

No data permitting examination of the composition of Navy modifications were discovered. The Army and Air Force distributions described above were combined (weighted by fiscal year 1965 TOA) and applied to the Navy total.

Spares and repair parts. This category includes spares for the missiles themselves (flyaway spares) and for missile support equipment (nonflyaway spares). In fiscal year 1963 the Air Force accounted for 67 percent of total DOD funding for missile spares and repair parts, the Navy, 23 percent; the Army, 7 percent; and the Marine Corps, 3 percent.

Sources of data for identification of first-order impact were AFLC machine printouts of missile spares procurement by missile and by materiel program code (MPC) for fiscal year 1963⁵⁵ and the AMP.⁵⁰ Investigation of data sources at the Navy Bureau of Weapons and at the Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg, Pa.,⁵⁶ indicated that deriving breakdowns of Navy missile spares procurement would require a level of effort not justified by the quality of the data that could be obtained. The Air Force distribution, with minor alterations, was applied as the best available substitute to the funding total for Navy spares.

Total spares procurement was divided into flyaway and nonflyaway categories for coding purposes. Flyaway spares were divided into airframe spares, guidance and control spares, propulsion spares, and payload spares, based on data from AFLC⁵⁵ and from the AMP.⁴⁸ The following SIC code assignments were made: Airframe, SIC 3729; guidance and control, SIC 3662; propulsion, SIC 3722; and payload, SIC 3729.

Even less detail is available for nonflyaway spares. The AFLC computer printouts⁵⁵ lump the bulk of Air Force dollars in this category into one line item, AGE spares. The AMP⁴⁸ provides a division by Federal supply classification code: 1430 remote control spares, 1440 launcher spares, and 4935 specialized test equipment spares. Since these data were inadequate for assignment of SIC codes, the SIC distributions derived for missile support equipment (described in the following paragraphs) were applied to nonflyaway-spares procurement dollars, based on the assumption that the spares for missile support equipment would be distributed by SIC in approximately the same fashion as the equipment itself.

Missile support equipment. This category was further subdivided into ICBM support equipment⁴⁷ and missile support, other than ICBM. Coding techniques for these categories are discussed in the following paragraph.

ICBM support equipment. This category represents TOA for Air Force ICBM support. A breakdown was derived for Minuteman II support equipment and used to distribute all TOA assigned to ICBM support equipment. Minuteman II support equipment procurement includes the categories shown in the accompanying tabulation:⁴²

Category	Percent
Sets of equipment for launch facility (LF) and launch control facility (LCF)	50
Maintenance ground equipment (MGE)	32
Tooling and production support	5
Engineering change orders	13
Total	100