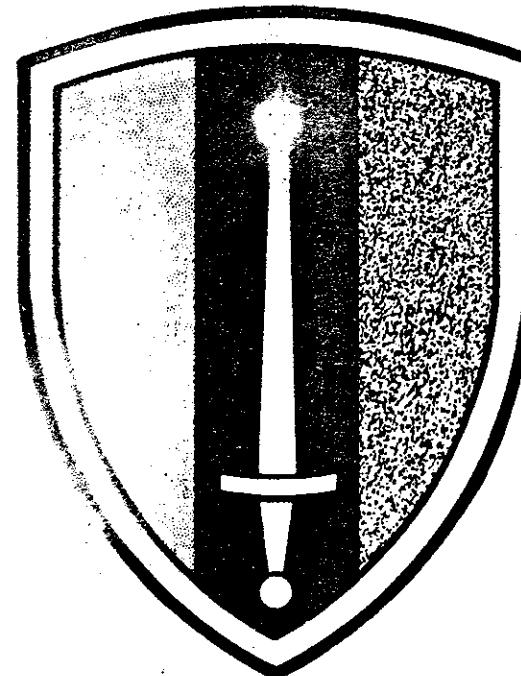


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THE
COMMAND PROGRESS REPORT



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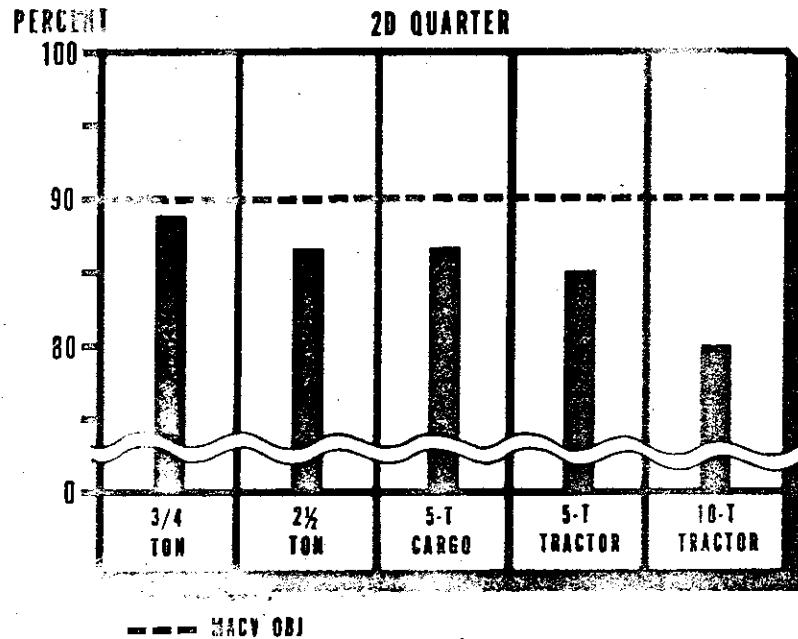
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DAIM-FAR-RR # 19 - From / DATE: 17 June 1987

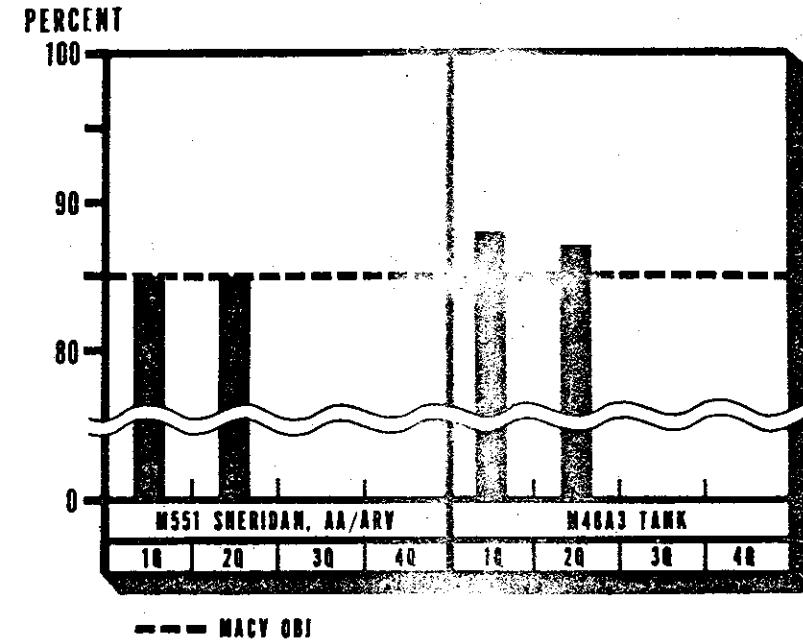
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OPERATIONAL READINESS (OR) RATES - FY 71

WHEELED VEHICLES



COMBAT VEHICLES



OBJECTIVE: To maintain the operational readiness (OR) of wheeled vehicles at or above the 90 percent MACV objective.

ANALYSIS: The overall OR of tactical wheel vehicles in USARV has been close to the MACV objective. Generally, extensive, prolonged use has caused the major problems to occur in engines and drive trains. The primary cause of the low OR rate of the 10-ton tractor is a shortage of engines, transmissions, clutches, and axle assemblies. The get well date on the 10-ton diesel engine is currently May 71.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: Command emphasis on preventive maintenance is expected to reduce the frequency of engine replacements. In-country repair of critical major assemblies is continually being stressed. Present parts shortages make it unlikely that there will be any significant changes in the OR of tactical wheeled vehicles during the 3d Qtr, FY71.

OBJECTIVE: To maintain the operational readiness (OR) of combat vehicles at or above the 85 percent MACV objective.

ANALYSIS: The decrease in combat activity has provided using units with an opportunity to perform extensive maintenance on combat vehicles. The drive train of both the M48A3 and M551 continue to cause a large majority of the deadlines. Increased enemy mine activities also account for a large majority of idler arm, torsion bar and track failures.

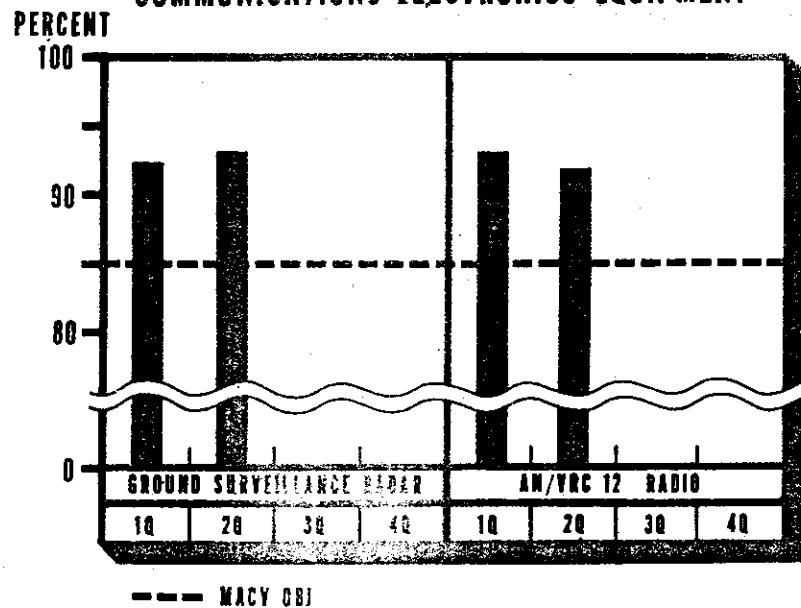
CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: The increased emphasis on maintenance, to include repair rather than replacement, will continue to account for an increased amount of non-availability due to maintenance. It is anticipated that the OR rates will remain at the same levels during the next quarter.

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OPERATIONAL READINESS (OR) RATES - FY 71

COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT



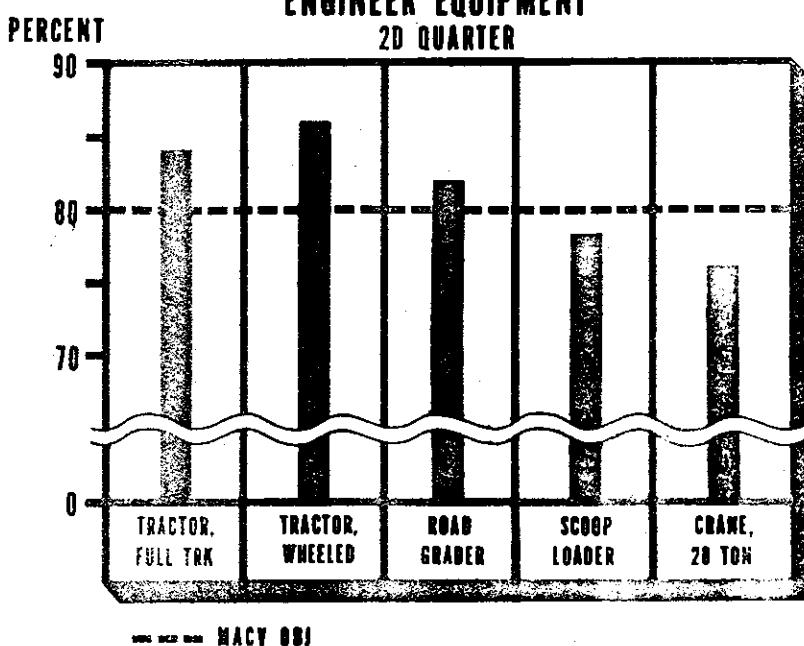
OBJECTIVE: To maintain the operational readiness at or above the 85 percent MACV objective.

ANALYSIS: In most cases Radar Sets are used 24 hours daily, however, the deadline rate remains low. The Repair and Return program is significant in keeping a low deadline rate on these sets. Turn around time on some sub-assemblies is greater than stated by USA Electronics Command. Excessive heat factors in RVN account for a major portion of the nonoperational radio sets. With the Repair and Return to Stock program on modules of these radios, down-time is minimal with exceptions where some modules are in high demand.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: Training of operators and maintenance personnel in the field is continuous and no significant maintenance problem is anticipated in the future. The maintenance deadline rate is low and with proper utilization of the Repair and Return to user and Repair and Return to Stock programs it should remain at this level.

ENGINEER EQUIPMENT

2D QUARTER



OBJECTIVE: To maintain the operational readiness (OR) of selected engineer equipment at or above the 80 percent MACV objective.

ANALYSIS: Although the OR of the scoop loader and the 20 ton crane fall below the MACV objective, considerable improvement has been made. Engineer Command, the primary owner/user of engineer heavy equipment, has succeeded in reducing command deadline rates on the road grader and scoop loader. Low OR percentages are due to unit standdown and insufficiency of major assembly and non-standard repair parts supply.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: Requirements to turnover additional equipment to ARVN, continuation of the high-priority Lines of Communication program and long CONUS lead times for major assemblies are expected to continue to cause the OR rate to fluctuate. Retrograde of fringe stockage has begun to decrease equipment OR, but this difficulty is being overcome by increased contract overhaul, using contractor furnished supplies where government furnished material is unavailable.

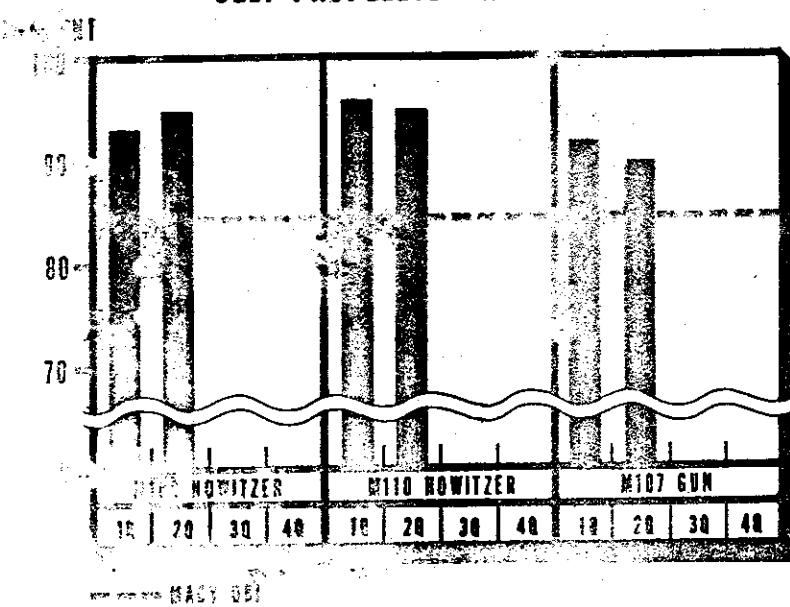
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DAIM-FAR-RR # 19 - Jmm DATE: 17 June 1987

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OPERATIONAL READINESS (OR) RATES - FY 71

SELF-PROPELLED ARTILLERY

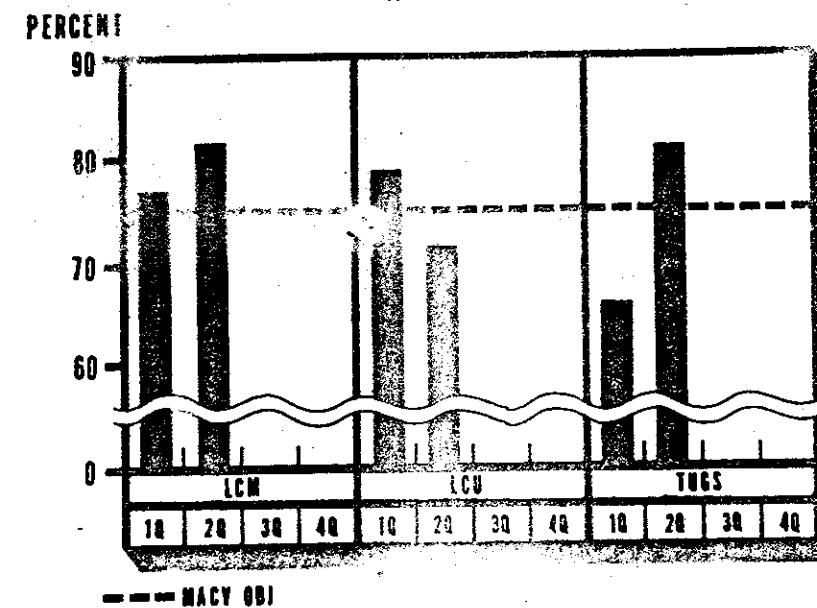


OBJECTIVE: To maintain the operational readiness (OR) at or above the 85 percent MACV objective.

ANALYSIS: The relatively low density of the M107, M110, and M109 self propelled artillery pieces results in considerable fluctuation in the OR rate. During the 1st Qtr, FY71, contaminated oil caused a large number of failures in the M158 mount used with the M107 and M110. Failure of the M109 control box, which affects the operation of the turret, also caused a decrease in the OR rate. Both problems have been resolved. During 2d Qtr, FY71, additional decreases in the densities of all three artillery pieces and periodic increases in firing caused added fluctuations in the OR rates.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: All three types of self propelled artillery continue to meet the MACV objective. Future decreases in densities and periodic variation in firing rates will cause continued fluctuations in OR rates.

WATERCRAFT



OBJECTIVE: To maintain the operational readiness (OR) at or above the 75 percent MACV Objective.

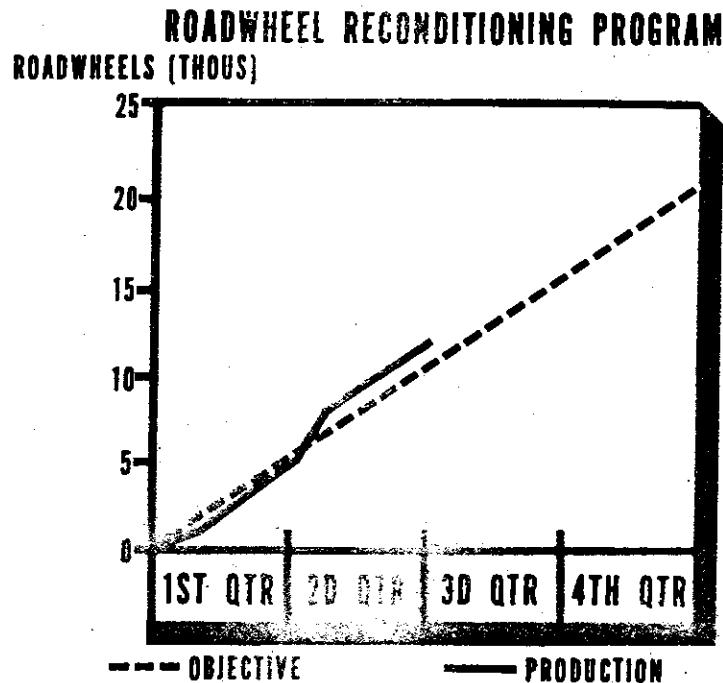
ANALYSIS: There are approximately 490 Army watercraft in Vietnam. 70 of these vessels were acquired from the US Navy in MR 1 during June 1970. The Navy vessels have experienced lower OR rates than the comparable Army watercraft. Of the 63 landing craft, utility (LCU), 20 are former Navy craft. The lower OR rate experienced for LCU has been due to the difficulty in providing maintenance and repair parts support. Presently these craft are being supported by an Interservice Support Agreement (ISSA) with the Navy at Da Nang. Other sources of repair parts are being investigated through Army Materiel Command channels. Tugboat and landing craft, mechanized (LCM) OR rates increased sharply during the quarter as previously predicted.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: Indications are that OR rates will remain close to or above the MACV objectives for LCM's and tugboats. LCU OR rates will continue to depend on the support available for the 20 former Navy LCU's in service with the Army in MR 1.

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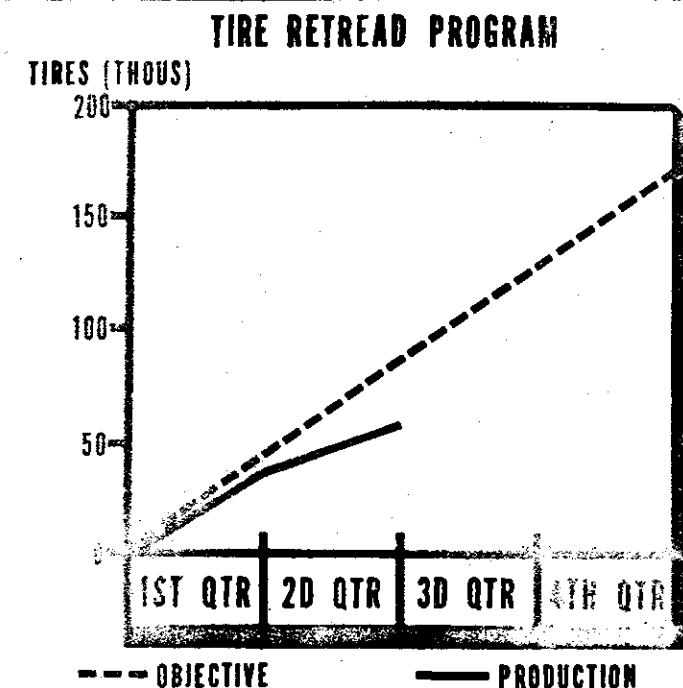
PROGRAMS - FY 71



OBJECTIVE: To produce 25 percent of the required annual goal of reconditioned roadwheels during each quarter.

ANALYSIS: Unserviceable roadwheels are provided to Vinnell Corp., Cam Ranh Bay, through a direct exchange program established in USARV units. Presently, roadwheels for the M41, M42, M113 family, M107, M110, M578, M48A3, and M88 tracked vehicles are being reconditioned. The reconditioning of M551 roadwheels has not been contracted. The present contract calls for 20,670 roadwheels to be reconditioned during FY71, and the program is ahead of schedule.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: It is expected that the Vinnell Corp. will maintain the contracted schedule throughout FY71.



OBJECTIVE: To produce 25 percent of the required annual production goal of 170,000 retreaded tires during each quarter.

ANALYSIS: There are 2 tire retread facilities in-country. The facility at Da Nang has been in operation for several years; however, it only came under Army operational control on 1 Jul 70. The Da Nang contractor (Philco-Ford) has produced approximately 93 percent of the required quarterly goal. The Da Nang facility experiences only minor problems, primarily an occasional shortage of repair supplies. The second facility at Long Binh (Vinnell) is a new facility. Problems encountered during the 2d Qtr, FY71 included a lack of tire buffers and matrices (1100x20) to sustain contracted production as well as a shortage of repairable assets, especially in 700x16, 900x16, and 900x20 tire sizes. As of the 2d Qtr, the LBN facility had met only 53 percent of its production goal.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: It is anticipated that monthly production should increase significantly during the 3d Qtr, FY71 at both facilities.

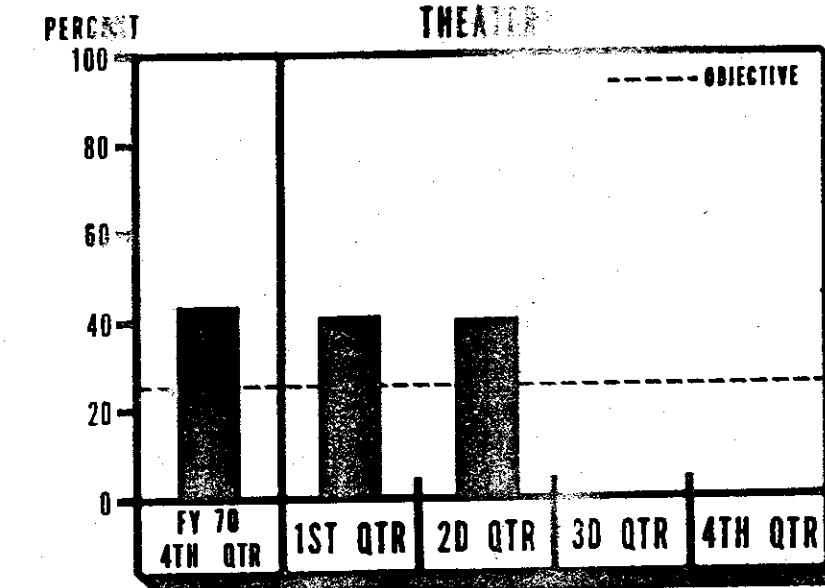
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DAIM-FAR-RR # 19 - Line

DATE: 17 June 1987

UNCLASSIFIED

DEPOT OPERATIONS - FY 71
PERCENT OF HI-PRI REQUISITIONS



TOTAL RQN REC	788,249	681,211	586,483		
HI-PRI RQN	344,963	247,600	206,873		

OBJECTIVE: To maintain a level of high priority requisitioning that will not exceed 25 percent of the total requisitions received.

ANALYSIS: The 0.5 percent overall decline for the theater is attributed to the 24 percent decrease at Da Nang and a slight decrease at Cam Ranh Bay; however, there was an increase of 5.7 percent at Long Binh due to organizations preparing their equipment for turn-in prior to redeployment. There is also an apparent abuse of the issue priority system at Long Binh. Data is not included for Qui Nhon because the organization is being phased out during this reporting period. The percent of Hi-Pri Requisitions received by the depots is as follows: Long Binh-48.6, Cam Ranh Bay-28.2, and Da Nang-30.8.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: As troop withdrawals continue and more combat operations are assumed by ARVN, the percent of Hi-Pri Requisitions received by the depots should continue to decrease.

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DEPOT OPERATIONS - FY 71

PERCENT OF HI-PRI REQUISITIONS

PERCENT

CAM RANH BAY

PERCENT

DA NANG

--- OBJECTIVE

--- OBJECTIVE

100
80
60
40
20
0100
80
60
40
20
0FY 70
4TH QTRFY 70
4TH QTR

1ST QTR

1ST QTR

2D QTR

2D QTR

3D QTR

3D QTR

4TH QTR

4TH QTR

TOTAL RON REC	166,630	130,547	103,648		
HI-PRI RON	76,173	38,319	29,206		

TOTAL RON REC	83,620	60,279	107,292		
HI-PRI RON	36,261	33,848	33,108		

PERCENT

LONG BINH

--- OBJECTIVE

100
80
60
40
20
0FY 70
4TH QTR

1ST QTR

2D QTR

3D QTR

4TH QTR

TOTAL RON REC	357,044	276,302	295,468		
HI-PRI RON	153,403	118,623	143,685		

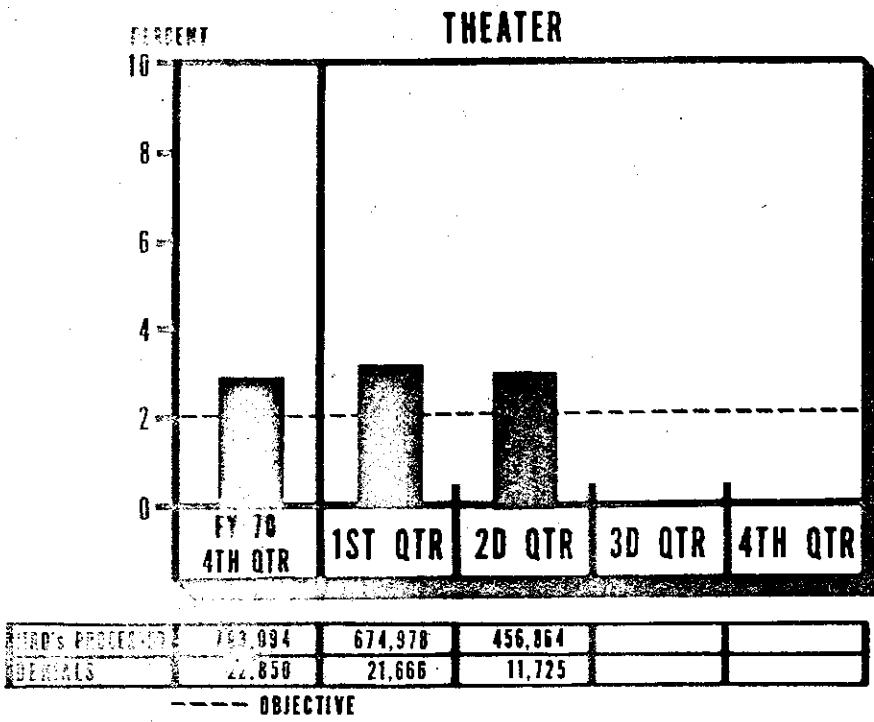
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DAIM-FAR-RR # 19-mm DATE: 17 June 1987

UNCLASSIFIED

DEPOT OPERATIONS - FY 71.

MATERIEL RELEASE DENIALS



OBJECTIVE: To prevent the Materiel Release Denials (MRD) from exceeding 2 percent of the total materiel release orders (MRO).

ANALYSIS: The overall 0.6 percent decline is attributed to 2.4 percent decrease at Da Nang and a 0.4 percent decrease at Long Binh; however, Cam Ranh Bay reported a slight increase of 0.6 percent. The improvement at Da Nang is the result of better control of assets received in the takeover of the Naval Support Activity in the 1st Qtr, FY71. Data is not included for Qui Nhon because the organization is being phased out during this reporting period. The percent of MRD's within the depots is as follows: Long Binh-2.4, Cam Ranh Bay-3.1, and Da Nang-2.6.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: The percent of MRD's should continue to decline as: (1) The amount of depot assets are reduced, (2) Location accuracy rates are improved, and (3) Continued emphasis is directed toward the thorough research of all potential denials.

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DEPOT OPERATIONS - FY 71

MATERIEL RELEASE DENIALS

PERCENT

CAM RANH BAY

10
8
6
4
2
0

----- OBJECTIVE

FY 70
4TH QTR 1ST QTR 2D QTR 3D QTR 4TH QTR

MRO's PROCESSED	143,926	137,359	75,573		
DENIALS	4,064	3,375	2,353		

PERCENT

DA NANG

10
8
6
4
2
0

----- OBJECTIVE

FY 70
4TH QTR 1ST QTR 2D QTR 3D QTR 4TH QTR

MRO's PROCESSED	73,536	62,811	84,527		
DENIALS	1,797	3,148	2,230		

PERCENT

LONG BINH

10
8
6
4
2
0

----- OBJECTIVE

FY 70
4TH QTR 1ST QTR 2D QTR 3D QTR 4TH QTR

MRO's PROCESSED	375,170	320,894	296,764		
DENIALS	10,759	9,585	7,142		

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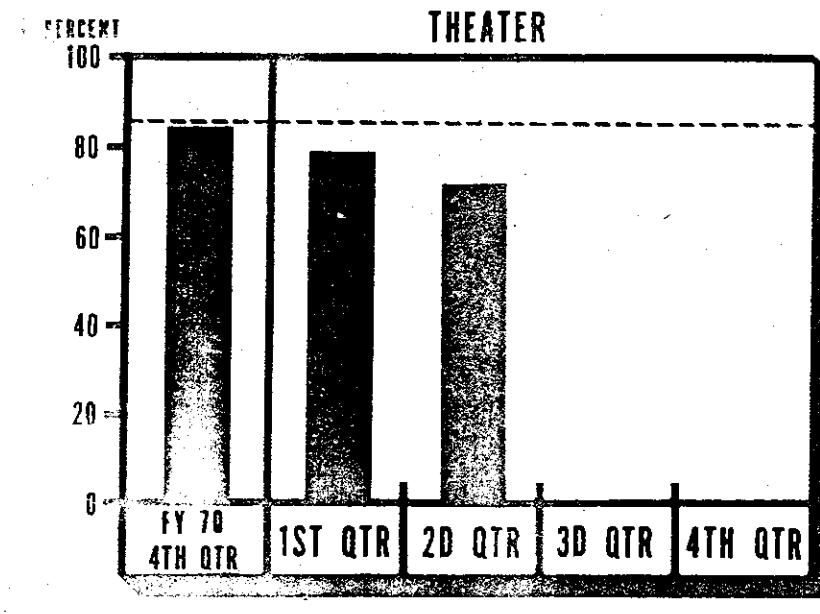
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DAIM-FAR-RR # 19 - None

DATE: 17 June 1987

UNCLASSIFIED

DEPOT OPERATIONS - FY 71
RECEIPTS PROCESSING

DAIM-FAR-RR # 19 - FNLN DATE: 17 June 1987



ITEMS PROCESSED	187,749	171,050	144,484	
WITHIN 3 DAYS	156,574	136,079	103,811	

--- OBJECTIVE

OBJECTIVE: To process 85 percent of the total materiel receipts within 3 days.

ANALYSIS: Theater-wide, the decline of 7.8 percent in materiel receipts processed within 3 days during the 2d Qtr, FY71 is attributed to the low percentage of receipts processed within the time standard at US Army depots Long Binh and Da Nang. This resulted from an excessive number of station returns and high deadline rate of material handling equipment (MHE) at Da Nang. Data is not included for Qui Nhon depot because it was phased out during the reporting period. The percentage of receipts processed by the depots within 3 days is as follows: Long Binh-73.2, Cam Ranh Bay-92.6, and Da Nang-56.8.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: Performance improvement is anticipated during the 3d Qtr, FY71 as: (1) Station returns diminish, (2) Out-of-country receipts decline, and (3) Staffing and contractor support at US Army depot Da Nang increases.

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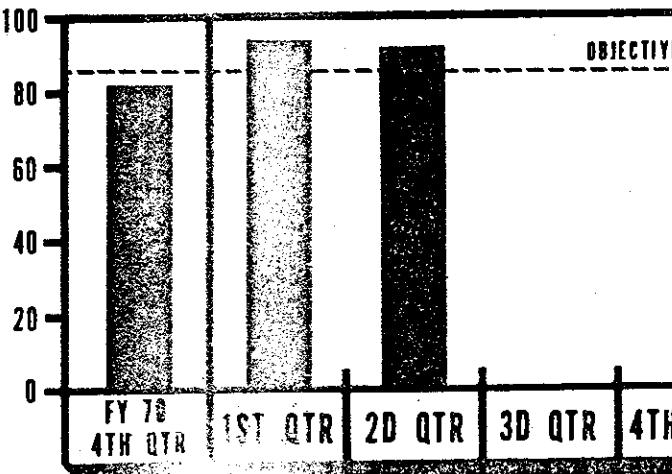
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DEPOT OPERATIONS - FY 71

RECEIPTS PROCESSING

PERCENT

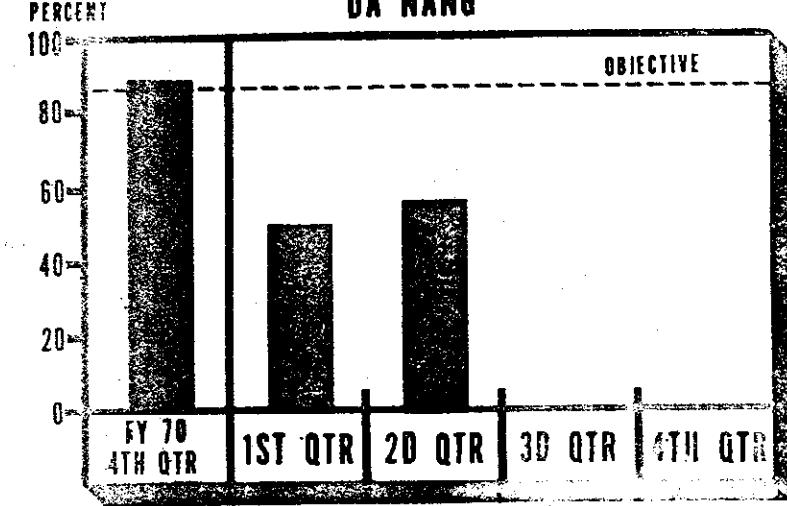
CAM RANH BAY



TOTAL PROCESSED	32,585	24,794	18,628		
WITHIN 3 DAYS	27,018	23,428	17,248		

PERCENT

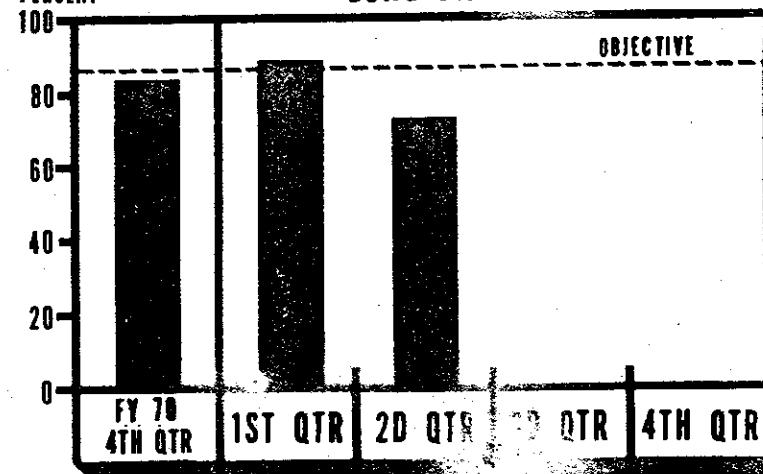
DA NANG



TOTAL PROCESSED	19,887	41,278	34,038		
WITHIN 3 DAYS	17,949	19,130	19,330		

PERCENT

LONG BINH



TOTAL PROCESSED	87,446	88,544	91,811		
WITHIN 3 DAYS	87,660	78,755	67,233		

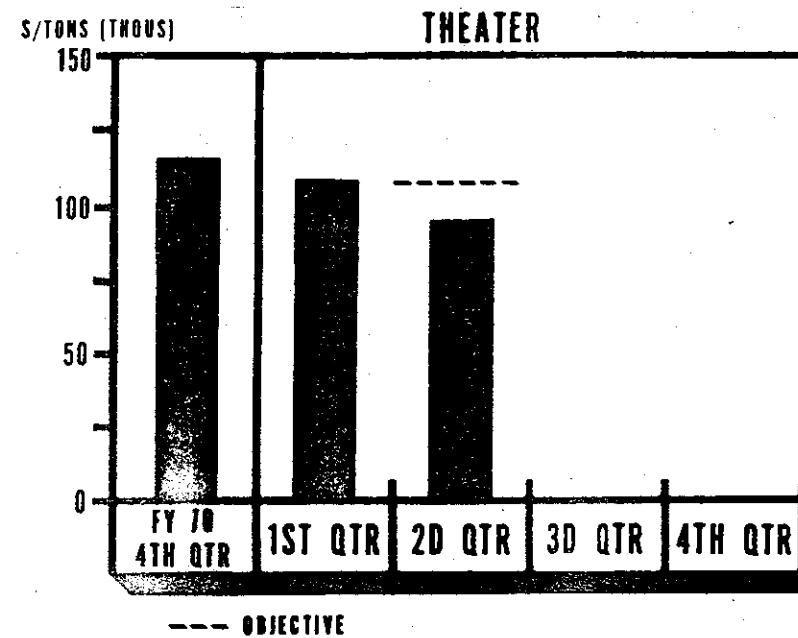
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DAIM-FAR-RR # 19 - *Initial* DATE: 17 June 1987

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DEPOT OPERATIONS - FY 71
TONNAGES - CLASS II



OBJECTIVE: To reduce the amount of Class II theater tonnage on hand to 110 thousand short tons (ST) while adequate manpower resources are available.

ANALYSIS: The 11.6 thousand ST decrease is attributed to three facts: (1) Retrograde shipments accomplished during the 2d Qtr, FY71, (2) A decline in receipts, and (3) Customer demands being satisfied from on hand assets at the depots. Class II tonnage on hand at the depots is as follows: Long Binh-8.7, Cam Ranh Bay-47.7, and Da Nang-40.5 thousand ST.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: On hand tonnage should continue to decline as continued retrograde shipments are accomplished and customer demands are satisfied from on hand assets.

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DEPOT OPERATIONS - FY 71

TONNAGES - CLASS II

S/TONS (THOUS)

100

75

50

25

0

CAM RANH BAY

FY 70
4TH QTR

1ST QTR

2D QTR

3D QTR

4TH QTR

--- OBJECTIVE

S/TONS (THOUS)

100

75

50

25

0

DA NANG

FY 70
4TH QTR

1ST QTR

2D QTR

3D QTR

4TH QTR

--- OBJECTIVE

S/TONS (THOUS)

100

75

50

25

0

LONG BINH

FY 70
4TH QTR

1ST QTR

2D QTR

3D QTR

4TH QTR

--- OBJECTIVE

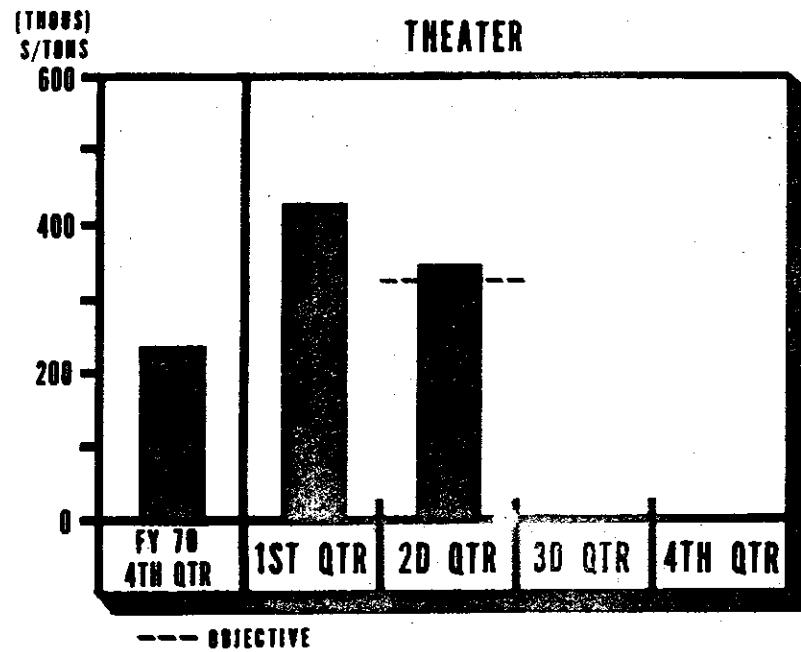
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DAIM-FAR-RR # 19-Annex DATE: 17 June 1987

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DEPOT OPERATIONS - FY 71
TONNAGES - CLASS IV

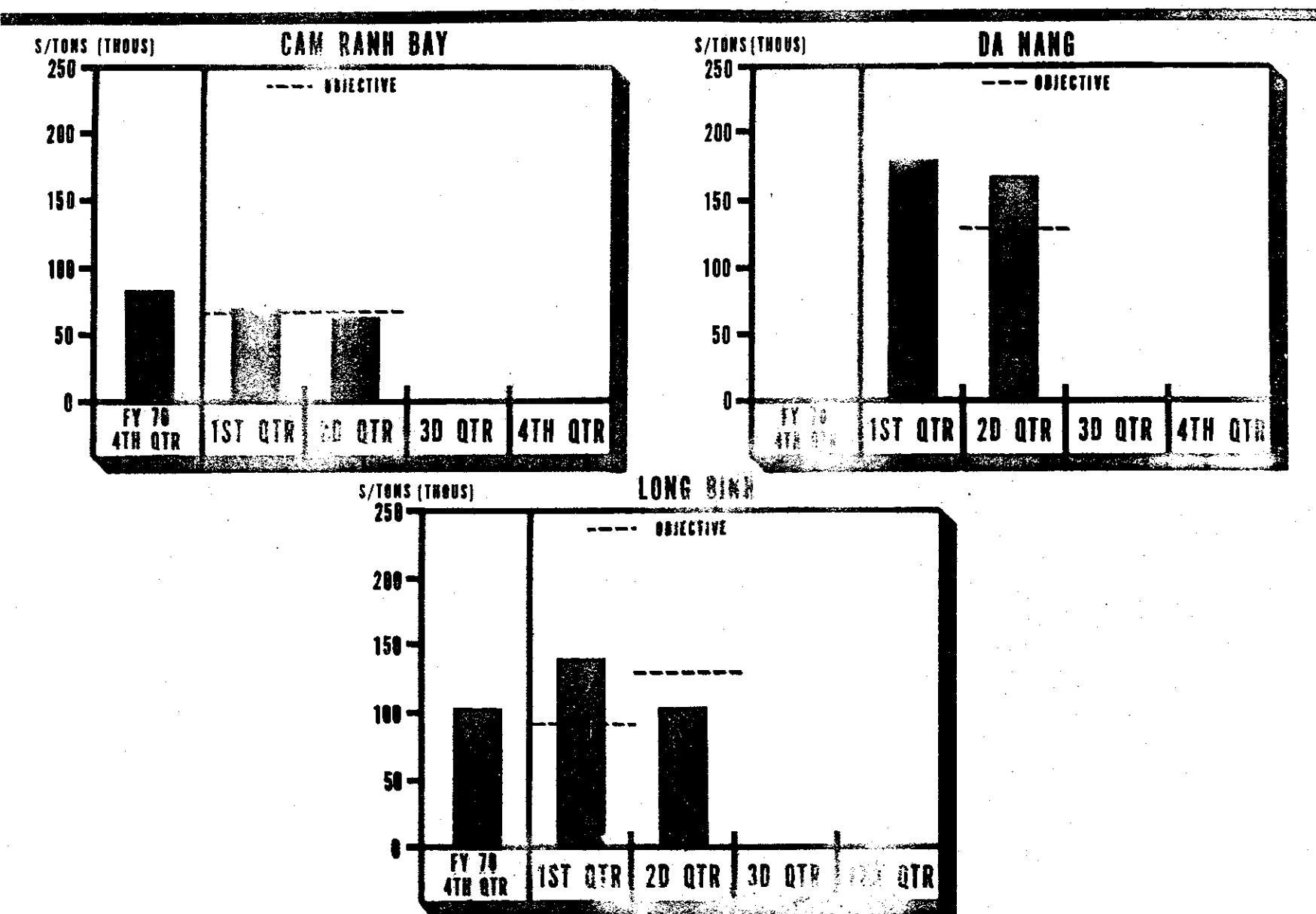
OBJECTIVE: To reduce the amount of Class IV theater tonnage on hand to 320 thousand short tons (ST) while adequate manpower resources are available.

ANALYSIS: The 86.9 thousand ST decrease is attributed primarily to a decline in out-of-country receipts while shipments remained fairly constant. Out-of-country receipts declined from 38.5 thousand ST in September 1970 to 7.6 thousand ST in December 1970, while shipments decreased by 4.8 thousand ST during the same period. Also contributing to the decline of on hand tonnage was a 32.4 thousand ST adjustment (negative) of Class IV assets at the Qui Nhon storage complex, a result of a tonnage survey. Class IV tonnage on hand in the depots is as follows: Long Binh-101.9, Cam Ranh Bay-64.7, and Da Nang-170.4 thousand ST.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: On hand tonnage should continue to decline as out-of-country receipts diminish and requirements continue to be filled from on hand assets.

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DEPOT OPERATIONS - FY 71
TONNAGES - CLASS IV



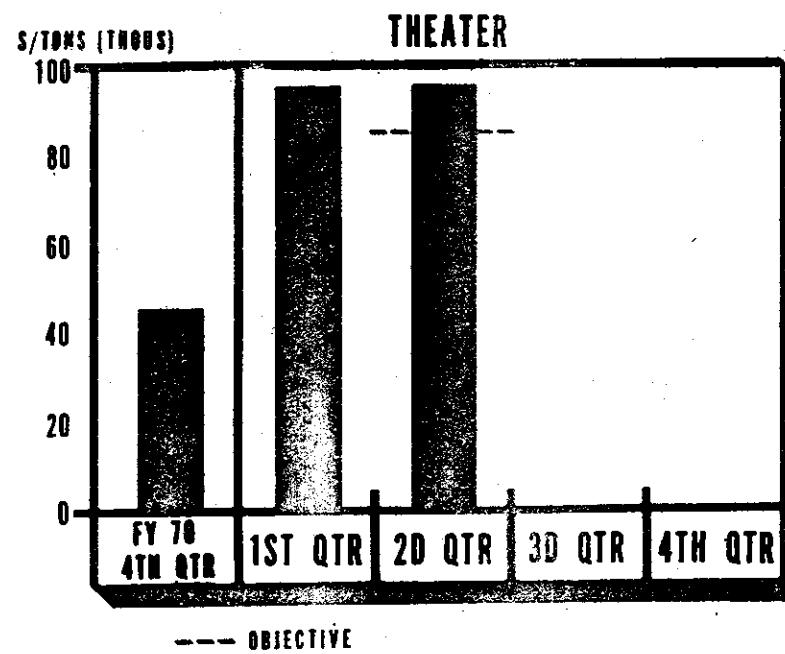
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DAIM-FAR-RR # 19 - Imm DATE: 17 June 1987

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DEPOT OPERATIONS - FY 71
TONNAGES - CLASS VII

OBJECTIVE: To reduce the amount of Class VII theater tonnage on hand to 85 thousand short tons (ST) while adequate manpower resources are available.

ANALYSIS: The 1.1 thousand ST increase is attributed to station returns being received from organizations redeploying from the command. Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang reported decreases of 7.9 and 0.5 thousand ST respectively, while Long Binh reported an increase of 9.5 thousand ST. During December 1970, 5.3 thousand ST of Class VII tonnage was retrograded compared to 0.4 thousand ST retrograded during September 1970. On hand tonnage within the depots is as follows: Long Binh-79.5, Cam Ranh Bay-15.7, and Da Nang-2.7 thousand ST.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: On hand tonnage should decrease during future reporting periods as retrograde shipments are accomplished and as assets are turned over to the ARVN.

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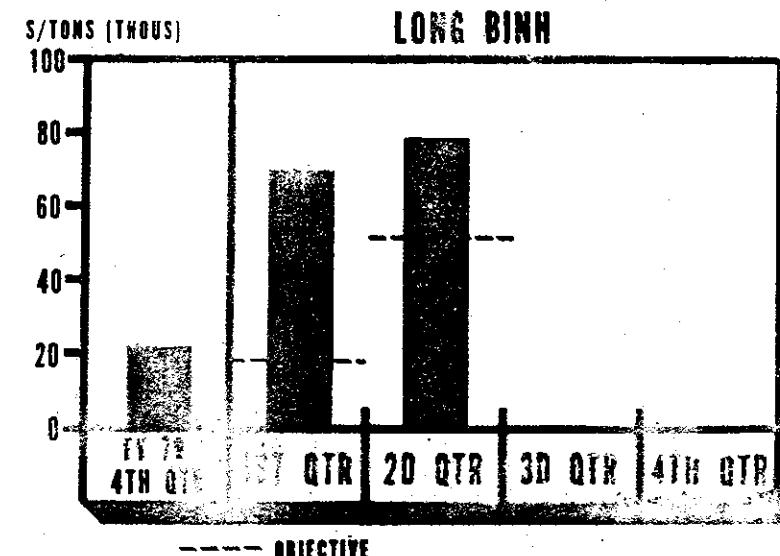
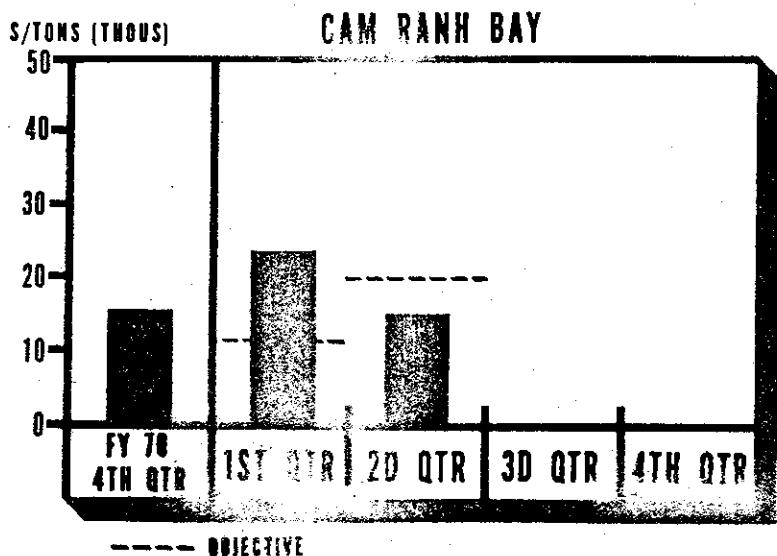
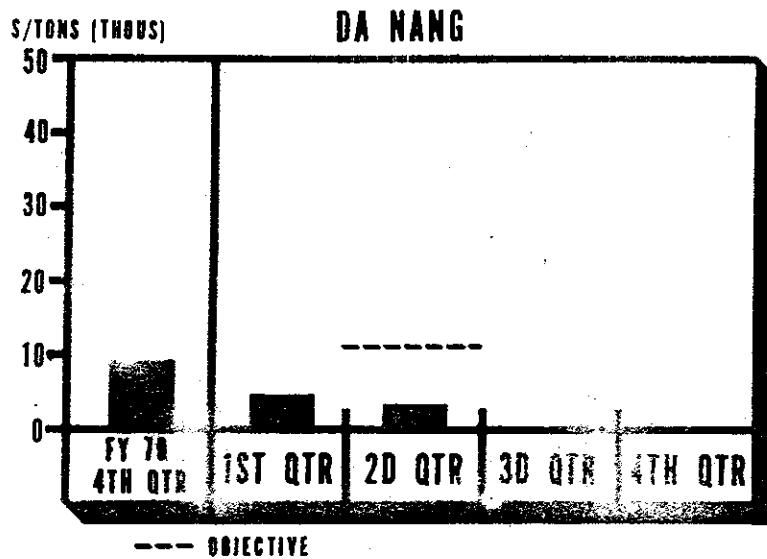
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DEPOT OPERATIONS - FY 71

TONNAGES - CLASS VII

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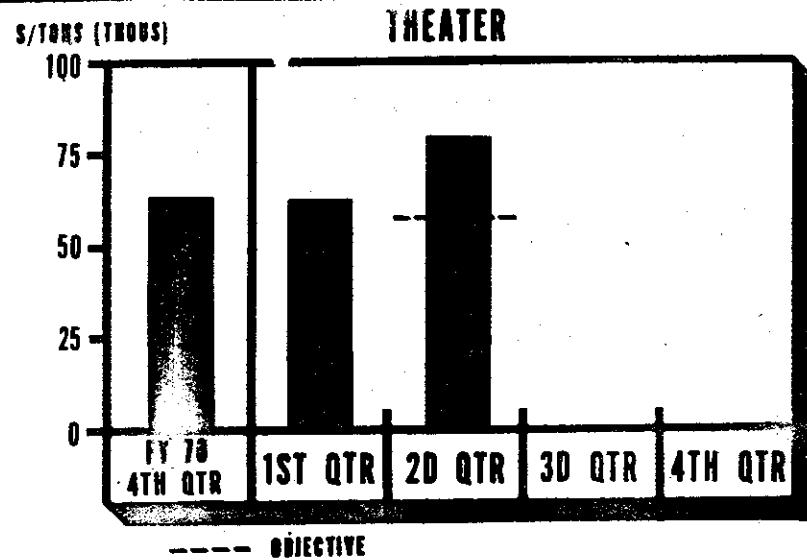
DAIM-FAR-RR # 19 - 19 DATE: 17 June 1987



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DEPOT OPERATIONS-FY 71
TONNAGES-CLASS IX



OBJECTIVE: To reduce the amount of Class IX theater tonnage on hand to 58 thousand short tons (ST) while adequate manpower resources are available.

ANALYSIS: The 16.8 thousand ST increase is attributed to an increase in station returns coupled with a decline in customer issues. This is a direct result of organizations redeploying to CONUS. Shipments decreased from 9.2 thousand ST in September 1970 to 3.5 thousand ST in December 1970. Also contributing to the increase in on hand tonnage was a 5 thousand ST adjustment (positive) at the Qui Nhon storage complex, a result of a tonnage survey. On hand tonnage within the depots is as follows: Long Binh-21.9, Cam Ranh Bay-33.0, and Da Nang-24.3 thousand ST.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: On hand tonnage should continue to decline during future reporting periods as retrograde shipments are accomplished and theater requirements are adjusted commensurate with supported troop strengths.

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UNCLASSIFIED

DEPOT OPERATIONS- FY 71

TONNAGES-CLASS IX

S/TONS (THOUS)

CAM RANH BAY

100
80
60
40
20
0

--- OBJECTIVE

FY 70
4TH QTR 1ST QTR 2D QTR 3D QTR 4TH QTR

S/TONS (THOUS)

DA NANG

100
80
60
40
20
0

--- OBJECTIVE

FY 70
4TH QTR 1ST QTR 2D QTR 3D QTR 4TH QTR

S/TONS (THOUS)

LONG BINH

100
80
60
40
20
0

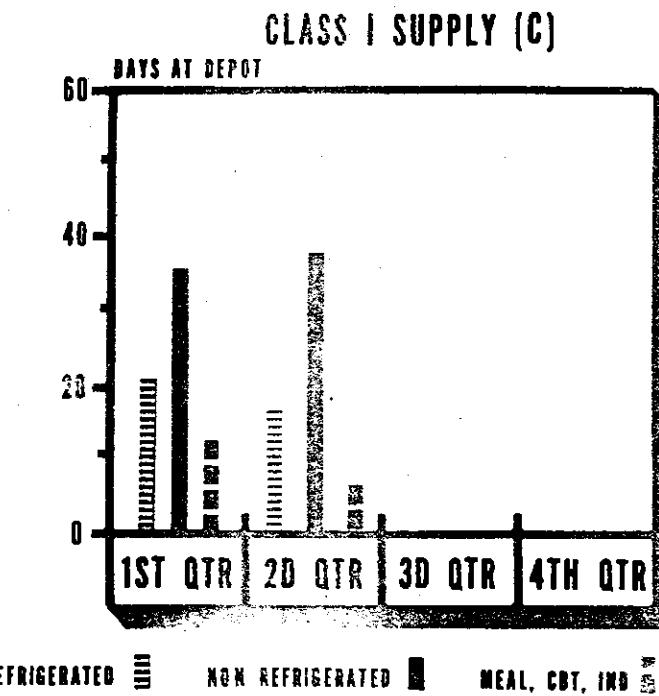
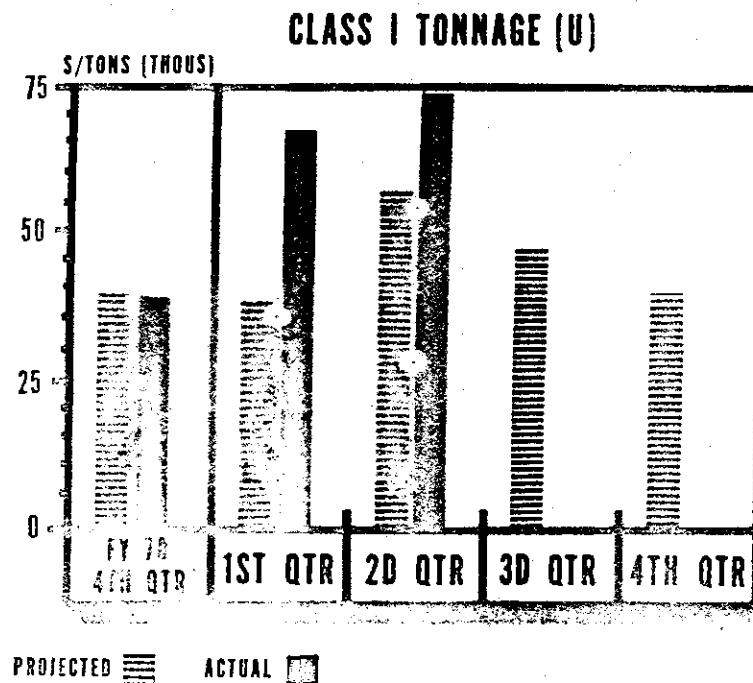
--- OBJECTIVE

FY 70
4TH QTR 1ST QTR 2D QTR 3D QTR 4TH QTR

UNCLASSIFIED

DECLASSIFIED
DAIM-FAR-RR # 19 - None

DATE: 17 June 1987

CONFIDENTIAL
DEPOT OPERATIONS, FY 71

OBJECTIVE: (U) To reduce the total on hand tonnage to 39,250 short tons (ST) by 30 June 1971. Of the 39,250 ST, 31,000 are expected to be in the form of "A" rations and 8,250 are expected to be Meal, Combat, Individual.

ANALYSIS: (U) Of the 74,500 ST on hand at the end of the 2d Qtr, FY71, 60,500 are in the form of "A" rations and 14,000 ST in Meal, Combat, Individual. Both "A" rations and "C" rations have exceeded original projections as draw-down has been quicker than expected.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: (U) Tonnages are expected to decrease steadily during the 3d and 4th Qtrs, FY71 because of closer requisition monitoring. Inter-depot transfers are being made in lieu of requisitions to CONUS whenever possible. Program factors, which are the basis for amounts requisitioned, are being reduced in direct proportion to projected troop withdrawals.

OBJECTIVE: (U) To maintain the Class I status at the USARV depots between the stockage objectives and the safety levels.

ANALYSIS: (C) Refrigerated rations are at 18 days. This is between the stockage objective of 21 days and the safety level of 7 days. Nonrefrigerated rations are at 38.5 days. This is between the stockage objective of 49 days and the safety level of 21 days. Meal, Combat, Individual are at 6.2 days. This is also between the stockage objective of 7.0 days and the safety level of 3.5 days.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: (C) Refrigerated rations and Meal, Combat, Individual will remain at the same level in the 3d Qtr, FY71. Nonrefrigerated rations should increase to 44.5 days because of the implementation of signature head-count which will cause less rations to be issued.

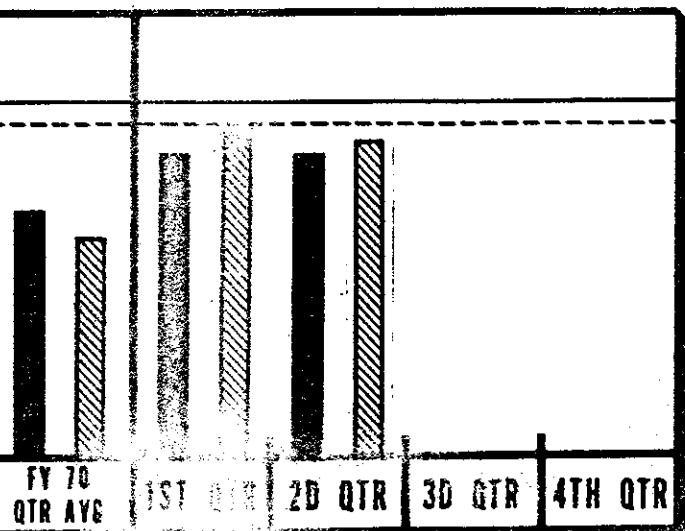
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DEMAND SATISFACTION AND ACCOMMODATION - FY 71

SUPPLY DSU

PERCENT

100
80
60
40
20
0

■ DEMAND ACCOMMODATION — GOAL
▨ DEMAND SATISFACTION — GOAL

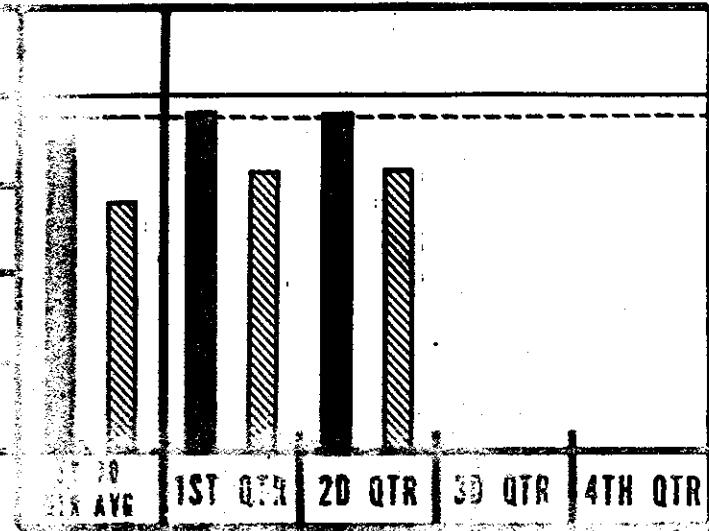
OBJECTIVE: To attain a goal of 80 percent demand accommodation and 75 percent demand satisfaction.

ANALYSIS: The 2d Qtr, FY71 demand accommodation rate remains at 69 percent while demand satisfaction decreased by 2 percent to 71 percent. The low demand accommodation rate is attributed to DSU's failure to insure that demand data is kept valid and that requests are edited for valid FSN's. The decrease in demand satisfaction is attributed to depots being at zero balance for many ASL items and DSU's failing to maintain accurate locations/inventories.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: It is anticipated that with the increased emphasis being placed on the maintenance of stock records and collection of demand data, demand accommodations will improve during the 3d Qtr, FY71. Demand satisfaction should also improve due to the increased emphasis by this headquarters on location/inventory accuracy.

MAINTENANCE DSU/GSU

PERCENT

100
80
60
40
20
0

■ DEMAND ACCOMMODATION — GOAL
▨ DEMAND SATISFACTION — GOAL

OBJECTIVE: To attain a goal of 80 percent demand accommodation and 75 percent demand satisfaction.

ANALYSIS: The 2d Qtr, FY71 demand accommodation (77 percent) and demand satisfaction (63 percent) remain the same as the 1st Qtr, FY71 accomplishments. Maintenance DSU/GSU's with demand accommodations less than 80 percent have not concentrated on the collection of demand data. The low demand satisfaction is attributed to inaccurate inventories/locations and failure to insure that sufficient quantities of stocks are on valid requisitions.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: It is anticipated that the 3d Qtr, FY71 demand accommodation rate will remain relatively constant but demand satisfaction should increase. The increase is predicated on greater emphasis being placed on improved inventory/location accuracy, improved record keeping, and larger issues of substitute items.

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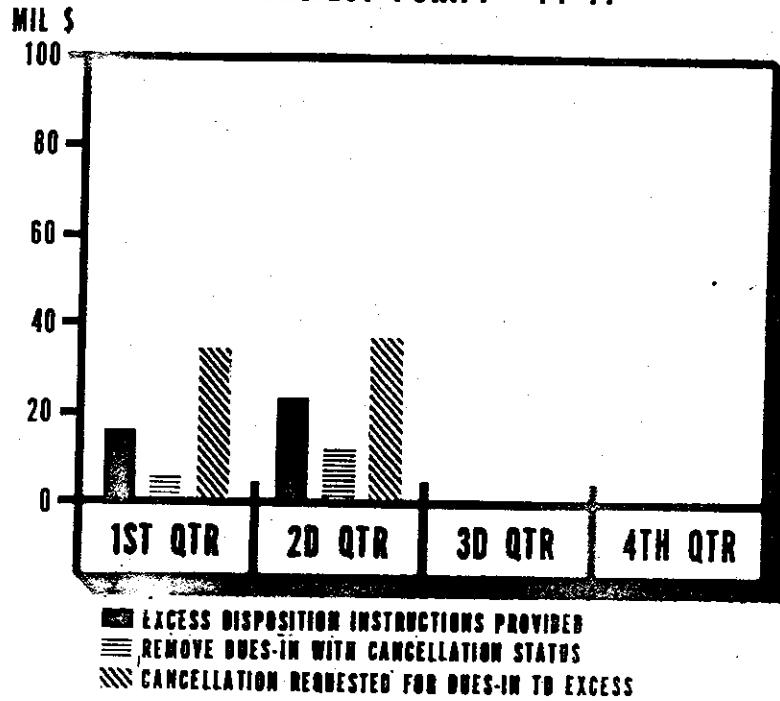
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DAIM-FAR-RR # 19 - JMW DATE: 17 June 1987

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INVENTORY CONTROL CENTER, VIETNAM (ICCV)

PROJECT PURIFY - FY 71



OBJECTIVE: To continue the purification of various files used within the ICCV to preclude receipt of items which are excess to USARV requirements.

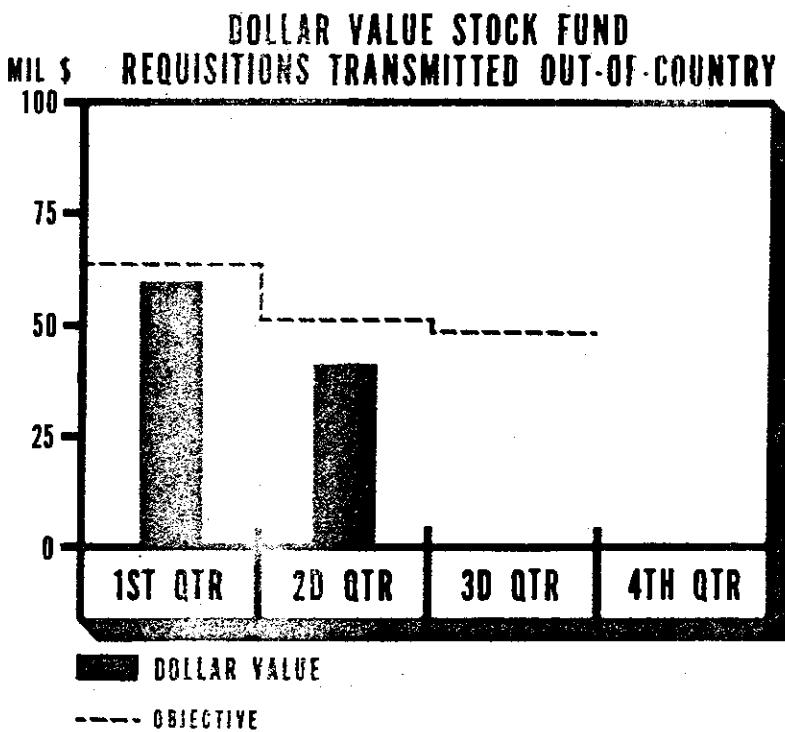
ANALYSIS: The total dollar value under Project Purify increased slightly in all categories as compared to the 1st Qtr, FY71. The increases are due to more emphasis recently being placed on retrograding excess and on requesting cancellations for dues in.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: All categories are expected to decline gradually in the future as Project Purify progresses and requisitioning activity decreases, leaving less dollar value generated.

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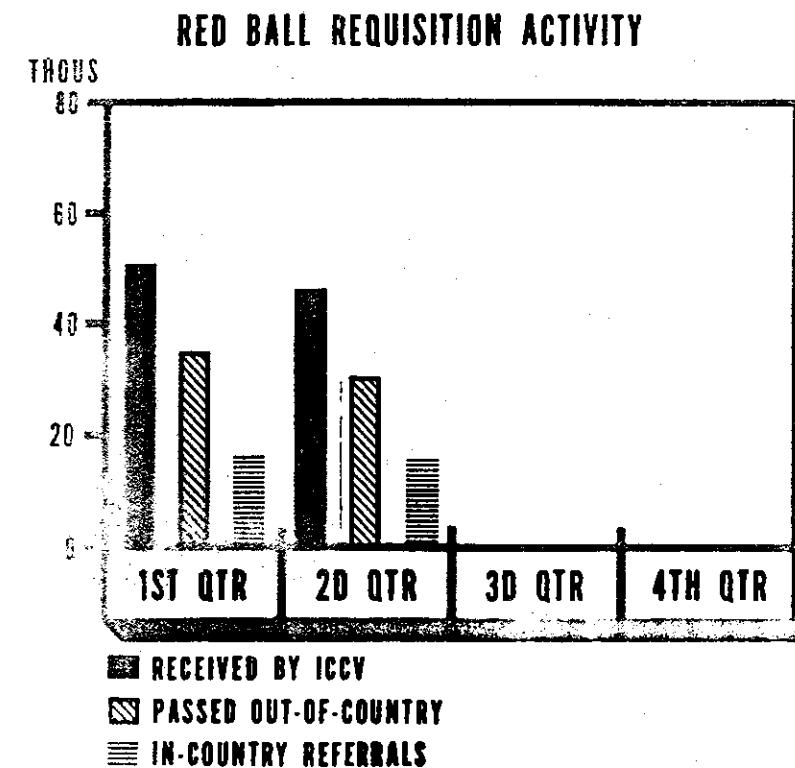
REQUISITIONS - FY 71



OBJECTIVE: To reduce out-of-country requisitions to USARV established levels.

ANALYSIS: During 2d Qtr, FY71, an estimated 39.32 million dollars of requisitions were passed out-of-country by the ICCV. The passing of fringe requisitions from Okinawa to CONUS was discontinued at the end of the 1st Qtr, FY71, but requisitions from the depots for items from the 9AW account continued to be passed.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: The dollar value goal for 3d Qtr, FY71 is 49.155 million dollars. It is anticipated that the goal will be achieved.



OBJECTIVE: To process Red Ball requisitions so that needed repair parts will be furnished to a requisitioning unit faster than normal requisitioning channels.

ANALYSIS: The 2d Qtr, FY71 showed a decrease in all categories of Red Ball requisitions. This decline is due to troop redeployments and a lessening of combat activity.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: Red Ball activity should continue to decline as more troop redeployments occur.

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PROJECT FILL - FY 71

ITEMS (THOUS)

2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5

Quarter	Deletions	On List	Additions
1st QTR	0.5	0.8	0.2
2d QTR	0.3	1.2	0.7
3d QTR	0.2	0.8	0.5
4th QTR	0.1	0.1	0.1

THEATER ARMY STOCKAGE LIST

FSN's (THOUS)

100
75
50
25
0

Quarter	FSN's (Thous)
1st QTR	60
2d QTR	55
3d QTR	40
4th QTR	40

----- OBJECTIVE

OBJECTIVE: To inform CONUS of the status concerning equipment and supply items which are vital to operations in Vietnam and which are in short supply at in-country supply activities (DSU/GSU's and depots).

ANALYSIS: During the 2d Qtr, FY71, the "on list" category increased 481 items to total 1276. The "addition" category increased substantially as more emphasis has been placed on expanding the project.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: The "on list" category is expected to become relatively stable at 1500 items over the next quarter, as deletions are expected to balance out the additions.

OBJECTIVE: To reduce the number of items on the theater army stockage list (TASL) to the DA objective of 40,000 lines.

ANALYSIS: The TASL decreased slightly during the 2d Qtr, FY71. Stockage criteria remains at 12 demands in 360 days to qualify and 6 demands in 360 days to retain.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: The TASL is expected to decrease slightly during the 3d Qtr, FY71 in line with the more stringent stockage criteria imposed by USARV.

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SELF SERVICE SUPPLY PERFORMANCE
- FY 71

PERCENT

100

80

60

40

20

0

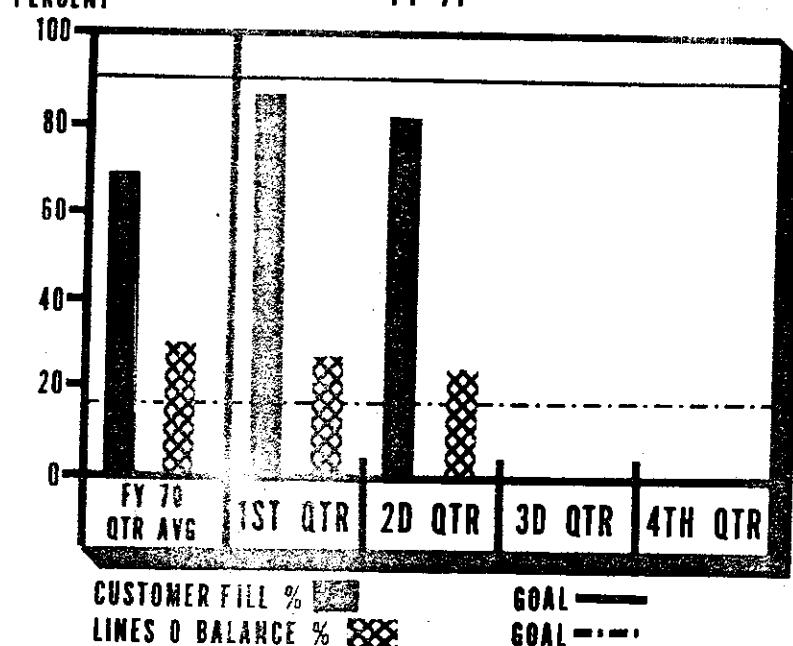
FY 70
QTR AVGCUSTOMER FILL %
LINES 0 BALANCE %GOAL
GOAL

1ST QTR

2D QTR

3D QTR

4TH QTR

COMMANDER'S CRITICAL ITEMS LIST
(CCIL) - FY 71

REQUISITIONS

1000

750

500

250

0

1ST QTR
FILLED IN-COUNTRY2D QTR
PASSED OUT-OF-COUNTRY3D QTR
DELETED4TH QTR
BACKORDERED

OBJECTIVE: To attain a 90 percent customer fill or satisfaction rate and maintain less than 18 percent lines at zero balance.

ANALYSIS: The Self Service Supply Center (SSSC) performance during the 2d Qtr, FY71 remained below the desired objectives. The slight decrease in customer fill is primarily attributed to the nonavailability of many high usage items at the depots. Zero balances at SSSC's remain high due to the high number of zero balance lines at the depots.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: The percentage of customer fill and lines at zero balance are dependent upon actions taken by depots and ICCV to decrease zero balances at the wholesale level. The goals will be attained only when actions are taken to eliminate the zero balances for SSSC items at the depots.

OBJECTIVE: To provide positive response to the identified critical requirements of combat commanders through detailed research of the status of MILSTRIP requisitions being followed up via the Commanders Critical Items List (CCIL).

ANALYSIS: All categories of the CCIL except deletions decreased during the 2d Qtr, FY71. Troop redeployments to CONUS caused the number of CCIL requisitions to decrease.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: As troop redeployments continue, the number of CCIL requisitions is expected to continue to decline in size.

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30.25

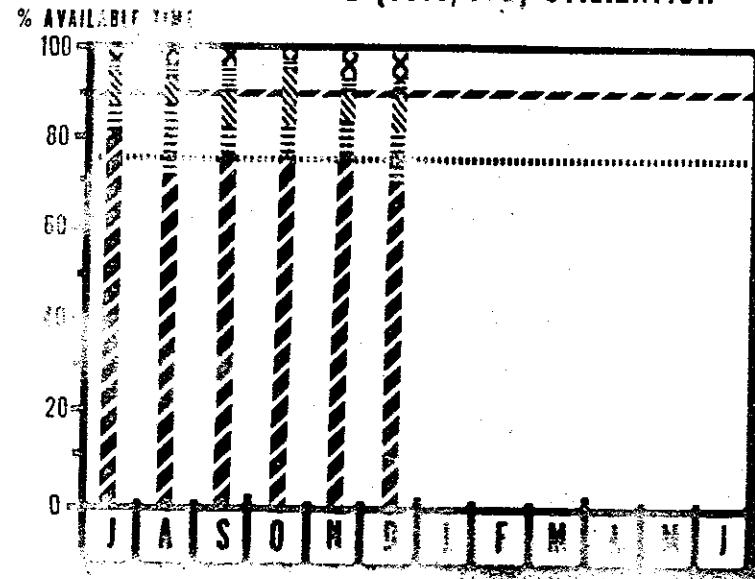
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DATM-FAR-RR # 19 - Issue DATE: 17 June 1987

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AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT, FY 71

MAIN FRAME (7010/360) UTILIZATION



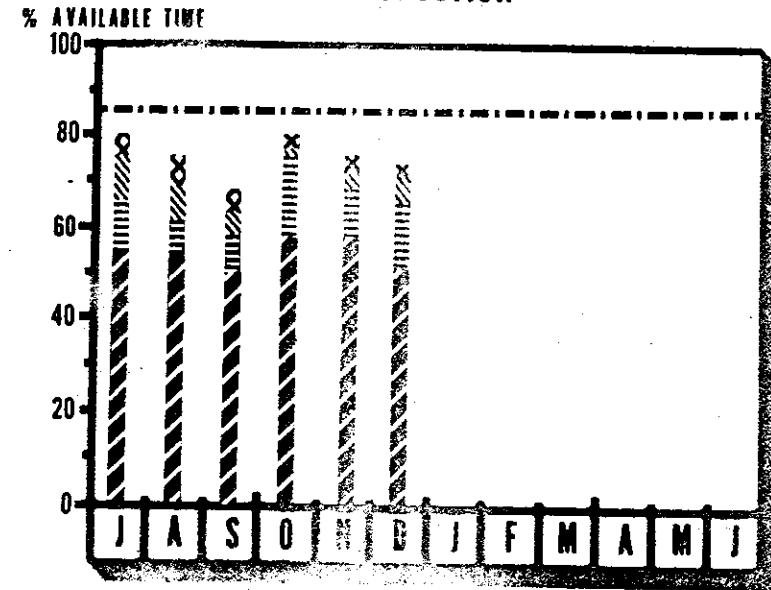
PRODUCTION AC POWER FAILURE BA STANDARD
 TEST MAINTENANCE LDSC STANDARD

OBJECTIVE: To achieve or better the DA standard for combined production and test which is 75 percent of available time. The Logistics Data Service Center (LDSC) objective is 90 percent utilization for the same categories. LDSC's available time is based on 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

ANALYSIS: Utilization of the IBM 360/50 and the IBM 7010 for the 2d Qtr, FY71, remained above the DA standard, although slightly below the in-house objectives. The production plus test indicator decreased while the air conditioning/power failure plus idle time figure increased by 3 percent over the previous quarter. Rerun time increased and maintenance decreased by 1 percent.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: LDSC plans to assume responsibility for the processing of USARV unique systems in the near future. Continued emphasis to reduce rerun time and utilize idle time will be needed to meet the LDSC standard of 90 percent utilization.

PRODUCTION



CYCLE REGULAR REPORT INQUIRY SPECIAL REPORT PRODUCTION

OBJECTIVE: To achieve 85 percent of available time as production time; which is the Logistics Data Service Center (LDSC) production standard. 90 percent of available time has been set as the LDSC utilization standard consisting of production and test.

ANALYSIS: Basic cycle production increased by 1 percent in the 2d Qtr, FY71 to 54 percent of production time. The time utilized to produce regular reports increased to 14 percent of production time, while special reports production decreased to 3 percent of production time. Production time devoted to inquiries remained unchanged at 4 percent. Overall production time for the 2d Qtr, FY71 increased by 2 percent to 75 percent of total available time.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: The time required to produce the basic supply cycle is expected to decrease slightly next quarter as the number of requisitions entered into the cycle decreases.

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BASIC SUPPLY CYCLES

OBJECTIVE: To process 22 basic supply cycles per month at the Logistics Data Service Center (LDSC). Also, to process 26 basic supply cycles per cycle month (cycle month begins on the 26th day of a month and runs to the 25th day of the next month) at each of the 4 depots.

ANALYSIS: During the month of October, all of the depots, except Qui Nhon, completed at least 26 basic supply cycles. Qui Nhon was 1 short of the objective. Long Binh surpassed the objective by 2. LDSC completed 19 supply cycles in the month of October because of power and air conditioning failures and 360/50 downtime as a result of a faulty circuit on the tape drive and a master check problem. During the month of November, all 4 depots and LDSC met or surpassed their objectives. Long Binh completed 31, Cam Ranh Bay completed 30, and Qui Nhon completed 29, and Da Nang completed 26 cycles. LDSC completed 23 cycles. At the end of this processing month, Qui Nhon ceased to exist as a major supply depot and became a remote storage point. During December, Long Binh surpassed the objective by 3, completing 29 supply cycles. Da Nang was 2 short of the objective, and Cam Ranh Bay was 3 short at 23. LDSC completed 24 basic supply cycles.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: LDSC and the 3 depots will continue to emphasize the meeting of their supply cycle objectives. During the January processing month, Da Nang will complete conversion from the "Mini-3S" system and begin processing entirely under the USARPAC Standard Supply System (3S).

POPULAR FORCES HOUSING PROGRAM

OBJECTIVE: To issue all available units to MACV as expeditiously as possible.

ANALYSIS: During the 2d Qtr, FY71 all completed units were issued with the exception of 225 units available for issue at Long Binh.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: The 225 available units will be issued upon direction from MACV. There are no further requirements for popular forces housing currently programmed.

POPULAR FORCES HOUSING PROGRAM FY71

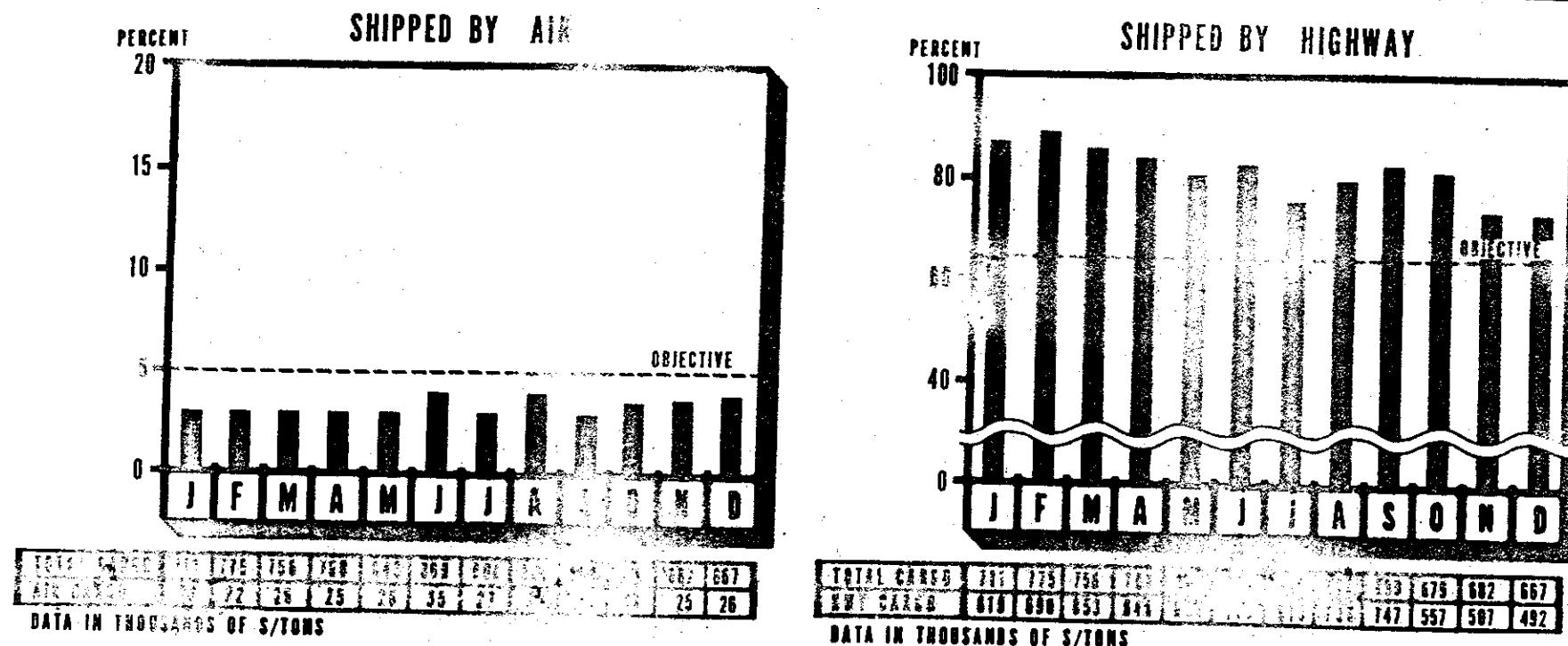
Units	1st Qtr	2d Qtr
Number Required	1,039	1,209
Number Issued	722	984
Number Available for Issue	284	225
Difference	33	0
Total Tonnage of Units Available for Issue as Units	4,572	3,622

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DAIM-FAR-RR # 19 - Initials DATE: 17 June 1987

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INTRA-RVN SHIPMENTS CY 70



OBJECTIVE: (C) To move not more than 5 percent of the total intra-RVN cargo by air.

ANALYSIS: (C) Intra-RVN air shipments for the month of December represented 3.9 percent of the total shipments. During the 4th Qtr, CY70, air shipments accounted for 3.5 percent to 3.9 percent of the total cargo moved.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: (C) As future withdrawal objectives are achieved it is anticipated that off-shore C-130 units will experience a reduced capability to provide C-130 augmentation as they have in the past. Thus a decline in the percentage of cargo moving by air may be expected.

OBJECTIVE: (C) To ship by highway not more than 65 percent of the total cargo offered.

ANALYSIS: (C) Highway tonnages decreased sharply during the 2d Qtr, FY71. The longer range trend in percent of total cargo shipped by highway is down which is in keeping with the USARV objective of decreasing heavy reliance on highway and achieving a better mode balance in intra-RVN shipments.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: (C) Highway tonnages should decline with the expected reduction in inbound tonnages and increased use of rail.

INTRA-RVN SHIPMENTS CY 70

DECLASSIFIED
DAIM-FAR-RR #

19 - CONFIDENTIAL DATE: 17 June 1987

PERCENT

SHIPPED BY WATER

40
30
20
10
0

OBJECTIVE

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
TOTAL CARGO	711	775	756	768	843	859	808	922	899	679	682	667
WATER CARGO	52	46	58	62	55	65	96	91	80	75	137	124

DATA IN THOUSANDS OF S/TOKS

OBJECTIVE: (C) To ship by water at least 15 percent of the total cargo offered.

ANALYSIS: (C) USARV sponsored water shipments rose significantly in November and December due to increased transshipments of cargo.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: (C) As inbound tonnage decreases, intra-RVN water shipments can be expected to also decline as less cargo will be redistributed. Water shipments however should account for an increasingly larger percentage of total intra-RVN cargo shipped as deep draft shipping becomes concentrated in fewer ports.

PERCENT

SHIPPED BY RAIL

40
30
20
10
0

OBJECTIVE

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
TOTAL CARGO	711	775	756	768	843	869	808	922	899	679	682	667
RAIL CARGO	12	16	21	33	75	50	71	57	48	23	12	25

DATA IN THOUSANDS OF S/TONS

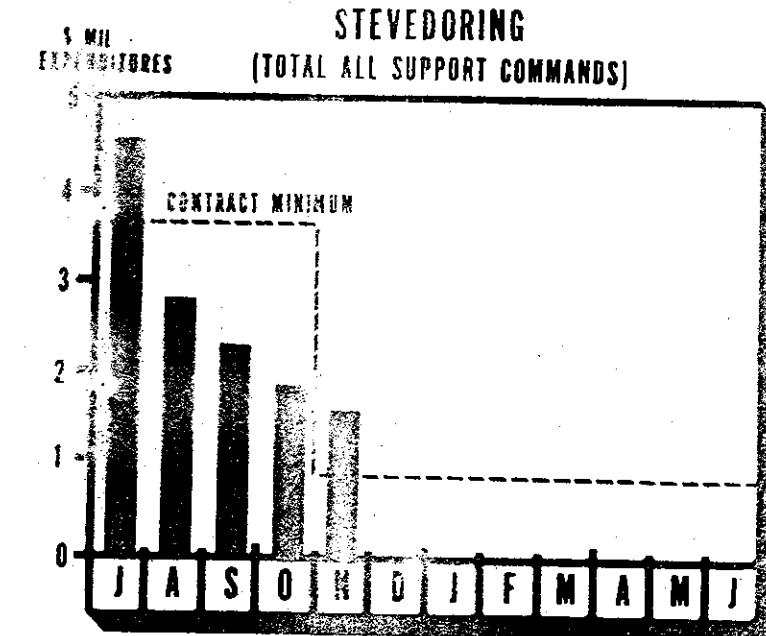
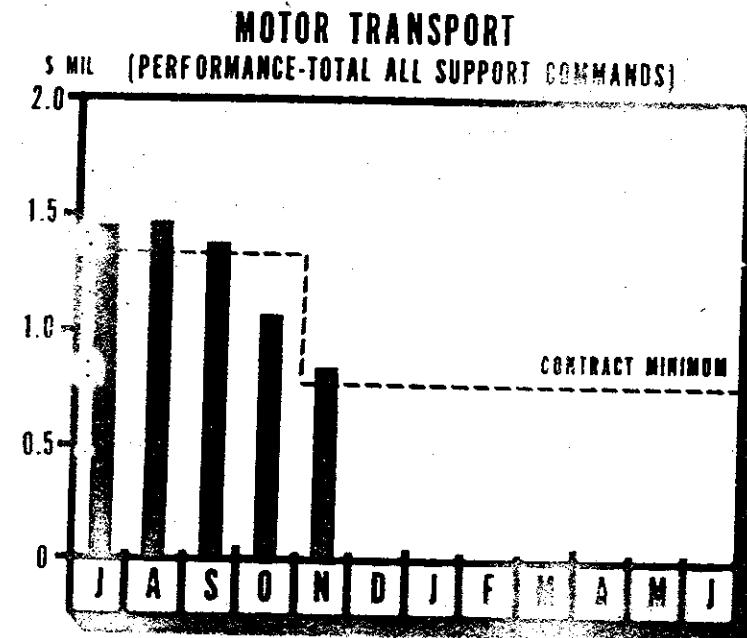
OBJECTIVE: (C) To ship by rail at least 15 percent of the total cargo offered.

ANALYSIS: (C) Rail transportation is being under-utilized. Several reasons for this low utilization are increased enemy interdiction, a general decline in requirements for the LOC program, and rail spurs are not available at many depots and ports.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: (C) Rail tonnages should increase as commercial highway contracts are reduced. In the Saigon area completion of the Newport and Long Binh depot spurs will permit rail compatible cargo to be shipped between those two points. Rail performance throughout RVN will continue to be dependent upon the ability of the RVN Railway System to keep the rail lines operational and secure from enemy interdiction.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMERCIAL CONTRACTING PERFORMANCE - FY 71



OBJECTIVE: (C) To provide the trucking contractors with sufficient work to meet contract minimums.

ANALYSIS: (C) Work performance has declined in the 2 USASUPCOM's utilizing contract trucking. Primary tonnage moved by the contractor is port and beach clearance, with line haul being performed by the military assets.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: (C) Tonnage is expected to continue at the present level. However, effective 1 October the contractor in Da Nang terminated trucking. A decreased contract minimum through renegotiation has been effected at Qui Nhon, while USASUPCOM-SGN will continue at the present level.

OBJECTIVE: (C) To provide the stevedoring contractor with sufficient work to meet the contract minimums or reduce contract minimums to a lower level of effort.

ANALYSIS: (C) Performance has declined since the beginning of FY71 due to decreased inbound tonnage.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: (C) Inbound tonnage is expected to continue its downward trend, but this is expected to be offset by increased retrograde tonnage.

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ADMINISTRATIVE VEHICLES - FY 71

ON HAND FY 71

(IN HUNDREDS)
NO. OF VEHICLES

40

30

20

10

0

TOTAL VEH	2794	2727	2803	2878	2822	2749					
GOAL	2794	2627	2463	2293	2126	1959					

J A S O N D I F M A M J

DEADLINE STATUS FY 71

(TOTAL-ALL TMPS)

PERCENT
DEADLINE

40

30

20

10

0

VER ON HAN	2794	2818	2806	2878	2822	2776					
NO BEASINE	403	429	390	410	371	391					

J A S O N D I F M A M J

OBJECTIVE: (C) To steadily reduce the number of administrative vehicles on hand in RVN. Goal is to reduce fleet by 30 percent by 28 February 1971.

ANALYSIS: (C) Vehicles are being reduced as they reach the age and repair costs expenditure limit and by reductions in vehicle procurements. As vehicles are added to the TDA, i. e. Navy vehicles in Da Nang, the objective may require adjustment.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: (C) Vehicles will be reduced by the most economical means. Numbers on hand will decrease at varying rates due to introduction of new vehicles into the system and many vehicles meeting mileage and mileage washout criteria simultaneously.

Objective

OBJECTIVE: (C) To reduce deadline rate to not more than 10 percent of the administrative fleet.

ANALYSIS: (C) Administrative vehicle deadline rates have fluctuated as new vehicles have been received and old vehicles were washed out of the fleet. The recent turnover of Navy vehicles to the Army in Da Nang has adversely affected the deadline rate, as many were in poor condition.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: (C) As the number of administrative vehicles on hand are reduced and old vehicles are washed out and replaced by new ones, deadline rates should decline to a more acceptable level.

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DAIM-FAR-RR # 19-~~mm~~ DATE: 17 June 1987

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PORT PERFORMANCE, FY 71

S/TONS (THOUS)

DISCHARGE vs RETROGRADE



OBJECTIVE: To increase retrograde shipments.

ANALYSIS: Retrograde tonnage has increased sharply in November and December. The Retrograde Movements Planning Conference sponsored by the Transportation Division, USARV, DCSLOG has effected closer coordination that was required to increase retrograde.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: Retrograde tonnages will continue to increase as units redeploy and operations are phased down.

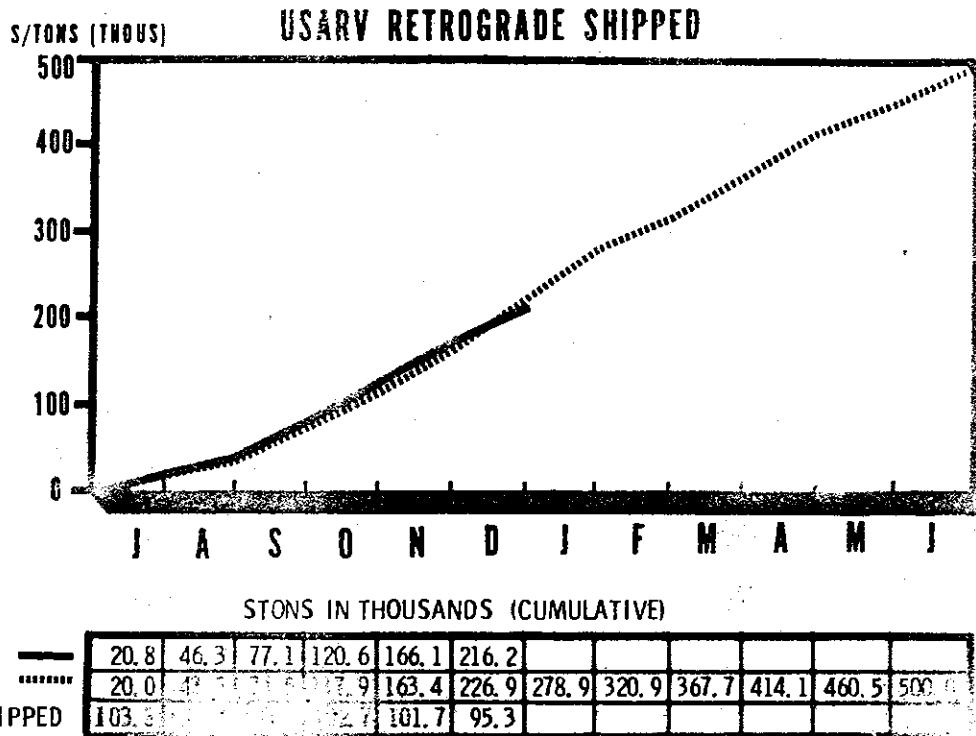
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DATE-FAR-RR # 19 - Annex DATE: 17 June 1987

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RETROGRADE, FY 71



OBJECTIVE: To ship 500,000 short tons (ST) of retrograde cargo during FY71.

ANALYSIS: Through the 1st half of FY71, 216,200 ST of cargo were retrograded. This amount is 10,700 ST less than the 1st half goal of 226,900.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: It is expected that the shortfall will be eliminated and the retrograde program will meet its goal by the end of the 3d Qtr, FY71.

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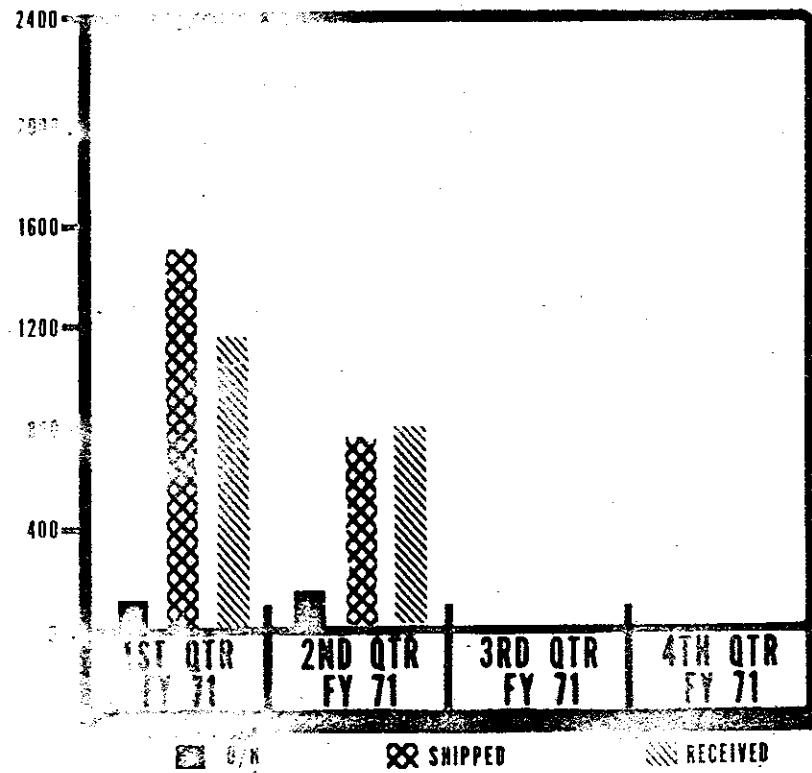
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DAIM-FAR-RR # 19-1987 DATE: 17 June 1987

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MORTUARY ACTIVITIES, FY71

PERSONAL EFFECTS CASES PROCESSED

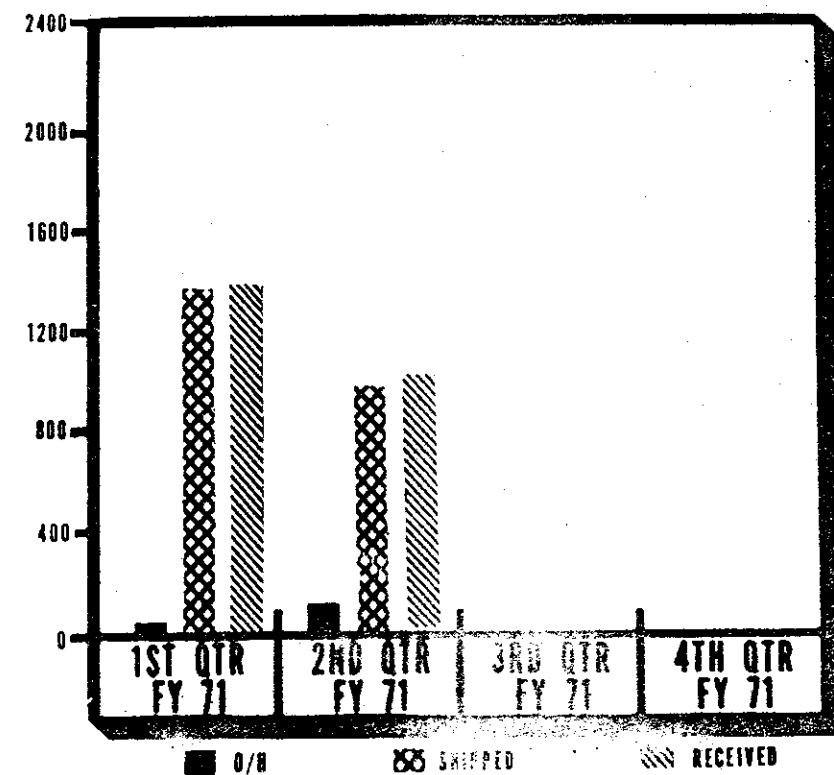


OBJECTIVE: To insure that all personal effects are secured, cleaned, and returned to the next of kin expeditiously.

ANALYSIS: The Personal Effects Depot strives for the processing of all cases within 30 days. This processing requires inventorying, consolidation, cleaning, and preparing for shipment. 82 percent of the 133 cases on hand have been in the depot less than 30 days.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: Fewer casualties have resulted in a reduction of personal effects cases received. Further reductions will be realized as troops withdraw and casualties decrease. The reduction of workload may create the necessity to reduce the personnel strength of the Personal Property Depot.

REMAINS PROCESSED



OBJECTIVE: To insure that evacuation of deceased personnel is accomplished in the most timely and reverent manner possible.

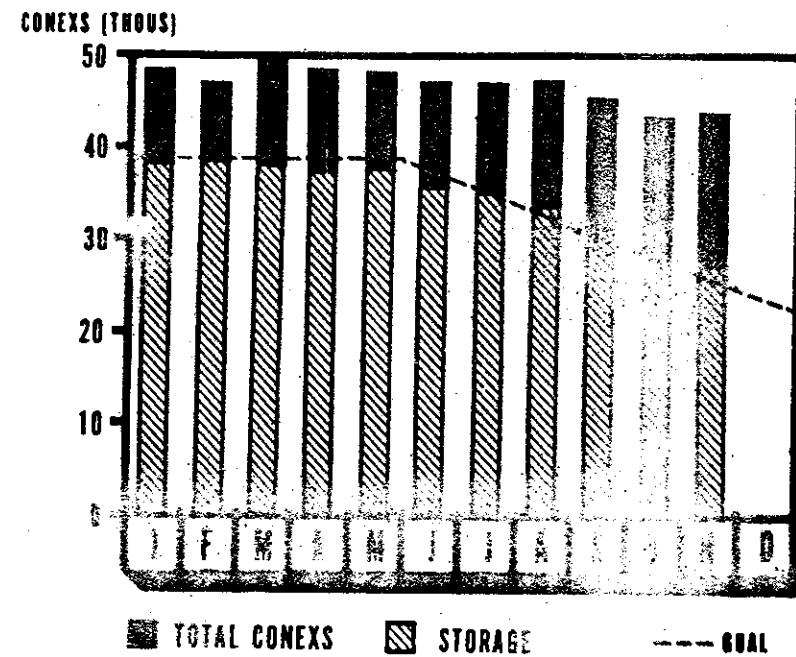
ANALYSIS: The 2 mortuaries are capable of processing 4000 remains per quarter. The on-hand figure represents approximately 2 days processing and are primarily attributed to the 2 recent C-123 aircraft accidents.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: The reduction of troops coupled with reduced combat action will result in lessening the mortuaries' workload.

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CONEX OPERATING LEVELS FOR ESSENTIAL STORAGE (COLES) - CY 70



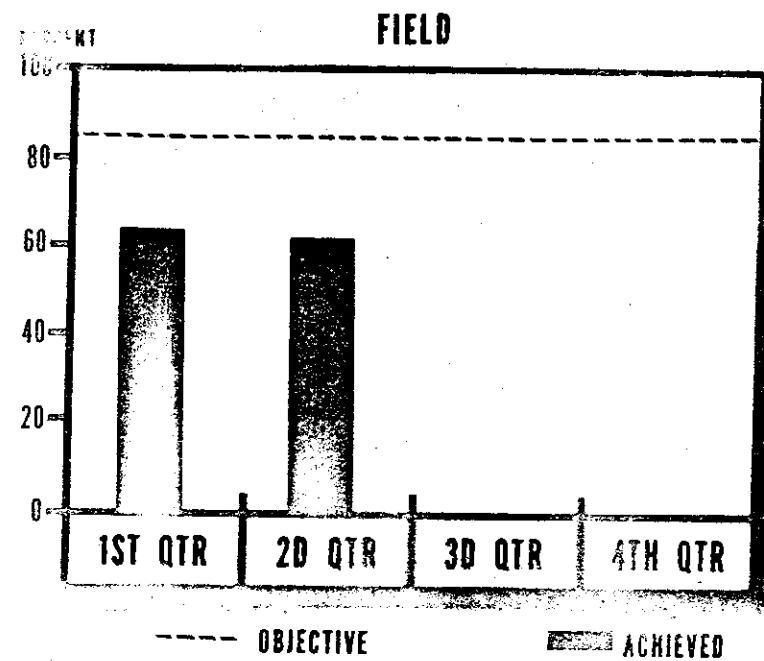
OBJECTIVE: (C) To reduce the number of CONEX being utilized for essential storage within USARV.

ANALYSIS: (C) Although COLES has been reduced substantially, limits on construction and unit moves to areas where little excess storage is available has precluded achievement of established goals.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: (C) COLES goal leveled at 22,666 CONEX. Units are beginning to reach minimum COLES levels. Attrition of CONEX used for storage will continue through use of CONEX inspection teams.

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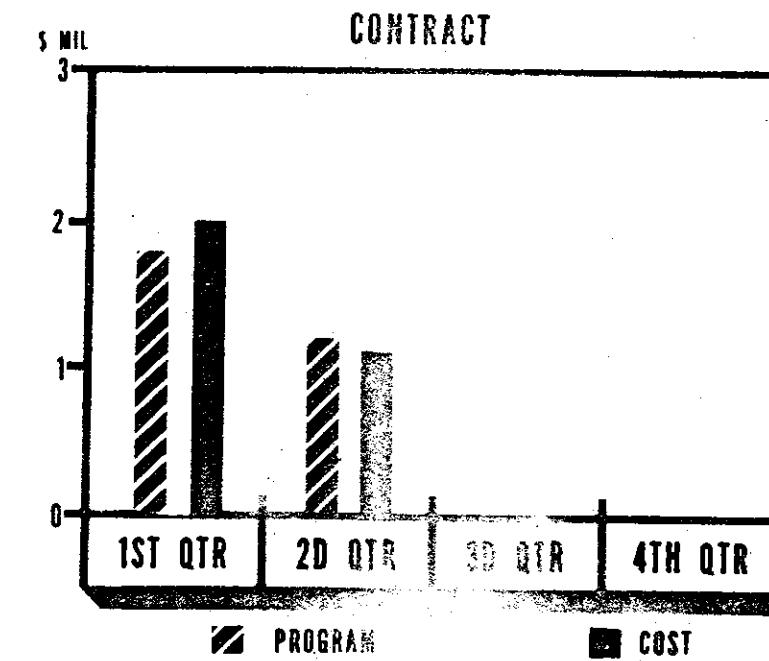
LAUNDRY UTILIZATION, FY71



OBJECTIVE: To increase the amount of laundry being processed by military laundry operations to 85 percent of the programmed capability.

ANALYSIS: The relocation of several military laundry sites, coupled with electrical power and water supply problems, and a high incidence of deadline, prevented laundry operations from reaching 85 percent of their total production capability. Also, some units are still sending laundry to Contract plants instead of effectively utilizing military laundries.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: Implementation of stronger administrative controls for utilization of contract laundry service, and increased command emphasis on maximizing the use of military laundry assets, will result in increased military laundry production in the future.



*Costs for December are not available.

OBJECTIVE: To insure that contract laundry costs stay within acceptable limits established by USARV.

ANALYSIS: The Command exceeded the cost goal for contract laundry spending during the 1st Qtr, FY71. The result was due to increased utilization of contract services as the intensity of ground action decreased. The planned objective was achieved in the 2d Qtr, FY71 and was attributed to the removal of flatwork (sheets, pillow cases, and blankets) from contract laundries.

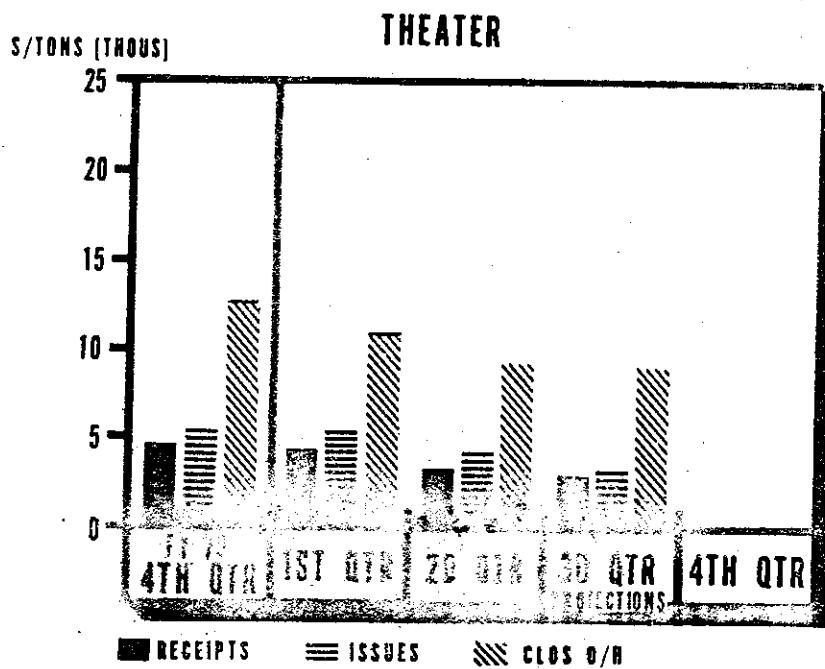
CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: As the level and intensity of ground combat continues to decline, the utilization of commercial laundry services will increase. Recent implementation of strengthened administrative controls over utilization of contract laundry service, coupled with increased command emphasis for effective utilization of military laundry assets should result in decreased contract laundry costs.

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UNCLASSIFIED

CLASS III PACKAGE, FY 71

RECEIPTS, ISSUES & INVENTORY



OBJECTIVE: To reduce receipts and inventory to a level commensurate with troop reductions, yet maintain a timely re-supply response. Issues should exceed receipts, and projected on-hand inventory levels should show a decrease.

ANALYSIS: Theater issues exceeded receipts in the last two quarters reducing the on-hand inventory. Containerized shipments obtained under commercial in-country contracts are being thru-put to Qui Nhon, with all requisitioning and distribution to forward supply points made by Cam Ranh Bay.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: Receipts during the 3d Qtr, FY71 should decrease except for fuel trioxans and aviation oils. Issues will decline due to troop reductions by all services.

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DAIM-FAR-RR # 19-mm DATE: 17 June 1987

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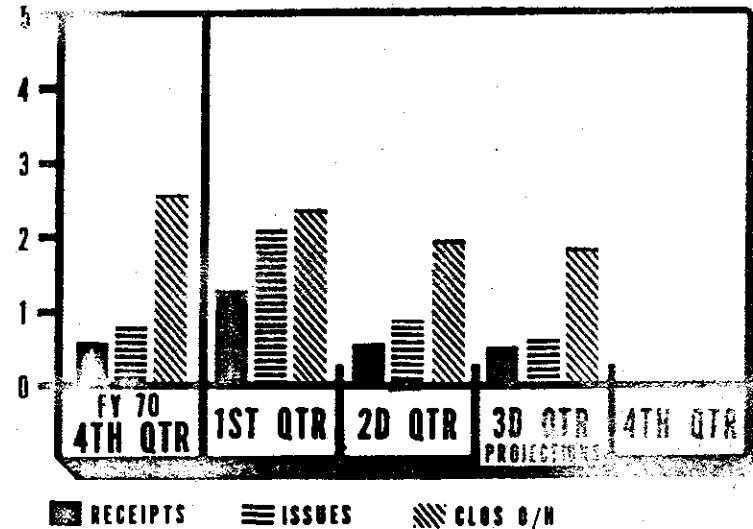
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CLASS III PACKAGE, FY 71

RECEIPTS, ISSUES & INVENTORY

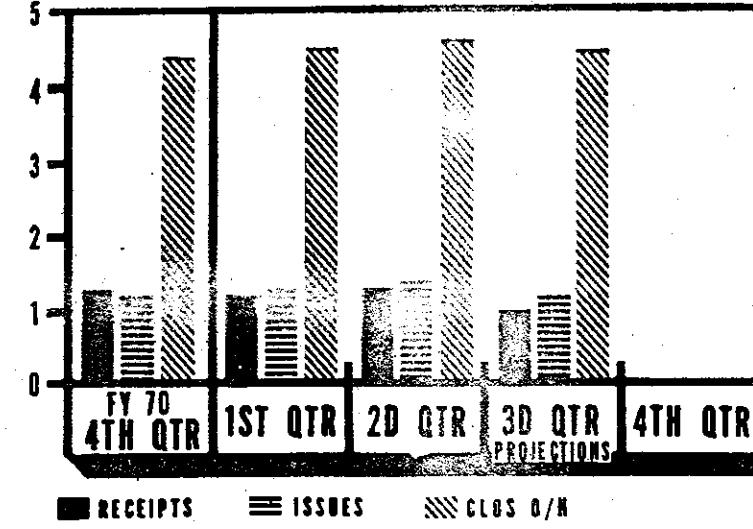
S/TONS (THOUS)

CAM RANH BAY



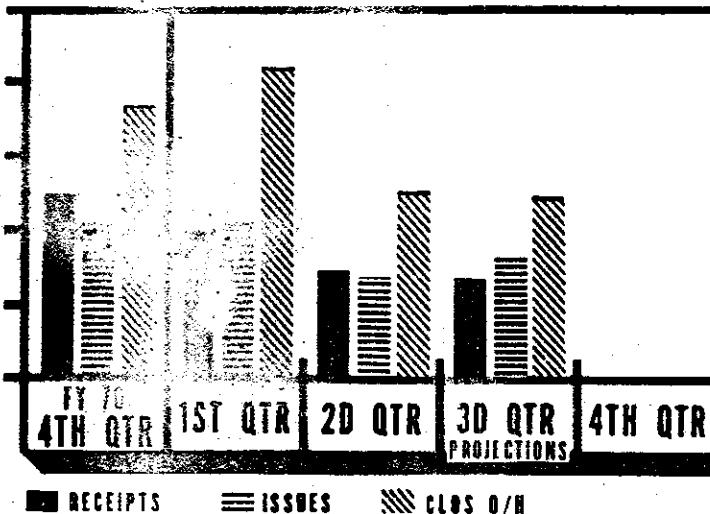
S/TONS (THOUS)

DA NANG



S/TONS (THOUS)

SAIGON



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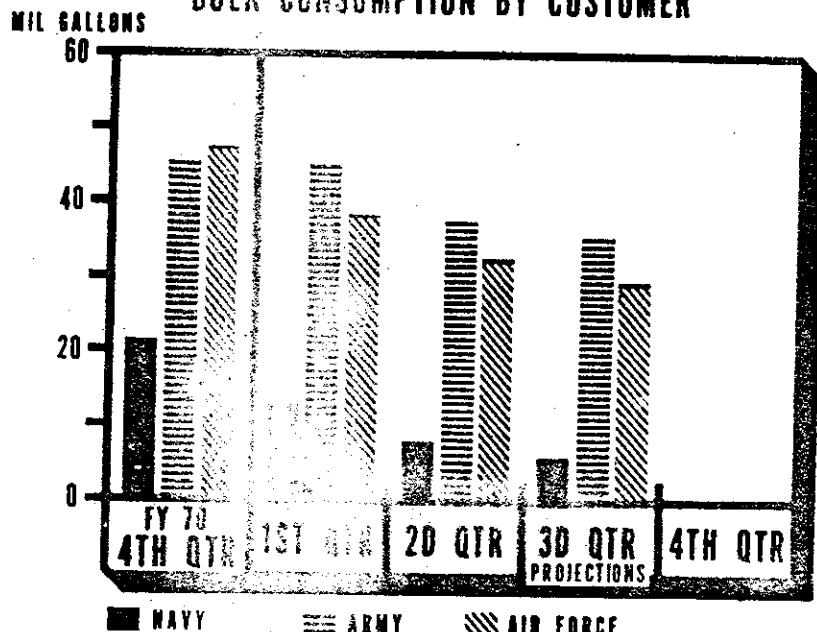
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DAIM-FAR-RR # 101-
DATE: 17 June 1987

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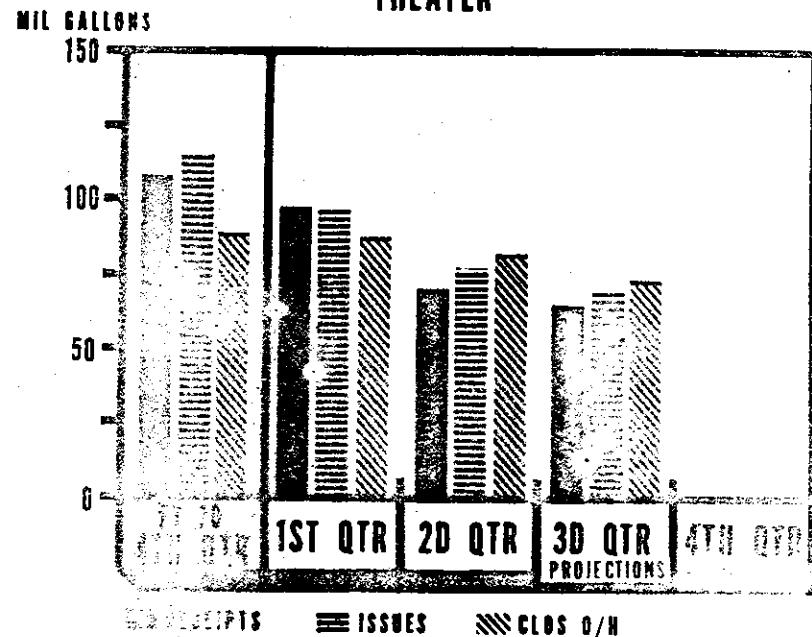
CLASS III BULK, FY 71

RECEIPTS, ISSUES, AND INVENTORY

BULK CONSUMPTION BY CUSTOMER



THEATER



OBJECTIVE: To gradually decrease issues as forces redeploy.

ANALYSIS: Consumption by the 3 major US services fluctuates from month to month, and no firm guidelines apply, except for the general trend that is one of decrease as redeployments continue.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: The trend of decreasing consumption will accelerate for the Navy and Air Force as aviation units are withdrawn from Vietnam. Army consumption will decrease, but at a slower rate than the other 2 services, with the majority of the consumption decrease occurring in the use of ground fuels.

OBJECTIVE: To maintain an average inventory ranging from 45 percent to 65 percent of tankage.

ANALYSIS: Bulk petroleum illustrates the inventory in motion concept. Tankage available in-country is not sufficient to meet a month's demand. Therefore, receipts will usually exceed closing on-hand inventories. Minimum acceptable stockage position is usually represented by the safety level, which is 20 percent of tankage at a given location.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: Consumption will continue to decrease as troop strength is reduced. Current stockage positions and projected receipts are adequate to meet requirements.

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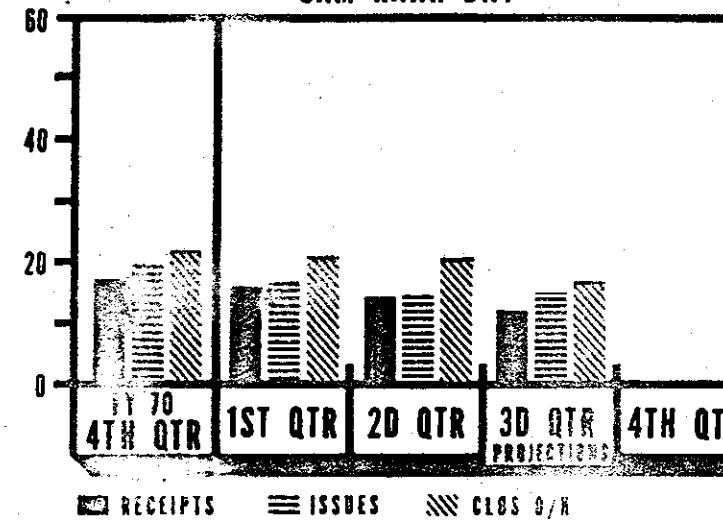
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CLASS III BULK, FY 71

RECEIPTS, ISSUES, AND INVENTORY

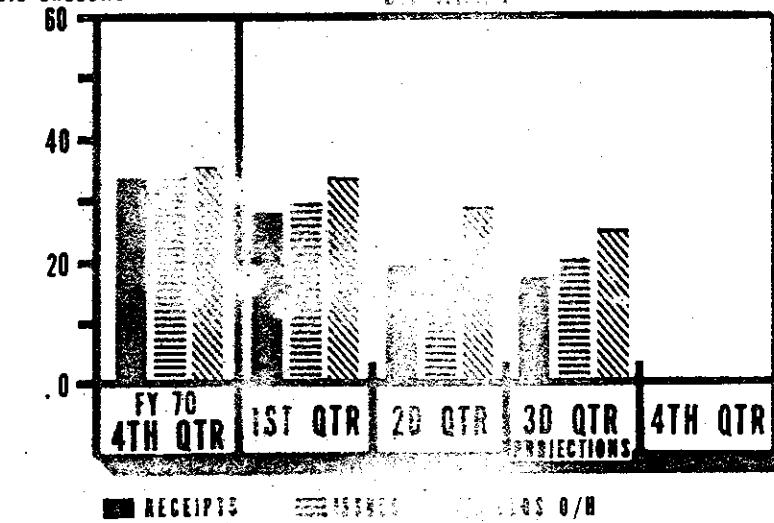
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CAM RANH BAY



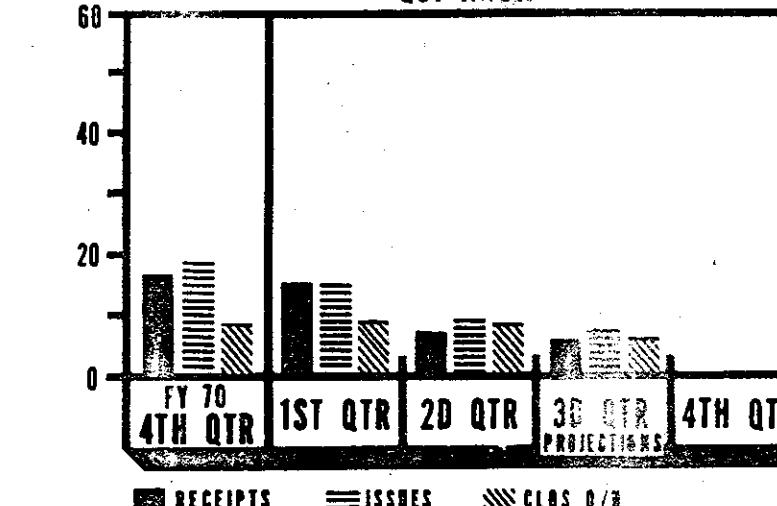
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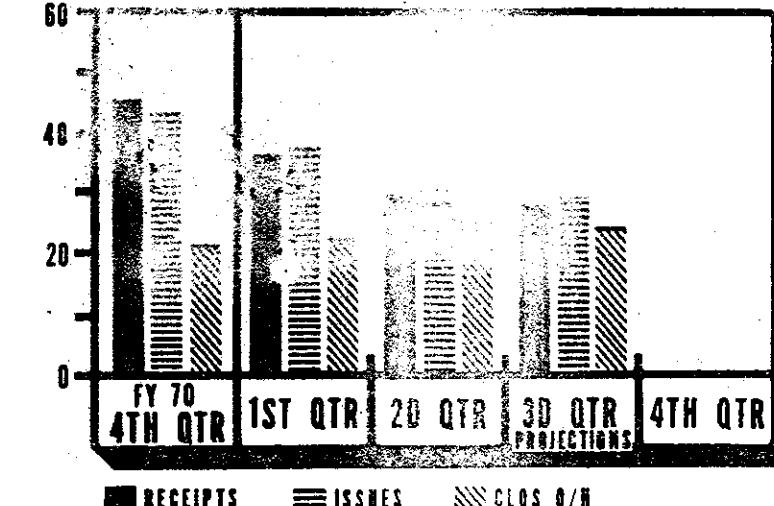
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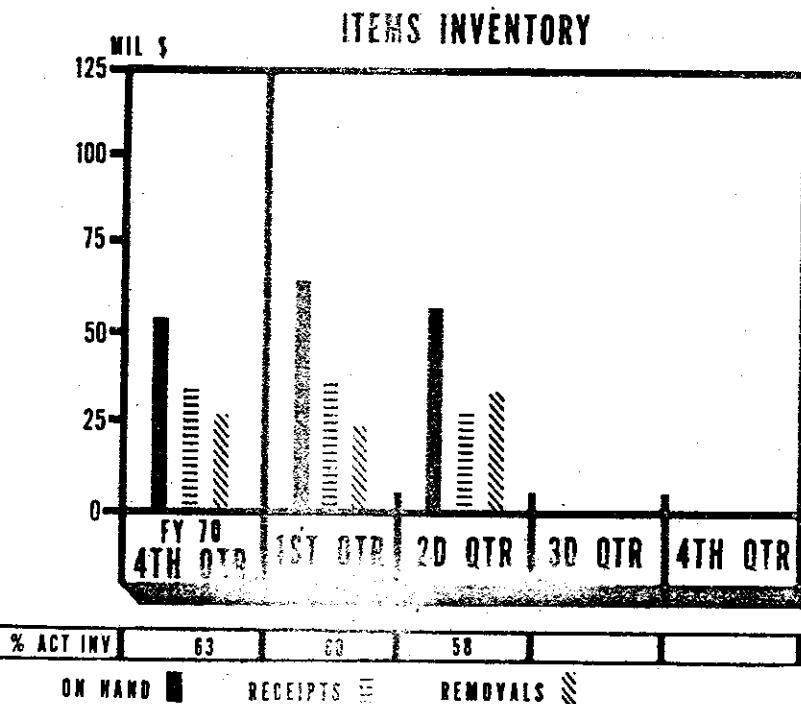
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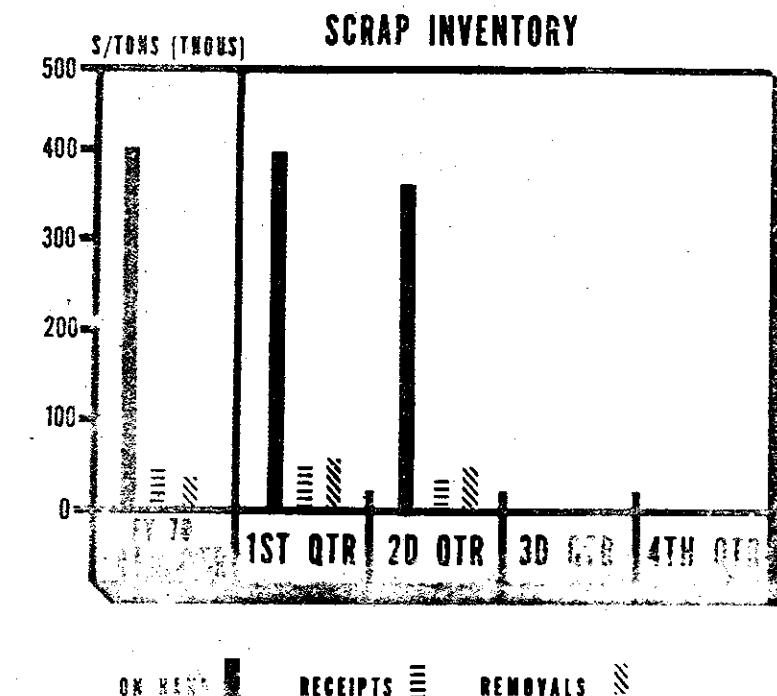
PROPERTY DISPOSAL, FY 71



OBJECTIVE: To reduce the on-hand command items inventory by 16 percent during the 3d Qtr, FY71 while maintaining the active inventory between 75 and 80 percent.

ANALYSIS: During the 2d Qtr, FY71, removals exceeded receipts by 25 percent, reducing the command items inventory to 57.6 million dollars. The continuous withdrawal of US troops has caused receipts of items to increase, preventing a further reduction of the command items inventory.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: The downward trend of the command item inventory is expected to continue. Indications are that the situation will improve significantly in the near future due to increased emphasis on the DA sponsored "offshore sale" and more positive merchandising techniques. In addition, improved yard locator systems and more timely sales submissions will result in increased removals. These steps should reduce the inventory turn-over time.



OBJECTIVE: To reduce the on-hand command-wide scrap inventory by 10 percent by the end of the 3d Qtr, FY71.

ANALYSIS: Due to the withdrawals of US troops from Vietnam, receipts of scrap property into property disposal channels continue to be relatively high during the 2d Qtr, FY71. Additionally, several large scrap contractors have failed to remove scrap as scheduled.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: It is anticipated that these contractors will meet their scheduled removals during the 3d Qtr, FY71, thereby continuing the inventory on a downward trend. Under the DA sponsored off shore sale of items to Japan, USAPDAV is planning several shipments during the 3d Qtr furthering the reduction of the scrap inventory.

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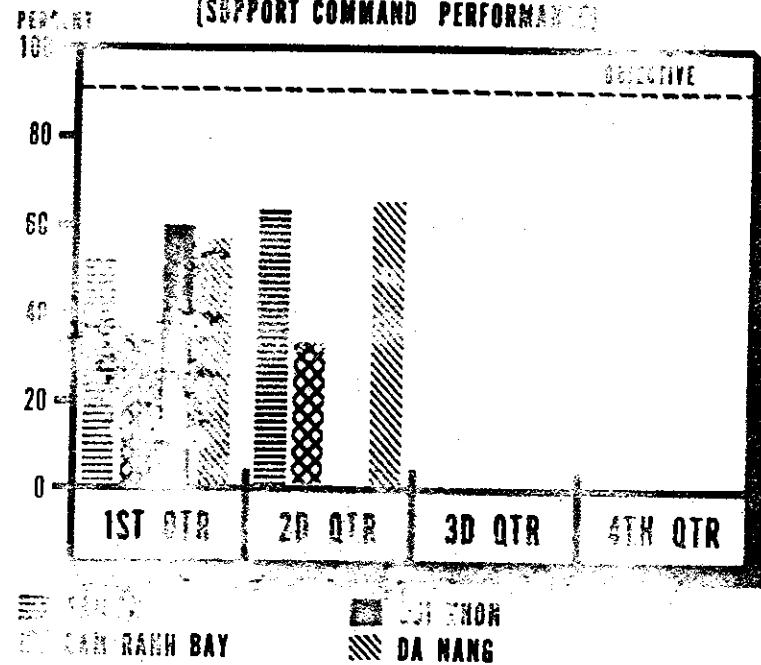
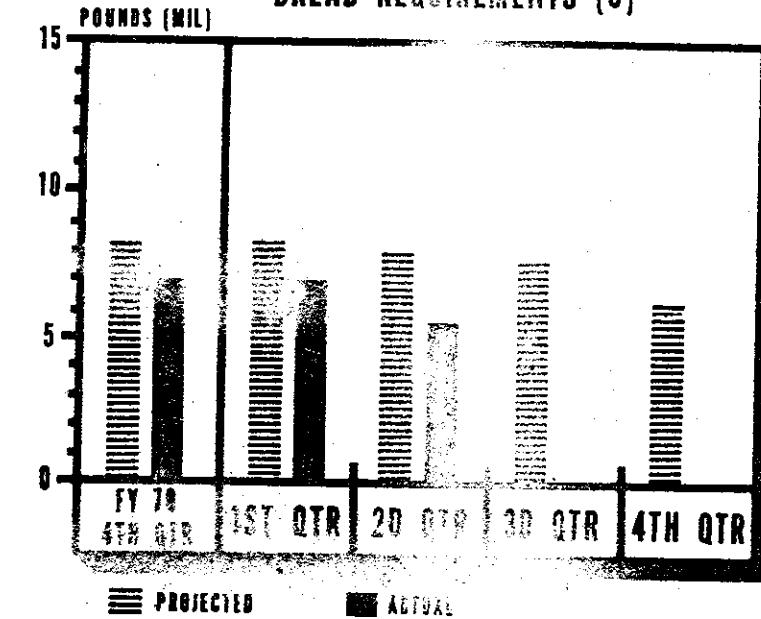
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DATM-FAR-RR # 19 - 1mm

DATE: 17 June 1987

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~**CLOSED LOOP RETROGRADE FY71 (U)**

(SUPPORT COMMAND PERFORMANCE)

**BREAD REQUIREMENTS (C)**

OBJECTIVE: To retrograde 90 percent or better of the quarterly programmed quantities.

ANALYSIS: All support commands were below the 90 percent goal due to the general lack of available unserviceable assets. The performance at Cam Ranh Bay was affected by the closing of Qui Nhon depot and absorption of Qui Nhon's functions and activities.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: Improvement is expected at all support commands during the 3d Qtr, FY71 as additional unserviceable assets become available for retrograde.

OBJECTIVE: To reduce bread requirements in proportion to troop drawdown.

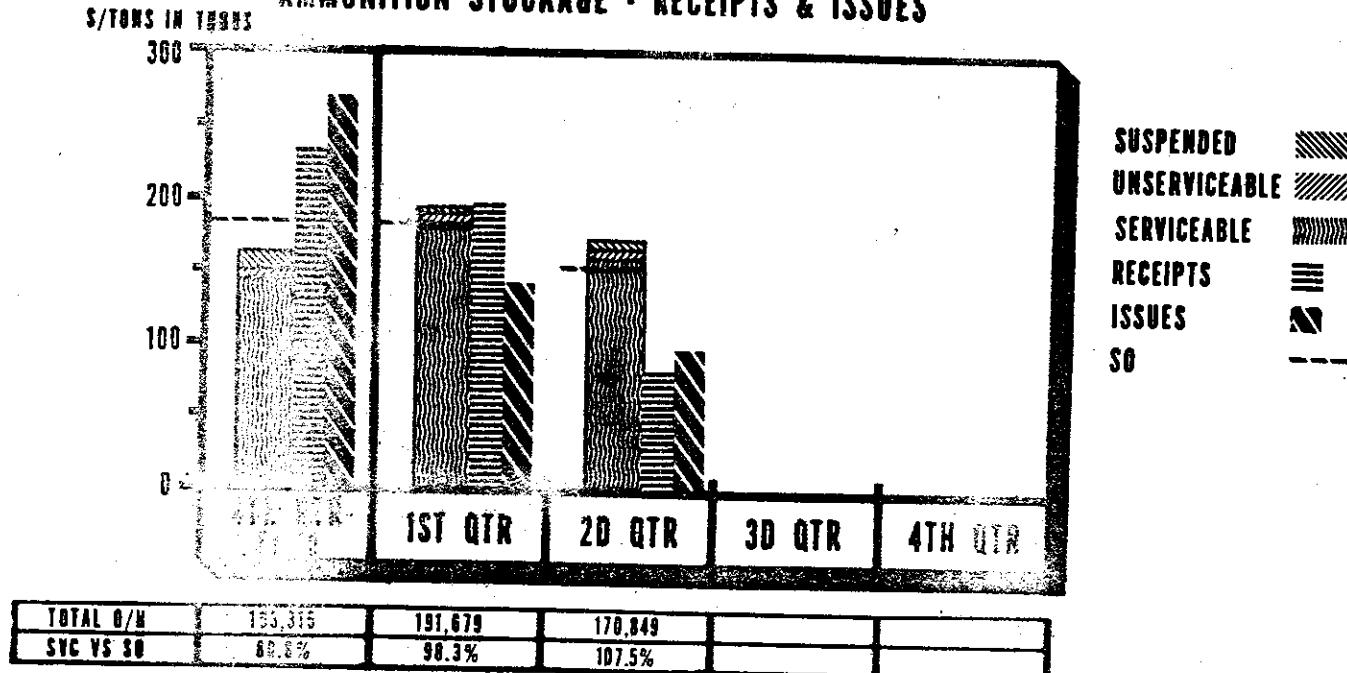
ANALYSIS: Bread produced by the 7 Army field bakeries and commercial bakeries during the 2d Qtr, FY71 was 5.6 million pounds. This amount is 1.4 million less than that produced in the 1st Qtr, FY71.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: During the 3d Qtr, FY71 the relocation of the Long Binh bakery will reduce further the bread actually produced in the bakeries. Mess halls will be issued bread and roll mix, in order to fulfill bread and roll requirements. Although actual production will continue to decrease, adequate bread will be available.

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FY 71

AMMUNITION STOCKAGE - RECEIPTS & ISSUES



OBJECTIVE: (C) To reduce serviceable stocks on the ground in line with decreasing issue trends as a result of phasedown.

ANALYSIS: (C) Although serviceable stocks on the ground have decreased from the 1st Qtr, FY71, they are above the stockage objective (SO). The stockage objective was reduced during this quarter by 30,095 short tons as a result of redeployments and phasedown.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: (C) As redeployments continue and command emphasis on earning greatest returns for ammunition expended is extended, reducing serviceable assets may require a different management concept.

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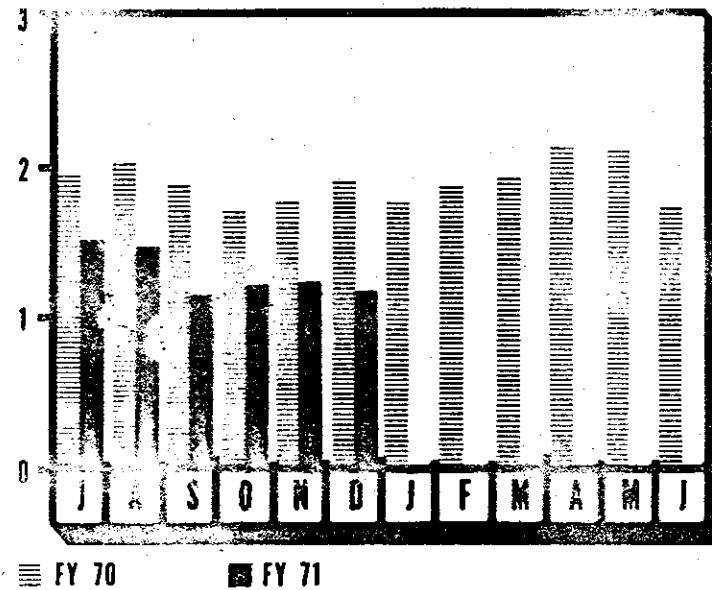
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DAIM-FAR-RR # 19-mm DATE: 17 June 1987

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EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES FY70 & FY71

INCIDENTS



OBJECTIVE: To depict explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) activities in Vietnam.

ANALYSIS: The trend has shown a decrease in the number of incidents.

CONCLUSION/FUTURE OUTLOOK: As US forces redeploy incidents should further decrease.

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