

Appendix A

The Defense Industrial Base

The budget and environmental constraints affect the size of the defense industrial base, which consists of privately owned and government-owned industrial production and maintenance facilities. A small portion of the industrial base is laid away in plant equipment packages as a cold base. Plant equipment packages contain equipment required for mobilization production that is not readily available from industry. An active production base is a cost-effective way of maintaining war reserve stocks. Preservation measures include emphasizing dual-use technology, keeping production at a trickle rate, and encouraging foreign military sales. A responsive industrial base is crucial to sustain combat forces in any future conflict.

PRIVATE INDUSTRY

The defense industrial base has limited impact in major regional contingencies and short wars due to the long lead times required to build up the industrial base. Active plants and production lines have some capability to accelerate production, that is, surge. Manufacturers and subcontractors of spare and repair parts may be able to surge production for items that sustain deployed weapons systems. Active end-item production lines are sometimes used to obtain urgent critical parts and subsystems. National policy is to make use of commercial materiel; therefore, the Army

depends on private industry as the foundation for military materiel production. Private industry includes—

- Prime contractors—usually large corporations that are system integrators and assemblers.
- Subcontractors—large and small firms that manufacture components and subassemblies.
- Parts, capital equipment, and materiel suppliers.

DEFENSE AGENCIES

Government industry includes ammunition, tank and engine; arsenals; depots and other facilities; equipment; and skilled personnel. Continual research and development provide the US with a technological edge, which is necessary for a strong defense.

US ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

To fulfill the Army's need for logistics support, USAMC operates the Army's national logistics system through its major subordinate commands and separate reporting activities. USAMC performs assigned materiel and

related functions for research, development, test, and evaluation; acquisition, logistics support, and technical assistance of materiel systems; and other materiel-acquisition management functions. It provides the Army national logistics system-level maintenance support and serves as DOD's single manager for conventional ammunition. USAMC's missions are to-

- Equip and sustain a trained, ready Army.
- Provide equipment and services to other nations through the Security Assistance Program.
- Develop and acquire non-major systems and equipment.

- Provide development and acquisition support to program managers.
- Define, develop, and acquire superior technologies.
- Continue and improve productivity and quality of life.
- Maintain the mobilization capabilities necessary to support the Army.

USAMC also manages operational policies, programs, objectives, and resources associated with its worldwide Logistics Assistance Program as well as Army reserve and operational projects worldwide. All of the above functions and capabilities are available to the ASCC through the LSE.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

Although each service plays a large role, DLA is DOD's focal point for efforts related to the industrial base. DLA is responsible for providing consumable items of supplies and services that the military services commonly use. Its responsibilities include worldwide integrated management of subsistence, petroleum, and property-disposal operations. DLA provides logistics and service support to the services through its supply centers and agencies.

Support to the Army

DLA provides logistics support to the Army in the areas of supply support, contract administration, and technical and logistics services.

Supply Support. DLA procures, stores, and distributes items to support the military services and other customers. While many of the items may be common to more than one service, the majority of them are used by a single customer. In addition, the agency buys and distributes hardware and electronic items used in the maintenance and repair of military equipment. The military determine their requirements for supplies and materiel and establish their priorities. DLA manages in-theater supplies in the following commodity areas: fuel, clothing, construction materiel, electronic supplies, food, general supplies,

industrial supplies, and medical supplies and equipment.

Contract Administration. DLA provides contract administration services to all DOD components, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, other designated federal and state agencies, and foreign governments. These services include-

- Contract management.
- Preaward survey.
- Quality assurance.
- Contractor payment.
- Support to small business and labor surplus areas.
- Transportation and packaging assistance.

Technical and Logistics Services. DLA administers and supervises—

- The Federal Catalog System.
- The Defense Personal Property Reutilization Program, including worldwide disposal of excess personal property, recovery of precious metals, and disposal of hazardous waste.
- The DOD Industrial Plant Equipment Reserve.
- The Defense National Stockpile.

Reutilization and Marketing

DLA provides reutilization and marketing services in the COMMZ. Initially, salvage and excess materiel destined for the DRMO is collected in the corps and division areas as the situation permits. As the theater matures, HNS may be used to evacuate this materiel to the COMMZ for inspection, classification, and disposal by DLA-directed activities. The senior logistics organization MMC will coordinate DRMO operations for the theater army to ensure that usable materiel is not disposed of or evacuated from the theater.

US TRANSPORTATION COMMAND

USTRANSCOM provides common-user airlift, sealift, and terminal services to deploy, employ, and sustain US forces on a global basis. Its three transportation component

commands are the Army's MTMC, the Navy's MSC, and the Air Force's Air Mobility Command.

Military Traffic Management Command

MTMC is chartered to operate as the single manager for military traffic, land transportation, and common-user ocean terminals within CONUS, except for those specific SECDEF-assigned functions that require operations OCONUS. MTMC's general functions are to--

- Provide traffic management for CONUS freight movements.
- Command and operate common-user military ocean terminals assigned by DOD.
- Provide worldwide traffic management for the DOD personal property movement and storage program.
- Provide transportation planning to the JCS, unified and specified commands, and the military services in support of JOPES.

Military Sealift Command

MSC is chartered to operate as the single manager for ocean transportation between points in CONUS and overseas areas, between and within overseas areas, and for intercostal and coastalwide service within CONUS. MSC's functions are to--

- Provide ocean transportation support to DOD components as required through US-owned or contracted equipment.
- Serve as the single point of contact with ocean carriers concerning the negotiation of ocean rates, terms, and conditions of ocean transportation.
- Maintain and operate an ocean transportation service for movement of personnel, cargo, bulk petroleum, and mail.
- Provide transportation planning support to JCS, unified and specific commands, and military services in support of JOPES.

Air Mobility Command

Air Mobility Command—formerly the Military Airlift Command—is the single manager for air transportation. It consists of controlled transport aircraft and the personnel, facilities, and equipment necessary to support operations. Its general functions are to--

- Provide airlift service support to DOD components as required.
- Operate a worldwide passenger reservation system for travel via DOD transport aircraft, commercial contract airlift, and CRAF.
- Operate aerial ports and air terminals at Air Force installations and commercial airfields.
- Provide transportation planning support to JCS, unified and specified commands, and military services in support of JOPES.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA provides general supplies and services that are common to more than one department of the government. It has multi mission responsibility to manage the varied business activities of the federal government. GSA provides an extensive amount of supply support to DOD for such commonly used items as office furniture and supplies, machine and hand tools, photographic supplies, and so forth.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Many government agencies outside of the Army have a major impact on the Army logistics system, including the Office of Management and Budget, the General Accounting Office, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. For more detail, refer to AR 700-80.

MANAGEMENT TOOLS

The supply functions of the commodity commands are accomplished by NICPs. The

maintenance functions are accomplished by national maintenance points.

Appendix A

NATIONAL INVENTORY CONTROL POINTS

Each commodity command has an NICP to manage those items in a commodity grouping. The NICP's functions are—

- Computing requirements.
- Directing procurement.
- Managing distribution.
- Establishing overhaul and rebuilding direction.
- Directing disposal of materiel.
- Coordinating interservice procurement and maintenance for nonconsumable items.

NATIONAL MAINTENANCE POINTS

Each commodity command has an NMP to manage maintenance of those items in its

commodity grouping. The NMP's functions are--

- Technically controlling depot overhaul and repair programs.
 - Managing configurations—including specifications, managing materiel changes, and reporting modifications applied.
 - Developing maintenance publications such as technical manuals, modification work orders, technical bulletins, maintenance digests, safety-of-use messages, and so on.
 - Determining repair parts to be provisioned as items initially issued to troop units.
 - Evaluating equipment improvement recommendations.
 - Training on new equipment.
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