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FIFTIETH REPORT TO CONGRESS

(January 1 Through December 31, 1979)

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

In Accordance With Section 2455, Title 10, U.S.C.

(Formerly Section 8 of Public Law 426, 82d Congress)

OF THE

DEFENSE CATALOGING AND STANDARDIZATION ACT OF 1952

REPORT

OF THE

INVESTIGATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
NINETY-SIXTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION



JUNE 16, 1980

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(II)



SS
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ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

JUN 9 1980

Honorable Melvin Price
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As prescribed by Section 2455, Title 10, United States Code, we are enclosing the Fiftieth Annual Report on the Department of Defense (DoD) Cataloging and Standardization Programs. This report covers the period from January through December 1979.

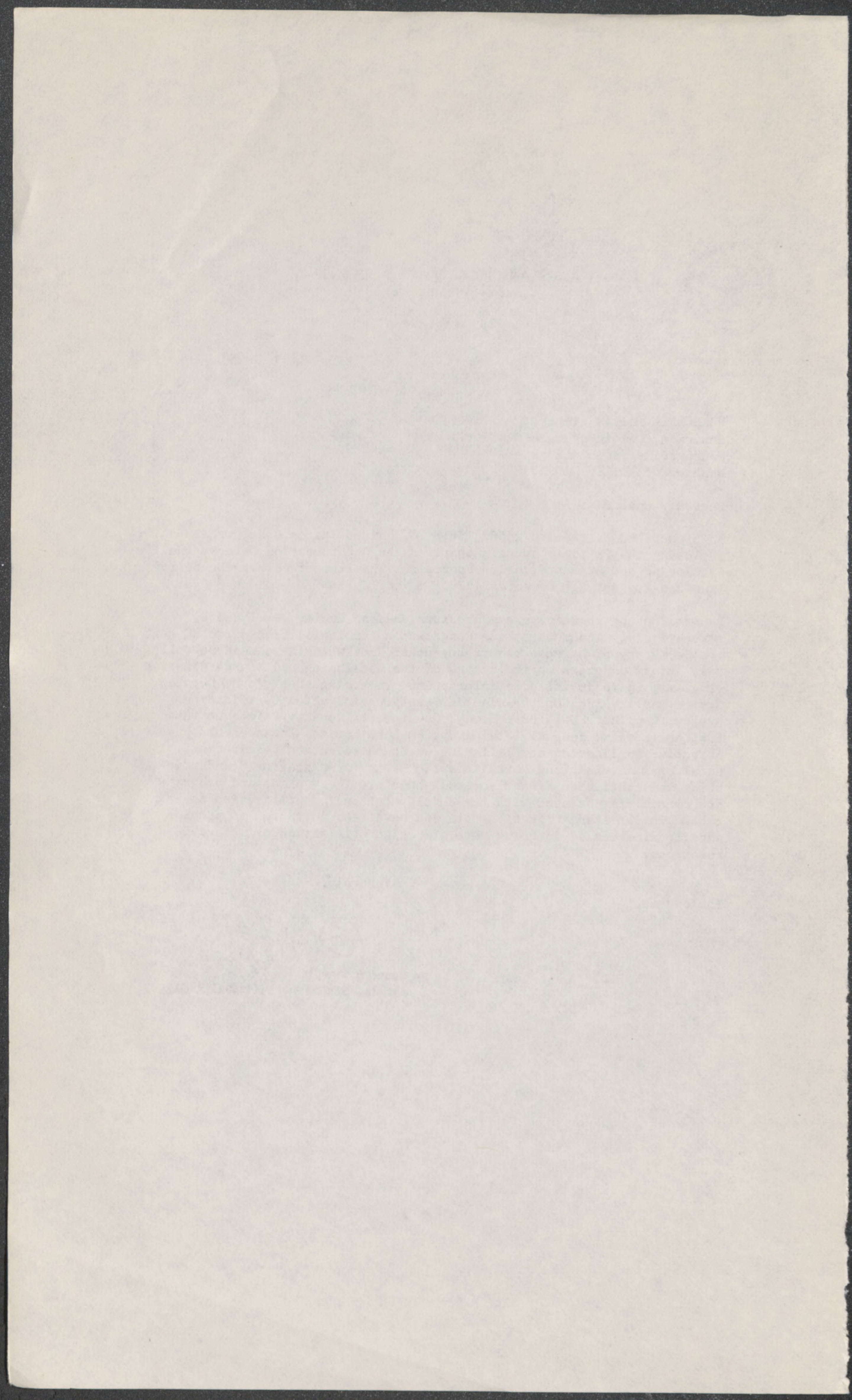
Reports on the above programs are furnished as Enclosures 1 and 2, respectively. Inasmuch as the Congress in its legislation directed that the Secretary of Defense report any other data which he considers will best inform Congress on the status of the Cataloging and Standardization Programs, there is included information concerning the Federal Catalog System Master Plan, North Atlantic Treaty Organization Codification System, Duplicate Data Base Study, Government/Industry Reference Data Edit and Review, Federal Catalog System Publications Enhancements, Selective Application and Tailoring of Standardization Requirements, Commercial Acquisition, North Atlantic Treaty Organization Standardization and other significant accomplishments. These plans and programs are directly associated with the development and/or utilization of cataloging or standardization data and have been initiated to provide additional means of insuring more effective utilization of materiel resources.

Enclosures
As stated

Sincerely,

Robert B. Pirie, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of Defense (MRA&L)

(III)



ENCLOSURE 1

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**ON THE
FEDERAL
CATALOGING
PROGRAM
1979**

**PREPARED BY:
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

(V)

PREFACE

The Federal Catalog System is a Government-wide program to provide a uniform system of item identification and assign National Stock Numbers to all items of personal property used by Government Departments and Agencies. Through its operation, item duplication is prevented, interchangeability among items revealed, standardization data is made available, logistics support throughout the government is facilitated, and Government/Industry relations are strengthened; all to the improvement of materiel management, military effectiveness, and efficiency and economy in logistics operations. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and other foreign countries participate by agreement or on an individual basis.

Established by law, it is administered by the Department of Defense (DoD) in conjunction with the Administrator of the General Services Administration (GSA). The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) is responsible for management and administration of the operation of the system.

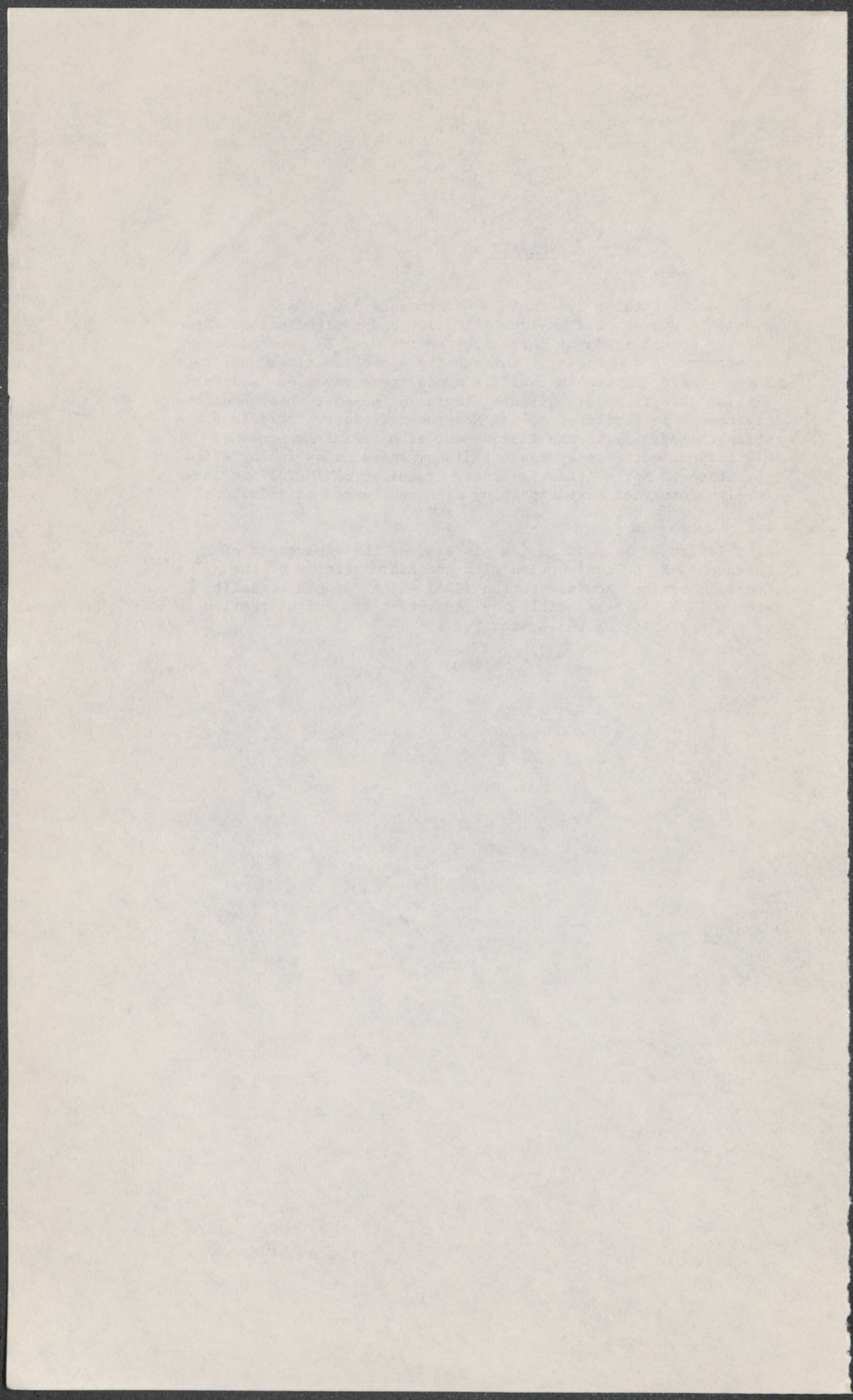


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SUMMARY

A year of fine tuning the cataloging system . . . Looking towards increasing efficiency and economy . . . Continuing efforts to eliminate duplication and overlap in automated files . . . International cataloging increasingly important-477 NATO Stock Numbers in the Federal Catalog System since the first one last year-treated the same way as numbers assigned by U.S. . . .

Actions: . . . Added a new section on implementing actions to our main planning document, the Federal Catalog System Master Plan . . . Implemented two International Item Identification Guides (IIGs)-will permit NATO community to uniformly describe and encode characteristics data for items covered by the IIGs . . . In process of implementing many of the cataloging publications study recommendations-should give customers better, easier to use catalogs . . . Doubled industry participation in verifying their part numbers which are recorded in the Federal Catalog System . . . Resolved functional requirements for the DoD Interchangeable and Substitutable Items System-have started into system design phase . . . Modified catalog system to allow National Stock Number assignment to subsistence items . . . Remote Study Group concluded remote terminals are cost effective and is proceeding to detail functional requirements for system.

DoD was recorded on 3.98 million of the 4.85 million managed items in the data base, an increase of 82,000 items over the past year . . . 179,795 National Stock Numbers were assigned - an increase of 6% from 1978 . . . Some 108 million transactions were processed through the ADP system . . . The system serviced 55 DoD wholesale and retail materiel managers, 83 civil agencies, 12 NATO countries, seven friendly foreign countries, and four NATO agencies . . . nine new FSCs established eight assigned to DLA . . . 412 of the total 614 FSCs assigned for Integrated Management.

PART I - ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND PROJECTS

FEDERAL CATALOG SYSTEM MASTER PLAN

The Federal Catalog System Master Plan, developed as a tool to improve the planning, programming and control of changes to the Federal Catalog System, has proved to be a useful management tool. Updates to the Master Plan were issued in April and October of 1979. A new Section, Implementing Actions, was added to provide a short summary status of the Specific Objectives in progress. The Plan has been valuable in providing information throughout the catalog community, identifying focal points working on Specific Objectives and in evaluating progress.

THE NATO CODIFICATION SYSTEM

During the reporting period, 477 NATO stock numbers were entered into the Federal Catalog System. These stock numbers, assigned by the country of origin, are used throughout the U.S. logistics system in the same way as our own National Stock Numbers (NSNs).

The increasing number of NATO stock numbers in our system is visible evidence of the growing involvement of the U.S. in the NATO Codification (Cataloging) System.

Two International Item Identification Guides (IIGs) were implemented this year. These IIGs are based on the U.S. Federal Item Identification Guide (FIIG) Program. These guides represent the first coordinated agreement among member nations on the method of describing and exchanging characteristic data. Because all countries will use the same document to encode descriptive data, the data exchanged between countries can be decoded into the native language of the receiving country with their existing equipment. Work is continuing on the development and implementation of additional IIGs.

DUPLICATE DATA BASE STUDY

Under Federal Catalog System Master Plan Objective M-13, a Service/Agency AD Hoc Study is underway to identify and eliminate all unnecessary duplicate data bases. Data identical to that collected, maintained, distributed and published within the services provided by the central Federal Catalog System are also incorporated in other Service/Agency data bases. Our objective is to provide this data from the central system, thus eliminating any dual costs that may be incurred. Both intra and inter-Service/Agency duplication is examined.

The Services/Agencies are to complete review of their systems in the second quarter of FY 80 and develop recommendations in the third quarter of FY 80.

GOVERNMENT/INDUSTRY REFERENCE DATA EDIT AND REVIEW (GIRDER)

This program provides industry the opportunity to verify/correct their reference numbers as recorded in the Central Catalog File. A reference number is composed of two elements: the Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers (FSCM) which indicates who produces the item; and the specification, part, model type or drawing number which shows how the manufacturers control and identify the part.

GIRDER provides the means for industry and government to be synchronized on these two elements which are constantly changing due to transfers of production to different plants, the sale of items or product lines to other companies, or product obsolescence.

We currently have sixty-seven (67) companies participating in GIRDER and completed actions reveal that about 21% of the reference numbers reviewed required some type of updating.

FEDERAL CATALOG SYSTEM PUBLICATIONS ENHANCEMENTS

Many improvements were made in the Federal Catalog System Publications in 1979. All of them were designed to enhance the utility and effectiveness of the publications according to the findings and recommendations of the DoD Federal Catalog System Publications Study completed in 1978. Such publications as the Master Cross Reference List of part numbers and stock numbers, the Identification List of individual item descriptions and the Management Data List among others have been improved. Some essentially duplicate publications have been discontinued. Some new publications under consideration include a consolidated Management Data List and tailored publications for the Coast Guard, audio-visual equipment and ammunition.

To maintain and increase the effectiveness of the publications, more emphasis has been put on user contacts and feedback. The employment of user questionnaires has been instituted, visits to using installations have been conducted and stepped-up quality assurance procedures have been developed.

The incorporated improvements include such things as additional data elements, better formats, reduction of page volume, increased readability and user orientation, and improved delivery schedules. Of particular significance is the implementation of new technology which allows the collocation of graphics and text on the same microfiche. This improvement reduces the number of lookups on the part of researchers - thus saving research time.

December 1979, was basically the first publication production month utilizing enhancements emanating from the DoD Federal Catalog System Publications Study. Improvements applied to two publications produced in December have resulted in a \$17,000 cost savings and a projected annual savings ranging in excess of

FEDERAL CATALOG SYSTEM PUBLICATIONS ENHANCEMENTS (cont.)

\$60,000. If this trend continues, in relationship to all Federal Catalog System publications, significant cost avoidances can be expected in 1980.

Publications' users have responded most favorably to the enhancements made.

PART II - PROBLEMS AND FUTURE PLANS

DoD INTERCHANGEABLE AND SUBSTITUTABLE (I&S) SYSTEM

In March 1979, a System Change Request (SCR) for the DoD I&S System, was forwarded to the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC) by the Interchangeable and Substitutable Item Subgroup (ISIS), for Service/Agency coordination.

A subsequent Service/Agency (S/A) I&S meeting was held in October 1979, to coordinate the SCR. The participating S/A representatives approved the SCR and requested that DLSC continue the system development of the DoD I&S System.

The DoD I&S System, when implemented, will be an integral part of the Defense Integrated Data System (DIDS), and will provide a central repository for recording, storing and disseminating coordinated S/A I&S decisions. The DoD I&S System will also provide for an adequate, uniform DoD-wide I&S System to accommodate the inter-Service/Agency exchange of I&S data and to eliminate duplicate wholesale management of items that have I&S relationships.

The development of the DoD I&S System is in the initial stages and requires that DLSC and the participating S/As coordinate on the system development effort to insure the proper interfaces with DIDS and the S/A internal systems.

The DoD I&S System is projected for implementation during 1981 or 1982. When the DoD I&S System is operational, it will provide the capability to improve Military readiness through more effective Supply Support, and will provide the Primary Inventory Control Activity (PICA) with immediate visibility when it is necessary to provide an alternate item of supply.

REMOTE CAPABILITY STUDY

The Remote Capability Feasibility Report has been released. The conclusions of the study predict a substantial cost avoidance and many intangible benefits as a result of using remote terminals for processing interrogation and search transactions in the Federal Catalog System.

The Executive Level Steering Group has approved the development of functional requirements and a functional description. After the Executive Level Steering Group has been briefed on the functional description, they will determine whether or not to proceed with the design and implementation of the remote terminal system.

SUBSISTENCE ITEMS

The Federal Catalog ADP System has been modified to allow for the assignment of National Stock Numbers (NSNs) to commissary resale items, effective 1 March 1980. This action, and the estimated more than 40,000 NSN assignments that will follow, brings the commissary community identification system into agreement with the numbering system employed elsewhere in the logistics system and into compliance with Public Law as well.

The Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC) in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is currently reviewing the affected commissary items and will begin the preparation of item identifications to obtain NSNs in the coming year.

ADDITION OF NEW DATA ELEMENTS

We are planning the addition of two new elements of data in the Federal Catalog System. They are indicator codes for the identification of items containing precious metals and automatic data processing equipment (ADPE). Their primary purpose is to assist in the recovery of precious metals from items reported for disposal and to assist in the reutilization of ADPE when an item is no longer used for its original purpose.

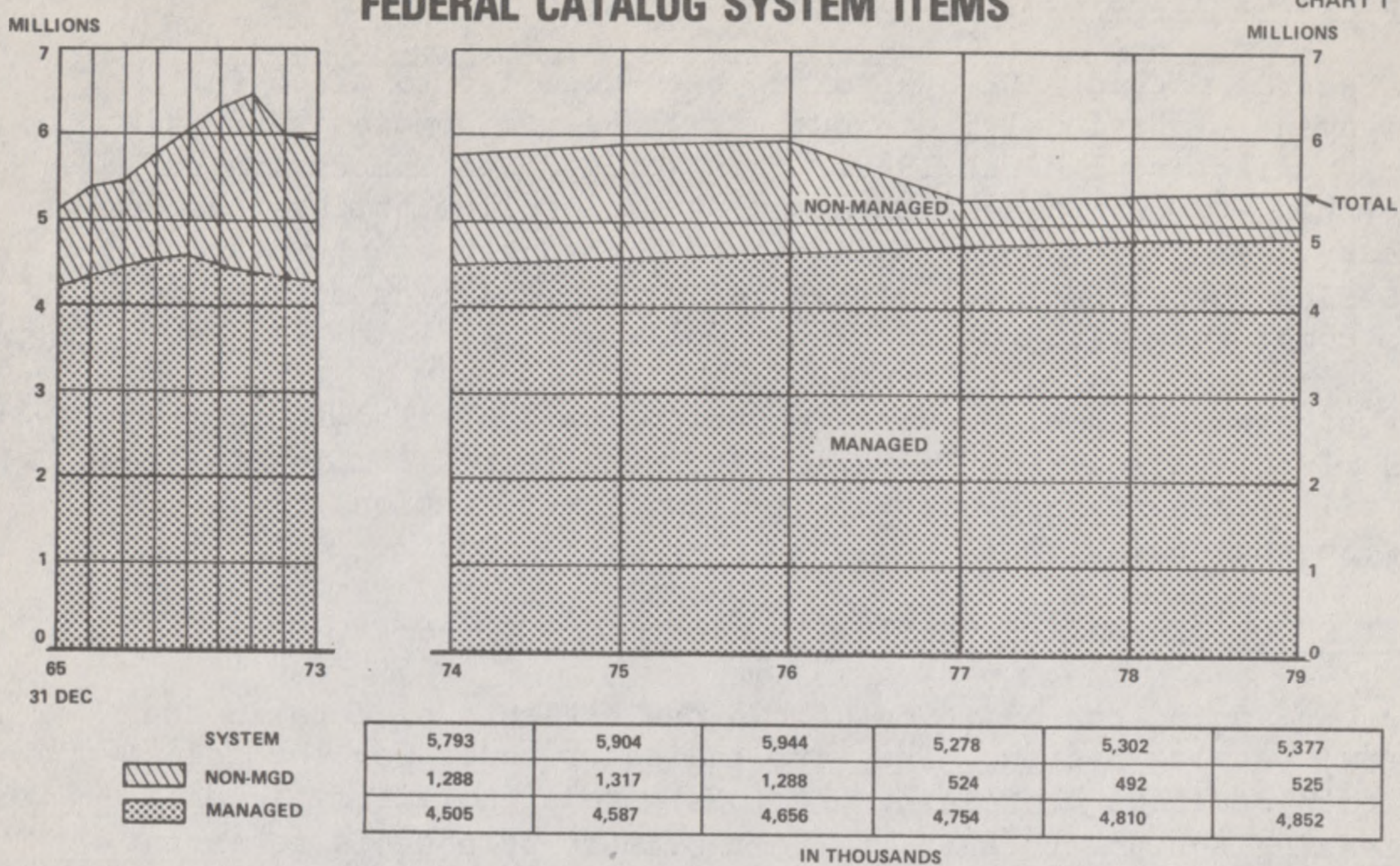
FEDERAL CATALOG SYSTEM SURVIVABILITY CAPABILITY

In recent years, the dependence on the Federal Catalog System by the logistics community has continued to grow. The central Federal Catalog System processing capability currently resides at the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC). These services support functions from procurement to disposal of an item of supply. Failure of DLSC ADPE equipment for an extended period of time would create serious imbalances in supply management with resultant supply turmoil.

To alleviate the adverse impacts which would occur if a disaster renders DLSC inoperable, we are developing a plan to provide survivability capability. This plan, the DLSC ADPE Minimum Essential System (DAMES), is in the final stages of the feasibility study and a proposed implementation plan is under development.

FEDERAL CATALOG SYSTEM ITEMS

CHART 1



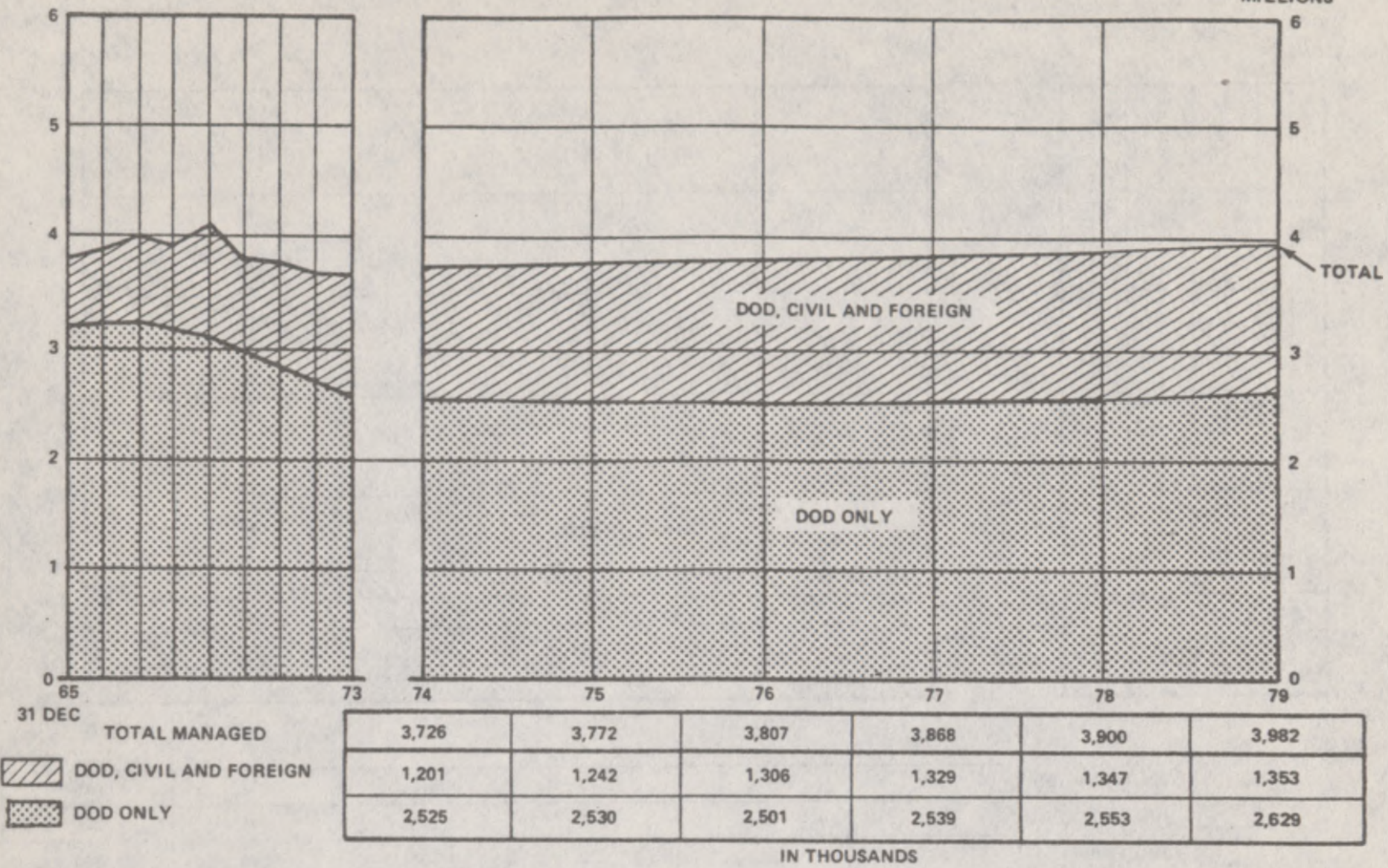
This chart portrays all items in the Federal Catalog System (FCS), both managed and nonmanaged. The items managed include all items managed by DoD, civil agencies, NATO or other foreign countries. The nonmanaged items are retained in the FCS file for five years during which time they are available for reinstatement as managed items. If reinstatement does not occur, the NSNs are removed from the FCS file.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ITEMS

CHART 2

MILLIONS

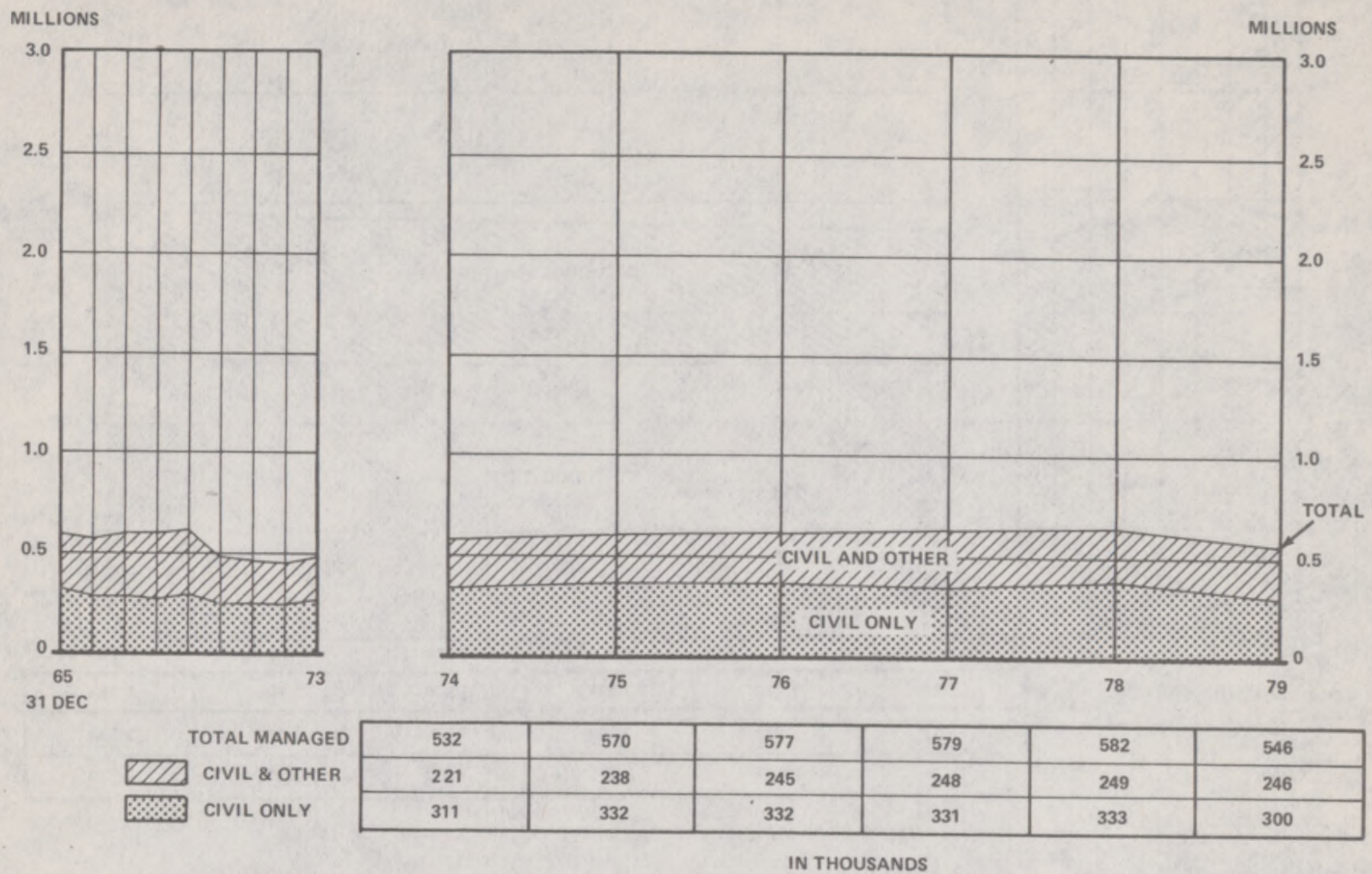
MILLIONS



This chart depicts the items on which DoD is sole manager as well as items that are managed in common. 2.629 million items have only a DoD activity recorded as manager. The remaining 1.353 million items also have a civil agency or foreign government recorded. Thus, DoD manages a total of 3.982 million items.

CIVIL AGENCIES ITEMS

CHART 3

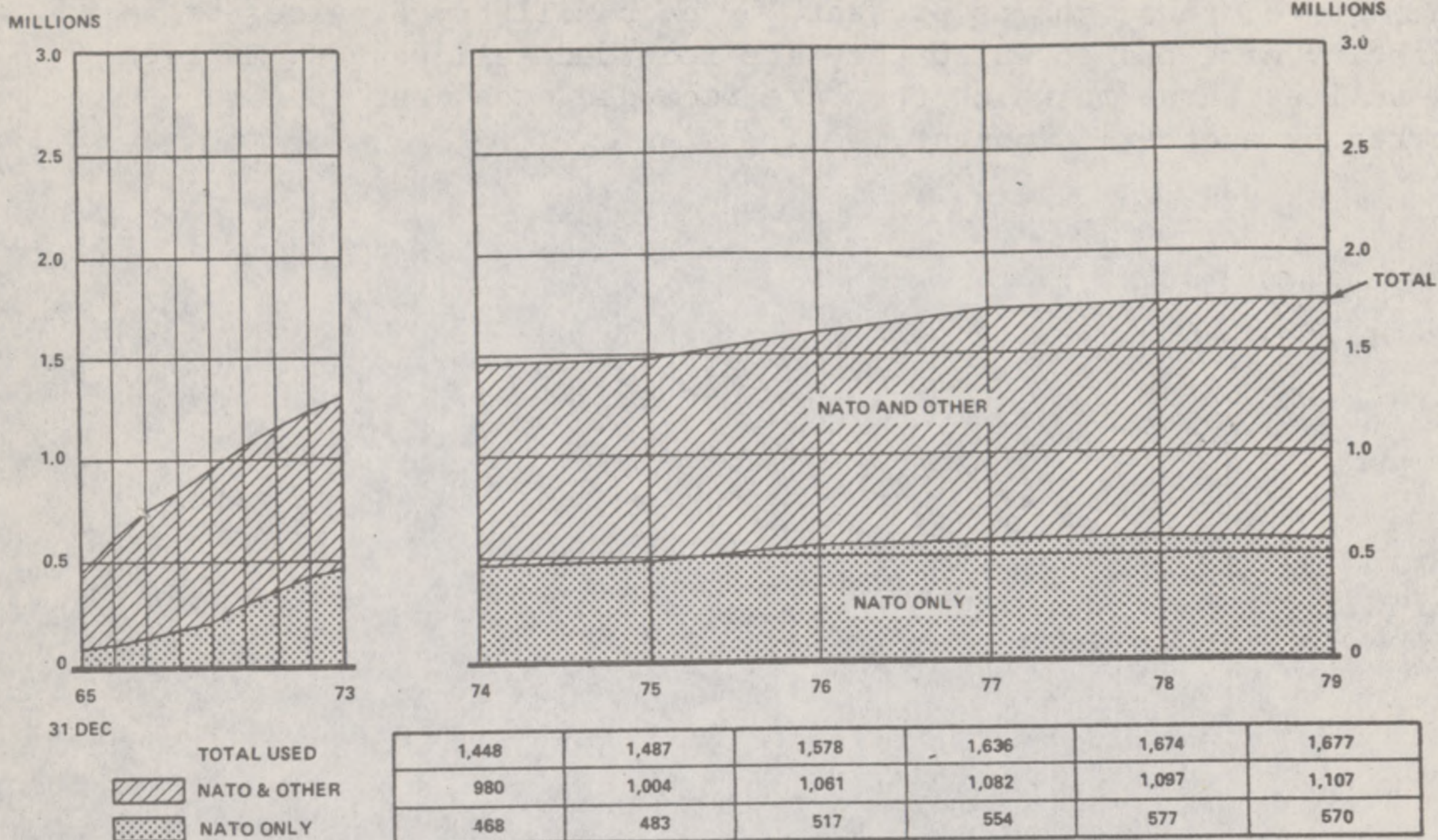


The Federal Catalog System serves the needs of 83 Civil Agencies. The chart portrays the number of items that Civil Agencies manage alone as well as the items that are managed in common with DoD or foreign governments. The decrease during 1979 can be attributed to delete action for the Panama Canal Company and the Tennessee Valley Authority. In the listing of agencies the counts include all agencies under a particular department. For example, the Department of Transportation includes counts for the Coast Guard and the Federal Aviation Administration. "Other Agencies" includes counts for the Library of Congress, Interstate Commerce Commission, Smithsonian Institute, etc.

Central Intelligence Agency	7,485	General Services Admin.	49,629
Department of Commerce	24,623	Government Printing Office	13,876
Department of Health, Education and Welfare	18,317	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	174,602
Department of Interior	69,873	Panama Canal Company	1,327
Department of Justice	12,521	Tennessee Valley Authority	24,637
Department of Transportation	303,163	U.S. Postal Service	14,769
Department of Treasury	22,965	Veterans Administration	23,864
Environmental Protection Agency	5,999	Other Agencies	11,064

NATO/OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES ITEMS

CHART 4



Cataloging services are furnished to twelve NATO countries, seven other foreign governments, and four NATO agencies. The chart depicts the net quantity of items recorded for all of these countries and agencies combined, with a breakout of the number they manage alone.

NATO COUNTRIES					
Belgium	228,343	Netherlands	269,699	Norway	261,568
Canada	322,699	Greece	212,947	United Kingdom	237,248
Denmark	168,818	Germany	703,277	Turkey	5,566
France	317,364	Italy	69,845	Portugal	9,717

OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES					
Japan	28,786	*Philippines	21	Australia	488,785
*Brazil	60	*Spain	272	*Egypt	749
Israel	24,127	New Zealand	72,899	Kuwait	36,448
*South Korea	431	*Saudi Arabia	8,735	*Sudan	281
Iran	20,997	Singapore	23,864	*Republic of China	20

NATO AGENCIES			
NATO Supply Center	99,183	NATO Int. Comm. Sys. Mgmt. Agency	1,266
Logistics Working Group	107,077	SHAPE	93

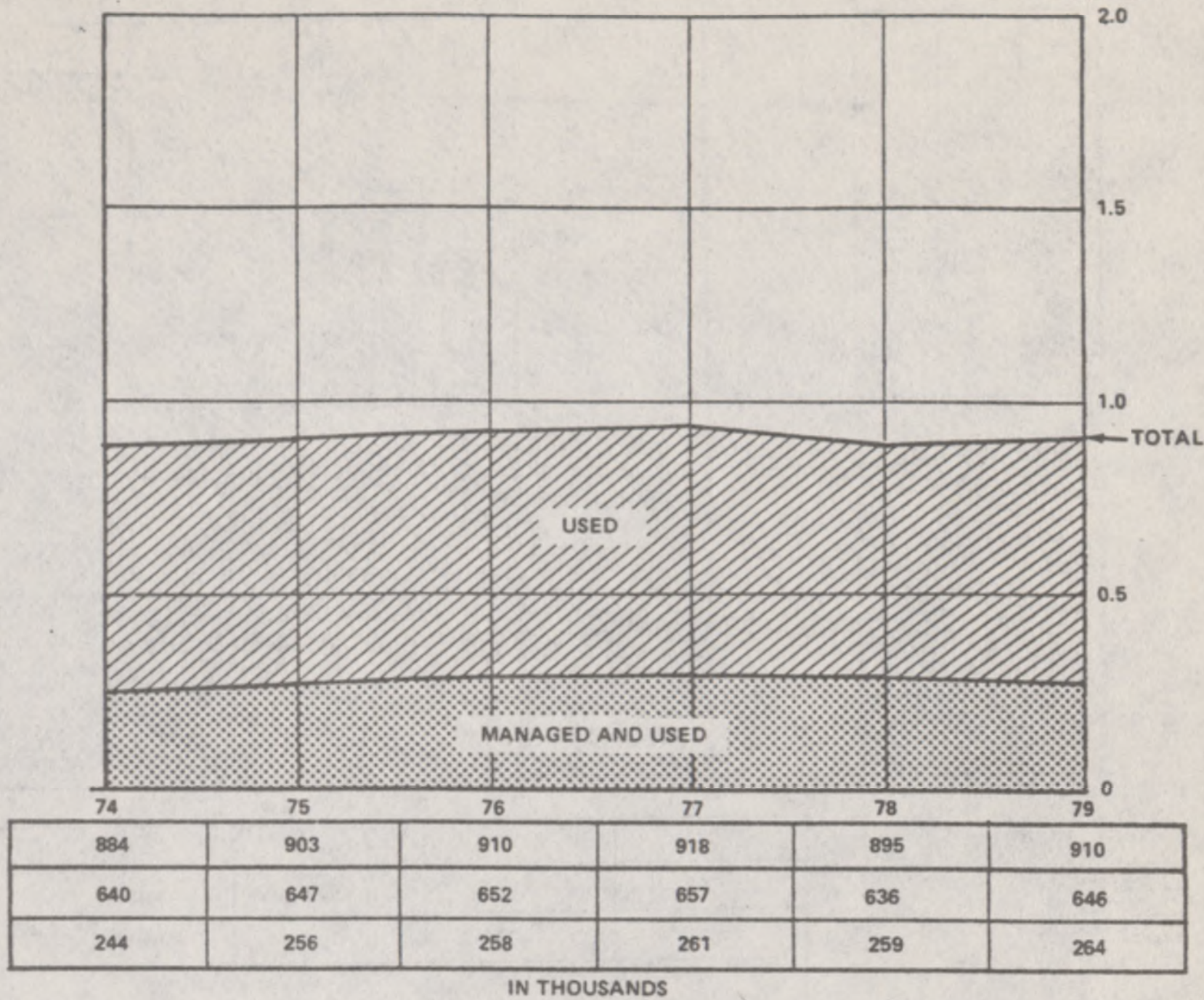
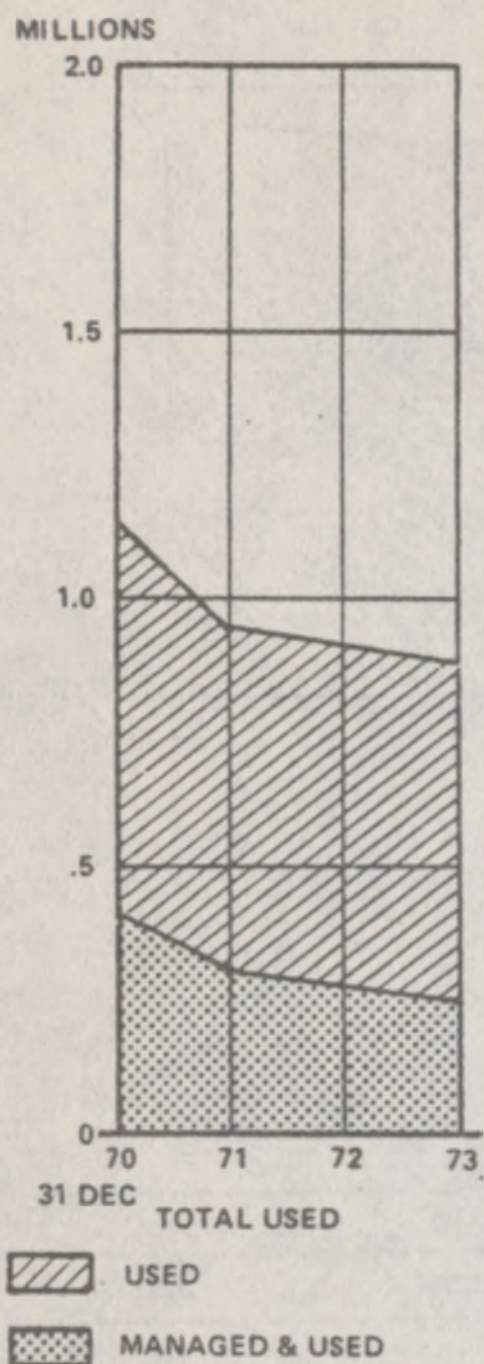
*Cataloging Services are not furnished these foreign countries. User registration in the central file was recorded by the U.S. Military Services under the the Foreign Military Sales Program.

ITEMS RECORDED BY MILITARY SERVICES (CHARTS 5-8)

The data on these charts present, by each Military Service, the quantity of items on which they are recorded as inventory manager as well as those on which they are recorded as a user but supported by another component.

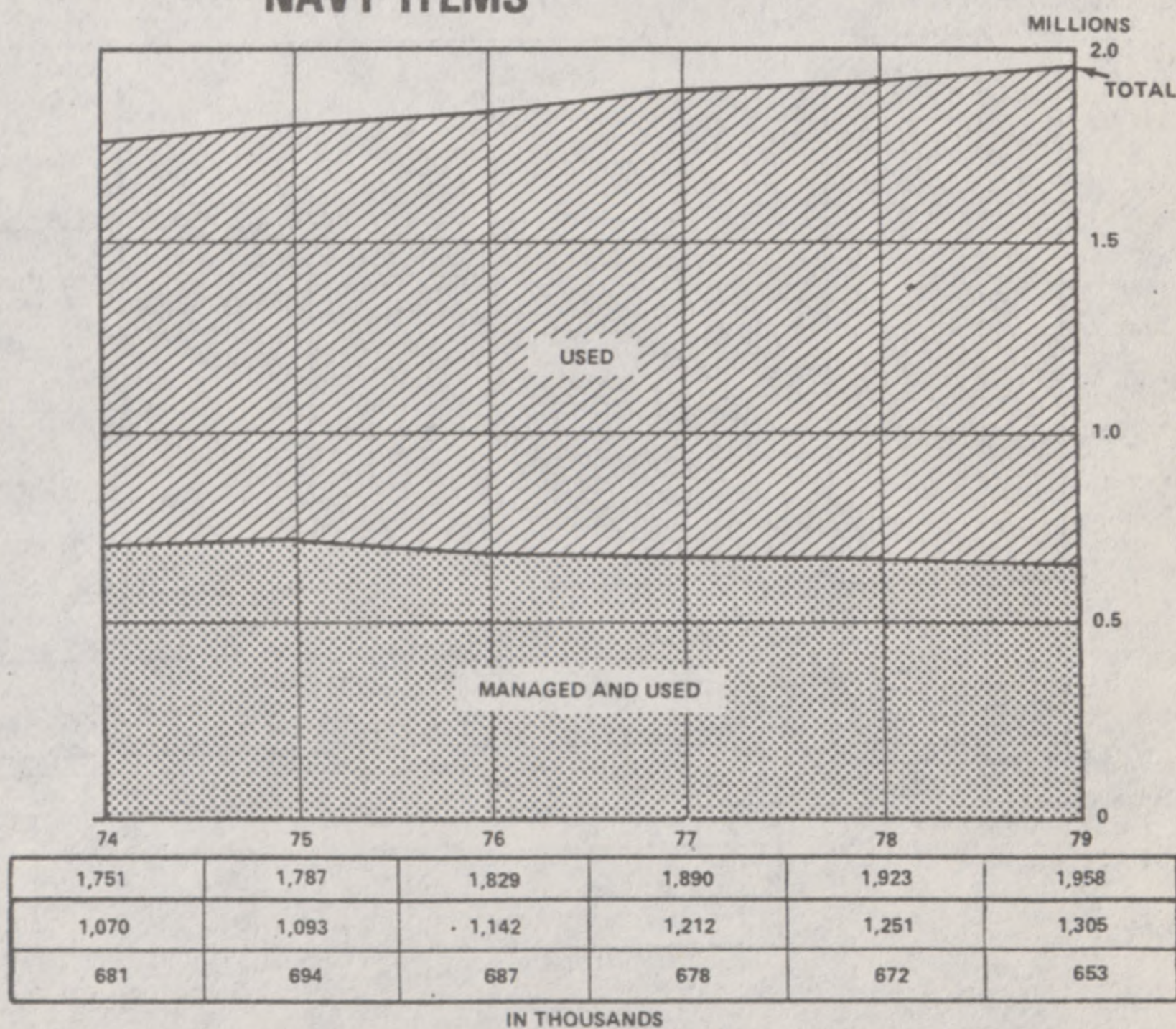
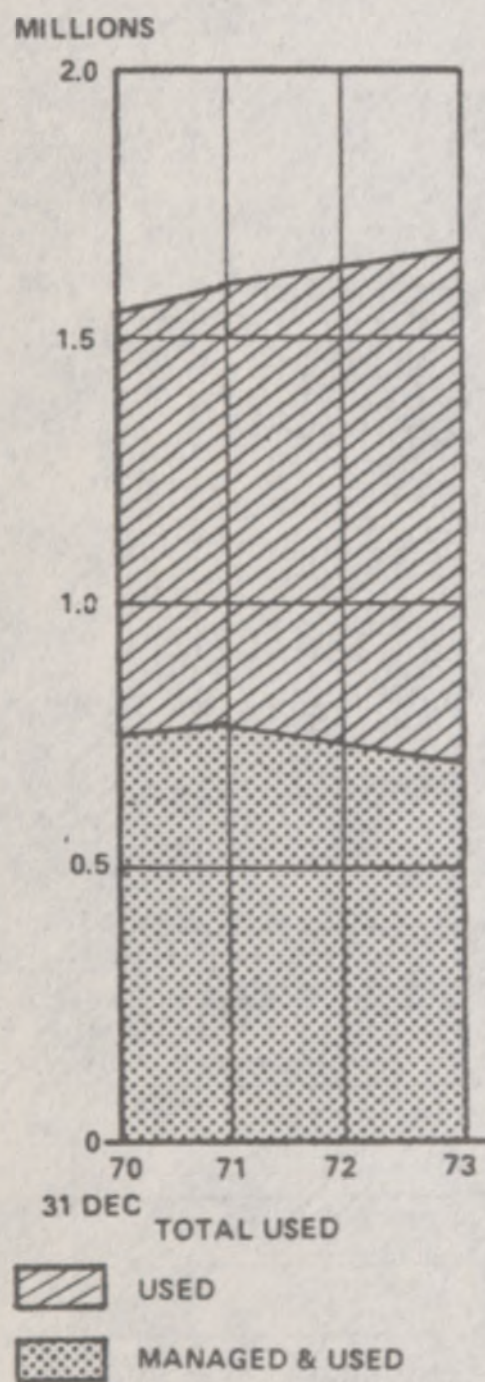
ARMY ITEMS

CHART 5



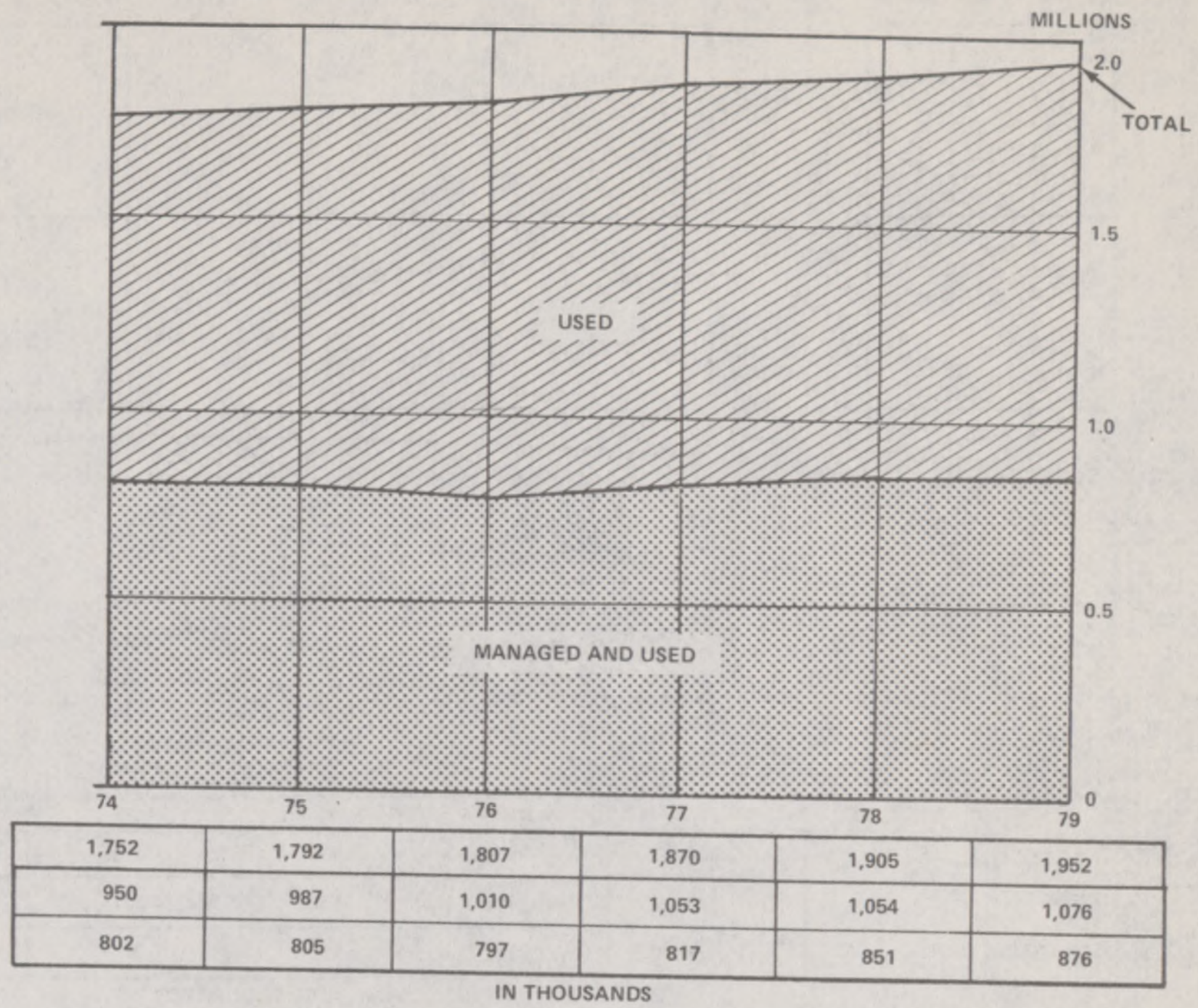
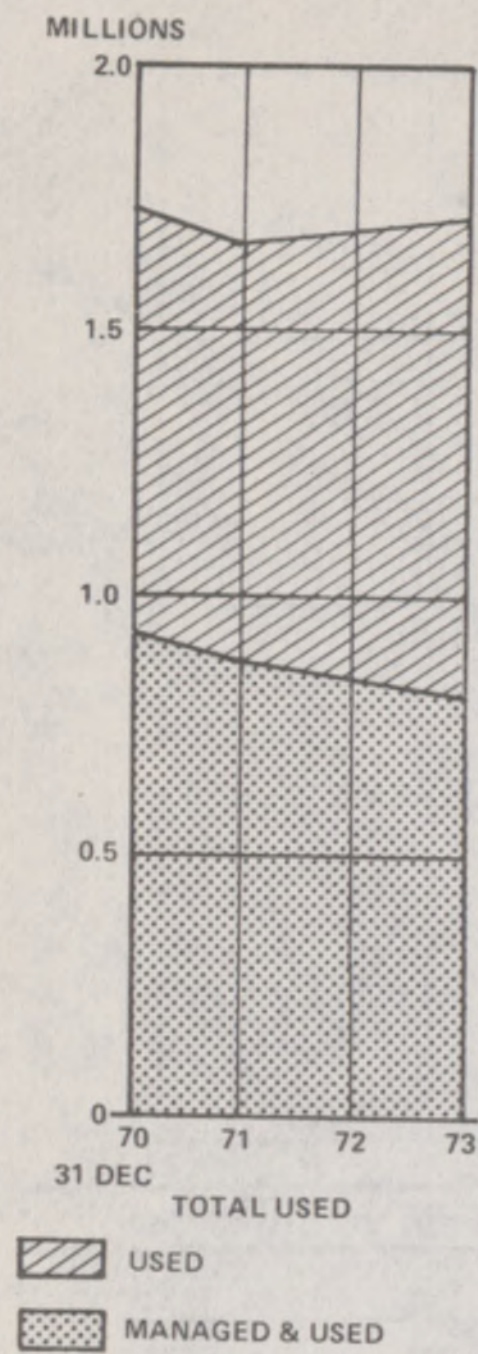
NAVY ITEMS

CHART 6



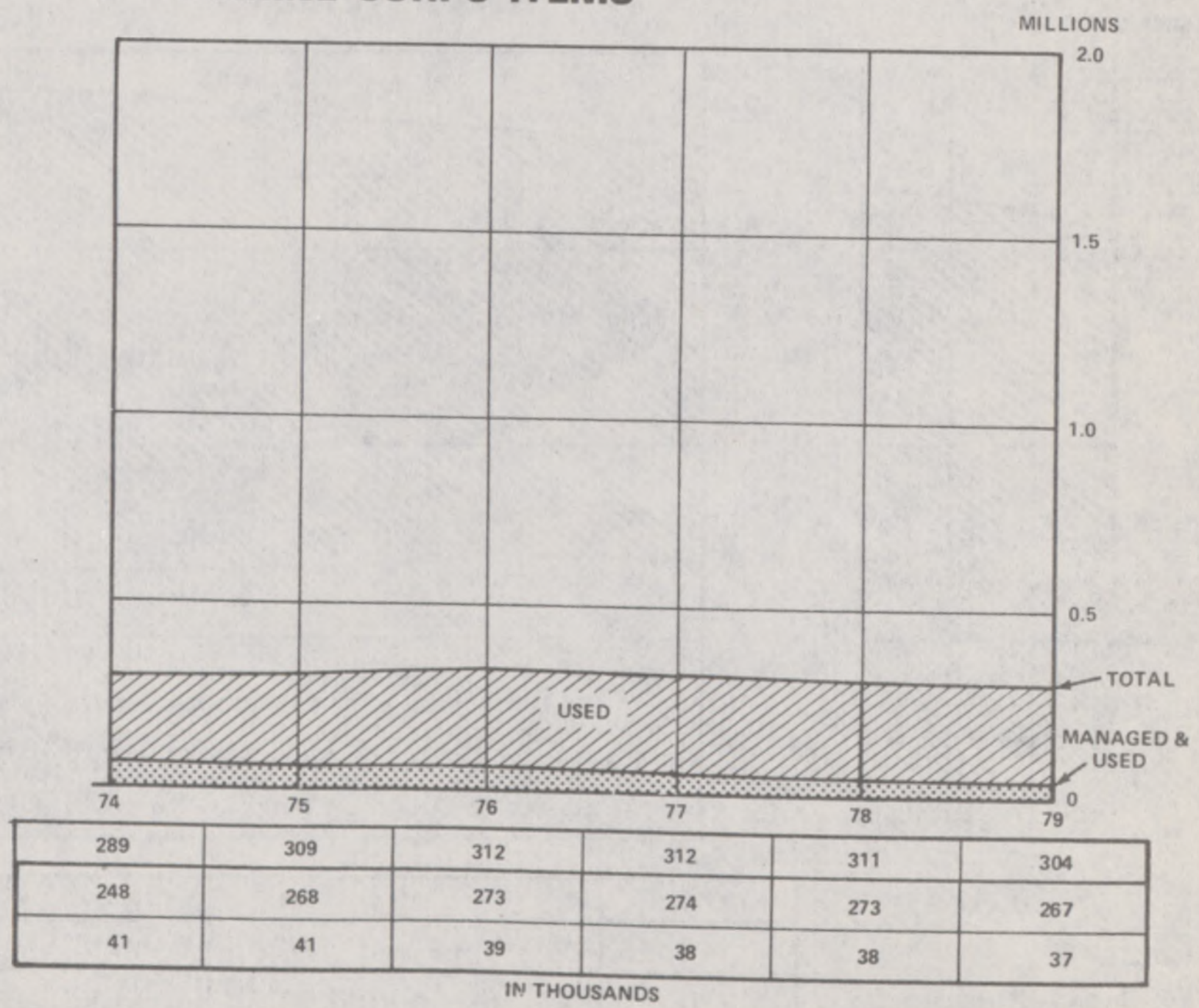
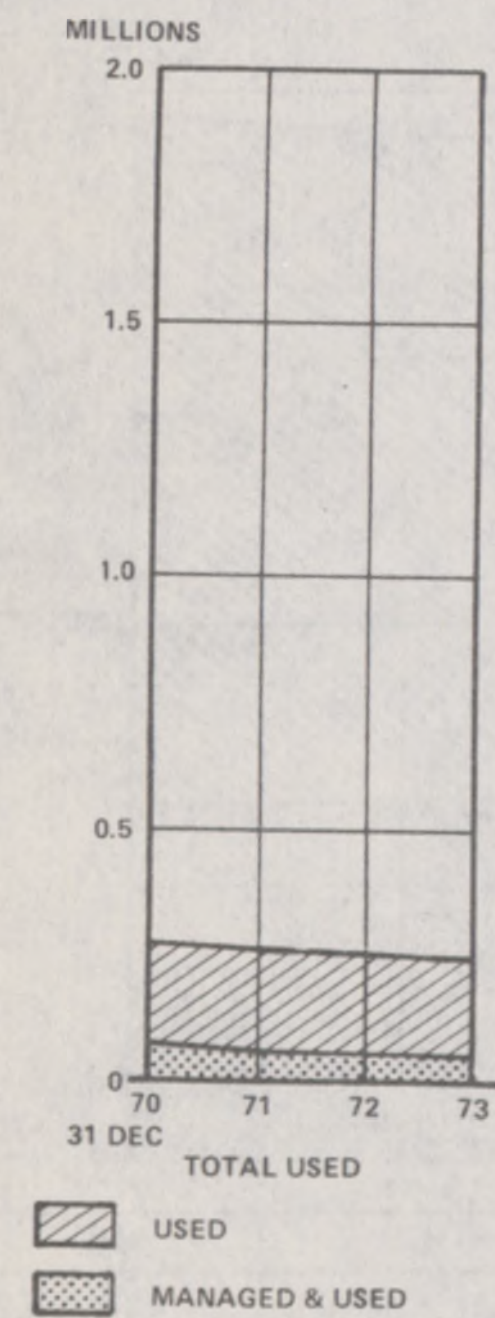
AIR FORCE ITEMS

CHART 7



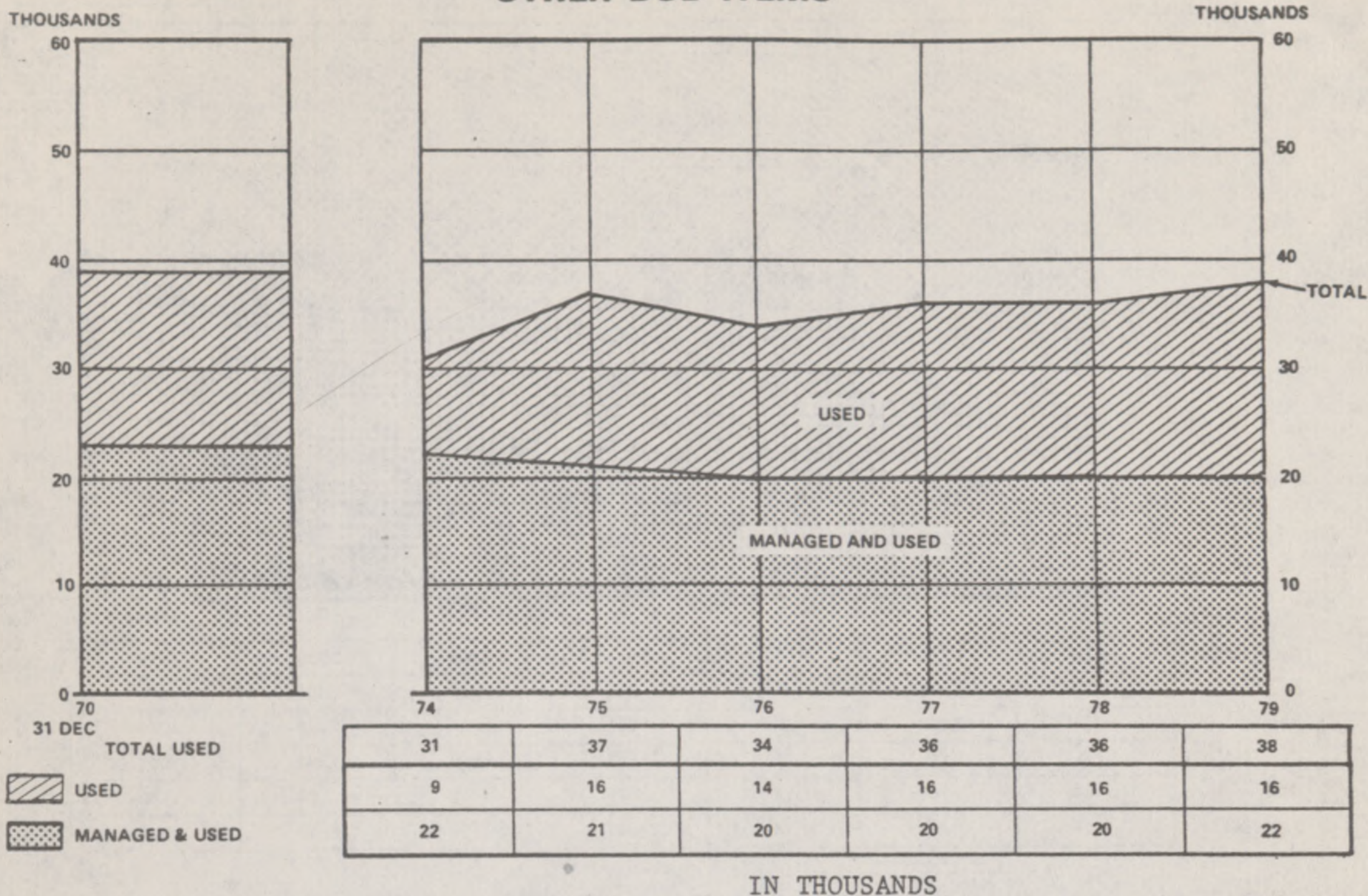
MARINE CORPS ITEMS

CHART 8



OTHER DOD ITEMS

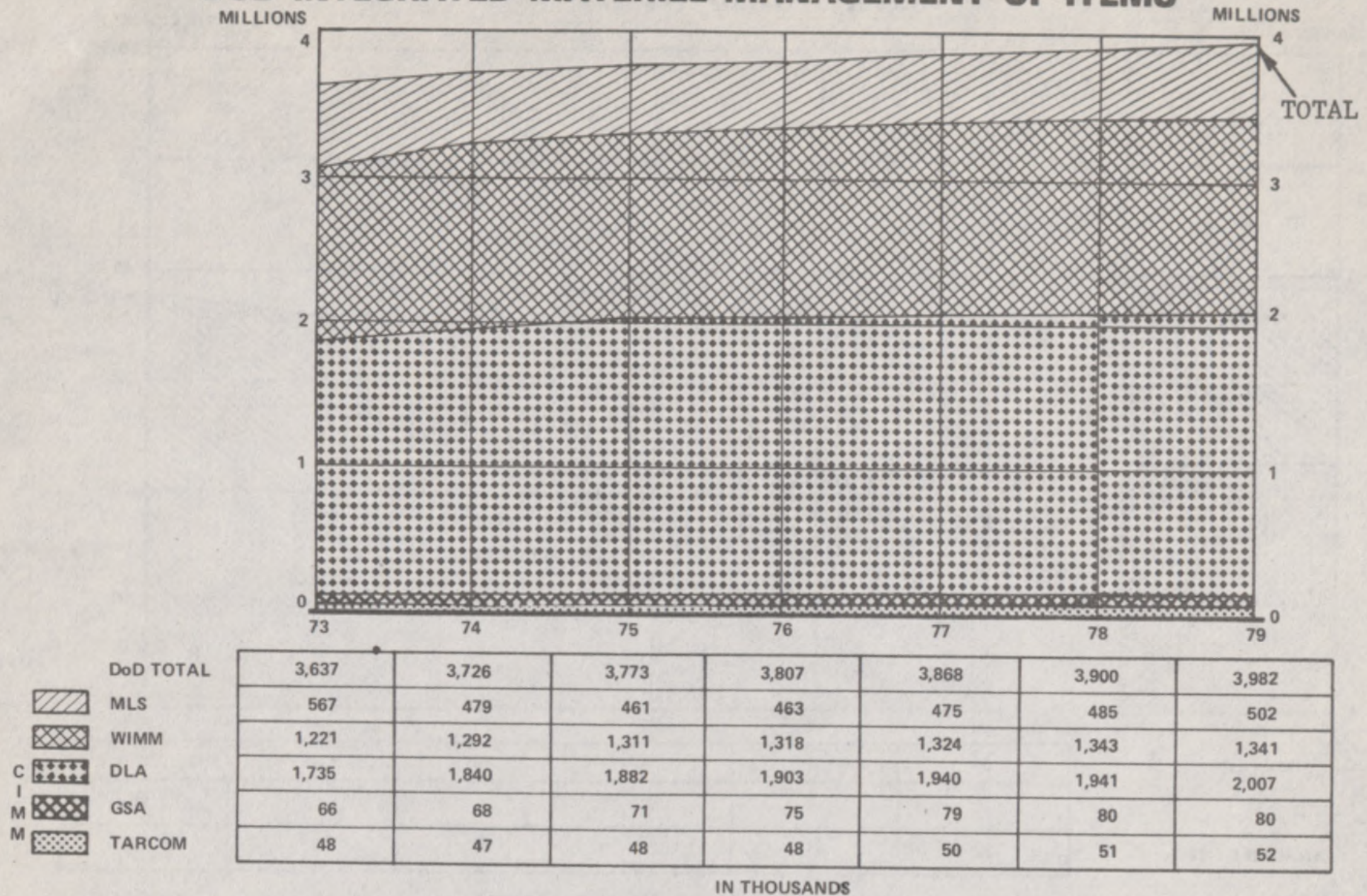
CHART 9



The statistics portrayed on this chart are for the National Security Agency and the Defense Nuclear Agency. The figures include items on which other DoD activities serve as inventory manager as well as those on which they are supported by another DoD activity.

DOD INTEGRATED MATERIEL MANAGEMENT OF ITEMS

CHART 10
MILLIONS



The Federal Catalog System collects, maintains and disseminates the management data elements necessary to assist in making management assignments and to achieve the overall DoD objective of "one-item/one-Manager" for all DoD used items. The chart breaks down the DoD items into the following categories:

a. The Commodity Integrated Materiel Manager (CIMM) (i.e., DLA, GSA, or TARCOM) is designated to exercise Integrated Materiel Management for a particular FSC Group/Class commodity or items on a DoD or Federal Government-wide basis.

b. The Weapons Integrated Materiel Manager (WIMM) is the Military Service Inventory Control Point that performs the DoD or Government-wide Integrated Materiel Manager functions.

c. The Military Lead Service (MLS) is assigned the prime responsibility for the inventory management of a reparable, investment or end item of supply within a particular Military Service or Other DoD activity.

CHART 11

PERCENT COMMONALITY OF ITEMS AMONG MILITARY SERVICES

41.4	ARMY	51.9	52.3	53.2	53.8	55.2	54.7
32.8	NAVY	32.4	32.6	32.9	33.7	33.7	34.0
31.4	AIR FORCE	34.1	34.3	35.0	35.4	35.3	35.1
75.5	MARINE CORPS	72.0	73.1	74.1	75.7	76.4	77.6
31 DEC 70		74	75	76	77	78	79

Many stock numbers contained in the inventory of one Military Service are also used by one or more of the other Military Services. The degree to which this commonality exists is revealed on the chart (e.g., of the total Army used items, 54.7% are also used by one or more of the other Military Services).

CHART 12

PERCENT OF MANAGED ITEMS FULLY DESCRIBED							FY 81 GOAL
32.4	DOD	33.3	35.0	37.6	38.6	40.1	50
23.8	ARMY	23.6	23.5	24.3	23.8	23.1	46
16.8	NAVY	16.7	16.1	15.8	13.7	14.9	46
17.6	AIR FORCE	17.3	17.0	16.4	16.5	17.5	46
34.2	MARINE CORPS	33.7	32.6	30.6	28.5	27.8	53
45.1	DLA	46.9	50.6	55.8	58.5	60.9	61
31 DEC 74		75	76	77	78	79	

There are two basic methods of identifying items in the Federal Catalog System. One is reference method which uses manufacturers' part numbers as the basic identifier. The other is called the descriptive method. To describe an item, a very rigid set of disciplines are followed for each item name. When all the required disciplined replies are responded to, we call it fully descriptive. The screening of these fully descriptive items against each other, when new NSNs are requested, is the only means of mechanically preventing items with the same characteristics from different manufacturers from entering the system as duplicates. As we build up the ratio in the file of this preferred method of describing items, we anticipate higher match rates on new items. Based on 1974 data, DoD established goals for each component to achieve by 1981 in order to broaden that base. The chart shows annual achievements for the last five years and the 1981 goal.

CHART 13

TRANSFERS TO FULLY DESCRIBED ITEMS

							ANNUAL GOAL
39,777	DOD	15,785	100,133	114,087	105,949	114,548	175,000
3,103	ARMY	542	470	920	814	857	13,600
3,792	NAVY	1,949	2,312	1,931	3,243	2,293	46,000
7,150	AIR FORCE	2,232	370	1,185	4,799	6,429	55,000
69	MARINE CORPS	246	3	42	112	115	1,700
25,266	DLA	11,524	88,375	107,098	91,830	83,369	59,000
31 DEC 74		75	76	77	78	79	

Fully described items were defined on the preceding chart. In order for DoD components to achieve the percent of fully described items managed goal by 1981, annual goals on transfer of items were established. This chart shows the annual goal and achievements for the last five years. A transfer is from a reference or partial descriptive item to a fully descriptive item.

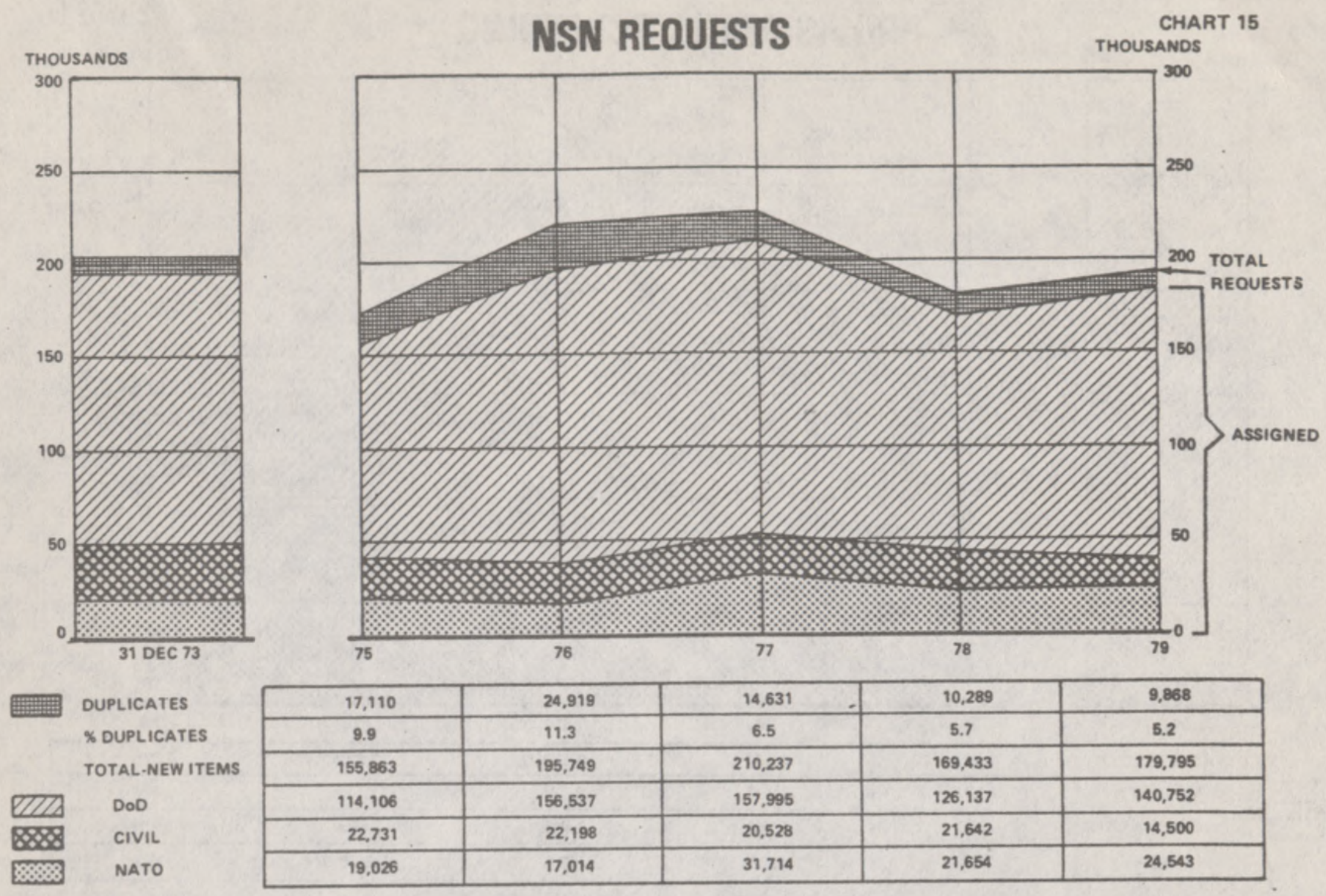
CHART 14

TRANSACTIONS PROCESSED

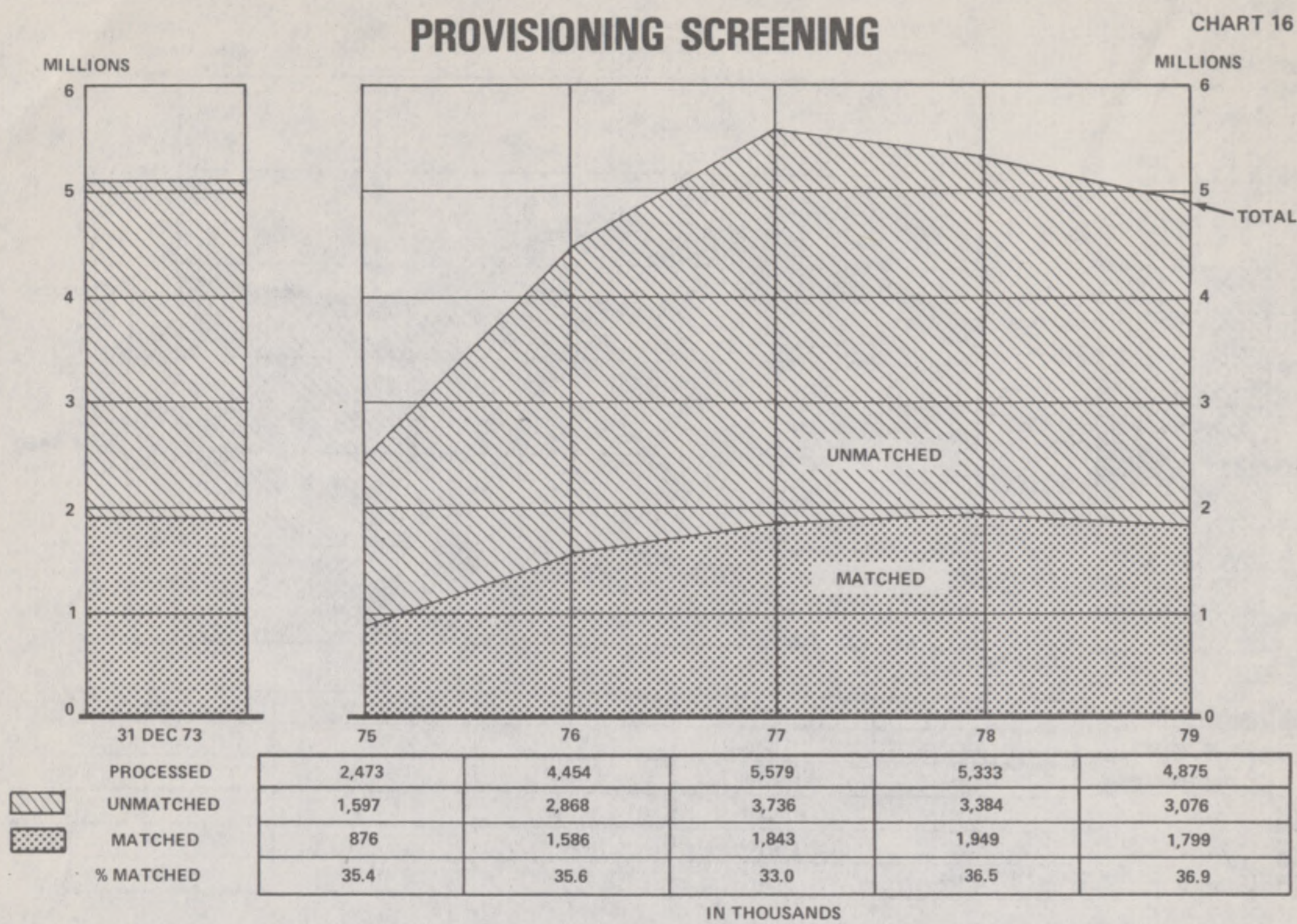
9,860	SYSTEM TOTAL	32,819	36,334	43,205	108,590
242	NEW ITEMS/REINSTATE	272	267	223	226
276	CANCELLATIONS	215	752	110	108
2,473	USER ADD/DELETE/CHG	1,534	1,044	1,094	825
371	STANDARDIZATION ACTIONS	436	717	237	133
2,483	SCREENING/INTERR	21,981	22,994	30,475	96,297
4,015	OTHER	8,381	10,560	11,066	11,001
31 DEC 73		76	77	78	79

FIGURES IN THOUSANDS

This chart shows the quantity and type of transactions processed through the system. The category "Other" includes these types of transactions; freight data, catalog management data, item identification revision, reference number data, system support records, data element changes, and others. In addition, we had more than three million transactions resulting from the annual surcharge on price changes.



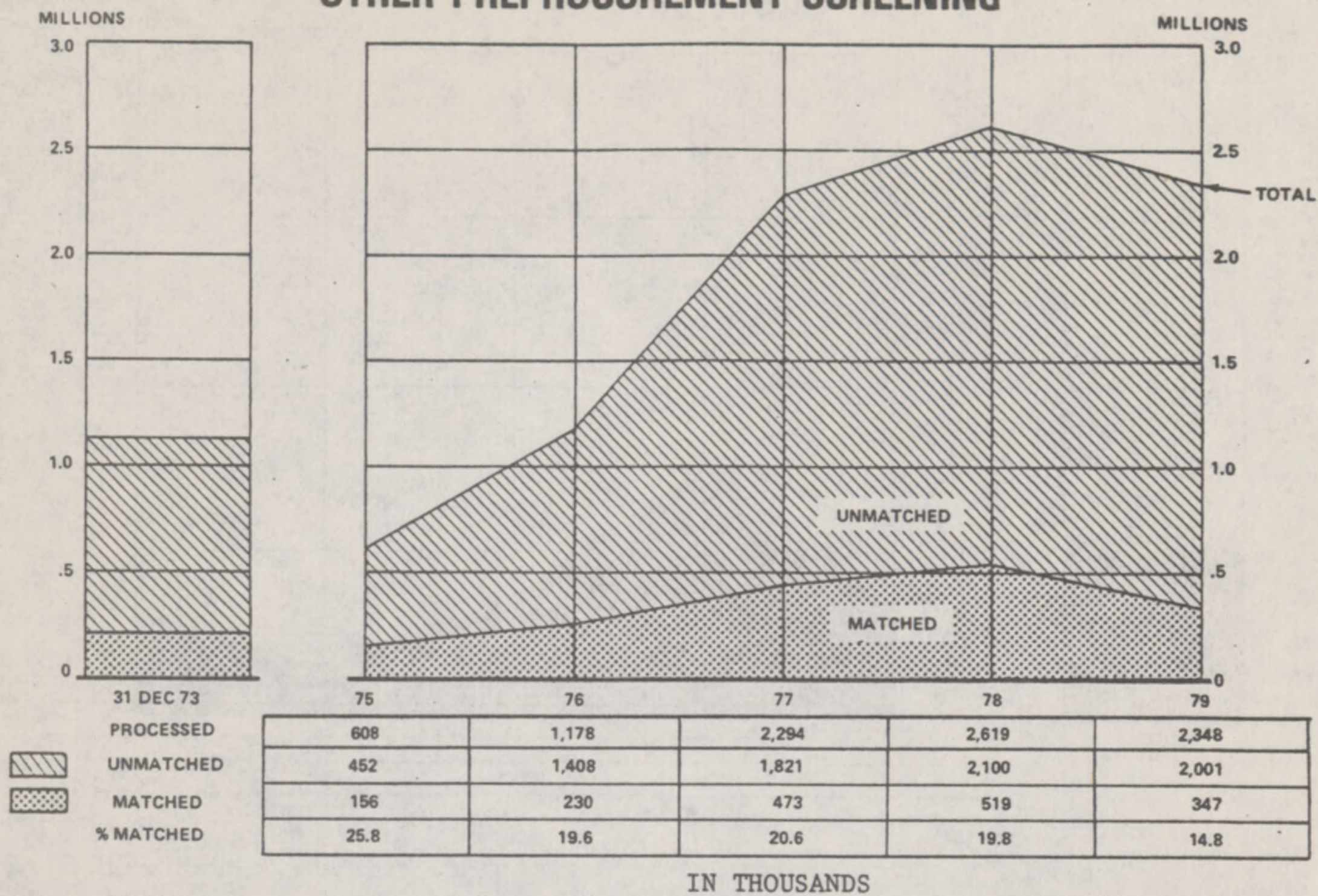
The descriptive characteristics data base contains the physical and performance characteristics of items. This data base helps us detect and prevent duplicate items from entering the system. This graph depicts the total number of National Stock Numbers requested and the number of duplicates detected. The percent of duplicates screened out during processing averaged 7.8% over the last five years.



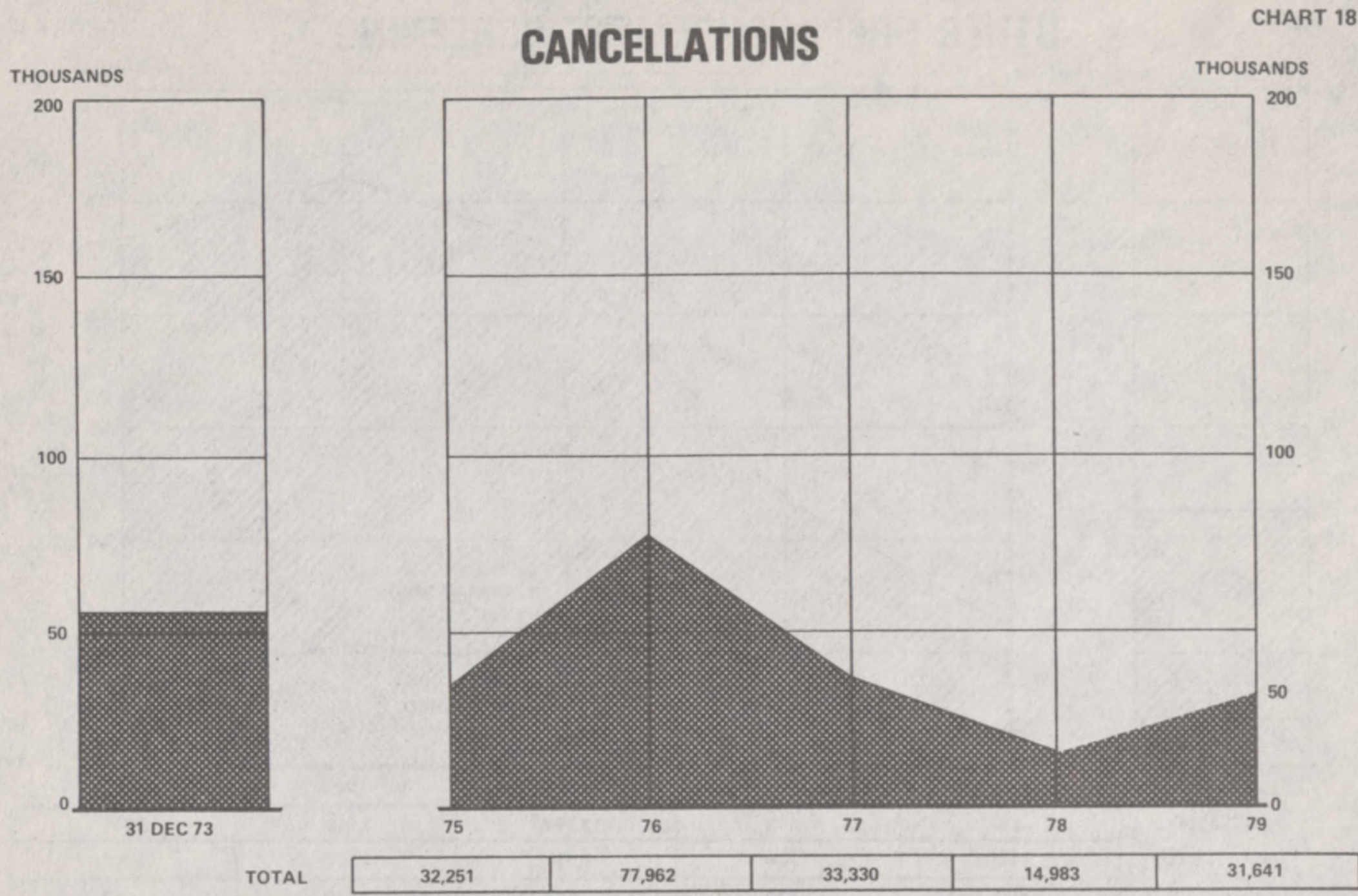
The primary purpose of provisioning screening is to limit the entry of new items by matching these candidates to items which are already in the Federal Catalog System file. The provisioning screening process screens manufacturers' reference numbers against the Federal Catalog System file to see if these numbers can be matched to a National Stock Number (NSN) already in the file. NSNs which match the submitter's reference number are returned to him for evaluation. The requestor can also submit an NSN to verify it's validity and to determine whether there are any excess stocks available. Provisioning screening is mandatory for the Department of Defense prior to starting any procurement actions, though most of the Civil Agencies and contractors which act as their agents also perform this screening prior to procurement. The graph portrays the number of reference numbers screened in support of provisioning actions and the number that matched existing NSNs.

OTHER PREPROCUREMENT SCREENING

CHART 17



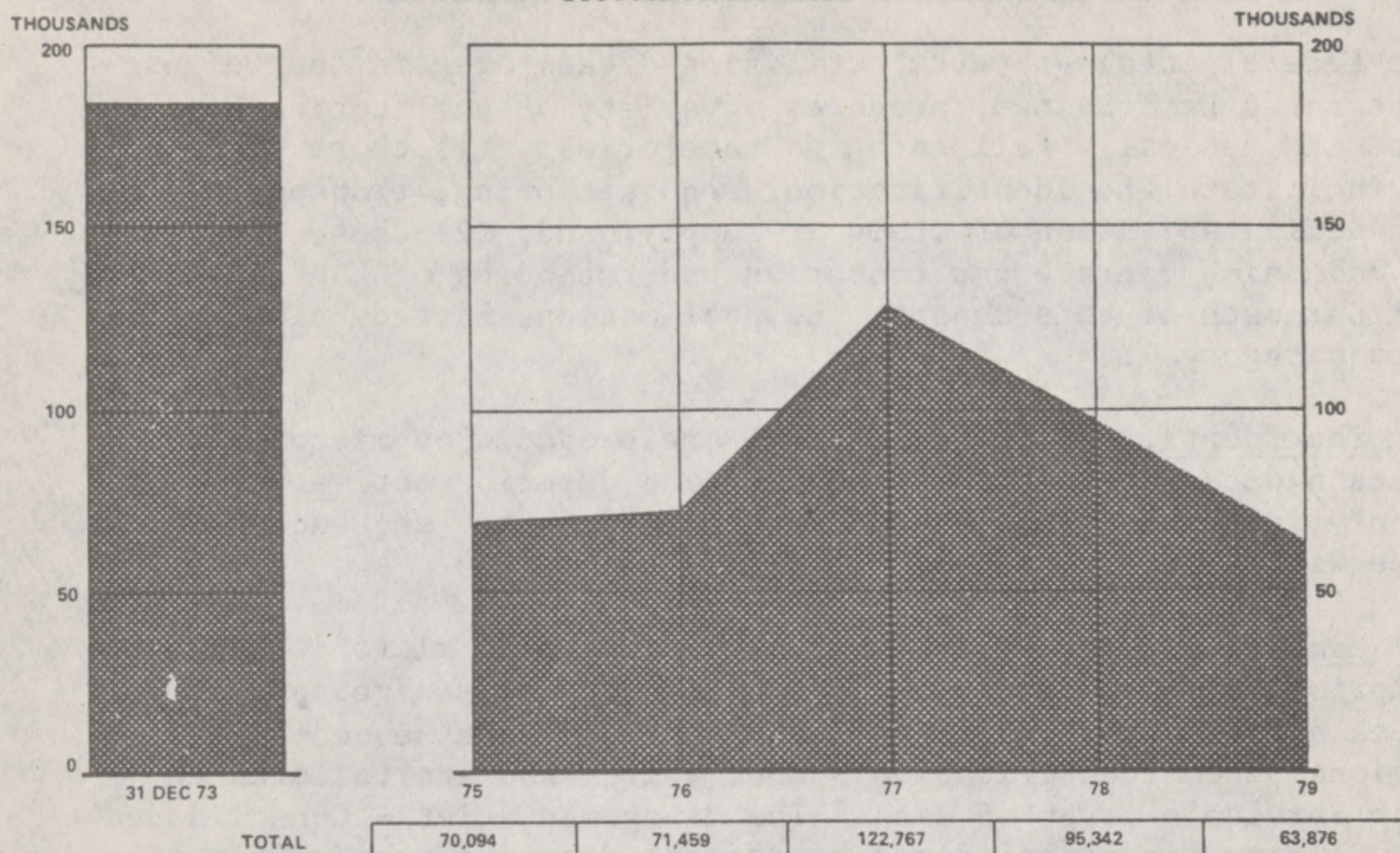
Manufacturers' reference numbers are also screened against the Federal Catalog System file for purposes other than provisioning. Screening may be used to obtain management data recorded in the file, such as item user information, validation of NSNs, standardization decisions, and manufacturers codes and related reference numbers to provide support for procurement. The graph shows the number of reference numbers screened for these purposes and the number that were matched to existing National Stock Numbers.



This chart depicts the number of items which were canceled as duplicates, canceled because other, better items have been identified (cancel-use) and canceled as invalid over the past five years. The high number of cancellations in 1976-77 resulted from a special project recommended by the General Accounting Office (GAO) in their Report to Congress.

WITHDRAWALS

CHART 19



This graph shows the total number of withdrawal actions by the Department of Defense. A withdrawal results when an activity indicates that it no longer uses an item. Withdrawal actions may result from an inventory management decision to use a different item, or from a review during the Defense Inactive Item Program or as a result of a standardization decision which eliminated the item as nonpreferred under the Defense Standardization Program procedures.

PUBLICATIONS PRODUCED BY THE FEDERAL CATALOG SYSTEM

The Federal Catalog System, utilizing data stored in the Defense Integrated Data System, produces a variety of publications. These products basically fall into two categories: (1) those designed to facilitate the identification, requisitioning, transportation and demilitarization of items of supply; and, (2) those designed to maintain, operate and foster an understanding of the system. For purposes of this report, the publications listed below fall into category 1.

1. The Identification Lists (ILs) are produced on microfiche and contain data sufficient to identify and describe active items of supply in the Federal inventory. These data are sequenced by item name within Federal Supply Class.
2. Management Data Lists (MLs) are produced on microfiche and comprise data required by Military Services to manage, procure, stock and issue items of supply. These data are sequenced by National Item Identification Number (NIIN) and are tailored to each Service's array of data. The Management List - Consolidated (ML-C) contains consolidated management data information for all Services and DoD users.
3. Master Cross Reference List (RL) is a three part document produced on microfiche and magnetic tape. This publication lists all manufacturers' codes, part numbers and related data associated to a National Stock Number (NSN). Part I is sequenced Part Number to NSN while Part II is sequenced NSN to Part Number. Part III is sequenced by FSCM to Part Number and NSN.
4. The Federal Item Logistics Data Record (FILDR) is produced on microfiche and contains complete or partial descriptive data relative to Federal items of supply. This data is sequenced by National Item Identification Number (NIIN) within Federal Supply Class.
5. The Freight Classification Data List (FRT) is a microfiche product designed to facilitate economical and expedient classification and movement (transportation) of Federal items of supply. This data is sequenced by National Item Identification Number.
6. The Demilitarization List (DEMIL) is on microfiche and portrays the need and method by which an item of supply will be demilitarized when disposed of. These data are sequenced by National Item Identification Number and comprise both active and inactive items of supply.
7. The Civil Agency Catalog (CAC) is a hard copy publication comprising both descriptive and management data for use by civil agencies in their requisitioning of material from DLA Centers. These data are sequenced by item name within Federal Supply Class.

FEDERAL SUPPLY CLASSIFICATION CLASS ASSIGNMENTS

The Federal Supply Classification (FSC) class is the first four digits of the National Stock Number. The purpose of the FSC is to group similar items for management purposes.

During 1979, we established nine new classes:

- 5411 - Rigid Wall Shelters
- 5963 - Electronic Modules
- 6010 - Fiber Optic Conductors
- 6015 - Fiber Optic Cables
- 6020 - Fiber Optic Cable Assemblies and Harnesses
- 6030 - Fiber Optic Devices
- 6060 - Fiber Optic Interconnectors
- 6070 - Fiber Optic Accessories and Supplies
- 6080 - Fiber Optic Kits and Sets

There are 614 FSCs in the Federal Catalog System of which 412 are assigned to specific activities for management. All the new FSCs, except 5411, were assigned to the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) for management purposes.

Of the 412 FSCs, 340 are assigned to DLA, 69 assigned to GSA, and three assigned to TARCOM.

ENCLOSURE 2

DEFENSE STANDARDIZATION AND SPECIFICATION PROGRAM

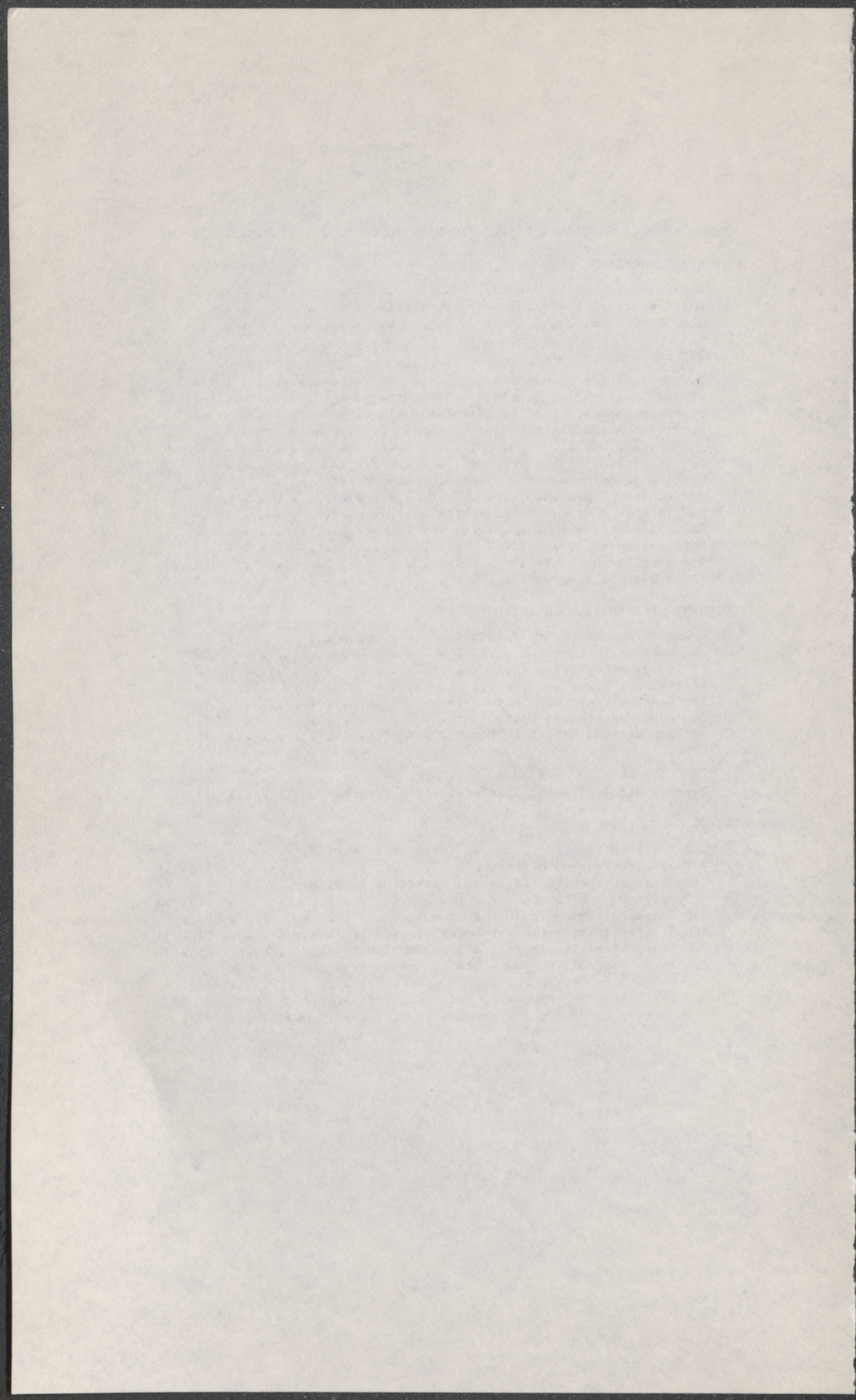
1979



50TH REPORT

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DEFENSE STANDARDIZATION AND SPECIFICATION PROGRAM

The Defense Standardization and Specification Program (DSSP) is organized and managed in the DoD in implementation of Title 10, U. S. Code, Chapter 145 (Cataloging and Standardization). This chapter of the Code provides that, in achieving the highest practicable degree of standardization, the Secretary of Defense will:

- * Standardize items used throughout the DoD by developing and using single specifications, eliminating overlapping and duplicate specifications, and reducing the number of sizes and kinds of items that are generally similar

- * Standardize the methods of packing, packaging and preserving such items

The Cataloging and Standardization Act also provides that the Secretary of Defense shall:

- * Develop and maintain the Defense Standardization and Specification Program

- * Direct and coordinate the progressive use of the supply catalog in supply functions within the DoD from the determination of requirements through final disposal

- * Maintain liaison with industry advisory groups to coordinate the development of the DSSP with the best practices of industry in order to obtain the fullest practicable cooperation and participation of industry

- * Establish, publish, review and revise, within DoD, military specifications, standards and lists of qualified products; and resolve differences between the military departments, services and commands with respect to these documents

- * Assign responsibility for parts of the DSSP to DoD components when practical and consistent with their capacity and interest

- * Establish time schedules for assignments

- * Make final decisions in all matters concerned with the DSSP

Since the inception of the program in 1954, the Defense Department has become a leader in motivating standardization activity within the military, civilian, industrial, academic and international communities. Today, with more than 40,000 documents listed in the DoD Index of Specifications and Standards (DoDISS) (Fig. 1), more than 7,000 active and planned standardization projects (Fig. 2, 3), and nearly 100 standardization offices, the DSSP is one of the most diversified and widely accepted programs of its type in the world. In fact, many of the items, practices and engineering techniques developed via the DSSP have become the recognized industry and international standard.

Associated with the basic standardization efforts to consolidate and maintain documents, control parts proliferation, minimize items of supply and standardize upon engineering practices, the DSSP is emphasizing a cost-conscious approach towards specifications and standards development, maintenance and application. To prevent unnecessary duplication or conflicts with industrial practices, the DoD has established a priority program to adopt and use acceptable documents developed by non-government standards organizations rather than prepare a military specification or standard.

Similarly, a new series of simplified product descriptions known as Commercial Item Descriptions (CIDs) has been established to better describe, in functional terms, products available in the commercial marketplace that can satisfy a military requirement. This initiative is expected to increase competition in procurement, reduce life-cycle costs, shorten the time required to field items, reduce the costs associated with developing and maintaining formal specifications, and keep us on par with technological advances.

A continuing effort has been underway for three years to improve the management of military specifications and standards that have the greatest potential for misapplication. These documents typically describe engineering disciplines, management and administrative practices not directly related with single products or systems. The focus of our attention in these "technology" disciplines is on (1) organizing effective standardization programs to ensure consistency, currency and adequacy of requirements; (2) providing sufficient information within the documents to give potential users an appreciation for the reasons for the requirements, acceptable alternatives and an understanding of when to and when not to invoke the requirements; and (3) creating an environment conducive to cost awareness, sound judgment and contractual flexibility when imposing these documents in acquisition.

CONTINUING PROGRAMS

Consolidation of Documents: The Cataloging and Standardization Act requires the Secretary of Defense to report on the number of separate specifications that have been consolidated into single specifications for use throughout the Department of Defense. Since the law was enacted, 5,127 specifications and standards have been consolidated into 1,913 documents. During this reporting period, 143 documents were consolidated into 48.

It should be noted that because of present DoD emphasis placed upon the adoption and use of recognized non-government standards and the results of our continuing efforts over the years to consolidate individual service documents into single uniform specifications, the rate of performance in this aspect of the DSSP and representative statistical data will continue to decline.

Maintenance of Standardization Documents: The maintenance of standardization documents is a continuing responsibility which extends from publication until cancellation. The maintenance program consists of document revisions, inactivations, supersessions, cancellations and document validations. Periodic revisions, including amendments and notices, occur as a result of procurement needs, technical advancements, corrections and updates, and changes in policy. During this reporting period, 1,879 specifications, standards and handbooks were revised as a result of periodic maintenance and 1,165 amendments and notices were issued. A total of 824 new specifications,

standards and handbooks were prepared during the calendar year, while 150 were cancelled.

In addition to periodic maintenance, all active documents which have not been revised, amended or validated during the last five years must be reviewed and evaluated for currency, necessity and conformance with current policy and regulations. Documents which don't meet these criteria will be scheduled for revision, amendment, change or will be cancelled.

During 1979, a total of 5,548 documents were subjected to overage review. Of these, 3,184 were validated for continued use and 547 were cancelled. A total of 1,817 have been or will be updated through revision or amendment.

Item Reduction: In accordance with the Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the General Services Administration are directed to reduce, to the highest practicable degree, the number of sizes, kinds and types of items in supply that are generally similar. To accomplish this, item reduction studies are conducted. As a result of actions taken during this past year, 19,666 stock numbered items were earmarked for elimination from the DoD supply system. This brings the total number of items identified in the federal cataloging records as "not to be procured" since the program began to 193,245.

PRIORITY PROGRAMS

Standardization Document Application and Tailoring: In addition to the normal preparation and maintenance of specifications and standards, the Department of Defense standardization program continues to emphasize the intelligent and appropriate application of these documents in the acquisition process. A review and evaluation of the overall effectiveness of DoD Directive 4120.21, "Specifications and Standards Application," was conducted during 1979. The assessment indicated basic policies are being implemented in major system acquisitions; however, several changes were recommended aimed at improving aspects of the directive. Accordingly, during 1979 a revised directive was coordinated extensively with government and industry and its issuance is expected to be forthcoming shortly. One major change, based on a recommendation generated at a joint DoD/industry seminar on the subject, places controls on the contractual applicability of documents imposed through reference in non-product oriented specifications and standards.

Action was taken during 1979 to update the Defense Acquisition Regulation (DAR) for consistency with DoD directives concerning use of standardization documents in materiel acquisition. These revisions will install a more positive approach with regard to application and tailoring of specifications and standards. They include broadening the definition of standardization documents covered by the DAR; changing the perception of "tailoring" to require review, selection and modification to create an optimum rather than a minimum requirements statement; recognizing legitimate repetitive uses of purchase descriptions in support of components unique to a weapon system; and requiring contracting officers to encourage and consider recommendations from prospective contractors to maximize flexibility, creativity and cost reduction in methods and concepts.

Efforts to publicize the concepts of selective application and tailoring of specifications and standards were intensified during 1979. Program reviews on selected major system acquisitions were accomplished in order to provide detailed guidance to the Services and the particular program offices involved.

Progress was made during 1979 in improving standardization documents in the technology areas. These documents establish general requirements and management systems and are used extensively (with associated high cost impact) in DoD acquisitions. Consistency, compatibility, and reflection of DoD policy are being promoted in those documents. Specific goals include insuring management plans are not automatically generated by imposition of the documents, program type documents are not imposed as "sub-tier" requirements, and that requirements are sectionalized with associated application guidance provided.

An essential tool used in the management of each of the technology areas is the program plan. These plans serve to integrate related area documents and efforts by identifying tasks, resources and priorities required to achieve maximum standardization in the discipline. Program plans or revisions thereto were approved in the Quality Control/Assurance and Inspection, Human Factors, and Reliability areas. Program plans or revisions were nearing approval in the Environmental Requirements and Related Test Methods; Maintainability; Electromagnetic Compatibility; Metal Finishes and Finishing Processes and Procedures; and Packing, Packaging, Preservation and Transportability areas. Work continued on developing plans for the Safety, Thermal Joining of Metals, General Design Requirements, and Nondestructive Testing and Inspection areas. Development of program plans was initiated in the Nuclear Ordnance Items, Metal Castings, and Forgings areas. Development of revisions to program plans was initiated in the Long-Haul Communications and Tactical Communications Systems Technical Standards areas. A new standardization area was established and plan development initiated for Construction Design Requirements.

General Engineering Disciplines in Contracts. A review of DoD practices in the application of general engineering disciplines in sample major weapon systems contracts found that costs associated with these disciplines could be measurably reduced by controlling the introduction of documents into contracts which are not designed or prepared for use in procurement and by constraining the number of documents that are invoked in contracts through chain reference.

As a result of this review, the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering (DUSDR&E) issued new and modified policies to better control the application of these disciplines in acquisition. These policies, issued in July of 1979, are summarized as follows:

* New and revised documents in the general engineering discipline areas, which are intended for use in contracts, will be prepared as military specifications or standards. Documents not in the military series, which are currently used in defense contracts, will be consolidated and converted to this series.

* Data Item Descriptions (DIDs) will no longer be independently prepared, issued and cited in contracts. In the future, they will be prepared, coordinated and approved concurrently with the governing military specification or standard and selectively applied in contracts in support of the specific tasks imposed on the contractor to prepare the data required by the governing document.

* All documents which will impose general engineering discipline requirements in contracts must be approved and selected for use from an authorized list and be specifically identified in the contract Statement of Work.

* Documents introduced into a contract by reference in a specification or standard shall be used for guidance or information only. Those referenced documents that are, in fact, mandatory on the contractor must be specifically identified and also listed in the contract Statement of Work.

* All general engineering discipline documents and DIDs imposed in contracts must be verified as essential, and tailored to meet the optimum government needs of the acquisition program.

Improved Management of Technical Manuals (TM): In mid-1979, the GAO recommended that a strong central authority be established within the OSD to direct and improve the DoD's Technical Manual (TM) Program. Also, GAO recommended that each Service establish a similar authority for managing all manuals within that Service. As a result, the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering has assigned an office within his element to manage and direct the overall TM program. Policies and procedures governing technical manuals and requiring the Services to assign a central TM manager are being developed.

Acquisition and Distribution of Commercial Products (ADCoP): In further implementation of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy direction to place greater emphasis on the use of commercial products and commercial distribution systems, the DoD issued formal policies in 1979 governing the preparation and use of product descriptions for commercial items. These policies implemented a new form of simplified procurement document called Commercial Item Descriptions (CIDs) to be used for the acquisition of commercial and commercial-type products. Stated simply, a CID is a brief, performance oriented statement of the desired characteristics of the commercially available product and is structured in such a way as to assure maximum competition among acceptable commercial items. Testing, quality control, special packaging and marking requirements which exceed or are inconsistent with commercial practice are avoided.

One of the unique features of CIDs is the use of a Contractor Certification Statement. Because the Government will be foregoing some of the controls previously imposed upon suppliers to assure the quality of the products received, some other form of assurance is needed to protect the Government's interests. As a result, a statement by the contractor certifying that the product offered to the Government is the same as that offered to the public and conforms to the manufacturer's internal drawings, standards, specifications and quality control program was developed for use in conjunction with the CID.

Priority in the preparation and conversion to the use of CID's will be placed upon those high dollar, repetitively procured items for which a conventional specification is presently used. A preliminary list of candidate items is

under review by the Services. Those with the greatest potential will be scheduled for conversion.

Specifications Review Program. As was reported in the last annual report, a specification review program was inaugurated in 1978 to review those specifications falling within Federal Supply Classes considered to be predominantly commercial in nature. The intent of this review is to identify those specifications with high commercial potential and to implement action to conform these documents as nearly as possible to commercial products and practices. There were approximately 14,000 documents identified as candidates for review under this program. In calendar year 1979, 1,542 specifications were reviewed for conformance with commercial practice.

Specification Management System for Commercial Products. This task involves the development of uniform policies and procedures to establish a single series of specifications and standards covering commercial products. The DoD has been participating with an interagency task group including GSA, VA, Commerce, Agriculture and other agencies in developing that system. It has been agreed that the federal series of specifications and standards will form the basis for that system and that agencies developing specifications for commercial products will include them in that system. This task group also developed the policies and procedures governing the new, simplified CID which was described earlier in this report. Its use has been implemented by both GSA and DoD, who prepare the majority of specifications and standards used by federal agencies. Approximately 430 CID's have been incorporated into the DoD specifications and standards system and are available for use by the Military Agencies and their contractors.

DoD/VA Shared Procurement Program. This task is intended to bring about centralized procurement management of drugs and medical devices used by federal agencies. As a part of that task, the DoD and the Veterans Administration are working jointly to establish uniform procedures to govern the management of drugs and devices used commonly by both agencies, including centralized procurement, common specifications and item entry control. In support of that effort and in implementation of overall ADCoP policies, the DoD has undertaken a specific program to simplify its specifications for drugs and medical devices. In the past year, 186 commercial-type purchase item descriptions have been prepared in preference to or replacement for military specifications. These documents cover a range of 412 different products and are now being used in current procurement of those products.

NATO Standardization: NATO materiel standardization has been established as a high priority in the Defense Standardization and Specification Program. Since the creation of NATO's Group of Directors for Materiel Standardization (AC/301), the U.S. has served as both chairman and member nation.

To a major extent, system and equipment compatibility and interoperability is dependent upon the basic building blocks of that system, i.e., parts and materials. Consequently, the AC/301 group has embarked on a program designed to increase standardization, interoperability and interchangeability; and to reduce costs through actions pursued to standardize below the system level. Attention has focused on needed NATO standards (STANAGS) for assemblies, components,

spare parts and materials (ACSM). It is important to note, however, that of the existing 800 STANAGS covering both doctrine and material, few are fully implemented at national levels of NATO nations.

In the area of configuration control, a STANAG has been completed entitled "NATO Materiel Configuration Management Policy". This standard encompasses configuration identification, control, accounting and auditing, and facilitates logistic supportability and repeatability of performance, quality, maintainability, reliability and safety throughout the life-cycle of an item, equipment or system. This new document will assure that unilateral engineering changes to weapon systems that occur during development and production are made known to the collaborating nations, thus avoiding support and logistics problems that would otherwise occur when the system is released to the allied forces.

Because experience indicated that areas such as reliability, maintainability, quality, human factors and safety cause the greatest cost increases in the development and production of weapon systems and equipment and are usually addressed in varying degrees and modes during collaborative efforts, the AC/301 group is planning to undertake the development of STANAGS in these areas similar to the one for configuration management. As a method for enhancing standardization and operational effectiveness, the group will foster a system to exchange technical test data and critical failure information between NATO nations. The group is also developing a standard for engineering drawing practices which will increase the efficiency of engineering operations in multi-national development and production programs.

NATO's AC/301 group has also recognized the fact that, within their role as the international military standardization activity, they also interact with civil national and international standardization bodies. As a result, the NATO directors have at their disposal a wealth of existing national and international standards used by the international industrial community. The directors have agreed to utilize these existing standards in an effort to further improve both the operational and engineering facets of NATO. As an initial step, AC/301 will adopt the internationally accepted document governing metrication and metric dimensioning as the basic metric policy within NATO. This document is designated ISO-1000 and is produced by the International Organization for Standards (ISO) in Switzerland. Many other ISO produced standards are being considered for adoption by the U. S. and NATO as are standards produced by similar but more specialized international organizations.

Metrication: During the latter part of CY 1978 the Defense Industrial Supply Center, acting for the DoD, prepared a proposed plan to develop metric standardization documentation for NATO in the area of mechanical hardware. The basic plan called for the identification of international and national documents that list metric design parameters that would be suitable for NATO adoption. At the same time, a review of existing STANAGs for mechanical hardware would be conducted to determine the appropriateness of their design parameters and whether the documents should be validated, cancelled or updated. The plan also called for the identification of other areas in which new NATO documents involving metrication are needed to support new weapon system designs.

In January 1979 the plan was presented to and accepted by the NATO AC/301 Group of Directors. At the direction of AC/301, a Sub-Group was established with the U.S. DoD representative serving as chairman to implement the plan.

In the domestic industrial sector, the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), with significant DoD assistance, has developed and published a comprehensive program to prepare and issue metric fastener and hardware standards for commercial-type products. The Defense Department will adopt and use these non-government standards in preference to military documents. In addition, the DoD will prepare approximately 40 of the documents for such items as grooved pins, woodruff keys and ring nuts. Also, the DoD has prepared a draft Federal Standard (FED-STD-428/21) covering metric screw threads, incorporating ANSI B.1-13M-1979 and ANSI B.1-21M-1979 standards.

Industry Standards Policy: During the past year the DoD has maintained a continued strong emphasis on the interactions with non-government standards bodies and on the adoption and use of standards prepared by these bodies. It is DoD policy to take maximum advantage of existing documentation prepared by non-government, not-for-profit organizations that satisfy our requirements, in lieu of preparing or revising military specifications and standards.

To increase the opportunities for the adoption of acceptable non-government standards, DoD participation with industry in the document formulation process was actively encouraged. As a result of this emphasis, and through ongoing programs to adopt useable documents, more than 300 non-government standards were adopted for use by the Defense Department in the past year. This brought the total number of non-government standards adopted under this program to 2,186. These standards were developed in both the international and domestic arenas. Through the continued participation of the DoD agencies with the non-government sector, our DoD needs continue to be fulfilled, thus avoiding the costly, duplicative effort to produce in-house documents.

The DoD has worked closely with major non-government standards bodies to resolve certain basic issues that will further enhance the use by the DoD of standards prepared by these bodies. For example, the absence of part numbering provisions in non-government standards has been a particularly difficult stumbling block. Negotiations between the DoD and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) are underway to develop standard part numbering criteria that will facilitate the structuring of part numbering systems based upon a given non-government standard.

The DoD is also working closely with other federal agencies involved in the non-government standards arena to improve and unify government interaction with non-government standards bodies. In this regard, the DoD will participate with the Department of Commerce and other agencies in the implementation of OMB Circular A-119 on "Federal Participation in the Development and Use of Voluntary Standards."

Parts Control Program: Within the DoD, the integrated Parts Control System, using the advisory support services of Military Parts Control Advisory Groups (MPCAGs), has continued to display significant benefits. The Parts Control Program is directed towards minimizing the proliferation of items in the DoD

supply system. Its main focus is on the control of parts selected and used during new DoD system and equipment design and, as appropriate, the modification of existing systems. Stated simply, the overall intention is to ensure the utilization of existing preferred or standard parts to the maximum extent practicable; and to ensure that newly introduced parts having a potential for reuse and adoption on other contracts are properly documented.

The primary role of the MPCAG is to provide DoD Components and their contractors with advice and recommendations on the selection and use of parts during the design of systems and equipment. It should be emphasized that MPCAG's role is advisory. Final authority for parts selection and use rests with the DoD Component charged with the responsibility for the system.

The Defense Electronic Supply Center (DESC) is the lead agency for the MPCAG. During 1979 the DESC MPCAG experienced an increase of 17 percent in the total number of contracts they support and an increase of 23 percent in the quantity of part types and drawings submitted for review. (See Figures 4 and 5)

For 1979 the DESC MPCAG evaluated 5,600 drawings and 59,400 part types proposed by contractors for use in DoD system designs. The DESC determined that approximately 50 percent of those proposed were already DoD preferred or standard parts and were recommended for approval. Of the remaining parts, the MPCAG recommended that 13,000 be replaced by previously documented preferred military standard items, thus bringing the relative degree of standardization after MPCAG review to 74 percent. A benefit-cost analysis of the DESC MPCAG effort for CY 1979 showed a life-cycle cost avoidance of \$26.6 million at a benefit to cost ratio of 89 to 1.

The Defense Industrial Supply Center (DISC) MPCAG experienced a 40 percent increase in parts control support with evaluations on 312 contracts. More than 20,000 parts and documents were evaluated with 51 percent of the requested non-standard parts being replaced by approved military standard part items. At DISC, a life-cycle cost avoidance of \$24 million was reported using MPCAG support.

Another important element of the Parts Control Program is the mandatory requirement in contracts for the submission of a Program Parts Selection List (PPSL). The utility of the PPSL is to control or constrain the variety of different parts used in equipment design. The DESC and DISC MPCAG's are participating in a pilot test program to utilize automation techniques to generate a government prepared PPSL tailored specifically for generic contract categories such as avionics, electronics, communications, etc. The benefit of the program is to eliminate the initial contractor submission of a proposed PPSL.

EQUIPMENT STANDARDIZATION ACTIONS

Avionics/Armaments Standardization: Efforts by the Air Force to achieve higher standardization in the development and application of aircraft avionics and electronics continued during CY 79. The objectives of this program are to (1) exchange technical information concerning standardization of avionic and armaments electronics items/subsystems, (2) consider consolidation of similar requirements, (3) identify standardization opportunities, (4) recommend solutions to standardization related issues, and (5) develop standardization projects, schedules and plans.

Presently, plans are underway to develop common radar hardware, standard laser systems, standard target identification capabilities, standard avionics controls and displays, a standard fuel savings advisory system, and standard HF, VHF and UHF radios, etc.

All Weather Lubricant: Military Specification D-D-L-85336, "Lubricant, All Weather (Automatic Weapons)," was developed to cover the requirements for a semi-fluid, corrosion reducing, rotary gun lubricant resistant to marine and low temperature environments. It permits high firing rates at low temperatures and permits operation under icing conditions. This lubricant is intended primarily for use on 20-mm rotary guns such as the M61A1 and M197 and may be used on all parts of the system except prelubricated sealed bearings and recoil spring assemblies.

FSG 60 Fiber Optics: The Defense Department established a new Federal Supply Group 60 in 1979 for Fiber Optic Material. The Defense Logistics Agency was assigned responsibility for standardization management. Fiber Optics (F.O.) technology, like the transistor boom in the 1960's, will have a significant impact in the electronic/electrical industry. When used in fixed communications such as telephone lines, F.O. affords the advantages of greater information transmitting capacity, lighter weight, more secure transmission, and eventually, lower cost than the copper wire and cable in use today.

Since there are presently no military specifications and standards covering this technology, the Military Departments are working with industry to develop acceptable non-government documents in preference to military documentation. This supports one of the initiatives within the Federal Government and the DoD to lean toward the adoption and use of non-government standards.

Safety: Pilots who have ejected successfully during an aborted flight at sea have been lost due to their inability, either because of injury or disorientation upon impacting the water, to manually inflate their life preservers. Consequently, the FLU-8/P automatic inflation device (MIL-I-35249(AS)) was developed for use in ejection seat aircraft to assure inflation of the life preserver. With the FLU-8/P, if manual inflation is not accomplished prior to impacting the water, upon immersion the life preserver will automatically inflate, greatly enhancing pilot survivability. Along with the FLU-8/P, the LPU-23/P cemented inflatable life preserver (MIL-L-85347(AS)) was designed to provide a complete system to assure in-the-water survivability after ejection. The life preserver incorporates the use of aramid casings to decrease the weight and bulk of the life preserver while maintaining the high reliability and performance necessary for life support equipment.

Avoidance of Hazardous Materials: During 1956, to replace a petroleum based fluid which caused serious accidents and loss of lives aboard the U.S.S. Leyte and U.S.S. Bennington, the Navy initiated the use of a water glycol hydraulic fluid for aircraft catapult systems. This fluid met performance requirements for more than two decades. In 1977, OSHA identified the potential carcinogenic effect of nitrites and nitrosamines. This prompted the Navy to initiate efforts to develop or search for a safe and satisfactory substitute hydraulic fluid for their catapult systems. As a result, Military Specification MIL-H-22072B, "Hydraulic Fluid, Catapult," was issued in 1979, which defines a new safe and fire resistant fluid acceptable not only for catapult systems but also for weapon elevators.

Improved Maintenance Operations: Removal of fasteners has been a major problem in the overhaul and modification of aircraft at all DoD repair facilities. The torque necessary for removal of the installed recessed fasteners could not be applied because the wrench would "cam out" (not grip the fastener). Consequently, it was necessary to drill out the fastener from the structure. The problem has been overcome by the use of an anti-cam out fastener of ribbed recessed design and a related anti-cam out removal tool (Military Standard MS-14191(AS)) which increases the removal torque by 25%, thereby eliminating the necessity of removing damaged fasteners by drilling. This has resulted in a saving of man-hours and permits the reinstallation of standard size fasteners in lieu of more expensive over-size fasteners.

Nuclear Weapons Material Shipping Guide: In response to Department of Energy and Military Service requirements, the Military Weapons Material Shipping Guide was completely revised. This publication provides, in a standard format, information and source data for the shipping, handling and storage of dangerous Department of Energy (DOE) active nuclear ordnance items of supply. The guide's provisions cover the identification, marking, labeling, storing and shipping of DOE special design or controlled commercial items which contain some type of health or explosive hazard. Information such as explosive classification, flash point, fire fighting requirements, labeling requirements, shelf-life, disposal and demilitarization information, part number, description, name and unit pack is included.

PROBLEM AREAS

Defense Cataloging and Standardization Programs: Title 10, United States Code, Chapter 145 (Public Law 84-1028, Cataloging and Standardization Act) assigns specific responsibilities to the Secretary of Defense to develop and maintain a single catalog system and related program of standardizing supplies for the Department of Defense. Recently the General Services Administration (GSA) has internally transferred the management of approximately 9,000 items. In announcing this transfer GSA indicated that the affected items had been reclassified into Federal Supply Classification Group 70, General Purpose Automated Data Processing Equipment. In responding to the announcement, we reminded GSA of the requirement to process all reclassification actions under the Federal Cataloging Program. The reclassification review is now in process, jointly with GSA.

DOD INDEX OF SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS (DODISS)
PREPARING RESPONSIBILITIES

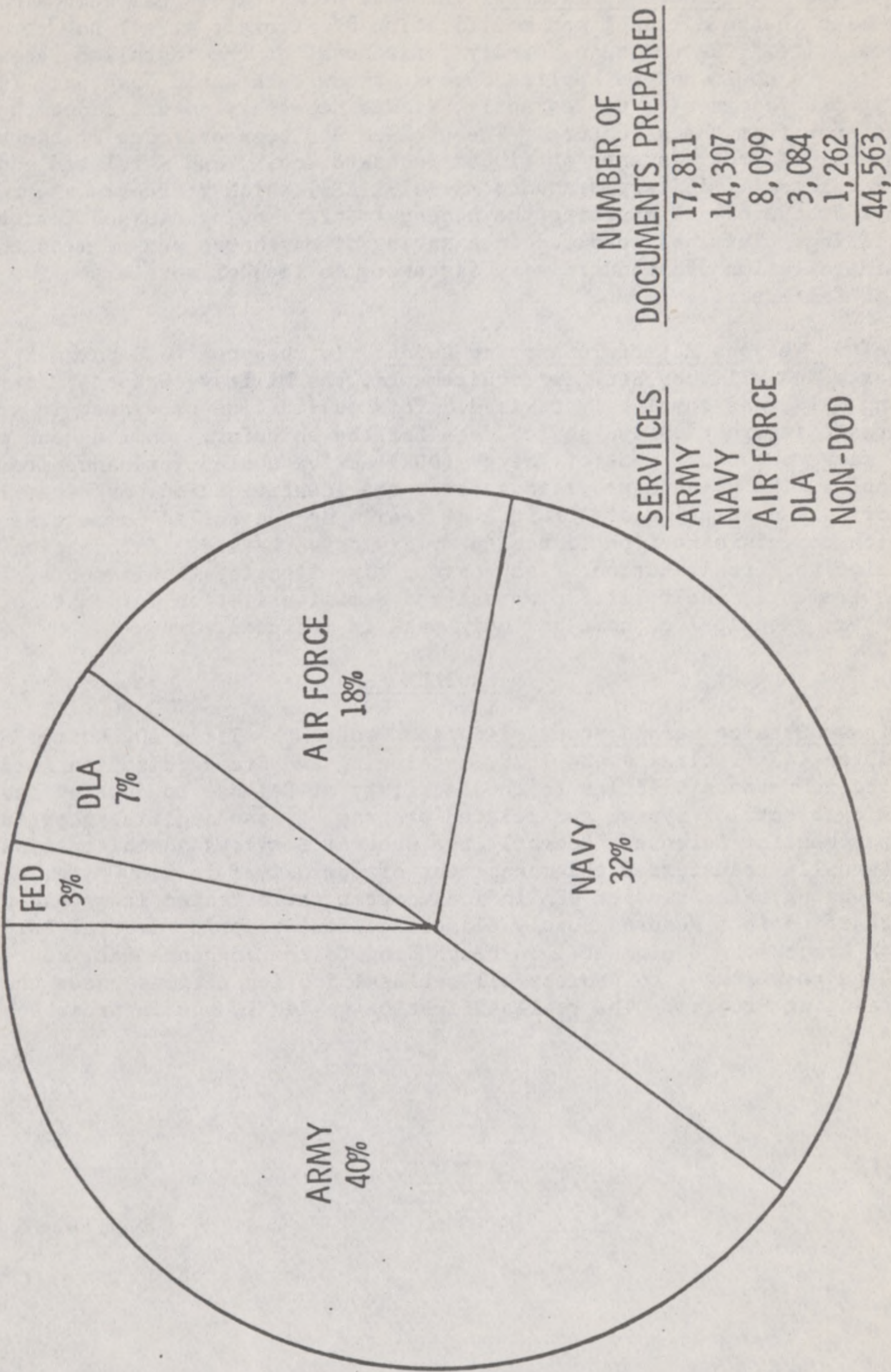


FIG. 1a

DOD INDEX OF SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS (DODISS)

TYPE OF DOCUMENTATION

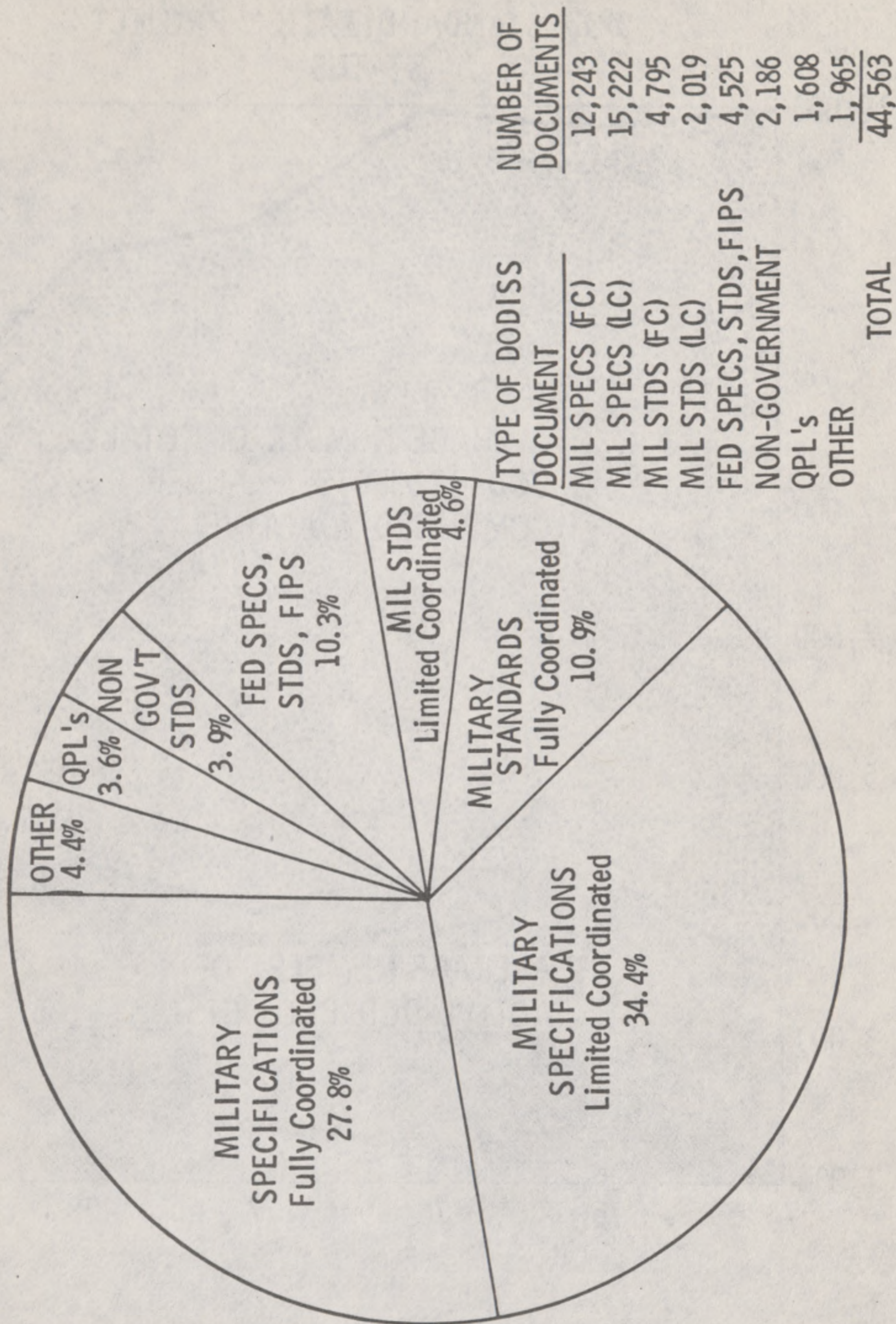


FIG. 1b

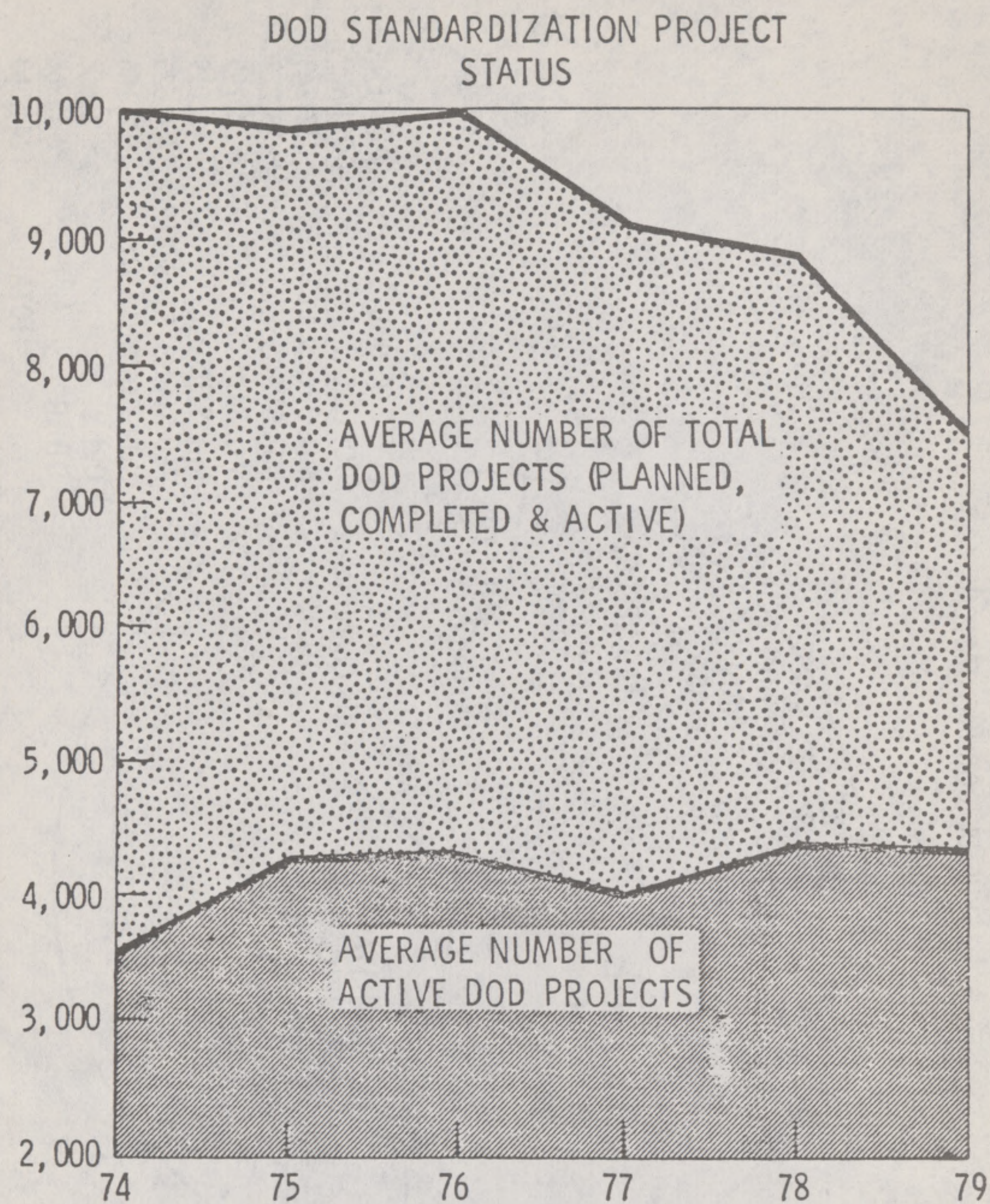


FIG. 2

DOD STANDARDIZATION PROJECT STATUS

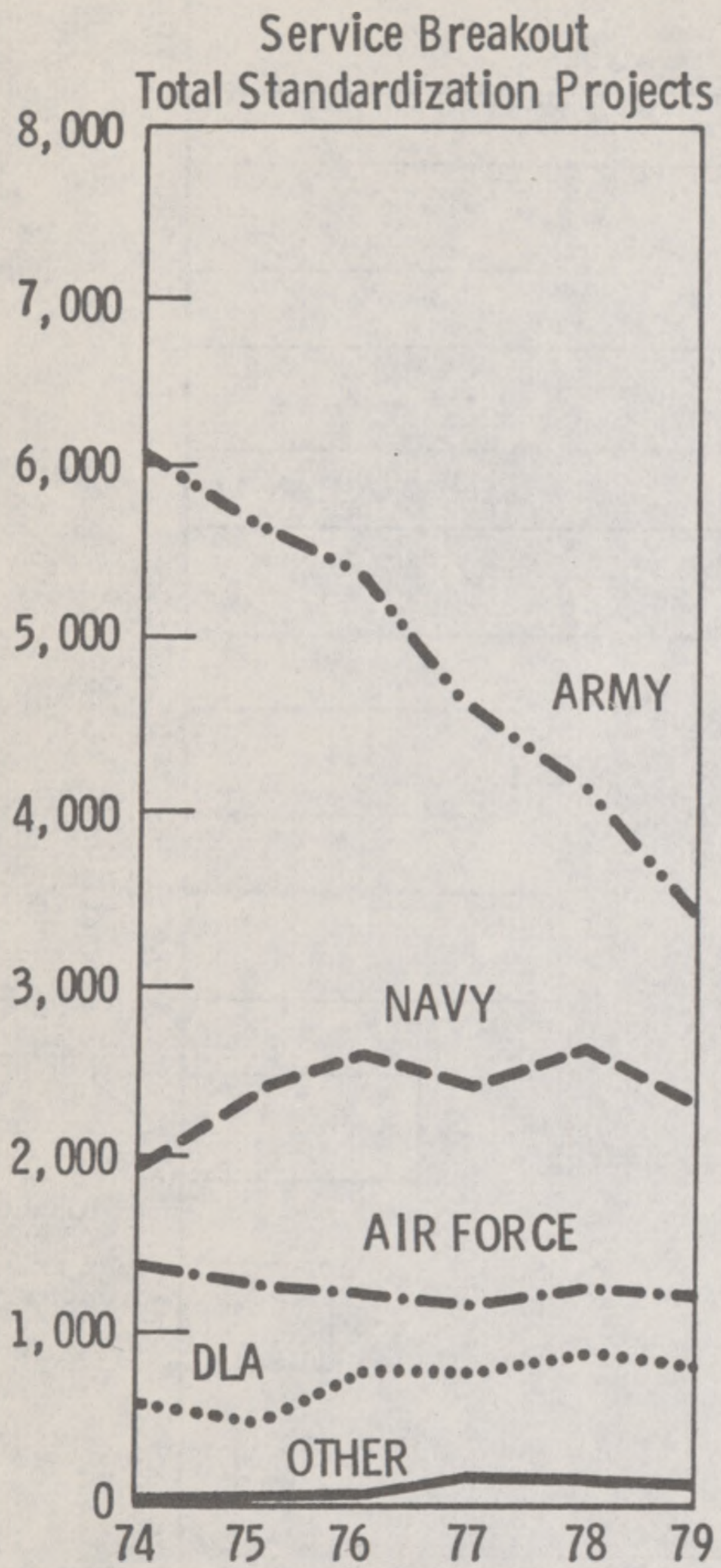


FIG. 3a

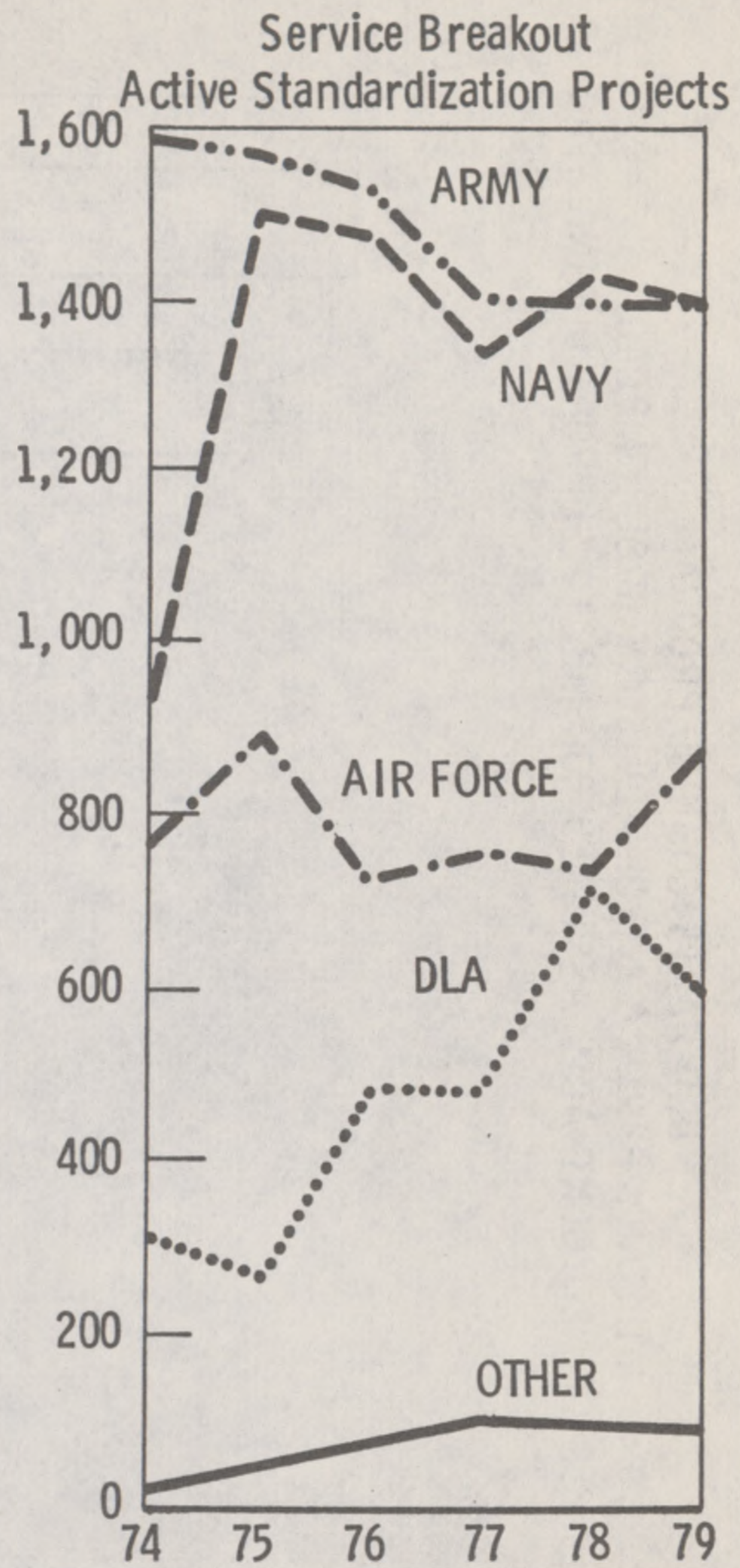


FIG. 3b

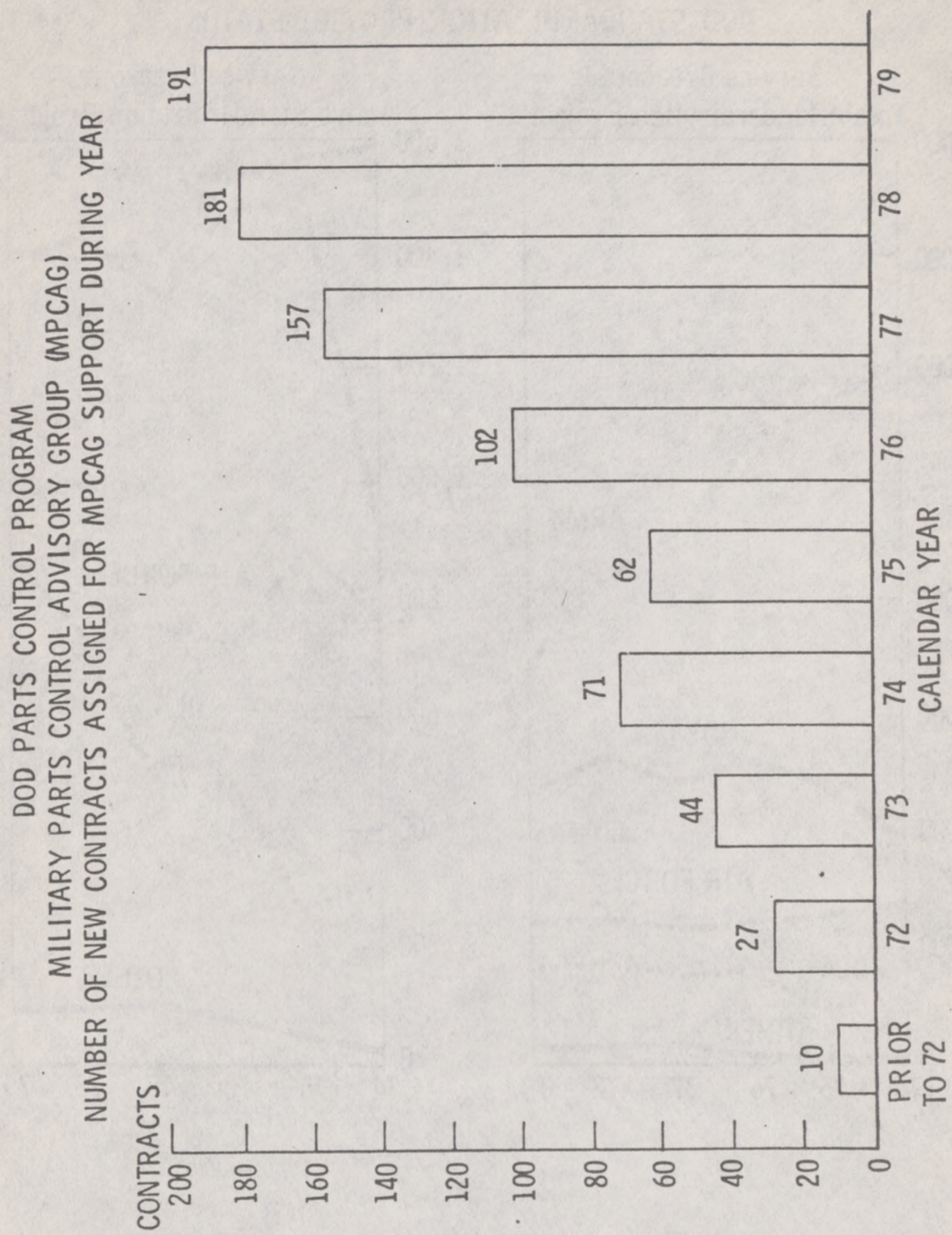


FIG. 4

DOD PARTS CONTROL PROGRAM
TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTIVE CONTRACT
PROGRAMS SUPPORTED BY MPCAG

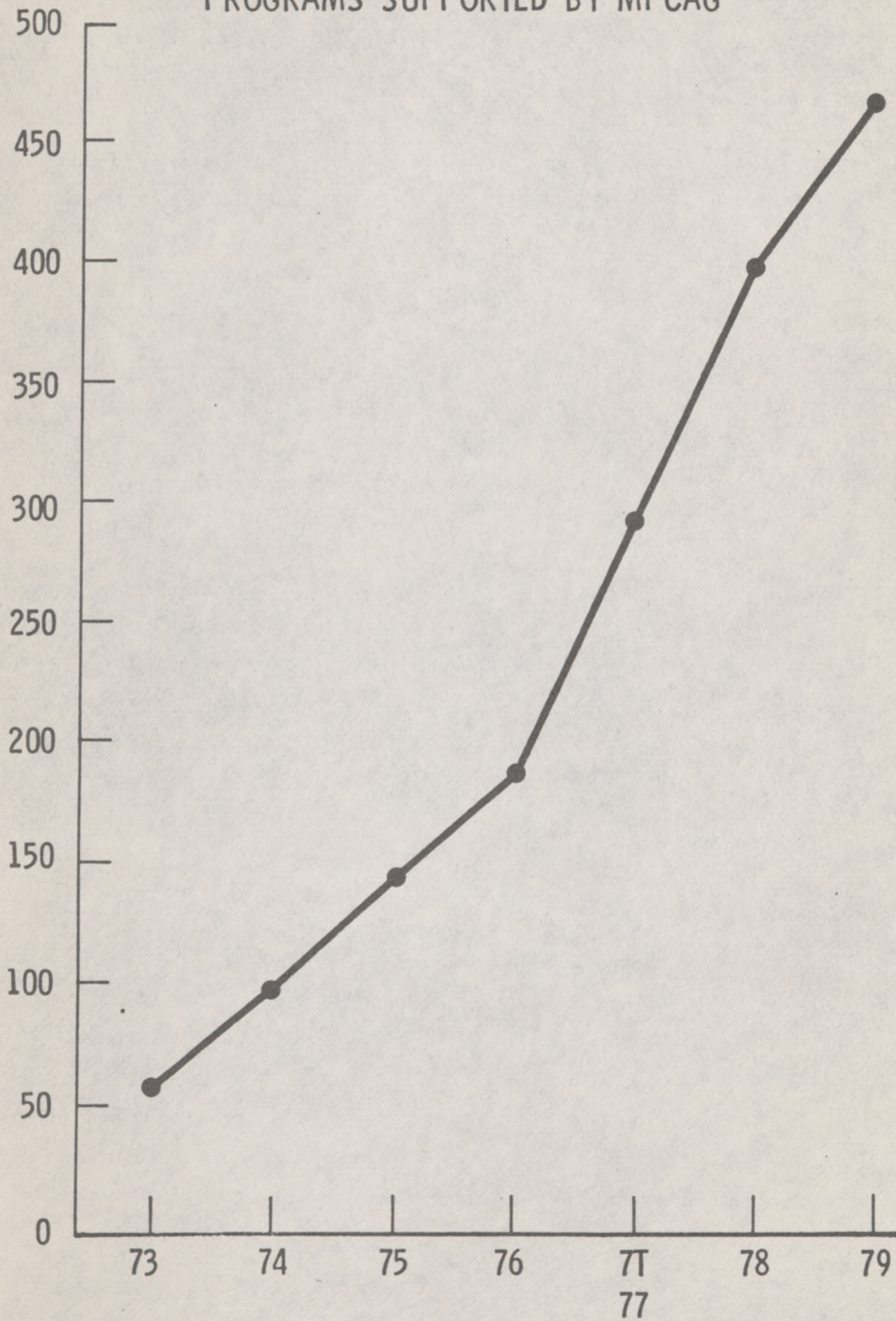


FIG. 5

