



Department of Defense INSTRUCTION

NUMBER 3000.4

October 23, 2003

USD(AT&L)

SUBJECT: DoD Munitions Requirements Process (DoD MRP)

- References:
- (a) DoD Instruction 3000.4, "Capabilities-Based Munitions Requirements (CBMR) Process," August 10, 2001 (hereby canceled)
 - (b) Secretary of Defense Memorandum, "Defense Planning Guidance (DPG)," current edition
 - (c) Secretary of Defense Memorandum, "Contingency Planning Guidance (CPG)," current edition
 - (d) Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 3110.01E, "Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP)," current edition
 - (e) Joint Pub 1-02, "The Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms," current edition

1. REISSUANCE AND PURPOSE

This Instruction:

1.1. Reissues reference (a) to implement policy, assign responsibilities, and prescribe procedures for the Department of Defense Munitions Requirements Process (DoD MRP) under current Defense Planning Guidance (DPG), reference (b).

1.2. Guides the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) to develop Threat Reports (TRs) for the operations specified in the current DPG, reference (b), and Contingency Planning Guidance (CPG), reference (c), or as directed by the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (USD(P)) through the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence USD(I).

1.3. Guides each warfighting Combatant Commander, as determined by the current DPG, reference (b), and CPG, reference (c), to generate a near-year Phased Threat

Distribution (PTD), which allocates targets to each Military Service and allied forces (where political commitments exist). The near-year PTD focuses on a Combatant Commander-selected Operational Plan (OPLAN)/Contingency Plan (CONPLAN). The development of near-year PTDs is based on theater specific assumptions, which allow each warfighting Combatant Command to assess Service target allocations, target overlap, and risk. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall collaborate with the Combatant Commands and the Military Services, using the near-year PTDs and mid-term Defense Planning Scenarios (DPS), to develop the associated out-year PTDs, which are used by the Military Services to generate the DoD MRP munitions requirements to support the Defense Strategy addressed in the current DPG, reference (b), and CPG, reference (c). Each near- and out-year PTD consists of a Strike Favorable case and a Strike Unfavorable case.

2. APPLICABILITY AND SCOPE

This Instruction:

2.1. Applies to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense Agencies, the DoD Field Activities, and all other organizational entities in the Department of Defense (hereafter referred to collectively as "the DoD Components").

2.2. Specifically applies to those DoD Components and their subordinate field organizations involved in munitions requirements development, subsequent procurement, and inventory management.

3. DEFINITIONS

Terms used in this Instruction are defined in enclosure 1.

4. POLICY

It is DoD policy that:

4.1. The Military Departments establish munitions requirements with guidance from the current DPG, reference (b), that arm weapon systems and forces to perform their assigned military mission.

4.2. The munitions requirements shall:

4.2.1. Address the operational objectives of the Combatant Commanders against potential threats.

4.2.2. Consider logistics capabilities.

4.2.3. Retain residual capability to perform continuing missions and support Current Operation/Forward Presence Requirements (CO/FPR) at the end of any major combat operation (MCO).

4.3. The Military Departments shall determine those requirements using the DoD MRP described in this Instruction, enclosure 2, and according to the current DPG, reference (b), and CPG, reference (c).

4.4. The U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) is not subject to this computing requirement, because the USSOCOM's force structure is based on scenarios and presence requirements that differ from the Military Departments.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1. The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics USD(AT&L) shall:

5.1.1. Ensure, as the responsible agent for this Instruction, that all applicable entities meet the timelines in paragraphs 5.3., 5.5., 5.6., 5.7., 5.8., and 5.9.

5.1.2. Ensure compliance with this Instruction's reporting formats.

5.1.3. Produce DoD MRP implementation guidance, which includes any required schedule changes, special interest areas and reporting requirements, and special instructions. Coordinate the DoD MRP implementation guidance with the Military Services prior to formal distribution. Distribute the guidance by May 15, annually to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Combatant Commanders, the Military Services, the USSOCOM, the DIA, and the Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation (D,PA&E). The DoD MRP implementation guidance shall assure Services report munitions requirements in a manner that links them to the Defense Strategy through an explicitly defined audit trail.

5.1.4. Adjudicate comments and input received on products developed under section 5., if they cannot be resolved by the product originator.

5.1.5. Develop strategies for industrial base ramp-up and support to a theater at sufficient rates to minimize the requirement for stockpiling while allowing for rapid reconstitution of munitions stockpiles following a small scale contingency or major combat operation.

5.2. The Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (USD(P)) shall:

5.2.1. Develop policy guidance on the munitions requirements in the current DPG, reference (b), and CPG, reference (c), with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Military Services, and the D,PA&E.

5.2.1.1. Issue a tasking memo through the USD(I) directing the DIA to develop TRs for operations specified in the current DPG, reference (b), and CPG, reference (c). Release the CPG, reference (c), and the tasking memo, simultaneously.

5.2.1.2. Provide sufficient operational details in the CPG, reference (c), for the DIA to produce all required TRs in support of Service munitions requirements modeling.

5.2.1.3. Specify critical guidelines, such as relevant theaters for consideration and conflict duration that are necessary to the DoD MRP process.

5.2.1.4. Specify the current operations and forward presence missions needed for developing munitions requirements in accordance with the current DPG, reference (b), and CPG, reference (c).

5.2.2. Include detailed munitions investment direction to the Military Services in the current DPG, reference (b), as appropriate.

5.3. The Under Secretary of Defense for Policy shall ensure that the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict shall:

5.3.1. Perform and assist the USD(P) in executing responsibilities detailed in paragraph 5.2. for policy and requirements for execution of Special Operations (SO) and Low-Intensity Conflict (LIC).

5.3.2. Review and coordinate SO Forces munitions requirements, programs, and budget, prior to submission to the USD(AT&L), with advice and assistance of the USSOCOM.

5.3.3. Advise and coordinate with the USD(AT&L) on priorities and requirements for SO and LIC munitions.

5.3.4. Review the USSOCOM munitions requirements data submission and forwards to the Combatant Commanders, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the USD(AT&L), and the D, PA&E by March 15, annually.

5.4. The Director for Program Analysis and Evaluation (D,PA&E) shall:

5.4.1. Use the DoD MRP munitions categories in enclosure 5, figure E5.F1., to draft the programming data requirements (PDR) documents.

5.4.2. Review Service POM munitions programs, to ensure they:

5.4.2.1. Comply with the current DPG, reference (b), and CPG, reference (c).

5.4.2.2. Are consistent with the DoD MRP process.

5.4.2.3. Provide program balance among munitions, force structure, and modernization programs.

5.4.3. Identify opportunities for developing or improving common methodologies and statistical values that the Military Services use to generate their requirements.

5.4.4. Identify and document program review issues.

5.5. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall:

5.5.1. Review DIA TRs for completeness and accuracy of the out-year threat data, including both quantitative and qualitative capabilities for each theater, and provide comments to the DIA.

5.5.2. Review the Combatant Commands' near-year PTDs, to ensure alignment with OPLAN concept (e.g., checking for sufficient target kills), and provide comments to the Combatant Commanders.

5.5.3. Collaborate with the Combatant Commanders and Military Services to develop out-year PTDs in accordance with the current DPG, reference (b), and CPG, reference (c) and mid-term DPS, using out-year TRs as the authority. Allocate the threats, by percentage, to the Military Services and appropriate allied forces. Work with the Military Service components to obtain expected force and munitions inventory data.

5.5.3.1. Out-year PTDs shall be based on the Combatant Commands' near-year PTDs, mid-term DPS, Future Years Defense Program (FYDP)-funded Military Service Component weapon system/munition additions and upgrades, and the near-year warfighting requirements analysis projected to the last year of the FYDP, considering the taskings of the current CPG, reference (c), and Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP), reference (d).

5.5.3.2. Out-year PTDs shall include:

5.5.3.2.1. Strike Favorable case. (See definition in enclosure 1.)

5.5.3.2.2. Strike Unfavorable case. (See definition in enclosure 1.)

5.5.3.2.3. Each case process (Strike Favorable and Strike Unfavorable), with its recorded assumptions and methodology, lays out a formal procedure for managing risk by allocating targets to the Military Services (and allied forces, if applicable). In some cases, overlap is required in the allocations to mitigate risk. Additionally, strike platforms shall generate their munitions requirements from the Strike Favorable PTD case, while maneuver forces shall generate their munitions requirements from the Strike Unfavorable PTD case.

5.5.3.3. In doing so, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall:

5.5.3.3.1. Plan to use most current approved TRs or other versions, as directed by the USD(AT&L), to develop the out-year PTDs, if TRs are not published by July 1. If the near-year PTDs are not published by September 15, plan to use the most current approved near-year PTDs or other versions, as directed by the USD(AT&L), to develop the out-year PTDs.

5.5.3.3.2. Use the PTD format in enclosure 5, figure E5.F1. The PTD should include worksheets depicting target allocation by Military Service by phase and a total allocation by Service.

5.5.3.3.3. Describe, in detail, the assumptions and methodology used in the analysis.

5.5.3.3.4. Include allied or coalition contributions where political commitments exist.

5.5.3.3.5. Coordinate the out-year PTDs with the:

5.5.3.3.5.1. Combatant Commanders, to ensure out-year PTD is aligned with OPLAN concept (e.g., whether PTD percentages match the operations concept).

5.5.3.3.5.2. Military Services, to ensure out-year PTD and modernization requirements are aligned.

5.5.3.4. Comments and input the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff receives as part of subparagraph 5.5.3.3.5. shall either be:

5.5.3.4.1. Incorporated into the out-year PTDs, or

5.5.3.4.2. Attached as an appendix to the out-year PTDs, to be included in all distributions.

5.5.3.5. Release the out-year PTDs by October 15 of every odd-numbered calendar year to the Combatant Commands, the Military Services, the USD(AT&L), and the D,PA&E. If the DIA releases a new TR in an even-numbered year, develop a revised out-year PTD.

5.5.4. Assess the capability of the munitions programming requirements that the Services develop to support their total munitions requirement. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall also ensure that all efforts are as compatible as possible by working with the Military Services and Combatant Commanders to develop a common methodology for computing and reporting quantitative requirements for weapons systems and platforms.

5.5.5. In conjunction with the D,PA&E and the USD(AT&L), conduct a crosscutting assessment of the capability and risk tradeoffs associated with alternative munitions levels. This assessment shall be based on approved mid-term Joint Operating Concepts and the DPS.

5.6. The Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence shall ensure that the Director, Defense Intelligence Agency:

5.6.1. Coordinates on the standard target templates provided by the Military Services, and includes the target templates in the TRs.

5.6.2. Publishes near- and out-year TRs according to the requirements in enclosure 4, using direction from the current DPG, reference (b), CPG, reference (c), and mid-term DPS, and coordinated threat projections from the DoD Futures Database. The DIA's TRs shall be the authoritative threat estimate for developing munitions requirements. For more detailed unit and unit-location information, the Military Services may rely upon the National Ground Intelligence Center (NGIC) estimates, if the total maneuver target totals are consistent with the DIA's near- and out-year TRs. If the current DPG, reference (b), or CPG, reference (c), is not published by May 1, plan to use the most current approved version or other versions, as directed by the USD(AT&L), to develop TRs.

5.6.3. Releases coordinated TRs by July 1 of every odd-numbered calendar year to support development of the PTDs and munitions requirements for the Service POMs. The time period in the TRs shall extend to the end of the POM. Review the current TRs in even number years, and either inform the recipients that there is no change or issue an update. If the current DPG, reference (b), or CPG, reference (c), change significantly in the even-numbered calendar years, release new TRs at the direction of the USD(AT&L). Distribute TRs to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Combatant Commanders, each Military Service's Munitions Requirements Office, the USD(AT&L), the D,PA&E, and other DoD MRP participants included in the coordination.

5.6.4. Coordinates the report, prior to release, with each Military Service's Munitions Requirements Office, the Combatant Commanders, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other appropriate DoD MRP participants, to ensure that it includes both quantitative and qualitative aspects of threat doctrine and capabilities for each theater. Comments/input the DIA receives as part of subparagraph 5.6.4. shall either be:

5.6.4.1. Incorporated into the TRs, or

5.6.4.2. Attached as an appendix to the TRs, to be included in all distributions.

5.6.5. Publishes a listing, in electronic format, of the target databases used to develop the TR quantities. This listing should include the target's name, location in latitude and longitude, Basic Encyclopedia (BE) number, category code, vulnerability, hardness, depth, radius, capacity, and TR category, type, and model. The listing shall also identify known priority targets, as well as the quantities of estimated future targets.

5.6.6. Provides estimates of target reconstitution/regeneration rates, battle-damage assessment (BDA) rates, as well as representative target templates for multi-element fixed target types. See enclosure 1 for definitions of this data.

5.7. The Secretaries of the Military Departments shall:

5.7.1. Collaborate together to develop standard target templates. Provide the target templates to the DIA prior to the release of the CPG, reference (c).

5.7.2. Review the TRs for completeness and accuracy of the near- and out-year threat data, including both quantitative and qualitative capabilities for each theater, and provide comments to the DIA.

5.7.3. Review the Combatant Commands' near-year PTDs to ensure that they are aligned with the OPLAN concept (e.g., whether PTD percentages match the operations concept).

5.7.4. Review the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff's out-year PTDs to ensure that the out-year PTD is aligned with Service modernization requirements.

5.7.5. Work directly with the Military Service component and the Combatant Commands to develop near- and out-year munitions requirements according to the current DPG, reference (b), CPG, reference (c), and the PTDs.

5.7.5.1. Use the most current approved PTDs or other version, as directed by the USD(AT&L), if the near-year PTDs are not published by September 15, or the out-year PTDs are not published by October 15.

5.7.5.2. Develop one set of near-year requirements using projected inventories and an additional set of near-year munitions requirements using unconstrained inventories. This "unconstrained" requirement shall not be limited by projected inventory or funding, but it may be limited by:

5.7.5.2.1. Reasonable production capacity (e.g., no production line exists for a legacy weapon and it is being replaced by new weapon).

5.7.5.2.2. Weapons systems capabilities (e.g., only one aircraft type has the ability to employ a weapon at that time, so it is not utilized on the other aircraft types).

5.7.5.2.3. Externally defined caps on procurement.

5.7.5.3. Develop out-year requirements with fewer inventory or cost constraints. The out-year requirement identifies the optimal mix of munitions for the warfighter, and it is not constrained by projected inventory, munitions cost, funding, production capacity limitations, or externally defined caps on procurement. It shall be constrained only by the funded weapon systems and their funded capabilities.

5.7.5.4. Determine near- and out-year combat requirement by scenario, according to the current DPG, reference (b), and CPG, reference (c).

5.7.5.4.1. In determining combat requirements, the Military Services shall consider:

5.7.5.4.1.1. The quantity of munitions the Military Services consume during wartime, using the near- and out-year PTDs. Strike forces shall use Strike Favorable PTDs and maneuver forces shall use the strike unfavorable PTDs. Include combat requirement for specific capability necessary to support normal deployment plans.

5.7.5.4.1.2. The policy to arm committed forces for their assigned military mission.

5.7.5.4.1.3. The size of the fielded force, rotational deployment requirements, impact of logistics, approved modernization plans, and particular theater considerations in determining final combat requirements.

5.7.5.4.2. Use, when appropriate, common data, such as probability of kill (Pk) and munitions effectiveness (Pme), to compute requirements for munitions delivered by similar platforms against the same target type.

5.7.5.5. Determine near- and out-year strategic readiness requirement for forces not committed to the operations specified in the current DPG, reference (b), and CPG, reference (c), whether forward deployed, in the continental United States (CONUS), or in the Active or Reserve components. Include any additional munitions requirements generated from treaties or statutory obligations to allies.

5.7.5.6. Determine near- and out-year CO/FPR to provide combat capability for forces, as stated in the current DPG, reference (b).

5.7.5.7. Sum the combat requirement, strategic readiness requirement, and CO/FPR as the near- and out-year war reserve munitions requirement.

5.7.5.8. Develop the near- and out-year Training and Testing Requirement (TTR) to ensure the required assets are identified for the FYDP and/or projected life cycle of each munition.

5.7.5.9. Sum the war reserve munitions requirements and the TTR as the near- and out-year total munitions requirement. Consider changes in force structure, mission, and modernization in supporting out-year training, and include testing of weapons systems after initial development in the TTR.

5.7.5.10. Ensure that weapon systems retain a residual capability at the end of any MCO. Additionally, the Military Services shall identify the total number of targets killed by strike forces, by target type and munitions employed (including the total number) for each MCO, using the DIA target tier II categories and the formats contained in enclosure 4. The Military Services shall identify the total number of targets defeated by maneuver forces, including targets killed.

5.7.5.11. Coordinate the near-year munitions requirements with the Combatant Commanders to ensure munitions requirements support near-year PTD and warplans.

5.7.5.12. Coordinate the out-year munitions requirements with:

5.7.5.12.1. The Combatant Commanders and the Military Service components to identify and address shortfalls, and highlight long-term inventory objectives.

5.7.5.12.2. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to ensure alignment with out-year PTD.

5.7.6. Respond to input received as a result of subparagraphs 5.7.5.11. and 5.7.5.12. by:

5.7.6.1. Incorporating into the munitions requirements, or

5.7.6.2. Attaching as an appendix to the munitions requirements, to be included in all distributions.

5.7.7. Provide near-year munitions requirements data according to the formats in enclosure 3, and a detailed description of the methodology used to compute those requirements, to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Combatant Commanders, and the Military Service components by March 15, annually. Total munitions inventory shall be submitted using enclosure 3, figure E3.F2., according to subparagraph 5.7.11.

5.7.8. Provide out-year munitions requirements data according to the formats in enclosure 3, and a detailed description of the methodology used to compute those requirements, to the USD(AT&L), and D,PA&E, by March 15, annually. Total munitions inventory shall be submitted using enclosure 3, figure E3.F2., according to subparagraph 5.7.11.

5.7.9. Use out-year munitions requirements as input to Service POM munition investments.

5.7.9.1. The Military Services must balance the total munitions requirement, projected inventory, and affordability. Where a host nation has committed itself to some level of support, that support must also be factored into procurement objectives.

5.7.9.2. The Military Services manage munition inventories by examining on-hand stockpiles and the asset stratification accounts. Gains include munitions that are on order or in production for delivery in the POM period. Losses include planned expenditures, such as training, testing, and retirement of obsolete weapons. Losses also include allowance for unplanned expenditures, such as retirements due to lack of munitions reliability and military operations other than war, such as forced evacuation of an embassy.

5.7.9.3. Constraints on projected inventories may include the capacity and costs associated with storage and maintenance. Available production capability and funding constrain the rate that munitions may be added to the inventory.

5.7.9.4. Funding and industrial capability could limit procurement objectives. Industrial capability may be limited by manufacturing technology, capacity, or availability of suppliers for critical components.

5.7.9.5. Services carefully consider the trade-off in modernizing weapon stockpiles with preferred munitions.

5.7.10. Conduct a two-phase assessment of risk to overall warfighting success due to any differences between computed requirements and both current and programmed munition inventories. Use the risk assessment measures of effectiveness (MOEs) included in enclosure 4. For this risk assessment, the Services shall:

5.7.10.1. In phase one, quantify and compare the risk to Combatant Command warfighting capabilities based on the projected near-year inventory and an inventory equal to the total munitions requirement. In phase two, quantify the risk to Combatant Command warfighting capabilities based on the inventory at the end of the FYDP. This risk assessment should be used by Service programmers and leaders to make informed decisions during POM deliberations.

5.7.10.2. Conduct the risk assessment in even-years and in years when changes are made to the out-year TRs or munitions program.

5.7.10.3. Submit phase one of the risk assessment to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the USD(AT&L) 60 days after munitions requirements are submitted.

5.7.10.4. Submit phase two of the risk assessment to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the USD(AT&L) 10 days after the submission of the POM.

5.7.11. Provide munitions inventory projections to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the USD(AT&L) 30 days after the POM is submitted.

5.8. The Commander, United States Special Operations Command shall:

5.8.1. Refer to the DPG, reference (b), and CPG, reference (c), for guidance in developing USSOCOM munitions procurement requirements.

5.8.2. Provide munitions data, according to enclosure 3, figure E3.F2., to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for SO/LIC, by March 1, annually.

5.8.3. Be exempt from the DoD MRP combat munitions computing requirement, because the USSOCOM's force structure is based on scenarios and presence requirements that differ from the other Departments.

5.8.4. Balance total munitions requirement, projected inventory, and affordability. Where a host nation has committed itself to some level of support, that support must also be factored into procurement objectives.

5.9. The Combatant Commanders shall:

5.9.1. Review the TRs for completeness and accuracy of the near-year threat data, including both quantitative and qualitative capabilities for each theater, and provide comments to the DIA.

5.9.2. Review the out-year PTDs to ensure alignment with the OPLAN concept (e.g., whether PTD percentages match the operations concept) and provide comments to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

5.9.3. Collaborate with their Military Service components, the Military Services, and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to develop near-year PTDs for Combatant Commander-selected OPLAN(s) and CONPLAN(s), using near-year TRs as the authority. Distribute near-year PTDs by September 15, of every odd-numbered calendar year to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Military Services. If new TRs have been released by the DIA in an even-numbered year, develop revised near-year PTDs.

5.9.3.1. Near-year PTDs shall include:

5.9.3.1.1. Strike Favorable case. (See definition in enclosure 1.)

5.9.3.1.2. Strike Unfavorable case. (See definition in enclosure 1.)

5.9.3.1.3. Allied or coalition contributions where political commitments exist.

5.9.3.2. Each case, with its recorded assumptions and methodology, lays out a formal procedure for managing risk by allocating overlapping targets to the Services. Additionally, strike platforms shall generate their munitions requirements from the strike-favorable PTD case, while all other platforms generate their munitions requirements from the strike-unfavorable PTD case.

5.9.3.3. If the TRs are not published by July 1, plan to use most current approved TRs, or other versions as the USD(AT&L) directs, to develop the near-year PTDs.

5.9.3.4. Use the PTD format in enclosure 5, figure E5.F1. The PTD should include worksheets depicting target allocation by Service by phase and a total allocation by Service.

5.9.3.5. Prior to the required submission date, coordinate near-year PTDs with:

5.9.3.5.1. The Military Services, to ensure the near-year PTD is aligned with the OPLAN concept (e.g., whether the PTD percentages match the operations concept).

5.9.3.5.2. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to ensure near-year PTD aligned with the OPLAN concept (e.g., checking for sufficient target kill).

5.9.3.5.3. Comments and input received by the Combatant Commands as part of subparagraphs 5.9.3.5.1. and 5.9.3.5.2. shall either be:

5.9.3.5.3.1. Incorporated into the near-year PTDs; or

5.9.3.5.3.2. Attached as an appendix to the near-year PTDs, to be included in all distributions.

5.9.4. Review the Military Service and the USSOCOM DoD MRP-generated near- and out-year munitions requirements. Notify the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Military Services, and the USSOCOM of issues that need to be resolved during the planning and programming process.

5.9.5. Review Military Service Risk Assessments through Combatant Command representative participation in the J-8 Joint Warfighting Capabilities Assessment panels, to ensure that they:

5.9.5.1. Comply with the current DPG, reference (b), and CPG, reference (c).

5.9.5.2. Are consistent with the DoD MRP process.

5.9.5.3. Provide program balance among munitions, force structure, and modernization programs.

5.9.5.4. Identify opportunities for developing or improving common methodologies and statistical values that the Military Services use to generate their requirements.

6. PROCEDURES

The activities that make up the DoD MRP, along with the Office of Primary Responsibility and due date, are shown below in chronological order. Procedures are detailed in a flowchart included in enclosure 2, figure E2.F2.

- 6.1. Produce DPG - USD(P) [Due April 1, Annually].
- 6.2. Produce CPG - USD(P) [Due May 1, Annually].
- 6.3. Produce TRs - DIA [Due July 1, Biennially, in Odd Years].
- 6.4. Produce Near-Year PTDs - Combatant Commands [Due September 15, Annually].
- 6.5. Produce Out-Year PTDs - Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [Due October 15, Annually].
- 6.6. Produce Munitions Requirements - Military Services [Due March 15, Annually].
- 6.7. Produce Risk Assessments - Military Services [Phase 1 (Due 60 Days after Munitions Requirements are submitted) and Phase 2 (Due 10 days after submission of the POM), in even years and in years when changes are made to the out-year TR].

7. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Instruction is effective immediately.



Michael W. Wynne
Acting Under Secretary of Defense
(Acquisition, Technology and Logistics)

Enclosures - 5

- E1. Definitions
- E2. The DoD MRP: Figure E2.F1., "Sample Process Step"; Figure E2.F2., "The DoD MRP"; and Figure E2.F3., "Service Requirements Development Process"
- E3. Munitions Data Formats: E3.F1., "Combat Munitions Consumption Data Formats"; and E3.F2., "Total Munitions Data Formats"
- E4. Additional Procedures: Figure E4.F1., "Risk Assessment Results"
- E5. PDT Format: Figure E5.F1., "PTD Format"; Figure E5.F2., "DoD MRP Implementation Timeline"

E1. ENCLOSURE 1

DEFINITIONS

E1.1.1. Assigned Military Mission. The ability for all elements and systems of a force to perform their assigned roles and functions without unwarranted operational risk. This definition applies at the force level but not necessarily to the design capacity of the systems comprising the force. The munitions required to support the assigned military mission of a force may not equal the total required to fill the design capacity of its systems.

E1.1.2. Battle-Damage Assessment (BDA) Rates. The proportion of targets that are reattacked after a successful attack due to erroneous assessments or the lack of confirmation information. These rates are a function of target and weapon type used in the attack.

E1.1.3. Combat Load. The standard quantity and type of munitions carried by weapons platforms/troops and/or their dedicated support vehicles.

E1.1.4. Concept of Operations.¹ A verbal or graphic statement, in broad outline, of a commander's assumptions or intent in regard to an operation or series of operations. The concept of operations frequently is embodied in campaign plans and operation plans; in the latter case, particularly when the plans cover a series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. The concept is designed to give an overall picture of the operation. It is included primarily for additional clarity of purpose. Also called commander's concept or CONOPS.

E1.1.5. Force Structure.¹ Numbers, size, and composition of the units that comprise U.S. Defense Forces; e.g., divisions, ships, air wings.

E1.1.6. Modernization. Programmed improvements in the capabilities of forces, particularly equipment and munitions.

E1.1.7. Munitions. Ammunition or ordnance, including, rockets, missiles, projectiles, and bombs.

E1.1.8. Near-year. October 1 of the year following the calendar year the service DoD MRP requirements are submitted (i.e., if DoD MRP reporting is March 15, XX, then Near-year is October 1, XX+1).

¹ These definitions are from Joint Pub 1-02 (reference (e)).

E1.1.9. Out-year. September 30 of the last year of the FYDP.

E1.1.10. Overlap. The concept of deliberately duplicating target coverage among various units to defeat an unexpected disposition of enemy forces and manage other risks.

E1.1.11. Phased Threat Distribution (PTD). The phased assignment of a portion of the enemy's total combat capability (i.e., forces, installations, and organizations) to DoD Component commands. The distribution is a percentage by type of target (e.g., tanks and fighters) by operation plan phases.

E1.1.12. Preferred Munitions. Munitions that provide the desired probability of kill against a given target type or that significantly improve the probability of survival against the projected threat, as determined by the warfighter.

E1.1.13. Procurement Objectives. Quantities of munitions that the Military Services acquire and that they derive by considering the total munitions requirement, projected inventory, monetary constraints, industrial capacity, acceptance testing and production losses.

E1.1.14. Projected Inventory. The Military Service stockpile on-hand quantity of a type of munition, adjusted for any gains and losses, through the fiscal year indicated (i.e., for the 04-09 POM, "03PI" would be the end of fiscal year FY01 adjusted for gains and losses in FY02 & FY03 and "09PI" would be the end of FY01 adjusted for gains and losses in FY02 through FY09).

E1.1.15. Readiness.¹ The ability of U.S. Military Forces to fight and meet the demands of the national military strategy. Readiness is the synthesis of two distinct but interrelated levels:

E1.1.15.1. Unit readiness (the ability to provide capabilities required by the Combatant Commanders to execute their assigned missions and it is derived from the ability of each unit to deliver the outputs for which it was designed); and

E1.1.15.2. Joint readiness (the Combatant Commander's ability to integrate and synchronize ready combat and support forces to execute his or her assigned missions).

¹ These definitions are from Joint Pub 1-02 (reference (e)).

E1.1.16. Requirements

E1.1.16.1. Combat Requirement (CR). The quantity of munitions required to equip a specified force structure to perform its assigned military mission and to meet Combatant Command objectives, including munitions needed for overlap.

E1.1.16.2. Current Operation/Forward Presence Requirements (CO/FPR). The sum of the munitions required to arm forces to conduct current operations and meet forward presence obligations in accordance with the DPG, reference (b). Forward presence includes Global Naval Force Presence Policy and operations that the President directs.

E1.1.16.3. Strategic Readiness Requirement. The quantity of munitions needed to arm forces not committed to support combat operations in the assigned MCOs, as well as those in the strategic reserve. It also includes any additional munitions requirements generated from treaties or statutory obligations to allies.

E1.1.16.4. Total Munitions Requirement. The sum of war reserve munitions requirement and the TTR.

E1.1.16.5. Training and Testing Requirement (TTR). Munitions required to train the force and support Military Service programs ensuring that weapons and platforms deliver the intended effectiveness (can be stated as an annual requirement, a Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) requirement, and/or projected life cycle of each munition). Surveillance, acceptance testing and production losses of munitions items are accounted for in this category.

E1.1.17. Residual Capability. The quantity of munitions, calculated for weapon systems, that allows the Military Services to maintain their current operations/forward presence commitments following two MCOs. This residual quantity shall include remaining munitions at the end of any MCO.

E1.1.18. Residual Forces. The remaining U.S. Forces that have an immediate combat potential for continued military operations or that have been deliberately withheld from utilization.

E1.1.19. Risk Assessment. The risk assessment quantifies the risk to overall warfighting ability at the beginning (near-year) and end (out-year) of the future year defense plan (FYDP).

E1.1.20. Strike Favorable Cases. Strike platforms/weapons perform to the greatest extent possible within the Combatant Commands concept of operations. This is the basis for strike weapons requirements.

E1.1.21. Strike Unfavorable Cases. Degraded (e.g., weather, battlefield conditions, platform availability, etc.) use of strike platforms/weapons according to the Combatant Command concept of operations, which results in more targets being defeated by maneuver forces. This is the basis for maneuver force munition requirements.

E1.1.22. Sustainability. The ability to maintain the necessary level and duration of operational activity to achieve military objectives. Sustainability is a function of providing for and maintaining those levels of ready forces, materiel, and consumables necessary to support military effort.

E1.1.23. Target Reconstitution/Regeneration Rates. These rates consist of two estimates: first, the proportion of targets that could be repaired by the enemy after a successful attack; and second, the average time to repair a target. These rates are a function of enemy capabilities and the type of target.

E1.1.24. Target Templates. The number and type of elements composing each fixed target complex that are used to determine the weapons necessary to defeat a fixed target containing multiple elements. For example, an airfield may contain runways, taxiways, maintenance hangars, hardened aircraft shelters, and revetments, all of which are targetable.

E1.1.25. Threat Reports (TRs). A collection of quantitative and qualitative assumptions, estimates, and facts about the threat specified in the current DPG/CPG, that U.S. and allied forces may face during the near-year and out-year period. The report presents the DIA's estimate of enemy capabilities in three levels of detail ranging from type and numbers of weapons to an analysis of expected trends in modernization of weaponry and force structure.

E1.1.26. Unconstrained Requirement. The munitions requirement, not limited by projected inventory or funding. However, it may be limited by:

E1.1.26.1. Reasonable production capacity (e.g., no production line exists for a legacy weapon and it is being replaced by new weapon);

E1.1.26.2. Weapon system capabilities (e.g., only one aircraft type has the ability to employ a weapon at that time, so it is not utilized on the other aircraft types); and

E1.1.26.3. Externally defined caps on procurement.

E1.1.27. War Reserve Munitions Requirement. The sum of combat requirement, strategic readiness requirement, and CO/FPR.

E1.1.28. War Reserves.¹ Stocks of materiel amassed in peacetime to meet the increase in military requirements consequent upon an outbreak of war.

¹ This definition is from Joint Pub 1-02 (reference (e)).

E2. ENCLOSURE 2

THE DoD MRP

E2.1.1. The DoD MRP is implemented according to the current DPG, reference (b).

E2.1.2. The DoD MRP allows military planners to base munitions requirements on the following two concepts:

E2.1.2.1. A given force structure, armed for its assigned military mission.

E2.1.2.2. The estimated quantity of munitions required to defeat a specified threat with the given force structure.

E2.1.3. The DoD MRP:

E2.1.3.1. Is aligned with the PPBS cycle. Actual DoD MRP delivery dates shall vary annually.

E2.1.3.2. Enables current DPG guidance to affect the POM in a single cycle.

E2.1.3.3. Involves the Combatant Commands early in the process and ensures operational flexibility in their theaters.

E2.1.3.4. Establishes a common estimate of near-year and out-year enemy capabilities.

E2.1.3.5. Specifies a common architecture to describe near-year and out-year munitions requirements.

E2.1.3.6. Recognizes Military Service-unique perspectives.

E2.1.3.7. Provides a mechanism to help measure the readiness and sustainability of a decisive force.

E2.1.3.8. Ensures that the Combatant Commands, the Military Services, the Military Service components, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense coordinate among each other on munitions requirements and relevant inputs to the munitions requirements development process. Further, the process ensures that issues are carried forward to resolution.

E2.1.4. The DoD MRP is depicted in the flowchart shown in figure E2.F2. The sample process block in figure E2.F1. is provided to support flowchart interpretation.

E2.1.5. The Military Service requirements development process is depicted in the flowchart shown in figure E2.F3.

Figure E2.F1. Sample Process Step

Note: Gray shading indicates out-of-scope activities shown for information only.

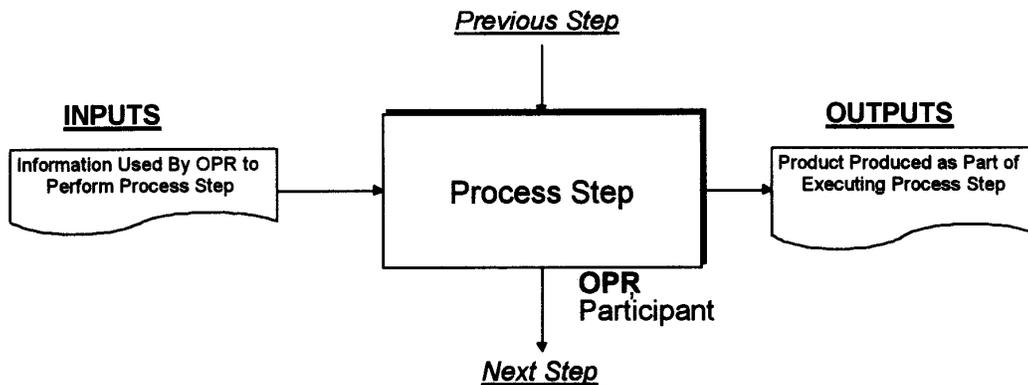
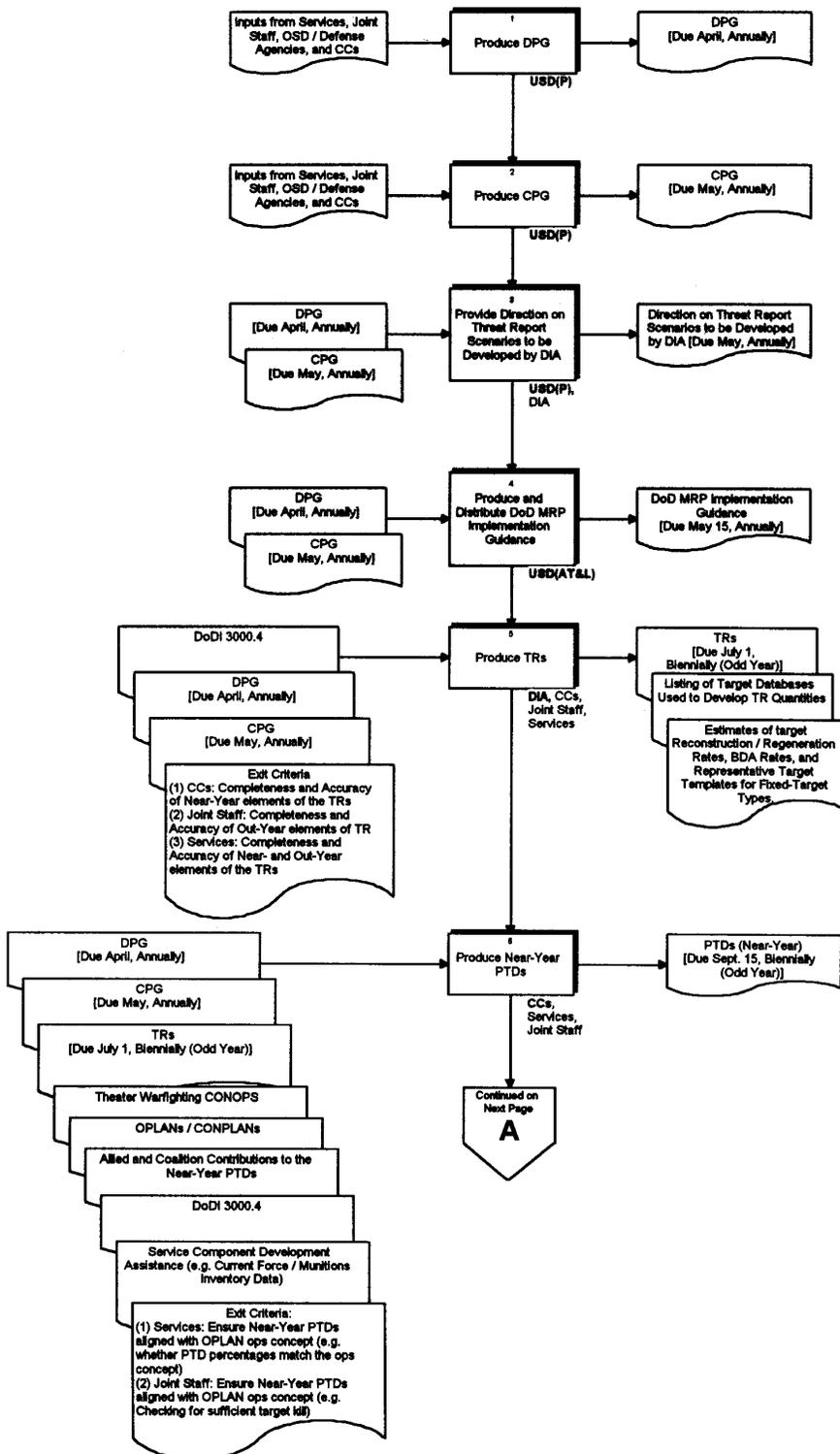
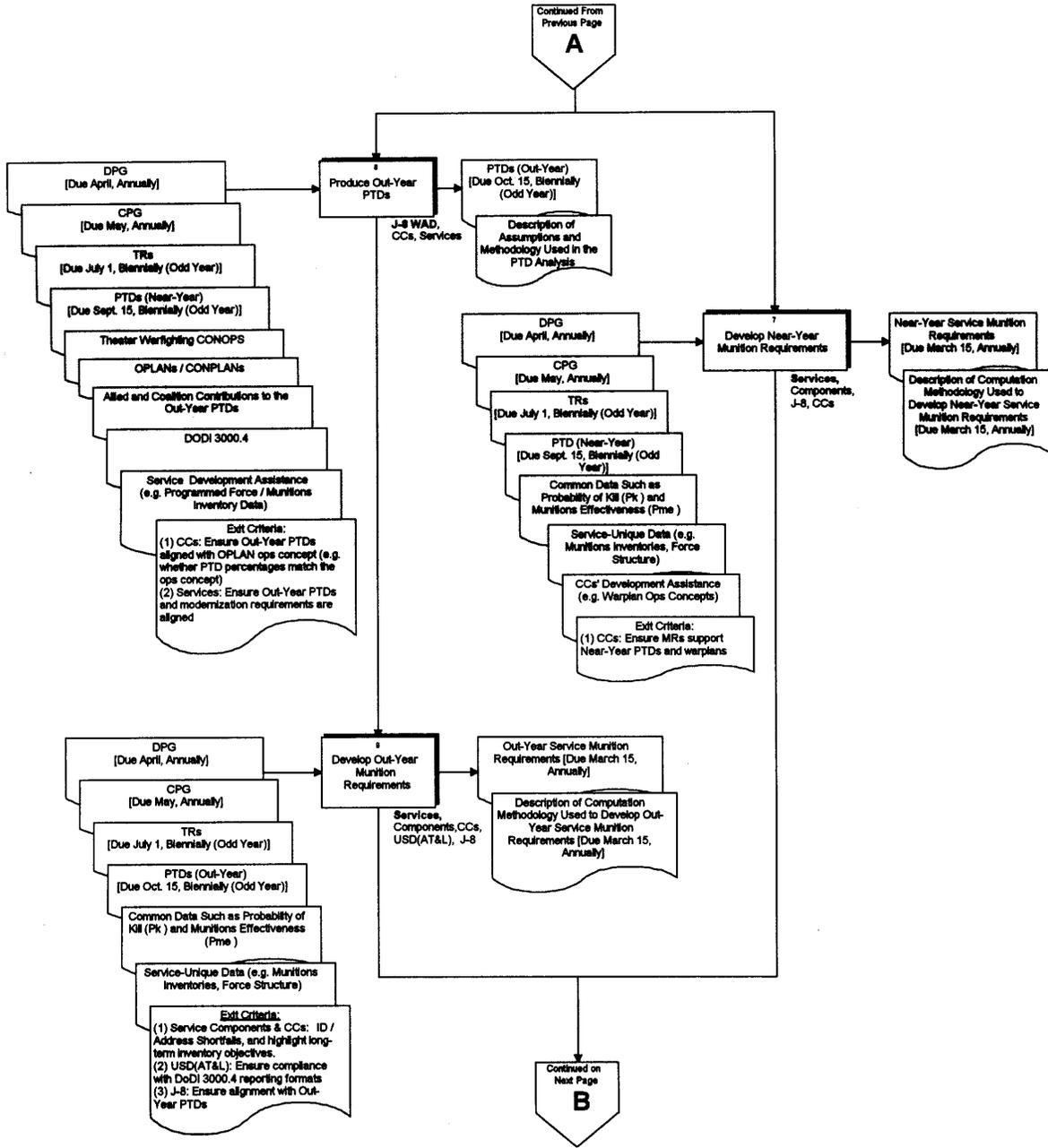


Figure E2.F2. The DoD MRP





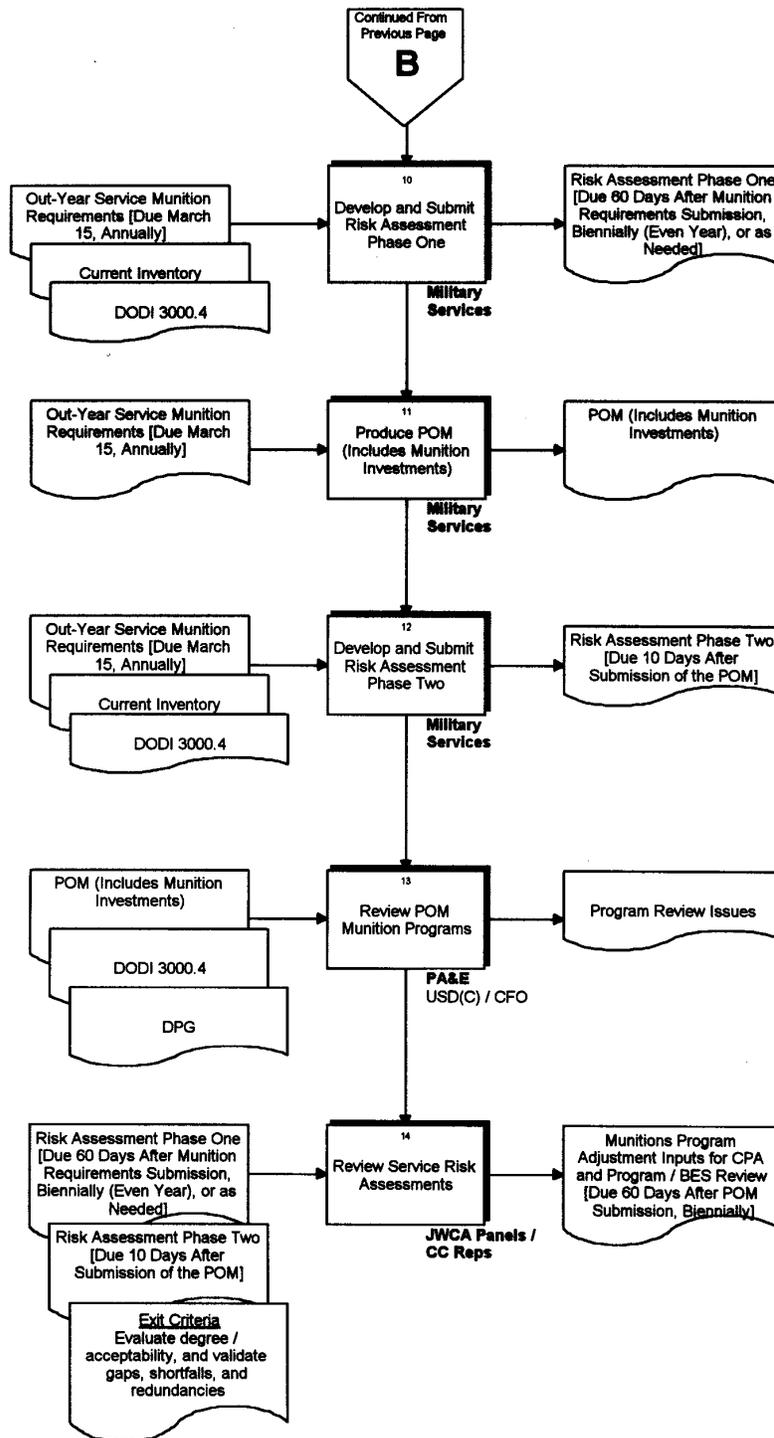
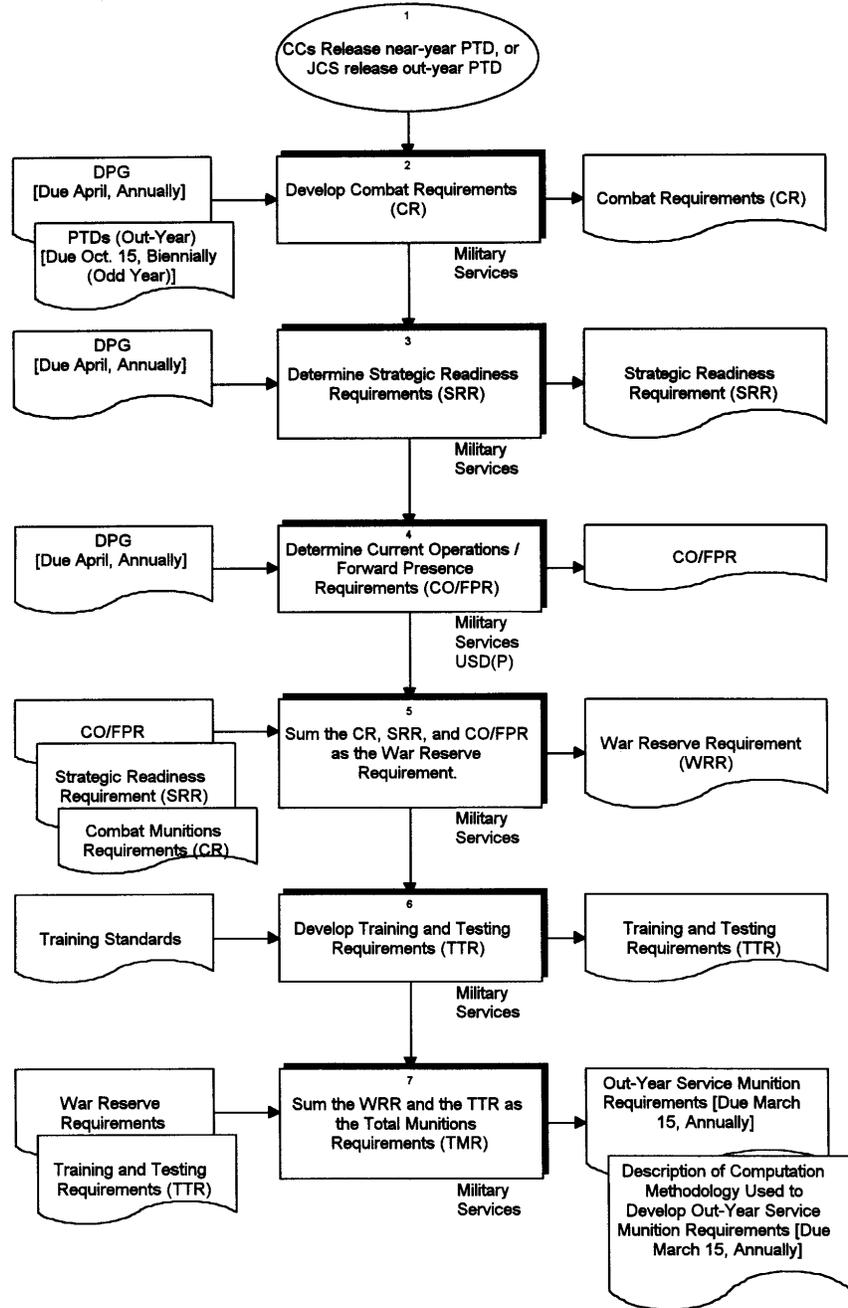


Figure E2.F3. Service Requirements Development Process



E3. ENCLOSURE 3

MUNITIONS DATA FORMATS

Figure E3.F1. Combat Munitions Consumption Data Formats

MUNITIONS CONSUMPTION BY TARGET CATEGORY OF TR									
Column 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(** This data should be provided in a spreadsheet. Excel is preferred. **)								
Service, e.g., Army									
Target Type ¹ (per TR) e.g. MANEUVER	Munitions				Munitions				
		Projected Kills ³	Projected Mobility/ Firepower Kills	Projected Consumption ⁴		Projected Kills ³	Projected Consumption ⁴	Projected Mobility/ Firepower Kills	Total Projected Consumption
e.g. Tanks	MCO 1: Portion to defeat: # ²				MCO 2: Portion to defeat: # ²				
	155mm Howitzer				155mm Howitzer				
	155mm M898				155mm M898				
	ABRAMS TANK				ABRAMS TANK				
	120mm M829A2				120mm M829A2				
	Helicopters				Helicopter				
	Laser Hellfire VB				Laser Hellfire VB				
	Longbow Hellfire VB				Longbow Hellfire VB				
	Javelin				Javelin				
	Javelin VB				Javelin VB				
	etc.				etc.				
	Total				Total				
e.g. AFVs	MCO 1: Portion to defeat: # ²				MCO 2: Portion to defeat: # ²				
	155mm Howitzer				155mm Howitzer				
	155mm XM982				155mm XM982				
	Fuze Multi Option				Fuze Multi Option				
	Fuze Multi Option				Fuze Multi Option				
	Wide Area Munitions				Wide Area Munitions				
	Wide Area Munitions				Wide Area Munitions				
	etc.				etc.				
	Total				Total				
etc.									
	¹ Report information for all munitions for each target category in enclosure 5.								
	² Do not report targets that have no Service apportionment, as total service apportionment should correspond to FTD.								
	³ Insert the number of targets killed by munition type in columns 2 and 5.								
	⁴ Insert the total munitions consumed to achieve the number of projected kills by munition type.								

E4. ENCLOSURE 4
ADDITIONAL PROCEDURES

E4.1. THREAT REPORT (TR) REQUIREMENTS

The TRs for each specified scenario in the DPG, reference (b), shall contain the following:

E4.1.1. Three levels of detail (called "tiers"):

E4.1.1.1. Tier 1, "By Major Unit," contains the greatest amount of aggregation and, therefore, the lowest resolution of the information. It is for senior-level decision makers who need a strategic-level perspective on the enemy forces and capabilities.

E4.1.1.2. Tier 2, "By Target Type," contains the least aggregation and the highest level of detail complete with location of fixed targets and is suitable for target planners and analysts who must determine the applicable type and number of munitions to destroy the targets.

E4.1.1.3. Tier 3, "Trends and Special Information," conceptually discusses trends and other facts about that theater. It provides an opportunity for the DIA analysts to express their opinion on dangers and special considerations that are not obvious from the data in the first two tiers and provides a qualitative assessment of targets. Special information should include the following:

E4.1.1.3.1. Ground attrition losses of war reserve materiel due to enemy special forces, aerial attacks, or other enemy initiatives against munitions storage depots and supply lines.

E4.1.1.3.2. Target regeneration factors that quantify the time the enemy needs to repair partially destroyed targets and the number of targets that can be repaired. This should account for the enemy's logistics capability and/or desire to resist.

E4.1.1.3.3. Locations (existing and forecast) of all fixed targets, along with hardness data to allow analysis of the adequacy of various weapons.

E4.1.1.3.4. Templates" for site targets, identifying the number and type of element at each site.

E4.1.2. With the enemy targets grouped into six categories (the quantity of targets reported in each category reflects the total target population assessed to be available for attack):

E4.1.2.1. Maneuver targets are ground-based systems that use maneuver and terrain to increase combat effectiveness, including tanks, personnel carriers, artillery, combat support and service support vehicles, and mobile SSM launchers.

E4.1.2.2. Integrated Air Defense Systems targets are those ground-based units whose mission is to protect the defender from opposing aircraft. These targets include Early Warning (EW) and Ground-Controlled Intercept (GCI) radars, Surface-to-Air Missile (SAM) systems (i.e., acquisition and target tracking radars, launchers, TELS, missiles, as applicable), Anti-Aircraft Artillery (AAA) systems (including towed and self-propelled, as well as any associated AAA radars), and SAM or AAA storage facilities (does not include aircraft).

E4.1.2.3. Air targets are systems that are attacked while in the air. They may be piloted or unpiloted aircraft, including fighters, bombers, support aircraft, helicopters, surveillance aircraft (manned or unmanned), and missiles in flight.

E4.1.2.4. Maritime targets are vessels that are attacked while in or on the water. That includes major and minor surface combatants, submarines, ships, patrol boats, amphibious vessels, and merchant marine ships.

E4.1.1.2.5. Infrastructure targets are relatively fixed structures or systems that support the enemy's theater campaign. Examples are:

E4.1.2.5.1. Civilian, such as power and water distribution systems.

E4.1.2.5.2. Military only, such as a tank factory.

E4.1.2.5.3. Dual use, such as a petroleum refinery.

E4.1.2.5.4. Fixed installations, equipment-manufacturing facilities, power production and distribution systems, road and rail networks, and air and seaports that may support the hostile nation during war.

E4.1.2.6. Strategic targets are systems or structures that are key to national command and control, decision-making, or the survival of that nation's leadership. Strategic targets also include sites that manufacture, store, or launch weapons of mass destruction.

E4.2. RISK ASSESSMENT

E4.2.1. In phase one of the risk assessment, the Services shall quantify the risk to Combatant Command warfighting capabilities based on the projected near-year inventory and an inventory equal to the total munitions requirement.

E4.2.2. In phase two of the risk assessment, the Services shall quantify the risk to Combatant Command warfighting capabilities based on the inventory at the end of the FYDP.

E4.2.3. Services shall quantify the risk using these four measures of effectiveness (MOE):

E4.2.3.1. U.S. attrition as the number of major combat system losses by type during each MCO phase.

E4.2.3.2. Targets destroyed and/or defeated as the number of enemy targets destroyed and/or defeated within each TR category during each MCO phase. Maneuver Services may also report mobility and firepower kills as a way of increasing visibility on level of defeat of enemy forces.

E4.2.3.3. Time, in the number of days to complete each MCO phase.

E4.2.3.4. Inventory of munitions at the end of the two MCOs as percentage of the sum of CO/FPR and SRR.

E4.2.4. The Services shall present MOEs on graphs, figure E4.F1., as a function of munitions investment in millions of dollars. In phase two of the risk assessment, the Services shall add the phase two MOE data to the graphs presented in phase 1.

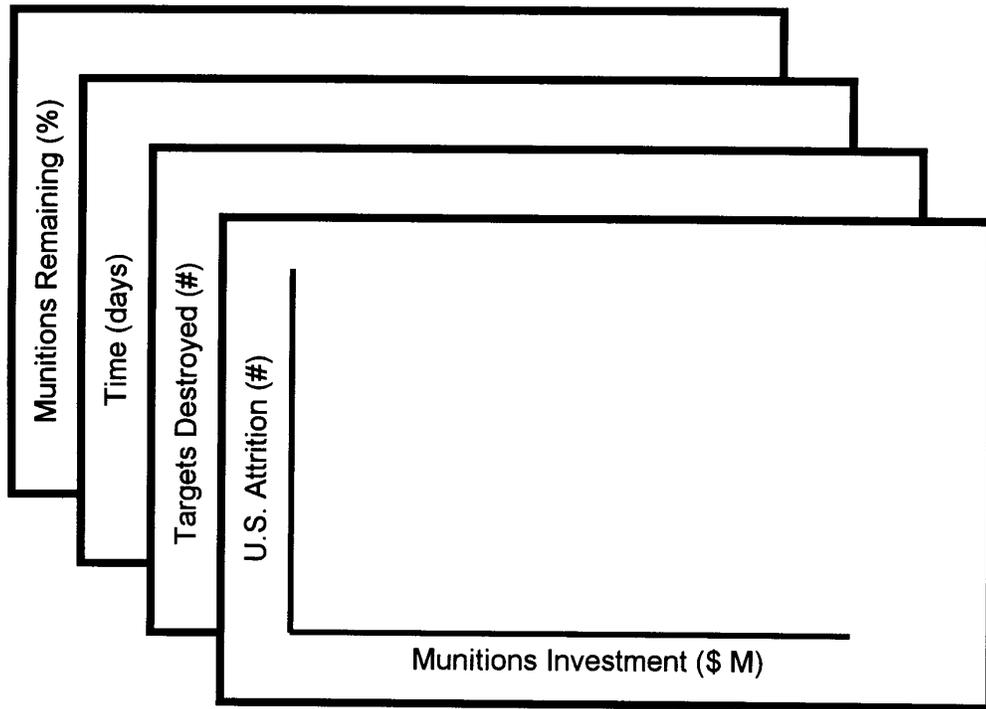
E4.2.5. Services shall distribute:

E4.2.5.1. Phase one risk assessments and computation methodology no later than 60 days after the DoD MRP munitions requirements submission date of every even-numbered calendar year; and

E4.2.5.2. Phase two risk assessments and computation methodology 10 days after the submission of the POM. If the Combat Commands developed PTD changes, an additional risk assessment shall be conducted with the odd-year POM.

E4.2.5.3. Provide risk assessment findings to the appropriate Joint Warfighting Capability Assessment Panel. Distribute to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the USD(AT&L), and the D,PA&E.

Figure E4.F1. Risk Assessment Results



E5. ENCLOSURE 5

PTD FORMAT

Figure E5.F1. Format

PTD														
Postulated Threat for:		By Service Share and Type Target												
Outyears:		POM years												
Category	Total from DIA TR	U.S. Army	+	U.S. Navy	+	U.S. Air Force	+	U.S. Marine Corps-Air	+	U.S. Marine Corps-Ground	+	Allied	+	Total Target Apportionment
MANEUVER														
NOTIONAL DATA														
Tanks	4000	50%	5%	11%	2%	33%	5%	15%	3%	15%	3%	5%	1%	129%
		2000		440		1320		600		600		200		5160
Armored Combat Vehicles	2500	45%	5%	20%	3%	35%	5%	15%	3%	15%	3%	5%	1%	135%
		1125		500		875		375		375		125		3375
Artillery	10500	50%	5%	15%	3%	38%	5%	15%	3%	15%	3%	3%	1%	136%
		5250		1575		3990		1575		1575		315		14280
Infantry	1000000	45%	5%	5%	1%	5%	1%	5%	1%	20%	3%	10%	2%	90%
		450000		50000		50000		50000		200000		100000		900000
Combat Support Vehicles	25000	22%	5%	35%	3%	55%	5%	15%	3%	15%	3%	5%	1%	147%
		5500		8750		13750		3750		3750		1250		36750
Total for this classification=	1032000													93%
		463875		61265		69935		56300		206300		101890		959565

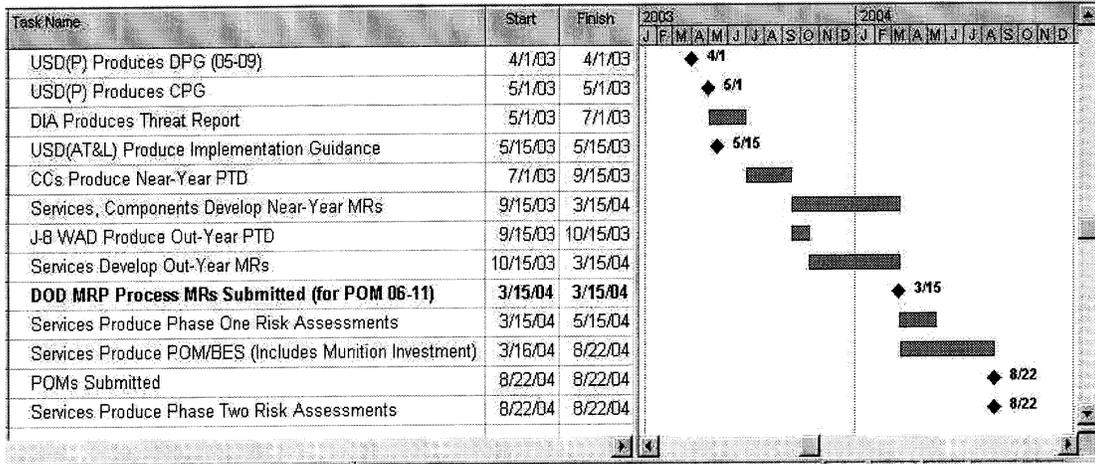
PTD														
Postulated Threat for:		By Service Share and Type Target												
Outyears:		POM years												
Category	Total from DIA TR	U.S. Army	+	U.S. Navy	+	U.S. Air Force	+	U.S. Marine Corps-Air	+	U.S. Marine Corps-Ground	+	Allied	+	Total Target Apportionment
IADS														
Air Defense Guns														
S - A Missile TELs														
Theater Air Defense Sites														
Radar Sites - EW & GCI														
Total for this classification=														

PTD												
Postulated Threat for:		MCO By Service Share and Type Target										
Outyears:		POM years										
Category	Total from DIA TR	U.S. Army +/-	U.S. Navy +/-	U.S. Air Force +/-	U.S. Marine Corps-Air +/-	U.S. Marine Corps-Ground +/-	Allied +/-	Total Target Apportionment				
AIR												
S-S Missiles - Deployed												
Bombers												
Fighters / Interceptors												
Support Aircraft												
Helicopters												
RPV/UAV												
Transports												
Total for this classification=												
MARITIME												
Major Surface Combatants												
Minor Surface Combatants												
Amphibious Vessels												
Support Ships												
Submarines												
Cruise Missiles Deployed												
Cruise Missiles TELS												
Total for this classification=												

PTD												
Postulated Threat for:		MCO By Service Share and Type Target										
Outyears:		POM years										
Category	Total from DIA TR	U.S. Army +/-	U.S. Navy +/-	U.S. Air Force +/-	U.S. Marine Corps-Air +/-	U.S. Marine Corps-Ground +/-	Allied +/-	Total Target Apportionment				
INFRASTRUCTURE												
Airfields												
Bridges and Tunnels												
Conv. Wpns. Prod. & Storage												
CSS Logistics Bases												
Manufacturing Facilities												
Petroleum Distribution Nodes												
Commercial Port Facilities												
Ship Yards												
Power Production												
Power Distribution												
Rail Networks & Nodes												
Road Choke Points												
Harden Artillery Sites												
Under Ground Facilities												
Total for this classification=												

PTD												
Postulated Threat for: MCO _____		By Service Share and Type Target										
Outyears: POM years												
Category	Total from DIA TR	U.S. Army +/-	U.S. Navy +/-	U.S. Air Force +/-	U.S. Marine Corps-Air +/-	U.S. Marine Corps-Ground +/-	Allied +/-	Total Target Apportionment				
STRATEGIC												
Ballistic Missile Sites												
Leadership Sites												
National C3I Nodes												
WMD Production & Storage												
Space Launch Facilities												
Total for this classification=												
TOTAL OF ALL CLASSIFICATIONS=												
(Numbers are fictitious - for illustration only.)												

Figure E5.F2. DoD MRP Implementation Timeline



Note: Actual production dates may be adjusted to align with the latest PPBS schedule