

the Marine Corps integrated system. These sources include commercial procurement; other military services; the Defense Supply Centers (DSC's) of the Defense Supply Agency; the Army Tank and Automotive Command (ATAC), as a DOD integrated manager; and the General Services Administration.

An important feature of the "stores system" is the concept of placing a selected range of low cost, fast moving items at issue points close to the consumer for support at major Marine Corps bases. These outlets are self-service centers, shop stores and clothing sales stores.

The management process for these issue points at the major base is designated as direct support stock control (DSSC) by the Marine Corps and is covered by one of the aforementioned MUMMS subsystems. The "out of stores" portion of the supply system is not part of the centrally managed MUMMS system. It is managed with separate procedures, for the organic supply accounts and service support fleet stock accounts. However, all organic accounts in the Marine Corps are operated under one set of procedures provided by Headquarters Marine Corps and similarly, all fleet stock accounts operate under a uniform program with minor exceptions, noted in the more detailed discussion following.

The assets "in stores" with central item accountability are generally distributed at eight major bases called remote storage activities (RSA's). RSA's are located at the Marine Corps Supply Centers, Barstow and Albany; Marine Corps bases, Quantico, Camp Lejeune, Camp Pendleton, and Twentynine Palms; and the Marine Corps Recruit Depots at San Diego and Parris Island. In addition, each of these major bases operates a DSSC system to position low cost, fast moving items at issue points close to "on base" customers. These issue points are replenished from assets with central item accountability by requisitioning on the ICP which in turn issues a materiel release order (MRO) to the RSA.

Procedures for distribution of assets under central item accountability provide that materiel will be delivered from the source to the base closest to the ultimate consumer, when issues from assets at the base represent a significant enough percentage of total system issues to warrant such asset positioning. Accordingly, a historical demand pattern is mechanically accumulated for each item and an allocation factor (percent of total system demand) is assigned to each major base.

In addition to distribution of assets at the major bases, "stores system" assets of clothing items are also positioned at 20 sales outlets throughout the continental United States (CONUS) and overseas for "on base" direct support.

"Out of stores" organic assets are generally held at the battalion, air squadron or separate company level. Service support fleet stock accounts are organic to division service battalions, force service regiments or wing support groups, and these support division, force troop, and wing units. This pattern has been changed to a certain degree in the WestPac area as a result of the evaluation of support requirements in Southeast Asia (SEA) during the past 3 years. This evolution has resulted in a Marine Corps Force Logistic Command (FLC) in the Republic of Vietnam (RVN). The FLC consists of one force service regiment and two division service battalions, task organized as dictated by the situation, with "in country" central item levels and accountability being maintained by the FLC at Danang. Another force service regiment on Okinawa provides support to the FLC for organizational equipment and materiel, construction materiel, major end items and repair parts. The Naval Support Activity (NSA) at Danang provides subsistence items, fuels and common administrative and housekeeping type supplies to the FLC.

The major customers of the Marine Corps supply system are the combat, combat service, and service support units of the Marine Corps FMF. The FMF principally consists of four active and one reserve divisions; three active and one reserve Marine aircraft wings (including Hawk Battalions); and all of the supporting force troop units.

Other significant customers of the Marine Corps supply system are major bases; camps; posts and stations; guard detachments, ship detachments; air stations, and air facilities. With certain exceptions, the Marine Corps integrated supply system provides worldwide support for the customers noted above.

I would next like to discuss briefly five inventory management functions of particular interest to the subcommittee: (1) Management of principal items; (2) determination of requirements and control of secondary items; (3) stock levels; (4) the recoverable items programs; and (5) command responsibility.

Within the Marine Corps, the determination of requirements, acquisition, and allocations of principal items is the responsibility of Headquarters Marine Corps