

over the number received during the same period in 1965. Overall availability for the DSA system averaged 84.2 percent for the period July–December 1966 compared to 88.2 percent for the comparable period in 1965. This drop is attributed to the surge in demands from Vietnam, exhausting available supplies, and our inability to obtain replenishment from industry in time to meet required delivery dates.

The second indicator of system effectiveness, on-time fill, measures supply system effectiveness by the percentage of items processed for shipment by the DSA supply system within the time frames specified in the DOD uniform materiel movement issue priority system (UMMIPS). On-time fill during the period July–December 1966 averaged 73.7 percent compared to the 80.9 percent for the same period in 1965. This decrease in on-time fill was due in part to the large number of back orders released when materiel was received from producers plus the effect of heavy depot-level workload stemming from the increase in requisition volume, noted above.

TECHNICAL AND LOGISTICS SERVICES AND PROGRAMS

ITEM ENTRY CONTROL

The expanded defense item entry control technical review program is being implemented in accordance with the planned schedule. This expanded program has absorbed Project Shakedown and has assigned to all of the defense technical review activities (DTRA's) additional responsibilities for catalog purification and item reduction studies for all assigned Federal supply classes. As of December 31, 1966, 54 Federal supply classes, accounting for approximately 63 percent of all new item growth, have been brought under the program. Nine military department and four Defense Supply Agency field activities have been designated as DTRA's. Full implementation of 67 Federal supply classes, accounting for approximately 75 percent of all new item entry into the DOD supply system, is scheduled for completion by July 1, 1967.

Through December 31, 1966, DTRA's have reviewed 282,089 proposed new items of which 95,586, or 33.8 percent, were determined to be exact duplicates or possible duplicates of items already in the DOD supply system. An additional 25,414, or 9 percent, were returned for various errors in item identifications.

Item entry control embraces a composite of many separate management programs and projects aimed at reducing item proliferation during the complete life cycle of an equipment or weapon system. The development of an optimum IEC system must assure the required compatibility between projects being developed by separate functional managers, and provide the means for their assimilation and integration into an overall DOD IEC system. This system development is being pursued in close coordination with the military departments, Defense agencies, and staff elements within OSD, and is under continuous refinement and revision as individual elements of the overall system progress. In this connection, emphasis is being placed on acceleration of the DOD standardization program. Supply standardization policies and procedures governing item reduction studies are being revised to provide more comprehensive and effective DOD-wide supply standardization. Increased emphasis is also being directed