

CHAPTER 26

DELIVERY SCHEDULES

SECTION I - GENERAL

226101 - PURPOSE

This chapter describes the policies, procedures and general criteria for the development of Delivery Schedules at the Defense Personnel Support Center - Clothing and Textile (DSCP-C&T).

226102 - SCOPE

The forecast of requirements for Procurement Group Codes (PGCs) is part of the forecasting process at DSCP-C&T. When a Sized Item (NSN) within a PGC reaches Reorder Point (ROP), a PGC Recommended Buy is generated and a Delivery Schedule MATRIX is constructed by the system. This chapter covers the use of NSN PLTs for the Recommended Buy process, the Methods of Delivery to be applied to the matrix, how large, medium and small quantity sizes are determined, laying in of original buy quantities to the matrix, application of a Needs Test, final construction of the MATRIX after the Needs Test, and the distribution methods for delivery of materiel.

226103 - REFERENCES

- a. Chapter 32, Establishment, Maintenance and Uses of Quantitative Levels.
- b. Chapter 34, Supply Control Studies.
- c. Appendix A-116, Procurement Group Codes.
- d. Appendix B-70, Management Policy Table Transaction.
- e. Appendix E-070 P, Management Policy Table Transactions.
- f. Appendix E-070 V, Management Policy Table Transaction Violations.
- g. Appendix F-116, Procurement Group Code Table 011.
- h. Appendix F-67, Standard Supply Control Study.
- i. Appendix F-337, PGC Delivery Schedule Adjustments.

- j. Appendix F-347, PGC Delivery Schedule MATRIX.
- k. Appendix F-348, PGC Delivery Schedule Analysis Report.
- l. Appendix F-463, PGC Delivery Schedule.

#### 226104 - BACKGROUND

The development of Delivery Schedules for PGCs at DPSC-C&T was necessitated in order to bring DPSC-C&T Delivery Schedules in line with current industry production and delivery practices. Also, the Delivery Schedules will reduce contract delinquencies, reduce DCAS followups on late deliveries, achieve better support to customers, increase operating level of stocks on an NSN basis, reduce Contract Line Item Numbers (CLINs) and receipts, reduce manual effort and assure more accurate leadtime records.

#### 226105 - POLICY

a. Four Delivery Methods may be applied for the establishing of Delivery Schedules that are compatible with industry production practices, and thereby promote the efficient delivery of materiel in support of the Military Services.

b. Production Leadtimes (PLT) will be computed on a PGC and NSN basis. NSN PLTs are to be used in the Recommended Buy (RB) process, in lieu of the common PGC PLT. Individual NSN PLTs, in most instances, will result in the low demand NSNs having longer PLTs, thereby generating an overall buy that will be more in line with actual production experience.

#### 226106 - RESPONSIBILITIES

a. It is the responsibility of the Management Support Office (MSO), Directorate of Clothing and Textiles, to develop the automated routine and logic for updating NSN PLTs on a semiannual schedule basis.

b. The Inventory Manager (IM) Supply Operations Division of Clothing and Textiles is responsible for preparing DIC ZTAs, Management Policy Table (MPT) Transactions, as depicted in appendix B-70, in order to establish or change applicable MPT 011 data required for the development of the Delivery Schedule.

### SECTION II PRODUCTION LEADTIMES

#### 226201 - PGC PRODUCTION LEADTIME

a. PGC PLTs are computed twice for each PGC Recommended Buy. When a contract award is assigned the Contracting Subsystem generates a DIC ZTK, Award Leadtime Transaction, to the Requirements Subsystem with the contract award date and the estimated contract delivery date (10% of the total PGC Buy Quantity). When the PGC Representative Buy Quantity (51% of the total PGC Buy Quantity) is received, the Contracting Subsystem generates a DIC ZST, Production Leadtime Transaction, to the

Requirements Subsystem with the contract award date and the contract receipt date. The data from the DIC ZTK and DIC ZST is posted to the PGC Leadtime History File, updates the PGC PLT, pos. 63-65, in MPT 011, and is used in the preparation of the PGC Delivery Schedule Analysis Report, appendix F-348. PGC PLTs are used in the War Reserve Forecast process.

b. PGC First Delivery Time is initially established by the IM and input, pos. 68-70, to MPT 011. PGC First Delivery Time represents the period of time from the contract award date to the first scheduled delivery date. When a contract award is assigned the Contracting Subsystem generates a DIC ZTK, Award Leadtime Transaction, to the Requirements Subsystem with the contract award date and the first scheduled delivery date. The data from the DIC ZTK is posted to the PGC Leadtime History File, and is used in the preparation of the PGC Delivery Schedule Analysis Report, appendix F-348. PGC First Delivery Time is used for the Government Furnished Materiel (GFM) forecast process.

#### 226202 - NSN PRODUCTION LEADTIME

a. NSN PLTs are computed quarterly and the update routine is based on the number of delivery increments (pos. 23-58 of MPT 011 with Record Indicator 000), the Method of Delivery (pos. 67 of MPT 011 with Record Indicator 000), the PGC First Delivery (pos. 68-70 of MPT 011 with Record Indicator 000), the X, Y and Z-Item Percentage (pos. 71-74 of MPT 011 with Record Indicator 000) and the NSN PLT Update Percentage (pos. 76 of MPT 011 with Record Indicator 000).

b. The NSN PLT update is run quarterly and prior to the forecasting processes. The update routine adds the Procurement Cycle (PC) quantities for each NSN in a PGC. Each NSN PC quantity is divided by the total PGC PC quantity, or a percentage of the total determined by the NSN PLT Update Percentage (0 = 100%, 5 = 50% etc.), to determine a percentage for each NSN PC. The percentage is then used to assign X, Y or Z to each NSN based on the established X, Y and Z-Item Percentage.

c. After the assignment of X, Y and Z to each NSN, the computation methodology for the mechanical NSN PLT update is as follows:

##### (1) Method of Delivery 1

(a) X-Items - PGC First Delivery Time plus (1/2 multiplied by the number of delivery increments). (See note.)

(b) Y-Items - PGC First Delivery Time plus (2/3 multiplied by the number of delivery increments). (See note.)

(c) Z-Items - PGC First Delivery Time plus (5/6 multiplied by the number of delivery increments). (See note.)

##### (2) Method of Delivery 2

(a) X-Items - PGC First Delivery Time plus (1/2 multiplied by the number of delivery increments). (See note.)

(b) Y-Items - PGC First Delivery Time plus  $(2/3)$  multiplied by the number of delivery increments). (See note.)

(c) Z-Items - PGC First Delivery Time plus  $(5/6)$  multiplied by the number of delivery increments). (See note.)

(3) Method of Delivery 3

(a) X-Items - PGC First Delivery Time plus  $(1/2)$  multiplied by the number of delivery increments). (See note.)

(b) Y-Items - PGC First Delivery Time plus  $(1/2)$  multiplied by the number of delivery increments). (See note.)

(c) Z-Items - PGC First Delivery Time plus  $(2/3)$  multiplied by the number of delivery increments). (See note.)

(4) Method of Delivery 4

(a) X-Items - PGC First Delivery Time plus  $(1/2)$  multiplied by the number of delivery increments). (See note.)

(b) Y-Items - PGC First Delivery Time plus  $(1/2)$  multiplied by the number of delivery increments). (See note.)

(c) Z-Items - PGC First Delivery Time plus  $(5/6)$  multiplied by the number of delivery increments). (See note.)

d. NSN PLTs are used for the Recommended Buy process. When an NSN reaches ROP, all NSNs will be examined based on their individual PLTs to determine if buys are required. Where a requirement exists, a Recommended Buy for the PGC will then be generated.

e. NSN PLTs are also used for the Stratification and Item forecasting processes.

f. After the quarterly NSN PLT update, the new NSN PLTs are posted to the NSN Leadtime History File, updated in the Supply Control File, and are used in the preparation of the Delivery Schedule Analysis Report, appendix F-348.

NOTE: For each computation the fraction multiplied by the number of delivery increments will automatically be transposed from months to days.

SECTION III PGC RECOMMENDED BUYS

226301 - COMPUTE ITEM RB QUANTITY

The buy quantity for each NSN is determined by the standard requirements computation formula in Standard Automated Materiel Management System (SAMMS) which determines the deficiency to the

Requirements Objective (RO). The deficiency is derived by comparing the RO to the total assets on hand, plus the assets due in minus backorders. The result will first be compared to the minimum Procurement Cycle (PC) to determine if the NSN will reach its ROP prior to the minimum PC for the PGC. Where this is the case, no procurement will be initiated for that particular NSN. If the item will reach its ROP, the quantity is compared to the minimum buy quantity table, and if the buy quantity is less than that reflected in the table, the quantity is increased to equal the minimum buy quantity.

#### 226302 - TOTAL PGC RB QUANTITY

After each NSN within the PGC has been reviewed, the buy quantities are listed in descending quantity sequence (largest to smallest), and the process then computes the PGC total buy quantity.

### SECTION IV DELIVERY SCHEDULE MATRIX

#### 226401 - MATRIX CONSTRUCTION

a. MATRIX construction is determined by the number of monthly deliveries (pos. 23-58 of MPT 011 with Record Indicator 000), the percentage of stock to be delivered in each monthly increment (pos. 23-58 of MPT 011 with Record Indicator 000), and the delivery date for the first monthly increment (PGC First Delivery, pos. 68-70 of MPT 011 with Record Indicator 000 plus the PGC Administrative Leadtime pos. 59-61 of MPT 011 with Record Indicator 000).

b. The delivery quantities and delivery dates are then computed for each increment.

#### 226402 - METHODS OF DELIVERY

a. There are four Methods of Delivery used for stratifying PGC Buy quantities into the matrix.

(1) Method 1 - Beginning with the largset NSN buy qunatity, the NSN buy will be compared to the materiel available for each delivery, and the quantity is applied to the applicable increment until the NSN quantity is depleted. The quantity depleted first will cause the next sequential buy quantity to be accessed and stratified, until all of the NSN buy quantities have been stratified against all incremental deliveries.

X					
X	X				
	X	X			
		X	X		
			Y	Y	
				Y	
					Y
					Z
					Z
					Z

(2) Method 2 - Allocates the largest quantity sizes across all monthly delivery increments. At midpoint of the delivery, this method introduces medium quantity sizes and schedules through the end of the delivery schedule. Then all small quantity sizes are scheduled in the final delivery increment.

X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X
				Y	Y
				Y	Y
				Y	Y
					Z
					Z
					Z
					Z

(3) Method 3 - Allocates the large and medium quantity sizes across all monthly delivery increments. Each small quantity size will be compressed into a single month, beginning with the largest quantity and moving sequentially through the process to the smallest quantity with the various small quantity sizes spread across the spectrum of the delivery increments.

X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
		Z			
			Z		
				Z	
					Z

(4) Method 4 - Allocates the large and medium quantity sizes across all monthly delivery increments, and schedules all small quantity sizes in the final delivery increment.

X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
					Z
					Z
					Z
					Z

b. The Method of Delivery to be applied to the Delivery Schedule is obtained from the entry in pos. 67 of MPT 011.

c. The increment determined as the midpoint of the Delivery Schedule is that increment which begins the second half of the Delivery Schedule (e.g., for a six month Delivery Schedule, the midpoint is the fourth month and for a twelve month Delivery Schedule, the midpoint is the seventh month).

d. Initially, small quantity sizes have only one delivery increment for all Methods of Delivery.

226403 - DETERMINE X, Y AND Z-ITEMS

a. A large quantity NSN equals an X-Item. The X-Item percentage is obtained from pos. 71-72 of MPT 011 with Record Indicator 000 and is used to determine which sized items are to be assigned as large quantity NSNs. This percentage represents an NSNs percentage of delivery in relationship to the PGC total delivery quantity. The X-Item percentage is always greater than the Y-Item percentage.

b. A medium quantity NSN equals a Y-Item. The Y-Item percentage is used to determine which sized items are to be assigned as medium quantity NSNs. This percentage represents an NSNs percentage of delivery in relationship to the PGC total delivery quantity. The Y-Item percentage is obtained by comparing the MPT 011 X-Item and Z-Item entries. Percentages that fall between the pos. 71-72 and pos. 73-74 entries determine which NSNs are assigned as Y-Items.

c. A small quantity NSN equals a Z-Item. The Z-Item percentage is obtained from pos. 73-74 of MPT 011 with Record Indicator 000 and is used to determine which sized items are to be assigned as small quantity NSNs. This percentage represents an NSNs percentage of delivery in relationship to the PGC total delivery quantity. The Z-Item percentage is always less than the X-Item percentage.

226404 - LAY DELIVERY QUANTITIES INTO MATRIX

a. Delivery quantities are placed into the Delivery Schedule MATRIX based on the applicable Method of Delivery.

b. Method of Delivery 1

X, Y, and Z-Item quantities laid into the Delivery Schedule MATRIX.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	10%	15%	20%	20%	20%	15%	
X	10,000	15,000					25,000
X			20,000				20,000
X				15,000			15,000
X				5,000	7,500		12,500
Y					7,500		7,500
Y					5,000	2,000	7,000
Y						6,000	6,000
Y						5,500	5,500
Z						1,000	1,000
Z						500	500
	10,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	15,000	100,000

c. Method Of Delivery 2

(1) The Z-Item quantities are laid into the last delivery increment. Y-Item quantities are laid into the last half of delivery increments. Y and Z-Item quantities are decremented from the applicable incremental delivery quantities.

(2) The percentage of X-Items to be scheduled in each increment is determined by dividing each X-Item Buy Quantity by the total X-Item Buy Quantity. The X-Item incremental due in quantity is then developed by multiplying the X-Item percentage by the incremental delivery quantity (minus Z and Y-Items).

X-ITEM BUY QTY	TOTAL X-ITEM BUY QTY	X-ITEM PERCENTAGE	INCREMENTAL DELIVERY QTY	X-ITEM SCHEDULE QTY
40,000	90,000	.4444	10,000	4,444
30,000	90,000	.3333	10,000	3,333
20,000	90,000	.2222	10,000	2,222

(3) The X-Item quantities are laid into the Delivery Schedule MATRIX with quantity adjustments occurring in the last delivery increment.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	10%	15%	20%	20%	20%	15%	
X	4,444	6,666	8,888	7,555	7,555	4,892	40,000
X	3,333	5,000	6,666	5,666	5,666	3,669	30,000
X	2,222	3,333	4,444	3,777	3,777	2,447	20,000
Y				1,333	1,333	1,334	4,000
Y				1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Y				667	667	666	2,000
Z						400	400
Z						300	300
Z						200	200
Z						100	100
	10,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	15,000	100,000
	9,999	14,999	19,998	19,998	19,998	15,008	100,000

d. Method of Delivery 3

(1) The Z-Item quantities are laid into the applicable delivery increments, and the quantities are decremented from the applicable incremental delivery quantities.

(2) The percentage of X and Y-Item to be scheduled in each increment is determined by dividing each X and Y-Item buy quantity by the total X and Y-Item buy quantity. The X and Y-Item incremental due in quantity is then developed by multiplying the X and Y-Item percentage by the incremental delivery quantity (minus Z-Items).

X&Y BUY QTY	TOTAL X&Y BUY QTY	X&Y PERCENTAGE	INCREMENTAL DELIVERY QTY	X&Y SCHEDULE QTY
40,000	99,000	.4040	10,000	4,040
30,000	99,000	.3030	10,000	3,030
20,000	99,000	.2020	10,000	2,020
4,000	99,000	.0404	10,000	404
3,000	99,000	.0303	10,000	303
2,000	99,000	.0202	10,000	202

(3) The X and Y-Item quantities are laid into the Delivery Schedule MATRIX, with quantity adjustment occurring in the last delivery increment.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	10%	15%	20%	20%	20%	15%	
X	4,040	6,060	7,918	7,959	7,999	6,024	40,000
X	3,030	4,545	5,939	5,969	5,999	4,518	30,000
X	2,020	3,030	3,959	3,959	4,000	3,012	20,000
Y	404	606	792	796	800	602	4,000
Y	303	455	594	597	600	451	3,000
Y	202	303	396	398	400	301	2,000
Z			400				400
Z				300			300
Z					200		200
Z						100	100
	10,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	15,000	100,000
	9,999	14,999	19,998	19,999	19,998	15,008	100,000

e. Method of Delivery 4

(1) The Z-Item quantities are laid into the last delivery increment, and the quantities are decremented from the last delivery increment.

(2) The percentage of X and Y-Items to be scheduled in each increment is determined by dividing each X and Y-Item Buy Quantity by the total X and Y-Item Buy Quantity. The X and Y-Item incremental due in quantity is then developed by multiplying the X and Y-Item percentage by the incremental delivery quantity (minus Z-Items).

X&Y BUY QTY - : TOTAL X&Y BUY QTY = X&Y PERCENTAGE X INCREMENTAL DELIVERY QTY = X&Y SCHEDULE QTY

40,000	99,000	.4040	10,000	4,040
30,000	99,000	.3030	10,000	3,030
20,000	99,000	.2020	10,000	2,020
4,000	99,000	.0404	10,000	404
3,000	99,000	.0303	10,000	303
2,000	99,000	.0202	10,000	202

(3) The X and Y-Item quantities are laid into the Delivery Schedule MATRIX, with quantity adjustments occurring in the last delivery increment.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	10%	15%	20%	20%	20%	15%	
X	4,040	6,060	7,918	7,959	7,999	6,024	40,000
X	3,030	4,545	5,939	5,969	5,999	4,518	30,000
X	2,020	3,030	3,959	3,959	4,000	3,012	20,000
Y	404	606	792	796	800	602	4,000
Y	303	455	594	597	600	451	3,000
Y	202	303	396	398	400	301	2,000
Z			400				400
Z				300			300
Z					200		200
Z						100	100
	10,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	15,000	100,000
	9,999	14,999	19,998	19,999	19,998	15,008	100,000

SECTION V NEEDS TEST

226501 - PURPOSE OF NEEDS TEST

a. The Needs Test is to determine if any of the NSNs scheduled deliveries, based on quantitative logic, require advancement due to demand deficiencies in Methods of Delivery 1, and advancement or adjustment due to demand deficiencies in Methods of Delivery 2, 3 and 4.

b. When a need exists, the logic attempts to fill on a month-to-month basis beginning with the first month. Any deficiencies are first filled from the bottom up by using the smallest buy quantity that has an available excess quantity in the same month. An equal quantity to that quantity moved forward to satisfy the deficiency is then subtracted from the original buy month.

c. If an excess quantity is available in an earlier delivery increment, that is not required by a later need, the delivery will be advanced on the need item, the need item quantity subtracted from the

excess quantity, and moved to a later increment where the other delivery was originally scheduled. The logic repeats the process for each increment until all needs are filled.

226502 - DETERMINATION OF NEED MONTH

a. The Need Month is defined as that increment in the Delivery Schedule when assets are required in order for an NSN not to violate its safety level.

b. The Need Month for each NSN in the Delivery Schedule is determined by totaling on hand and due in quantities to develop the NSNs total assets. Safety level, backorders and war reserve quantities are subtracted from the total assets to develop each NSNs usable assets. The usable assets are divided by the monthly rate of requirements in order to develop each NSNs Need Month.

NSN	ON HAND	DUE IN	TOTAL ASSETS	SL, BB, WR	USABLE ASSETS	MONTHLY RATE	NEED MONTH
X	974367	138312	1112679	473088	639591	71455.8	8.9
X	724697	57732	782429	383516	398913	57907.5	6.8
X	339151	0	339151	238456	100852	35999.9	2.8
X	689925	205836	895761	319638	576123	48298.4	11.9
Y	194279	49164	244225	132517	111708	19981.9	5.6
Y	58588	17544	76136	52606	23526	7920.4	2.9
Z	344622	0	344622	93626	250996	14168.5	17.7
Z	41317	3468	44785	18962	28523	2865.2	9.0
Z	13976	3672	17648	7565	10083	1146.3	8.8

c. The increment in the Delivery Schedule when advancement of delivery is required is determined by comparing each NSNs Need Month to the first scheduled delivery (PGC First Delivery plus ALT=first scheduled delivery).

NSN	NEED MONTH	FIRST SCHEDULED DEL	NEED INCREMENT
X	9	210 days (7 Mos.)	2
X	6	210 days (7 Mos.)	1
X	22	10 days (7 Mos.)	1
X	1221	0 days (7 Mos.)	5
Y	52	10 days (7 Mos.)	1
Y	32	10 days (7 Mos.)	1
Z	172	10 days (7 Mos.)	10
Z	92	10 days (7 Mos.)	2
Z	82	10 days (7 Mos.)	1

d. The Need Month is indicated with an asterisk on the NSNs first line in the Delivery Schedule MATRIX. An asterisk on the NSNs second line in the Delivery Schedule MATRIX indicates the delivery increment when the NSNs need has been scheduled at 100% for Method of Delivery 1, or at 51% for Methods of Delivery 2, 3 and 4.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	10%	20%	20%	20%	20%	10%	
X	312542	500316*					812858
X	*	124768	625084	20122			769974
X	*			604962	21992		626954
X					406360*		406360
Y	*				196732	94744	291476
Y	*					136467	136467
Z						36384*	36384
Z		*				31925	31925
Z	*					13024	13024
	312542	625084	625084	625084	625084	312544	3125422

226503 - APPLICATION OF NEEDS TEST

a. Method of Delivery 1

(1) After determination of the need month for each NSN, the Z-Items are placed into the Delivery Schedule MATRIX as dictated by the Needs Test.

(2) X and Y-Items are placed into the MATRIX per need month at 100 percent of the delivery quantity. If X and Y-Items cannot be filled at 100 percent due to incremental delivery capacity, then the X and Y-Items are filled in the applicable increment at whatever percentage is available. The need month is moved to the following increment, and the items continue to be filled until 100 percent has been scheduled.

(3) If a need month is indicated in the last delivery increment, it is disregarded since 100 percent will have been scheduled at that point.

(4) If excess delivery capacity is available in earlier delivery increments (Method of Delivery 1 only), the excess capacity is not advanced to fill later needs unless the need is indicated in the next delivery increment. The spreading of delivery quantities would inhibit the integrity of the Delivery Method.

(5) After the Needs test has been scheduled into the MATRIX, and all delivery quantities have been properly decremented, the remaining incremental delivery quantities are allocated to X and Y-Items based on relative weighting of the remaining delivery quantities. X and Y-Items are allocated according to the methodology for Method of Delivery 1.

Increment 1:

NSN	BUY QTY	TOTAL BUY QTY	AVAILABLE PERCENTAGE	INCREMENTAL X D/I QTY	INCREMENTAL SCHEDULE QTY
X	769974	1824871	.4219	299518	126367
X	626954	1824871	.3436	299518	102914
Y	291476	1824871	.1597	299518	47833
Y	<u>136467</u>	1824871	.0748	299518	<u>22404</u>
	1824871				299518

Increment 2:

NSN	BUY QTY	TOTAL BUY QTY	AVAILABLE PERCENTAGE	INCREMENTAL X D/I QTY	INCREMENTAL SCHEDULE QTY
X	643607	2338211	.2753	593159	163297
X	524040	2338211	.2241	593159	132927
Y	243643	2338211	.1042	593159	61807
Y	114063	2338211	.0488	593159	28946
X	<u>812858</u>	2338211	.3476	593159	<u>206182</u>
	2338211				593159

Increment 3:

NSN	BUY QTY	TOTAL BUY QTY	AVAILABLE PERCENTAGE	INCREMENTAL X D/I QTY	INCREMENTAL SCHEDULE QTY
X	480310	1745052	.2752	625084	172023
X	391113	1745052	.2241	625084	140081
Y	181836	1745052	.1042	625084	65134
Y	85117	1745052	.0498	625084	30504
X	<u>606676</u>	1745052	.3477	625084	<u>217342</u>
	1745052				652084

Increment 4:

NSN	BUY QTY	TOTAL BUY QTY	AVAILABLE PERCENTAGE	INCREMENTAL D/I QTY	INCREMENTAL SCHEDULE QTY
X	308287	1119968	.2753	625084	172086
X	251032	1119968	.2241	625084	140081
Y	116702	1119968	.1042	625084	65134
Y	54613	1119968	.0488	625084	30504
X	<u>389334</u>	1119968	.3476	625084	<u>212279</u>
	1119968				625084

Increment 5:

NSN	BUY QTY	TOTAL BUY QTY	AVAILABLE PERCENTAGE	INCREMENTAL D/I QTY	INCREMENTAL SCHEDULE QTY
X	136201	901244	.1511	625084	94450
X	110951	901244	.1231	625084	76948
Y	51568	901244	.0572	625084	35755
Y	24109	901244	.0268	625084	16752
X	172055	901244	.1909	625084	119328
X	<u>406360</u>	901244	.4509	625084	<u>281851</u>
	901244			625084	

Increment 6:

NSN	BUY QTY	INCREMENTAL SCHEDULE QTY
X	41751	41751
X	34003	34003
Y	15813	15813
Y	7357	7357
X	52727	52727
X	<u>124509</u>	<u>124509</u>
	276160	276160

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	10%	20%	20%	20%	20%	10%	
X		206182	217342	217279	119328	52727*	812858
X	126367	163297	172023	172086	94450	41751*	769974
X	102914	132927	140081	140081	76948	34003*	626954
X					281851	124509*	406360
Y	47833	61807	65134	65134	35755	15813*	291476
Y	22404	28946	30504	30504	16752	7357*	136467
Z						36384*	36384
Z		31925*					31925
Z	13024*						13024
	312542	625084	625084	625084	625084	312544	3125422

b. Methods of Delivery 2, 3 and 4

(1) After determination of the need month for each NSN, Z-Items are placed into the Delivery Schedule MATRIX at 100% as dictated by the Needs Test.

(2) X and Y-Items are placed into the MATRIX per need month, with 51 percent of the scheduled delivery quantity. If X and Y-Items are unable to be filled with 51 percent due to incremental delivery capacity, then the X and Y- Items are filled in that increment at whatever capacity is available. The need month is moved to the following increment and Items are continued to be filled until 51 percent has been scheduled.

(3) If excess delivery capacity is available in earlier delivery increments, then the delivery is advanced and the excess delivery capacity is used for filling later needs with 51 percent scheduled by the need month.

(4) If a need month is indicated in the last delivery increment, then it is disregarded, since 100 percent will have been scheduled at that point.

(5) After the Needs Test has been scheduled into the MATRIX, and all delivery quantities have been properly decremented, the remaining incremental delivery quantities are allocated to X and Y-Items based on a relative weighting of remaining quantities. Y-Items are allocated according to the applicable Method of Delivery.

Increment 1:

NSN	51% NEED	-:	TOTAL NEEDS	=	AVAILABLE PERCENTAGE	X	INCREMENTAL D/I QTY	=	INCREMENTAL SCHEDULE QTY
X	392687		930685		.4219		299518		126367
X	319747		930685		.3436		299518		102914
Y	148653		930685		.1597		299518		47833
Y	<u>69598</u>		930685		.0748		299518		<u>22404</u>
	930685								299518

Increment 2:

NSN	REMAINING NEED	-:	TOTAL NEEDS	=	AVAILABLE PERCENTAGE	X	INCREMENTAL D/I QTY	=	INCREMENTAL SCHEDULE QTY
X	266320		1045725		.2547		593159		151078
X	216833		1045725		.2074		593159		123021
Y	100820		1045725		.0964		593159		57181
Y	47194		1045725		.0451		593159		26751
X	<u>414558</u>		1045725		.3964		593159		<u>235128</u>
	1045725								593159

Increment 3:

NSN	REMAINING NEED	(51% NEED SCHEDULED)	INCREMENTAL D/I QTY
X	115242		625084
X	93812		
Y	43639		
Y	20443		
X	<u>179430</u>		<u>-452566</u>
	452566		172518 EXCESS CAPACITY

NSN	NSN BUY QTY	TOTAL BUY QTY	AVAILABLE PERCENTAGE	INCREMENTAL D/I QTY	INCREMENTAL SCHEDULE QTY
X	377287	1698846	.2221	172518	38316
X	307207	1698846	.1808	172518	31191
Y	142823	1698846	.0841	172518	14509
Y	66869	1698846	.0393	172518	6781
X	398300	1698846	.2345	172518	40455
X	<u>406360</u>	1698846	.2392	172518	<u>41266</u>
	1698846				172518

INCREMENT 3  
SCHEDULE QTY

X	115242	+	38316	=	153558
X	93812	+	31191	=	125003
Y	43639	+	14509	=	58148
Y	20443	+	6781	=	27244
X	179430	+	40455	=	219885
X	0	+	41266	=	<u>41266</u>
					625084

Increment 4:

NSN	REMAINING BUY QTY	TOTAL BUY QTY	AVAILABLE PERCENTAGE	INCREMENTAL D/I QTY	INCREMENTAL SCHEDULE QTY
X	338971	1526328	.2221	625084	138831
X	276016	1526328	.1808	625084	113015
Y	128314	1526328	.0841	625084	52570
Y	60088	1526328	.0394	625084	24628
X	357845	1526328	.2344	625084	146520
X	<u>365044</u>	1526328	.2392	625084	<u>149520</u>
	1526328				625084

Increment 5:

NSN	51% NEED	REMAINING NEED (51% NEED SCHEDULED)	INCREMENTAL D/I QTY
X	207244-190786=16458		625084
			<u>-16458</u>
			608626 EXCESS CAPACITY

NSN	REMAINING BUY QTY	-:	TOTAL BUY QTY	=	AVAILABLE PERCENTAGE	X	INCREMENTAL D/I QTY	=	INCREMENTAL SCHEDULE QTY
X	200140		884786		.2262		608626		137671
X	163001		884786		.1842		608626		112109
Y	75744		884786		.0856		608626		52098
Y	35460		884786		.0401		608626		24406
X	211325		884786		.2389		608626		145401
X	<u>199116</u>		884786		.2250		608626		<u>136941 + 16458</u>
	884786								608626

Increment 6:

NSN	REMAINING BUY QTY	=	INCREMENTAL SCHEDULE QTY
X	62469		62469
X	50892		50892
Y	23646		23646
Y	1105		11054
X	65924		65924
X	62175		<u>62175</u>
			276160

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	10%	20%	20%	20%	20%	10%	
X		235128	219885*	146520	145401	65924	812858
X	126367	151078	153558*	138831	137671	62469	769974
X	102914	123021	125003*	113015	112109	50892	626954
X			41266	149520	153399*	62175	406360
Y	47833	57181	58148*	52570	52098	23646	291476
Y	22404	26751	27224*	24628	24406	11054	136467
Z						36384	36384
Z		31925*					31925
Z	13024*						13024
	312542	625084	625084	625084	625084	312544	3125422

c. After the Needs Test has been applied and delivery quantities have been laid into the MATRIX a PGC Delivery Schedule MATRIX, appendix F-347, is generated to the Output Routing Code (ORC) of the applicable IM.

#### SECTION VI DEPOT DISTRIBUTION METHOD

##### 226601 - DETERMINE DEPOT DISTRIBUTION METHOD

There are two alternate Depot Distribution Methods determined by pos. 75 of MPT 011 with Record Indicator 000.

##### 226602 - METHODS OF DEPOT DISTRIBUTION

###### a. Depot Distribution Method 1

(1) The depot with the largest deficiency is filled first, descending in deficiency sequence to the smallest deficiency.

(2) Depot deficiency is determined by dividing the total applicable assets (L53 of appendix F-167) by the total requirements (L46-L45 of appendix F-167).

	FPT	SBT	SCT	SAT	SRT	FGZ
L53	45349	307136	36541	121193	141143	9987
L46	<u>177210</u>	<u>450876</u>	<u>134211</u>	<u>142028</u>	<u>304907</u>	<u>19542</u>
	.255	.681	.272	.853	.462	.510

Deficiency

FPT = 75%  
 SCT = 73%  
 SRT = 54%  
 FGZ = 49%  
 SBT = 32%  
 SAT = 15%

b. Depot Distribution Method 2

(1) The total NSN buy quantity is compared to the NSN incremental delivery quantity.

(2) If equal:

The deficiency for each depot is determined, and the incremental NSN quantity is allocated to the deficiencies.

(3) If greater:

(a) The incremental quantity is added to the NSNs total assets and compared to the NSNs Requirements Objective (RO). Depots are discarded from receiving materiel in this increment if the depots percentage of assets is equal to or greater than the NSNs percentage of assets.

(b) For discarded depots, the percentage of NSN assets available for the NSN are recalculated to insure that both the requirements and assets of the excluded depots have been removed from the calculation.

(c) The number of assets required for each remaining depot is calculated to bring its percentage of assets up to the computed NSN percent. The depot delivery quantity is subtracted from the increment assets, and that the depots RO is subtracted from the total depot requirements. The process is repeated until increment assets or depots are complete.

(d) The total NSN buy quantity is decremented by the increment quantity completed, and the routine is continued until the NSN buy quantity reaches zero.