

(HQMC). The ICP maintains asset and allowance status for major items of equipment, secondary depot reparable, and other items designated by HQMC, which are held by both major and subordinate commands. The controlled items management subsystem of MUMMS provides the means for individual item management of controlled items with a minimum of administrative effort on the part of the item manager and the holding units. The subsystem provides the ability to record the inventory of in-use assets, produces reports for management review, and provides preprogramed file status reports, as may be required. The predominant features of the controlled items subsystem are:

1. Full asset data on controlled items is available and adjusted as issues, receipts, and disposal decisions are made.

2. Full allowance data is available for the purpose of monitoring requisitions prior to issue. Units are only authorized to hold assets within allowances established by Headquarters Marine Corps as essential to the mission of the unit concerned.

3. Programs are available to validate allowances and to insure that assets, in stores and in use, do not exceed the total Marine Corps materiel objective.

Requirements for secondary items in the stores system are centrally computed and assets are controlled by the single Marine Corps Inventory Control Point. Supply echelons out of the stores system compute individual requirements for secondary items within levels established by HQMC and "feed" on the stores system. Policy direction for the entire supply system emanates from Headquarters Marine Corps.

The Marine Corps has recognized the general problem that assets available in one unit below the service account level are not readily visible and therefore not available to meet the needs of another unit. However, currently being programed is the supported activities supply system (SASSY) which will mechanize inventory records of organic units and provide the means for visibility and automatic redistribution of any available assets "out of stores," to satisfy known requirements.

As indicated when discussing the distribution system, Marine Corps stock levels of secondary items consist of levels for in-store assets and levels for out-of-stores assets. These levels do not necessarily represent a vertical pipeline of the same range and depth of items to the consumer, but rather represent different stock levels designed for specific purposes with varying ranges of items. For example: (1) Repair parts requiring installation at the third or fourth echelon maintenance level are not normally stocked below the service support unit level and are therefore not included in organic units stocks; and (2) specific criteria govern the stocking of items at the organic level, and items not meeting established criteria, although used, are not stocked.

Another important feature of inventory management relates to the recovery of reparable. The Marine Corps employs three programs involving the recovery of reparable from the user as follows:

1. *The Marine Corps recoverable items program (RIP).*—This program provides for the recovery of principal reparable items of Marine Corps equipment which are predetermined as economically reparable and/or excess to the requirements of a using unit, and for disposal action on those items which are beyond economical repair or the total requirements of the Marine Corps.

2. *Replacement and evacuation program (R&E).*—This program is promulgated annually by Headquarters Marine Corps and supports the commanding generals, fleet Marine forces, Atlantic and Pacific and selected Marine Corps Reserve units. This program provides for selected items to be replaced periodically by like serviceable items from the stores system, so as to provide the FMF with the best conditioned equipment possible.

3. *Marine Corps secondary reparable item program.*—This program provides for repair as the primary source for replenishment of serviceable assets of secondary reparable items. Serviceable items are made available on an exchange or rapid turnaround basis to permit the parent equipment to remain operational with minimum down time. A supply of reparable items, termed a "maintenance float," is located at designated repair facilities, which permits this procedure to be carried out. The unserviceable items are picked up in the maintenance float and promptly repaired. Economically reparable items which cannot be repaired at the facility due to a shortage of requisite skills, facilities, or time are evacuated to the next higher maintenance echelon in exchange for serviceable items.