuss the efficacy of the barcode scanners and how to improve the program. DoD is currently working toward solutions identified in the advisory. There are ongoing efforts to improve bar code label durability and developing cyber-security protections during data scan collection, transfer, and repository storage. Broader usage of the barcode scanners will be determined after testing, research, and DoD program discussions on situation applications of the scanners. The barcode scanning program will undergo multiple iterations before OUSD(P) and DSCA will consider discussions about a wider rollout. When that time comes, we will need a fresh assessment of the status of the program to determine if it is necessary to develop a plan of action and milestones to correct outstanding challenges.

Our security review determined that the report is unclassified.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this recommendation. OUSD(P) continues to consider accountability of U.S. equipment provided to Ukraine a top priority.


Amanda J. Dory
Acting



Acronyms and Abbreviations

DSCA	Defense Security Cooperation Agency
EEUM	Enhanced End-Use Monitoring
EUM	End-Use Monitoring
ODC	Office of Defense Cooperation
OSD(P)	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy
SAMM	Security Assistance Management Manual
SCIP-EUM	Security Cooperation Information Portal-End-Use Monitoring
SCO	Security Cooperation Organization
UAF	Ukrainian Armed Forces
USEUCOM	U.S. European Command
USG	United States Government



Whistleblower Protection

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Whistleblower Protection safeguards DoD employees against retaliation for protected disclosures that expose possible fraud, waste, and abuse in Government programs. For more information, please visit the Whistleblower webpage at www.dodig.mil/Components/Administrative-Investigations/Whistleblower-Reprisal-Investigations/Whistleblower-Reprisal/ or contact the Whistleblower Protection Coordinator at Whistleblowerprotectioncoordinator@dodig.mil

For more information about DoD OIG reports or activities, please contact us:

Congressional Liaison

703.604.8324

Media Contact

public.affairs@dodig.mil; 703.604.8324



www.twitter.com/DoD_IG

LinkedIn

www.linkedin.com/company/dod-inspector-general/

DoD Hotline

www.dodig.mil/hotline





DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE | INSPECTOR GENERAL

4800 Mark Center Drive
Alexandria, VA 22350-1500
www.dodig.mil
DoD Hotline 1.800.424.9098

