*BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER*
*AIR FORCE MATERIEL COMMAND*

*AIR FORCE MATERIEL COMMAND*
*INSTRUCTION 23-112*

*7 MARCH 2006*

*Maintenance*

# *MANAGEMENT OF ITEMS SUBJECT TO REPAIR (MISTR)*

**COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY**

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OPR: AFMC/A4YF (Christian Keller)
Supersedes AFMCM65-293, 29 June 1990

Certified by: AFMC/A4Y (Jamie E. Hurley)
Pages: 48
Distribution: F

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This instruction provides the policies and procedures for depot-level repair of recoverable and replacement items generating from the field units and all maintenance generated workloads. It applies to the Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC)/Air Logistics and Sustainment Centers (ALCs). This instruction does not apply to the U.S. Air Force Reserve units or members.

## *SUMMARY OF REVISIONS*

This AFMCI replaces AFMCM 65-293, *Management of Items Subject to Repair (MISTR)*, 29 June 1990. The policy and procedures guidance are updated for depot level repair of recoverable and replacement items generating from the field units and all maintenance generated workloads.

# Chapter 1

# INTRODUCTION TO MANAGEMENT OF ITEMS SUBJECT TO REPAIR (MISTR) SYSTEM

## 1.1. General.

1.1.1. The Automated Budget Compilation System (ABCS) is used to prepare budget submissions for both buy and repair of reparables and consumables managed by the Air Logistics and Sustainment Centers (ALCs), Materiel Support Divisions for Depot Level Repair (DLR). It is an online, real-time mainframe system that provides on-screen and/or printed reports at any time, which are suitable for placement directly into the budget brochures. ABCS resides on the Logistics and Sustainment Management Data Bank (LMDB) (D075). ABCS replaced the Repair Requirement Computation System (RRCS) (D073) as the command's tool for MISTR requirement projections.

1.1.2. The LMDB provides automated support to the Air Force Material Command Directorate of Logistics and Sustainment (AFMC/LG) and provides Logistics and Sustainment analysis for the ALC processes by researching information management system requirements and developing systems, as required for the ALCs and HQ AFMC. It is also providing online, real-time access and response capability and providing the capability to perform timely simulations, analyses, and cost studies. It provides for a hook-up to the Tinker Data Services (TDSC) AMDAHL mainframe and use of associated peripheral devices.

1.1.3. The ABCS is used to prepare buy and repair budget submissions; however, this instruction will only cover the **MISTR portion of ABCS-Repair**:

1.1.3.1. ABCS-REPAIR operates on two levels: Item levels (MISTR) and Summary level (Budget):

1.1.3.1.1. MISTR (item level). ABCS provides visibility of the repair requirements at item level. The Secondary Item Requirement System (SIRS) (D200A) and the Classified Equipment Requirements Computation (CERC) (D039) repair requirements data can be printed and/or interrogated on-screen at any time. At the MISTR level, the Inventory Management Specialist (IMS) and Production Management Specialist (PMS) work together to refine the D200A/D039 exchangeable requirements. The IMS ensures the requirement quantities are correct and adjusts the requirement based on changing scenarios and conditions not addressed by the D200A/D039. The PMS ensures the validity of unit repair cost, the quantities of past production, and the quantities that have been previously funded but not yet delivered. These actions, taken together, ensure that the ALC computes an adequate, valid requirement to present to higher headquarters for future funds.

1.1.3.1.2. Budget (summary level). The budget area of ABCS-Repair provides summary reports for budget brochure preparation and directorate requirement tracking. Reports are available at a number of levels and report many items of interest. The budget area also gives the directorate monitors and the ALC office of primary responsibility (OPR) the file maintenance capability for weapon system adjustments that are a part of the budget brochure.

## 1.2. Responsibilities:

1.2.1. **HQ AFMC:**

1.2.1.1. The Directorate of Logistics and Sustainment (LG) is the headquarters focal point for:

1.2.1.1.1. Contract and Organic repair requirements management at item level.

1.2.1.1.2. Production analysis.

1.2.1.1.3. Perform periodic ALC site surveys.

1.2.1.1.4. Provide representation to ALC-wide work group meeting.

1.2.1.1.5. Conduct studies and special projects.

1.2.2. **ALCs:**

1.2.2.1. The LG or MATERIEL SUPPORT GROUP has the responsibility for the following prime MISTR functions:

1.2.2.1.1. Provides a focal point for overall ALC organic and contract MISTR management.

1.2.2.1.2. Determines and recommends functional areas of improvement.

1.2.2.1.3. Maintains general surveillance of MISTR to ensure conformance with guidelines established by this instruction.

1.2.2.1.4. Provide representatives to AFMC/ALC work group meetings related to MISTR.

**1.3. Applicable/Interacting Data Systems.** The purpose of this paragraph is to provide the reader with an informative overview of various data systems used in the management and operation of MISTR. (This is not directive in nature.) Refer to the applicable mission manager publication (instruction/manual /regulation) for each system.

1.3.1. **Logistics and Sustainment Management Data Bank (LMDB) (D075):**

1.3.1.1. The primary function of D075 is cost studies support.

1.3.1.2. The functional owner is HQ AFMC/LGY.

1.3.1.3. System Description: The D075 system provides automated support to the directorate of FM and their customers by:

1.3.1.3.1. Providing logistic analysis for ALC processes.

1.3.1.3.2. Researching information management system requirements.

1.3.1.3.3. Developing systems as required.

1.3.1.3.4. Providing online real-time access and response capability.

1.3.1.3.5. Providing the capability to perform timely simulations, analyses, and cost studies.

1.3.1.4. Feature Description: The ABCS resides on the D075. ABCS is an automated system used to prepare budget submissions (buy and repair) for reparables and consumables managed in the ALC Materiel Support Divisions.

1.3.1.5. Technical description: The LMDB is the vehicle for doing system development work. It provides for a hook-up to the TDSC AMDAHL mainframe and use of associated peripheral devices.

1.3.2. **Execution and Prioritization of Repairs Support System (EXPRESS) (D087X).**

1.3.2.1. The primary function of D087X is repair distribution and prioritization.

1.3.2.2. The functional owner is AFMC/LGY.

1.3.2.3. System Description: EXPRESS, an automated tool to support pacer lean and the depot repair enhancement program (DREP), performs the following functions: prioritization of aircraft repairables (PARS); EXPRESS prioritization processor (EPP); and the supportability module. EXPRESS provides a single integrated priority list of all repair requirements at an ALC, determines the ability of existing resources to support repair actions, and provides the data and the mechanism to move items into repair. The source of repair/supply uses a mathematical model in PARS to prioritize repair and distribution of assets to the users from the source of the consolidated serviceable inventory (CSI). PARS takes into account base flying activity, asset position, and the corporately established aircraft availability goals. EPP sets priorities for the repair of items, which are not addressed in PARS, and combines all priorities into a single integrated list for each repair shop. Assets, which do not have aircraft availability goals, are prioritized using "deepest hole" logic to try to fill the most critical need. EPP also provides the prioritized list to the distribution module, which identifies prepositioning actions for serviceable parts as they come out of repair. The supportability module takes the prioritized repair list from the EPP and determines whether the required items can be repaired based on four evaluation criteria: carcass availability; repair parts availability; repair funds availability, and repair resources availability. Items that meet all of these criteria are entered onto the "Wholesale And Retail Receiving and Shipping" (D035K) express table for transfer to the shop.

1.3.2.4. Feature Description: EXPRESS performs the following functions: Prioritization of Aircraft Repairables (PARS); EXPRESS Prioritization Processor (EPP); and the Supportability Module. The source of repair/supply uses a mathematical model in PARS to prioritize repair and distribution of assets to the users from the source of the CSI. PARS takes into account base flying activity, asset position, and the corporately established aircraft availability goals. EPP sets priorities for the repair of items that are not addressed in PARS and combines all priorities into a single integrated list for each repair shop. Assets that do not have aircraft availability goals are prioritized using a "deepest hole" logic to try to fill the most critical need. EPP also provides the prioritized list to the Distribution Module, which identifies prepositioning actions for serviceable parts as they come out of repair. The Supportability Module takes the prioritized repair list from the EPP and determines whether the required items can be repaired based on four evaluation criteria:

1.3.2.4.1. Carcass availability.

1.3.2.4.2. Repair parts availability.

1.3.2.4.3. Repair funds availability.

1.3.2.4.4. Repair resources availability.

Items that meet all of these criteria are entered onto the D035K EXPRESS Table for transfer to the shop.

1.3.3. **Central Secondary Item Stratification (CSIS) (D200N).**

1.3.3.1. The primary function of D200N is Requirements Management.

1.3.3.2. The functional owner is AFMC/LGY.

1.3.3.3. System Description: Compare peacetime and war readiness assets against requirements for the Air Force recoverable items. Provides printed stratification reports at item level and various summary levels with indication of items subject to buy, repair, termination, and disposal.

1.3.3.4. Feature Description: The CSIS integration initiative is the chief financial feeder of the U.S. Air Force. Being updated to communicate with the Recoverable and Consumable Item Computation (D200A), the replacement for Recoverable Consumption Item requirements System (D041), and to integrate with the seamless supply system Global Command Support System (GCSS). It provides online maintenance and interrogations.

1.3.3.5. Future Description: No significant changes are being made to system functionality per Department of Defense (DoD) FMIP.

1.3.3.6. Technical Description: Processed on mainframe computer with access from terminals at ALCs and HQ/AFMC.

1.3.4. **Secondary Item Requirement System (SIRS) (D200A).**

1.3.4.1. The primary function of the D200A is Requirements Management.

1.3.4.2. The functional owner is AFMC/LGY.

1.3.4.3. System Description: The SIRS maintains visibility on all recoverable and consumable spares while computing buy and repair requirements on a quarterly cycle. Examples of recoverable items include avionics subsystems, ground communications equipment, and airborne electrical power generators. Provides indication of items subject to buy, repair, termination, and disposal. Provides online maintenance and interrogations. Processed on mainframe (AMDAHL 5995). In July 2000 the D200A replaced the D041, D041A, and D062.

1.3.4.4. Feature Description: Included within this subsystem is the ability to perform online item recomputations and batch group recomputations. Approximately 200,000 items are processed by this subsystem. Processes performed include maintaining past usage data, forecasting trends and applying programs and assets in computing future buy and repair requirements. Two primary types of calculations are performed: a Variable Safety Level (VSL) computation and an Aircraft Availability Model (AAM) computation, both of which are computationally intensive.

1.3.5. **Equipment Item Process (EIP) (D200C).**

1.3.5.1. The primary function of the D200C is requirements management.

1.3.5.2. The functional owner is AFMC/DRC.

1.3.5.3. System Description: EIP provides information on usage factors, repair rates, item management computations, base allocations and authorizations, and similar information needed to manage the Air Force equipment inventory, such as: vehicles, bolt-meters, fire extinguishers, and compressors. Equipment items are usually high-cost, long-life items. EIP provides for both batch processing of interfacing files and for the online, real-time access of data by the equipment managers. The EIP computation and summarization process provides the equipment managers with the necessary information to analyze budgetary impacts by organization, location, weapon systems and overall total equipment requirements. Users are also provided with simulation capabilities for budget analysis preparation. Reference DFAS-DE BACC - DMAPS Requirements and Implementation Plan.

1.3.5.4. Future Description: Migrating to Air Force Equipment Management System (AFEMS) (C001) as soon as possible per customer request.

1.3.6. **Maintenance Planning and Execution System (MP&E) (D363).**

1.3.6.1. The primary function of D363 is repair planning. The secondary functions are budget execution, budget formulation, depot posture planning, repair distribution & prioritization, and requirements management.

1.3.6.2. The functional owner is HQ AFMC/LGY.

1.3.6.3. System Description: In June 2000, all of the functionality of the Depot Level Maintenance Requirements and Program Management System (MRPM) (G072E) migrated to the D363 The MP&E application provides Repair Program Managers with a standard system for performing the actions associated with planning for the maintenance of repairable items. This application provides a common system for programming repair requirements, breaking out maintenance workloads among organic, interservice and contract sources of repair (SOR), and providing management of the maintenance programs. The MP&E application contributes to improved materiel management processes by reducing repair cycle requirements and administrative lead-time, improving accuracy in determining the total order quantity to be procured and enhancing total asset visibility. Additionally, in June 2001, MP&E subsumed the functionality of the System and Equipment Maintenance Modification/Maintenance Program (SEMMP) (G079).

1.3.6.4. Features Description: MP&E provides maintenance program planning, execution and management functionality for maintaining major and secondary items. The mission of the program office is to acquire a developer and manage the cost and schedule to oversee the design, development, testing, deployment and sustainment of the MP&E system. Also, MP&E houses the costs and scheduling data used by the system managers and repair program managers to manage maintenance and modification programs that impact the operational capability of workloads, flow time, budget estimates, manpower, and facility requirements for aircraft and missiles.

1.3.6.5. Technical Description: MP&E clients and servers are located on military installations and are connected using the base-wide Ethernet LAN. Information is exchanged between the client and server via Windows Terminal Server application software. Clients are dispersed throughout the confines of the military installation. Servers are located within the local Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) facilities. Database servers run on a HP-UNIX mid-tier platform using Oracle 8i Relational Database Management.

***NOTES:***

1. On 19 Jun 00, MP&E (D363) subsumed all of the functionality of the G072E and the G072E was decommissioned on 31 Oct 00. Currently, AFMCM 20-1, *Depot Level Maintenance Requirements and Program Management System (G072E)*, dated 2 April 1999, serves as the mission management regulation and identifies the G072E as the source for all depot level maintenance requirements information. AFMCM 20-1 needs to be updated or rescinded by a new manual to reflect this change.
2. On 18 June 01, MP&E (D363) subsumed all the functionality of the G079 and the G079 was turned off on 30 September 2001. AFMCI 21-124, *Systems and Equipment Modification/Maintenance Program (G079)*, dated 22 August 1996, is the current mission management regulation and provides HQ USAF, HQ AFMC, the DMAG customers, and ALCs

with data on modification and maintenance requirements and schedules on major AFMC supported weapon systems and equipment. Likewise, AFMCI 21-124 needs to updated or rescinded by a new manual to reflect this change.

1.3.7. **Classified Equipment Requirements Computation (CERC) (D200C).**

1.3.7.1. The primary function of the D200C is Classified Equipment Requirements.

1.3.7.2. The functional owner is AFMC/Warner Robins (WR)-ALC/LET.

1.3.7.3. System Description: Computes USAF gross/net requirements for centrally procured non-expendable, ND2, NF2 items.

1.3.7.4. Feature Description: Classified System, entries are made through AFEMS and D200C, no user interface.

1.3.8. **MISTR Requirements Scheduling and Analysis (MISTR) (G019C).**

1.3.8.1. The primary function of the G019C is Exchangeable Maintenance Scheduling and Production.

1.3.8.2. The functional owner is AFMC/LGP

1.3.8.3. System Description: To provide maintenance with scheduling and analysis data on reparable items.

1.3.9. **Contract Depot Maintenance Production and Cost System (CDMPC).**

1.3.9.1. The primary function of the CDMPC is Contract and Vendor Pay.

1.3.9.2. The functional owner is AFMC/LGP.

1.3.9.3. System Description: Manage production requirements and give funding information for depot maintenance service and industrial fund contracts. Combines financial and production data for management of end items in process in the contract depot. It processes at three ALCs and two sites with two distinct users-Air Force (contract maintenance) and Defense Financing and Accounting Service (DFAS) (cost accounting).

1.3.9.4. Feature Description: Combines financial and production data for management of end items in process in the contract depot. Used to manage production requirements and to give funding information for depot maintenance service and industrial fund contracts. This system was developed to provide contract and financial data.

1.3.9.5. Future Description: G072D will be replaced by in FY07 Navy-developed Commercial Asset Visibility System II (CAV II) web-based system. CAV II is currently undergoing Air Force-requested modifications designed to implement unique contract depot maintenance functionality. CAV II will run on a mid-tier server. Contract information originally entered into G072D will not be transferred to CAV II. G072D will remain in operation until all contracts are closed..

1.3.10. **Maintenance Workload Management System (MWMS) (G004L).**

1.3.10.1. The primary function of the G004L is Exchangeable Maintenance Scheduling and Production.

1.3.10.2. The functional owner is AFMC/LGN.

1.3.10.3. System Description: MWMS provides personnel in the production directorates the capability to establish and file maintain both the permanent workload requirements master records and the temporary work order (206) authorization records necessary to validate and authorize the accomplishment of workloads.

1.3.10.4. Feature Description: It provides the capability to electronically initiate, coordinate, and track current quarter renegotiations and quarterly negotiations. In addition, it provides the capability to electronically initiate planning documents and file maintain existing planning data. Each of these transactions can be electronically transferred from one ALC to another along with data retrieval and data updates. It provides maintenance personnel the capacity to establish and maintain the workload requirements and work authorization necessary to validate and authorize the accomplishment of workloads. The system is used by workloading and engineering/planning branches to establish and update workload requirements data and work authorization records. Material Management and Distribution branches initiate and process temporary work requests. MWMS performs front-end edits for all interfacing systems to ensure data integrity and format before input into those systems (G004L, G019C).

1.3.10.5. Future Description: This system will be subsumed by the G004L.

1.3.10.6. Technical Description: MWMS was designed, written, and implemented by the systems prototype laboratory at Ogden (OO-ALC).

## Chapter 2

## SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

**2.1. General.** MISTR is a management concept of repair whose network of systems is mainly comprised of D075 ABCS Repair, G019C, and (CAV II). The D075 ABCS REPAIR system within MISTR is a bridge between the requirements computation and the actual induction/production of an end item. All exchangeable items (XD1, XD2, and ND2) requiring depot-level repair or overhaul are subject to the provisions of the MISTR concept.

**2.2. MISTR Overview:**

2.2.1. **Requirement Interface.**

2.2.1.1. The D200C/D200A requirements systems pass to the D075 ABCS REPAIR system, the quarterly repair requirements by subgroup master national stock number (NSN), net input and output (D200C passes output only). Quarterly requirement validation is normally started by the load of computed requirements to D075 ABCS REPAIR within the first 10 days of each quarter based on quarterly D200C/D200A data as of the end of quarter, three months prior. For example, the D075 ABCS REPAIR adjustment quarter started in early October (FY 1st quarter) uses D200C/D200A requirements data as of 30 June (prior FY 3rd quarter), and determines the workload for the production quarter beginning 1 January (FY 2nd quarter). It is important to recognize this six to nine months' elapsed time between the requirements computation and actual production to understand and apply the mechanical and manual process used in the MISTR process (D075 ABCS REPAIR/G019C/CAV II) to refine, update, and schedule workloads during the adjustment and subsequent quarters.

2.2.1.2. EXPRESS performs the following functions: Prioritization of Aircraft Reparables (PARS); EXPRESS Prioritization Processor (EPP) and the Supportability Module.

2.2.1.2.1. The source of repair/supply uses a mathematical model in PARS to prioritize repair and distribution of assets to the users from the source of the CSI. PARS takes into account base flying activity, asset position, and the corporately established aircraft availability goals.

2.2.1.2.2. EPP sets priorities for the repair of items that are not addressed in PARS and combines all priorities into a single integrated list for each repair shop. Assets that do not have aircraft availability goals are prioritized using a "deepest hole" logic to try to fill the most critical need. EPP also provides the prioritized list to the Distribution Module, which identifies prepositioning actions for serviceable parts as they come out of repair.

2.2.1.2.3. The Supportability Module takes the prioritized repair list from the EPP and determines whether the required items can be repaired based on four evaluation criteria:

2.2.1.2.3.1. Carcass availability.

2.2.1.2.3.2. Repair parts availability.

2.2.1.2.3.3. Repair funds availability.

2.2.1.2.3.4. Repair resources availability.

Items that meet all of these criteria are entered onto the D035K EXPRESS Table for transfer to the shop.

2.2.2. **Requirements Update/Adjustment.** The IMS and PMS review the requirement and Source of Repair (SOR) data. This process is more commonly referred to as "scrub," or validation action. The requirements update and adjustment as applied by the IMS is based primarily on their knowledge of the current support status of an item and their assessment of the accuracy of the computation factors used by the D200A computation cycle. However, adjustments will not be made based solely on backorders. Adjustments (increase or decrease) should be made based on known or anticipated changes or trends in the flying hour program or other factors that differ from the data used in the D200A computation cycle. Adjustments must be based on a "what if" computation and documented, and followed with appropriate file maintenance actions to adjust the data in later D200A computational cycles. If adjustments are made to either the PT+PREP Input or Output, a corresponding quantity change must be made to the PT+PREP Input or Output (that is, if the Output is adjusted by a quantity of five, the PT+PREP Input must be adjusted by five). The PMS will review the repair quantities per line item, and adjust as necessary based on known or anticipated management production problems that will inhibit or prohibit induction/production of the planned workload. Adjustments made based on this knowledge must be coordinated with the IMS and documented as to reason for the adjustment. After the IMS/PMS complete their "scrub" process, the D075 ABCS REPAIR system will mechanically recalculate the repair requirement. The D075 ABCS REPAIR B21 is the final mechanized repair requirement product and is available after completion of file maintenance.

2.2.3. **Execution.** A repair requirement is executed in one of two ways. It can either be negotiated (Contract or Organic) or driven through the EXPRESS System (CREP or DREP).

2.2.3.1. EXPRESS. EXPRESS (D087X) is the daily execution system designed to make critical choices in a constrained depot environment. The system looks at customer needs and the repair environment daily using current asset and resource information.

2.2.3.2. Negotiated. For items that do not use EXPRESS, the PMS offers a quarterly requirement from the B21 (Actual Repair Requirement line) to maintenance activity.

2.2.3.2.1. It is necessary to accomplish both pre-negotiation planning and final negotiations with the maintenance activity to determine the proper workload mix with total resource availability. If the PMS and maintenance shop is aware of production constraints within the negotiation quarter such as parts shortages, support equipment breakdown, etc. They will negotiate the supportable portion of the item's requirement and advise the IMS of the action taken via the Negotiations Requirements Supporting Information screen (AB3007). Unsupportable portions of the requirement may be moved into subsequent quarter(s). When there is a difference between the Total Output Requirements in **D075 ABCS Repair and the quantity actually negotiated with maintenance**, the difference should be coded by inputting a Reason, Sign, and Quantity. These three fields are optional entry fields. If any one of these fields is used, then all of them must have an entry. Reason code: Negotiation code is entered - only use valid G019C Codes - A, B, D, E, F, K, N, O, or R. Sign: "P" or "+" equals Positive and "N" or "-" equals Negative will be entered. Quantity: The difference between the two requirements. A detailed description of the Beginning Negotiation Codes is located at **Attachment 1**.

2.2.3.2.2. All non-EXPRESS items are subject to renegotiations during any MISTR drive period as necessary to support customer demands. In addition to changes to requirements

quantities that occur as a result of actual quarterly negotiations, there is a need to be able to respond to changes requested after those negotiations have been completed. These changes are normally initiated by the Product Directorate customer in response to ever-changing weapons system support needs or shortfalls of other anticipated support sources. It is possible, however, especially near the end of a fiscal year, that Workloading personnel or Production schedulers will need to initiate requests for changing established requirements to balance remaining workloads and resources or adjust obligated funds. Any renegotiations that occur after the beginning of the quarter must be accomplished by input through the MWMS (G004L) by updating the Workload Requirements Record (804). The negotiation codes on **Attachment 1** are also applicable to the 804 Renegotiation/Drive Adjustment Screen

## Chapter 3

## MISTR ITEM MANAGEMENT (IMS/PMS)

### 3.1. Introduction.

3.1.1. **General.** This chapter gives policies and procedures to be used by the IMS and PMS in processing intermediate range MISTR repair requirements. Repair procedures included in this chapter apply to both exchangeable and replacement type items with Expendability, Recoverability, Reparability Category (ERRC) codes "T," "C," and "S" scheduled for depot-level repair.

3.1.2. **Unprogrammed Requirements.** Repair Group Category (RGC) "J" items are repaired through the MISTR System. However, special purpose repair requirements for "T," "C," and "S" ERRC coded items, such as inspection, reclamation, special projects, analytical overhaul, and teardown deficiency reports (TDRs) will be processed to the SOR as an unprogrammed requirement on a AFMC 206, **Temporary Work Request** or as a Project Directive (PD). These provisions include an online, interactive capability to establish new MISTR workload requirements and file maintain existing workload files that will enhance G019C processes. It applies to personnel in the Product Directorates that are involved in processing temporary work requests and managing temporary workloads. Repair requirements for items requiring field level repair at the depot are also processed to the repair facility through an AFMC 206. A PD is prepared to reflect maintenance projects for Program Depot Maintenance, modification, check and test, return serviceability, maintenance, prototypes, analytical equipment overhaul, and maintenance/reclamation of Air Force equipment and parts. The PD is prepared by the buyer PMS and informs the DMAG work loader of the type of work to be accomplished, an input/output schedule, and quantities by FY quarter.

***NOTE:*** The initiator of the AFMC 206 actions is responsible for correctly assigning/updating the priority and, when applicable, downgrading the priority or canceling the AFMC 206 if the requirement no longer exists.

### 3.2. Repair Projection Products:

3.2.1. **Description of ABCS-Repair (AD075 ABCS Repair. - B21).**

3.2.1.1. The entire range of repair requirements as reflected in the D200A/D200C systems will be displayed on ABCS-REPAIR Quarterly Projection Worksheets. These products can be pulled by the IMS/PMS for review, adjustment, documentation, and approval of the repair requirement. The method for computing D200C requirements is contained in AFMCMAN 23-4, *Computation of Requirements for Equipment Items* and the method for computing D200A requirements is contained in AFMCMAN 23-1, *Requirements for Secondary Items (D200A, D200N)*. Detailed instructions for using ABCS REPAIR are found in the ABCS Users Manual provided by the ALC/LG/MATERIEL SUPPORT GROUP Repair OPR.

3.2.1.2. The B21 is divided into the following sections:

3.2.1.2.1. Basic Data.

3.2.1.2.2. Subgroup Repair Requirements.

3.2.1.2.3. Actual Repair Requirements.

3.2.1.2.4. Rep-Gen History.

3.2.1.2.5. Source of Repair Data.

3.2.1.2.6. Backorder and Assets.

3.2.1.2.7. Applications.

3.2.1.2.8. Adjustments.

3.2.1.2.9. Fiscal Year Quantities and Dollar Value.

3.2.1.2.10. Weighted Unit Sales Prices and Signature.

3.2.1.3. A_B21 is available if there is a repair requirement or a SOR record. If the item has not been negotiated (no hours, no unit sales price, or the last two positions of the PMS are blank), an 801 record must be prepared to establish the item in the SOR MISTR Master File, if organic.

3.2.1.4. The quarterly D075 ABCS REPAIR.-B21 will display projected repair requirements for six years (two years by quarters and four years by fiscal year).

3.2.1.5. The IMS is responsible for validating and file maintaining the D200A/D039 PT+PREP lines. The PMS is responsible for validating and file maintaining the SOR data, (unit sales price, SOR percent, actual inductions, and production) which will be reflected on the Family Adjusted Requirement. The PMS will inform the IMS of the change. Detailed file maintenance instructions are found in the ABCS REPAIR User's Manual. Adherence to the Manual is mandatory.

3.2.1.6. Upon completion of the file maintenance, a final ABCS REPAIR Quarterly Projection Worksheet. B21 should be pulled and appropriate signatures obtained. The IMS/MM is required to sign all B21s regardless of whether the item is driven by EXPRESS or negotiated. If the item has organic repair, the PMS buyer is required to sign the B21. If the item has Contract repair, the PMS seller is required to sign the B21. The ES signature is required if there are changes in rates and factors. This retention copy of the B21 will reflect the negotiated quantities (if non-EXPRESS item) and all signatures. The D075 ABCS REPAIR.-B21 will be retained for two years.

3.2.1.7. The Family Adjusted input requirement by actual stock number will be passed to the D363 MP&E System.

3.2.2. **Basic Data Description:**

3.2.2.1. The following descriptive is the basic data narrative, source data and processing instructions for each of the data elements contained in the D075 ABCS REPAIR System: A-D075-ABCS-REP-P-B21 product are as follows:

3.2.2.1.1. Cycle: This is the asset as of cut-off date of the requirements repair cycle:

31 March

30 June

30 September

31 December

3.2.2.1.2. G019C - End of Month (EOM): This identifies the end of the month the G019C data was derived for use in the ABCS.

3.2.2.1.3. ALC: The two-digit code of the ALC, which has been assigned IM responsibility for the item. The Source of Supply (SOS) ALC code managing the item.

3.2.2.1.4. SGM: Subgroup Master Stock Number for the bachelor item or for the family group.

3.2.2.1.5. IMS: Item Management Specialist/Material Manager responsible for the item. Include MM - Material Manager who is IMS and PMS together.

3.2.2.1.6. Buy PMS: Buyer Production Management Specialist/Material Manager Code responsible for the item(s). The PMS/MM receives the repair requirement from the IMS and negotiates repair with the workload specialist or passes the requirement to the Seller PMS for contract repair.

3.2.2.1.7. Sell PMS: Seller Production Manager Code responsible for the item(s). Identifies the PMS who is assigned when the item is being repaired by another service or civilian contract facility.

3.2.2.1.8. Noun: Nomenclature describing the item(s).

3.2.2.1.9. I&S Master: Interchangeability and Substitutability Subgroup Stock number identified as the master item for the subgroup Master Stock Number for the bachelor item or the family group.

3.2.2.1.10. OOU: Order of Use code is received from the D035A

3.2.2.1.11. DMC - Differential Management Code: A one-digit code denoting the management category of the item. There are two DMCs:

3.2.2.1.11.1. High activity - DMC "P" - Predictable: Items consume about 80 percent of AFMC's repair resources. The Item Activity Code (IAC) received from the D200A System will identify the level of activity of items (AFMCMAN 23-1, Chapter 21, *Requirements for Secondary Items (D200A, D200N)*). This will be mechanically determined by the D075 ABCS REPAIR system by recognizing IAC numbers 5 through 8 as high activity. Numbers 1 through 4 will be considered as low activity.

3.2.2.1.11.2. Low activity DMC "C" - Unpredictable: IAC numbers 1 through 4 will be considered as low activity. For D200C items, the DMC is manually file maintained into the D075 ABCS Repair System, using the same criteria as the D200A. About 20 percent of the items in MISTR fall into the high activity category. Low activity items consume about 20 percent of the repair resources. About 80 percent of all MISTR items fall into this category.

3.2.2.1.11.3. The DMC is assigned mechanically for D200N items based upon the D200A Item Activity Code.

3.2.2.1.12. MIEC: Mission Item Essentiality Code is a three-digit alphanumeric code. For D200A items, this code is mechanically passed to the D075 ABCS REPAIR System. For D200C items, the IMS must manually file maintain this code into the D075 ABCS REPAIR System. The Equipment Specialist must assist the IMS in determining the proper code. See **Attachment 4** for a listing of the MIEC codes.

3.2.2.1.13. MIEC NR: Mission Essentiality Code sequence number. The D075 ABCS REPAIR system will mechanically convert the three-digit MIEC to a corresponding two-digit sequence code (MIEC). The two-digit MIEC Number code will appear on all output products, which display the MIEC. See the matrix converting MIEC(s) to MIEC sequence number at **Attachment 5** (MIEC Matrix).

3.2.2.1.14. BP - Budget Program: Passed from D200A/D039. Identifies the specific funds group.

3.2.2.1.15. SMC - System Management Code: Four fields that identify the major end item on which the NSN is installed and for which support is provided. (D200A) Reference AFMCM 23-1.

3.2.2.1.16. ACQ-FUP - Acquisition Forecast: Unit Price is the cost per unit to procure the subgroup master item. (D200A/D200C).

3.2.2.1.17. DOLP: Date of Last Procurement is passed from D200A.

3.2.2.1.18. EXCL: Exclusion Codes.

“C” - ICS - Interim Contract Support

“W” - RIW - Reliability Improvement Warranty

“F” - Partial

“X” - SA-ALC AF Intelligence Command

3.2.2.1.19. ICS DATE: Date Interim Contract Support terminates or ceases. The ICS Date originally passes from D200A, if resident. However, the date can be file maintained directly into ABCS each cycle. The Buyer Production Manager is responsible for the validation of this date and coordinating this date with the Item Manager. The ABCS mechanically reduces all repair requirements up to the ICS date from the Budget.

3.2.2.1.20. LL: Lean Logistics and Sustainment. File Maintain a “D” if applicable. The D identifies items that are worked in the EXPRESS shops and are not negotiated on a quarterly basis.

3.2.2.1.21. SFD - Shop Flow Days: Weighted shop flow days from D200A. Memo entry only.

3.2.2.1.22. DCON%: Depot Condemnation Percent. Passes from D200A, if applicable. This is a memo entry only; however, it does identify items that have experienced depot overhaul condemnations during the past 24 month period and the percentage of condemnations.

3.2.2.1.23. OBS: Obsolete Code, if applicable, passes from D200A. (Info only)

3.2.2.1.24. CAT: Category Code, passes from D200A, if applicable.

“R” - Deferred Disposal

“I” - Insurance Code

“S” - National Stock Objective (NSO)

3.2.2.1.25. ERRC: Expendability, Reparability, Recoverability Code (Source is D200A/D039).

“C” - XD1 D200A

“T” - XD2 D200A

“S” - ND2 D039

“U” - NF2 D039

3.2.2.1.26. D200A/D039 URC - Weighted: Unit Sales Price from D200A/D039. (Info only).

3.2.2.2. Subgroup Master (SGM) Repair Requirements. The total repair requirement for the Subgroup Master family is displayed by quarter for two FYs and by FY for six FYs. Input and output define the requirement. There are four increments reflected:

3.2.2.2.1. D200A/D200C.

3.2.2.2.2. PT+PREP Input And Output - This represents the peacetime plus preposition MISTR de-accumulated input and output lines directly from the comps or D200A initiated by the cut-off date.

***NOTE:*** D200C repair requirements must be computed and file maintained by the IMS/MMS.

3.2.2.2.3. Family Stratified Repair Input And Output - This is the above requirement after any coded scrub has been file maintained by the Item Manager, examples: FMS "H" coded backorders, YBQ Backorders, etc. The quarterly repair requirement computed by D200A and D200C. Quantities displayed are for negotiation targets for both Input and Output repair needed to support peacetime (POS) and prepositioned (MRSP/IRSP) requirements.

3.2.2.2.4. Family Adjusted Requirement Input And Output - This is the final repair requirement after all ABCS adjustments, prior quarters' actual inductions/productions, current quarter negotiations, prior quarter/prior year funded undelivered quantities have reduced the requirement. It provides actual data that can alter or update repair requirements appearing in the Family Stratified lines as overlaid from D200A/D200C. This information states what actually happened in the "first" quarter shown on the D075 ABCS REPAIR-X21; what is negotiated to happen during the "second" quarter; and what should happen in the "third" quarter and the five quarters that follow as they are tempered by actual repair data. The procedure used to update the family repair elements can be either manual or mechanical.

3.2.2.3. Actual Repair Requirements. This section contains the total scrubbed repair requirement for the family. The requirement is portrayed by actual stock number, SOR, production number, contract line item number (CLIN), Exclusion (ICS/RIW/AFIC), directed program (DP), and non-programmed 206 NP Items. Also included in this part of the B21 are mod items and other NSNs, family members within this subgroup that are generating reparables; however a SOR, prod number or CLIN has not been assigned. Contracts that start with L24 are created by the system for items in CAV II that have a customer order quantity (COQ) that have not yet been awarded a contract.

3.2.2.3.1. The actual stock number is the individual NSN within the family group for which a repair requirement has been computed.

3.2.2.3.2. SOR. Site location of the applicable source of repair. (Manual file maintenance to D075 ABCS REPAIR system for organic and from G363 MP&E).

3.2.2.3.3. Production Number - The production number for each of the actual stock numbers within the family subgroup. The five-digit control number and one-digit job designator assigned to the actual stock number by the SOR in accordance with G019C. The job designator indicates the level of repair being performed by the SOR.

3.2.2.4. Reparable_Generation (REP-GEN) History. This portrays the reparable generation history, by actual stock number, and that NSN's percent of generations from the D200N for the past

12 months. The information contained here may be used for validating supportability of the repair requirement. This element reflects the total quantity of base not reparable this station (NRTS) and Depot Rep-Gens minus Job Routed Condemnations during the past 12-month period. The percent element represents the percentages of reparable generations attributed to the actual stock number as compared to the total reparable generations for the family group.

3.2.2.5. SOR Data:

3.2.2.5.1. Organic SOR:

3.2.2.5.1.1. All applicable organic SOR information is displayed within this part of the B21. Displayed by actual NSN is SOR identification OC, OO, or WR. The production number assigned for this actual NSN and the type or source for the production number, G004L, G019C or manual file maintenance.

3.2.2.5.1.2. PCN: Program Control Number. Six position element:

Customer Code

Repair Group Category

Designates Source of Supply ALC

Pseudo Code (Next three positions assigned by SOS ALC)

3.2.2.5.1.3. PSSD: Production Section Scheduler Designator. Identifies the shop and scheduler responsible for repairing the item (G019C).

3.2.2.5.1.4. G019C End of Month (EOM) Date.

3.2.2.5.1.5. OWO: On Work Order balance as of the G019C EOM date stated in the upper left corner of the B21. This is the quantity inducted by an ALC Organic Shop and has not yet been produced. This quantity may be considered as reparables available for repair during the supportability assessment.

3.2.2.5.1.6. AWM - G019C: Awaiting Maintenance balance as of the G019C EOM date stated in upper left corner of the B21. This quantity represents reparable assets located at the SOR; however, these assets are not inducted and do not have funds obligated for their repair.

3.2.2.5.1.7. AWP-F - G019C: Awaiting Parts balance as of the G019C End of Month date stated in the upper left corner of the B21. AWP-F assets are end items awaiting parts with a lead-time of 90 days or less. These assets are not inducted and do not have funds obligated for their repair. ***NOTE:*** AWPS-G assets are turned into supply due to parts lead-time in excess of 90 days.

3.2.2.5.2. Contract SOR: **3.2.2.5.2.**

3.2.2.5.2.1. All applicable Contract SOR information is displayed within this part of the B21. Displayed by actual NSN is SOR identification by contract/Depot Maintenance Inter-Service Support Agreement (DMISA)/CLIN and TYP (Type of Contract).

3.2.2.5.2.2. ACT STK NUM: This is the actual stock number of the item repaired by contract or DMISA.

3.2.2.5.2.3. SOR - Source of Repair:

CN - Contract

DM - DMISA

3.2.2.5.2.4. Contract/DMISA Number - The number, which identifies the repair document. Contracts that start with L24 are created by the system for items in CAV II that have COQ that have not yet been awarded to contract.

3.2.2.5.2.5. CLIN: Contract Line Item Number.

3.2.2.5.2.6. TYP: Source for the contract number/CLIN or manual file maintenance.

3.2.2.5.2.7. CONT FY: This is the Fiscal Year funding for the contract/CLIN occurred.

3.2.2.5.2.8. FAC to FY: The inflation Factor used to bring a prior year contract USP up to applicable FY.

3.2.2.5.2.9. PCN: Program Control Number. Six position element.

Customer Code

Repair Group Category

Designates Source of Supply ALC

Pseudo Code (Next three positions assigned by MP&E)

3.2.2.5.2.10. DODAAC: DoD Activity Address Code identifies the Stock Record Account Number (SRAN) of the repair source.

3.2.2.5.2.11. REP: OH Reparable as reported by the SOR as being on hand.

3.2.2.5.2.12. SER: OH Serviceable as reported by the SOR as being on hand.

3.2.2.5.2.13. Total F: Unp Total, by CLIN of prior funded unproduced.

3.2.2.5.2.14. Prior Funded Unproduced.

3.2.2.5.2.14.1. ACT PRO: Actual production represents the actual production that occurred by fiscal year.

3.2.2.5.2.14.2. APPL PROD - Applied production: The ABCS system starts with the oldest Scheduled In Quantity (SIQ) and applies production until the SIQ shows 100 percent production. The system starts to apply any remaining production to the next oldest SIQ. This process continues until there is no more production to apply.

3.2.2.5.2.15. F-UNP or funded unproduced is SIQ minus APPL PROD.

3.2.2.5.3. All SORS.

3.2.2.5.3.1. By ACT STK NUM/CONTRACT NR/CLIN/SOR/PROD NR

3.2.2.5.3.2. SOR%: The percent by quarter this actual NSN/SOR/CN or DM/CLIN/PROD NR. This percentage is based on past production. SOR percent can be file maintained in ABCS by quarter and fiscal year.

3.2.2.5.3.3. USP/URC: Unit Sales Price/Unit Repair Price - The USP for the actual NSN/SOR/CLIN/PROD NR. An asterisk (*) indicates the USP exceeds 75 percent of the acquisition price. This USP/URC can be file maintained in ABCS.

3.2.2.5.3.4. HRS: Man-hours required to repair the actual NSN. End Item Direct Product Standard Hours (EIDPSH) may be developed by dividing the upcoming FY approved composite MISTR rate into the unit sales price of the contract/DMISA repaired item and developing the EIDPSH. This provides a compatible man-hour comparison of Contract versus Organic workload.

3.2.2.6. Backorders And Assets.

3.2.2.6.1. D035A - as of date.

3.2.2.6.2. Priority Codes:

3.2.2.6.2.1. Pri 1 & MICAPS - Priority 01 and MICAP Backorders.

3.2.2.6.2.2. JCS/AWP - Joint Chiefs of Staff (example 9BU/9BY backorders) and Awaiting Parts.

3.2.2.6.2.3. OTH 2-3 - Other than the above listed category of backorders, priority 02-03.

3.2.2.6.2.4. PRI 4 - 6 - Priority 4 - 6 backorders.

3.2.2.6.2.5. PRI 7 - 8 - Priority 7 - 8 backorders.

3.2.2.6.2.6. PRI 9 - 15 - Priority 9 - 15 backorders.

3.2.2.6.3. Condition:

3.2.2.6.3.1. Cond A - Serviceable is useable without qualification.

3.2.2.6.3.2. Cond B - Useable with qualification.

3.2.2.6.3.3. Cond C - Serviceable - Priority issue.

3.2.2.6.3.4. Cond D - Serviceable assets requiring modification, alteration etc.

3.2.2.6.3.5. Cond F - Unserviceable repairable asset.

3.2.2.6.3.6. Cond G - Unserviceable incomplete asset. Requires additional parts.

3.2.2.6.3.7. Cond K - Suspended returns.

3.2.2.6.3.8. Cond M -- In Maintenance.

3.2.2.6.3.9. Cond Y - Unserviceable in-transit to Maintenance.

3.2.2.6.3.10. Cond Z - Assets in-transit from Maintenance to Supply, could be serviceable, repairable, or condemned.

3.2.2.7. Application: The weapon system Model Design Series (MDS), engine Type Model Series (TMS), Missile, Drone, Trainer, Stock Number, Program Element Code (PEC), Modification Schedule or System Network.

3.2.2.7.1. PSC - Program Select Code. A four-position alpha numeric that tells D200N which programs for that application are to be used for the computation of the item's past and projected programs. Reference application 0000 - no programs apply for that application.

3.2.2.7.1.1. First position (numeric).

1 = Operating/Flying Hours

3 = Equipment/Inventory Months Program

5 = Sorties

7 = Drone Recovery

8 = Ammo expenditures

***NOTE:*** If remove and replacement of the item is prohibited at OIM level because of lack of skills, tools, test equipment, etc., then no OIM program would be applicable and the first position would be zero (0).

3.2.2.7.1.2. Second position - Program Depot Maintenance (PDM).

3.2.2.7.1.3. Third Position - Engine Overhaul.

3.2.2.7.1.4. Fourth position - Next Higher Assembly (NHA) MISTR programs.

***NOTE:*** The second, third, and fourth positions identify Depot Level Maintenance Programs (DLM) that generate a need for replacement parts

3.2.2.7.1.5. Valid codes are X (alpha) and 0 (numeric) - For D200N to use this program.

3.2.2.7.1.6. Using the C-130H as an application example the Program Selection Code is PSC - 1X00. This item will compute on flying hours for the C130H aircraft as well as replacement percentage for the aircraft undergoing PDM.

3.2.2.7.1.7. QPA - Quantity Per Application - NOT quantity per assembly. This number is the maximum quantity that this recoverable item could be installed on any one model of the specific application.

3.2.2.7.1.8. AP % - Application percentage. This is the percent that the D200N uses for past and future programs for this application to compute requirements.

3.2.2.7.1.9. PBDATE - Program begin date is the year and month this item was initially installed on the subject application.

3.2.2.8. Adjustment:

3.2.2.8.1. COL - This is the column in the Transition Statement that is affected by the adjustment.

3.2.2.8.2. RC - Reason Code that best describes the adjustment. The IMS Adjustment Reason Codes and PMS Adjustment Reason Codes are located at **Attachment 6** and **Attachment 7** respectively.

3.2.2.8.3. ADJ - This is a brief description of the adjustment.

3.2.2.9. Fiscal Year Quantities And Dollar Values:

3.2.2.9.1. Fiscal Years/Quarters - effected by the adjustment and the adjusted quantitative value are stated here when applicable.

3.2.2.9.2. FY QTYS and $ VALUE - covering six years.

- Contract
- Contract + Organic
- Organic
- Contract + Organic

3.2.2.10. Weighted Unit Sales Prices (WTD USP) and Signatures:

3.2.2.10.1. WTD USP by Year. A Source Record Code (SRC) beside each WTD USP indicates how the WTD USP was computed. If an item has repair quantities in the FY, then the WTD USP = (total Repair $ for the FY) divided by (total repair quantities for the FY) and the SRC is "Q." If the repair quantities are zero, but there are SOR records, then the WTD USP equals the sum of (each SOR USP times its SOR percent) and the SRC is "P." If there are no SOR records for the item, then the WTD USP defaults to the D200A/D200C WTD USP and the SRC is "D." The SRCS for all items will be "D" until the SOR data is loaded.

3.2.2.10.2. Signatures:

3.2.3. **Responsibilities of ABCS-REPAIR Requirement Review and Validation.**

3.2.3.1. At the MISTR level, the IMS, MMS, and PMS work together to validate the D200A/D200C exchangeable requirement to determine funding required to support the Air Force mission. The IMS/MMS ensures the requirement quantities are correct and adjusts the requirement based on changing scenarios and conditions not addressed by D200A/D200C. The PMS is responsible for the SOR data.

3.2.3.2. The budget area of ABCS-Repair provides summary reports for budget brochure preparation and PD requirement tracking. Reports are available at a number of levels and report many items of interest. The budget area also gives the ALC OPR and the PD monitor file maintenance capability for weapon system adjustments that are a part of the budget brochure.

3.2.4. **IMS/MM Responsibilities** :

3.2.4.1. The following actions will be accomplished by the IMS/MM for each Material Support Division (MSD) Repair Cycle or as directed by LG immediately after the ABCS is opened for file maintenance. This generally occurs a few days after the final CSIS (D200N) re-summary.

3.2.4.1.1. The "MMERROR LIST" by IMS code. This product is available as online view or print. Items on this list and the PMS ERROR List have repair requirements in ABCS-REP but there are critical errors associated with the item such as unknown or Default SOR, Invalid PCN, Invalid USP. The PMS/MMS must take action to input a SOR record in the ABCS - REP and correct all identified errors. This listing will be used to ensure all items, even if the PMS code is blank, are worked by the PMS/MMS. The PMS can generate an error list by PMS code; however, items where the PMS code is blank or wrong will not appear on individual PMS Error List and will not be identified for corrective action.

3.2.4.1.2. The IMS PT + PREP Index by QTR. This product is required by the IMS/MM to review data and file maintain any changes. Documentation as to the reason for the adjustment in requirements must be annotated on the D200NRequirements Computation. Any changes to the PT + PREP requires a reason code (see appendix XXXXX for reason codes). If the adjust-

ment applies to more than one reason code, the reason code that relates to the greatest change (either increase or decrease) in repair requirement dollars, will be selected as the predominant reason code, and will be used for all quarters being adjusted.

3.2.4.1.3. Validate Repair Requirement reflected on the B21 or PT + PREP Index "D200A/ D200C PT+PREP IN and OT" line. NOTE: This is the scrubbed PT+PREP MISTR INPUT/ OT DEACCUMULATED Requirement. DO NOT INCLUDE PRESTOCKED REQUIREMENT.

3.2.4.1.3.1. Review the final D200N computation for any error data elements such as pipeline days, assets, additives, factors, rates, applications, etc. Initiate a D200A "What-If" for any errors identified and input changes to ABCS, as necessary. The D200C IMS/MMS must compute the repair requirements.

3.2.4.1.3.2. All items with repair requirements must be reviewed to ensure carcass supportability.

3.2.4.1.3.2.1. Any requirements included in the budget must have reparable assets on-hand or expected to generate to ensure all MSD dollars allocated can be obligated.

3.2.4.1.3.2.2. Suspect items that may not be reparable supportable are items with estimated rates or declining usage program.

3.2.4.1.3.2.3. Data from the A-D075.ABCS-REP-P-B21 product or other online data can assist the IMS/MMS in determining carcass supportability. Refer to the ABCS Repair Users Guide for instructions. If non-supportable, review D200N and Factors/ Program to determine reason for non-supportability. Contact ES to assist in the review of Factors/Program.

3.2.4.1.3.3. ABCS is to be updated for D200N changes accomplished after Final CSIS Re-stratification and for all D200C items with projected repair requirements.

3.2.4.1.3.3.1. Repair requirement must be updated in ABCS-REP. Any Data that is found in error must be file maintained in ABCS-REP. Documentation must be maintained to support all changes.

3.2.4.1.3.3.2. Changes should be file maintained on the "SCRUB IN DAC" and "SCRUB OT DAC" lines for all quarters/years requiring a change.

3.2.4.1.3.4. ICS items that have transitioned with undelivered assets from the ICS contract require special update to compensate for undelivered assets. Requirement must be reduced by undelivered ICS contract assets to prevent budget overstatement. To account for the assets from the ICS contract, reduce the SCRUB IN DAC by the amount due in from ICS repair and use Reason Code (RC) 24.

3.2.4.1.3.5. FMS "H" Coded Backorders received after the D200A cut-off and are not already in the computation should be file maintained into ABCS Repair.

3.2.4.1.3.6. Adjustment additives not included in the D200A summary should be file maintained into the ABCS Repair such as "YBQ" backorders received after the cut-off date up to the available reparables in the D200A.

3.2.4.2. Review and Validate Data. The following data elements will be reviewed and validated:

3.2.4.2.1. Review and Validate I&S Groupings. Identify any erroneous I&S groupings to the ALC Repair OPR for file maintenance action.

3.2.4.2.1.1. Validate the "EXCL" Code and "ICS Date."

3.2.4.2.1.1.1. EXCL code "C" ensures that requirements repaired under ICS are removed from the MSD Budget up to the transition date.

3.2.4.2.1.1.2. Validation of the ICS Date must represent the actual transition date regardless of the date that passed from the D200A. Last digit must be 03, 06, 09, or 12.

3.2.4.2.1.1.3. Reliability Improvement Warranty (RIW) Items coded "W." The IMS/MMS accomplishes normal scrub of requirements. In conjunction with the PMS, determine the percentage of repair that will be covered by warranty. PMS/MMS must file maintain the source of repair percents by quarter prorating to warranty and/or MSD Budget to remove any projected warranty repair.

3.2.4.2.1.1.4. EXCL code "X" is for the items managed at the Artificial Intelligence Agency, San Antonio, Texas.

3.2.4.2.1.1.5. EXCL code "F" allows you to file maintain the actual percentage requirement that is ICS.

3.2.4.2.1.2. Agile Logistics and Sustainment "LL" Code. Assignment of "LL" code will cause the following:

3.2.4.2.1.2.1. "D" "LL" Code will cause ABCS to use the scrubbed requirement (the current Qtr requirement from the Family Stratified Repair line) as the current quarter negotiated in/out. This impacts the over/under induction calculations.

3.2.4.2.1.2.2. Assignment of Codes

3.2.4.2.1.2.3. Blank "LL" Code should be used if negotiated and negotiated quantities appear in G019C.

3.2.4.2.1.2.4. If an item is an EXPRESS item and has a zero negotiated quantity in G019C you must use the "LL" code "D."

3.2.4.2.1.2.5. Dual Repair. Should reflect "D."

3.2.4.2.1.2.6. Organic and Contract. Should reflect LL "D."

3.2.4.2.1.2.7. Organic and Other ALC Organic. If another ALC is predominate and requirements are not negotiated for repair, LL is "D."

3.2.4.2.1.2.8. Contract Repair Only is "D" if CREP and blank if not CREP.

3.2.4.2.1.2.9. IMS Code, Budget Program (BP), System Management Code (SMC), Forecast Unit Price (FUP), ALC Code, Date of Last Procurement (DOLP), Shop Flow Days (SFD), Depot Condemnation Percent.

3.2.5. **PMS/MM Responsibilities:**

3.2.5.1. Generally, the buyer PMS/MMS and the seller PMS act as a liaison between the item management and the maintenance activities. The following actions will be accomplished by the PMS/MM for each MSD Repair Cycle or as directed by LG immediately after the ABCS SOR

data is loaded. The load occurs when ABCS Repair receives the CAV II interface, which generally is scheduled between the 13th and 15th day of the current quarter:

3.2.5.2. The "PMS Error List." This product is available as online view or print. Items on this list have repair requirements in ABCS-REP but there are critical errors associated with the item such as unknown or default SOR, invalid PCN, invalid USP. The PMS/MMS must take action to input a SOR record in the ABCS-REP and correct all identified errors.

3.2.5.2.1. The Buyer PMS/Seller PMS Repair Index. This product is required by the PMS/MM to review data and file maintain any changes. The PMS/MMS ensures the validity of the following elements in D075 ABCS REPAIR:

3.2.5.2.1.1. Unit Sales Price (USP)/Unit Repair Costs (URC). The URC/USP is important because it is the basis for the budget statement. The MSD repair is forecast in repair dollars. The accuracy of the URC/USP determines the accuracy of the requirement as stated in the budget which in turn directly affects the obligation authority allowed in the out years. If the URC/USP exceeds 75 percent of the Forecast Unit Price (FUP), the IM/MM must be notified for appropriate action to be taken.

3.2.5.2.1.2. Actual Induction for any past quarter must be verified.

3.2.5.2.1.3. Quantities of past production.

3.2.5.2.1.4. Quantities which have been funded previously but not yet delivered.

3.2.5.2.1.5. SOR percentage. Ensure the SOR percent for each quarter is valid. The SOR percent should be against the contract number CLIN that will produce the future requirement.

3.2.5.2.1.6. PMS Code.

3.2.5.2.1.7. SIQ and COQ.

3.2.5.2.1.8. Program Control Number. Corrects ABCS-REP items identified on the MM and/or PMS Error List as invalid PCN. If no PCN is assigned, the PMS must obtain a valid pseudo-code from MP&E. Items having four or more stable repair requirements per year will be considered programmed repair requirements. Accordingly, permanent PCNs will be established for these items. ALCs will retain the prerogative to define programmed repair requirements at less than four stable repair requirements per year. For a breakdown or the PCN structure by column, **Attachment 2**. An alternate option to the above is to use the already-established PCN for similar workload, either programmed or unprogrammed. If the item in question will be unprogrammed and the MM/PMS has an established PCN, which will eventually be used to fund the repair, that PCN should be file-maintained. If the item will be programmed, the MISTR PCN already established for similar workload should be used. This will avoid the "invalid PCN" error messages from generating.

3.2.5.2.1.9. Standard Direct Product Hours (SDPH).

3.2.5.2.1.10. End Item Direct Product Standard Hours (EIDPSH).

3.2.5.2.1.11. Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DODAAC).

3.2.5.2.1.12. Contractor on-hand assets.

3.2.5.2.1.13. Production Numbers.

3.2.5.2.1.14. Determines Under Induction Reason Codes.

3.2.5.2.2. Specific Buyer PMS Duties:

3.2.5.2.2.1. Determines and file maintains appropriate SOR Codes(s).

3.2.5.2.2.2. File maintains PMS codes, as necessary.

3.2.5.2.2.3. Establishes organic SOR records in ABCS-REP for those organic items lacking records in G019C.

3.2.5.2.2.4. Reviews and ensures accuracy of organic execution data on the D075.ABCS-REPAIR-B21.

3.2.5.2.2.5. SOR percentages. The Buyer/MMS file maintains the contract/organic split and the split among organic actual NSNs. Ensures the SOR percent for each quarter is valid. The SOR percent should be assigned to the production number that will produce the future requirement. File Maintains the SOR percent by quarter, prorating to warranty (RIW) and/or MSD repair. Ensure percentage and quarters excluded for ICS are valid. Assures accuracy of SOR percents and file maintains as necessary. Sum of SOR percents must equal 100 percent.

3.2.5.2.2.6. Unit Repair Cost (URC) - This is the price that the SMAG pays the DMAG to repair the item. This field comes from G019C and in the G019C products this field is labeled “Repair Cost.” The Repair Cost for each quarter may be different; however, normally the repair cost is constant throughout the year. The URC must be validated for each production number having a SOR percent and any production number having an actual input value.

3.2.5.2.2.7. Actual Induction. Ensure actual inductions are correct by Production Number.

3.2.5.2.2.8. The asset data must be verified to ensure the requirement is supportable.

3.2.5.2.2.9. File maintenance must be taken in ABCS-REPAIR to correct any data found to be in error.

***NOTE:*** All changes must be documented on the G019C products.

3.2.5.2.2.10. Determine the appropriate code for the under inducted requirements after the initial file maintenance cut-off. This will be accomplished on the March and September D200N computations. The Under Induction report will also serve as a backlog report to HQ Air Force. The code will be file maintained in ABCS-REPAIR.

3.2.5.2.3. Specific Seller PMS Duties:

3.2.5.2.3.1. Establishes contract SOR records in ABCS-REPAIR for those contract items lacking records in CAV II.

3.2.5.2.3.2. Establish correct SOR percentage for contract items based on the contracts and CLINs that will produce the future requirements ABCS-REPAIR computes default percentages based on past production. In most cases, these default SOR percentages need to be adjusted. If, for example, some past production came from an expiring contract/CLIN, the ABCS-REP (MISTR) system will assign a SOR percent to the contract/CLIN. The system also uses the associated USP to value that portion of the future requirement. Since future production will most certainly use a more current USP, the SOR percent on

the expiring contract /CLIN should be reduced to zero and a more current contract percent increased.

3.2.5.2.3.3. Reviews and ensures accuracy of the contract execution data from the A-D075.ABCS-Repair.

3.2.5.2.3.4. SOR percent. Ensure the SOR percent for each quarter is valid. The SOR percent should be against the Contract number CLIN that will produce the future requirement.

3.2.5.2.3.5. Unit Sales Price (USP). This is the price the SMAG pays the DMAG to repair the item. This field comes from CAV II and in the CAV II products this field is labeled "Unit Sales Price." The USP must include the contract costs (labor), the necessary rate to recover administrative costs [direct cite funding is replacing the industrial fund](other), the cost of GFM (if applicable). The USP must be adjusted for fees that are recorded as a separate line item in CAV II, such as management fee. The USP for any CLIN having a SOR percent must be validated for accuracy. In addition, the seller PMS must assure accuracy of the USP for all Contract/CLIN with actual input for past quarters plus the contract/CLIN assigned a future SOR percent. The seller PMS is required to maintain documentation to support the accuracy of the USP.

3.2.5.2.3.6. Actual inductions for any past quarter must be verified.

3.2.5.2.3.7. Prior Funded Unproduced by Contract/CLIN must be verified.

3.2.5.2.3.8. The asset data will be verified to ensure the requirement is supportable.

3.2.5.2.3.9. File maintenance must be taken in ABCS-REP to correct any data found to be in error.

***NOTE:*** All changes must be documented on the CAV II products.

3.2.5.2.3.10. In coordination with the buyer, determines the reasons for under inductions.

3.2.5.2.3.11. Customer order quantity.

3.2.6. **Processing of ABCS-REPAIR Quarterly Projection Worksheets (AD075 ABCS Repair -B21).**

3.2.6.1. The IMS will have approximately 10 days to review the projected repair requirements before forwarding the product to the PMS. The D075 ABCS REPAIR system performs a mechanical update to the Family Repair Update portion of the A-D075 ABCS REPAIR-B21 for both Input and Output based on induction/production, and current quarter negotiations from the G019C system for non Lean Logistics and Sustainment items. The system also updates contract induction/production from the CAV II system. The mechanical update within the D075 ABCS REPAIR system subtracts the sum of the first two quarters of data in the Family Adjusted Requirement, from the sum of the first three quarters of data in the Family Stratified Repair. The result becomes the quantity displayed in the third data field of the Family Repair Update for negotiation purposes. If the result is negative, the third data field will be zero, and the negative quantity will be deducted from the subsequent quarter's data fields. This applies to both Input and Output.

3.2.6.2. When it becomes necessary to manually adjust the D200A/D200C repair requirements, the following procedures are used:

3.2.6.2.1. Any adjustments made to the D200A computed repair requirement require manual update to the D075 ABCS REPAIR.-B21 Family Stratified Repair and the Family Adjusted Requirement. If an adjustment is made to the Family Stratified Repair output, the quantity changed for output must also be changed for net input (either plus or minus) in an equal amount. Any change to these requirements must be documented by the applicable reason code established for the change. In addition, the Family Adjusted Requirement must be recomputed in the same manner as the D075 ABCS REPAIR mechanical update procedures for both output and input.

3.2.6.2.2. For D200C organic items, any adjustments to the Family Stratification will be made in the same manner as the D200A computed repair requirements. The third update quarter (Net Input /Output) of the Family Repair Update must be manually computed in the same manner as mechanically computed for D200A items. The net input for the first quarter of the "Family Adjusted Requirement" data should be actual net inductions (or gross inductions less condemnations). The second quarter net input data must be the actual net negotiation quantity as stated in the A-G019C-C26-C2MJO report or as amended by AFMC Form 804, **Renegotiation and Drive Adjustment Record GO19C** . For output data, the first quarter must be the past quarter's actual production. The second output quarter (current processing quarter) must be the current output negotiated quantity.

3.2.6.2.3. For Contract, RIW and ICS items, any adjustment made to the Family Stratified Repair will be the same procedure as D200A computed requirements. The Family Adjusted Requirement must be manually computed. The following instructions apply:

3.2.6.2.3.1. The first update quarter of net input will be the total quantity placed on contract/funded purchase requests (PRs)/ (without regard to the FY funding) that was undelivered as of the asset cut-off date (recommended source D363 [MP&E],), plus any quantity placed on contract funded PRs during the first update period.

3.2.6.2.3.2. The second update quarter of net input will be that quantity placed or anticipated to be placed on contract during the second update period.

3.2.6.2.3.3. The first update quarter of output will be that quantity that was actually produced during the first update quarter. (Example: if first update quarter is April, May, June, use the quantity actually produced during this quarter. In the event that the June data are not available, use the next month forecast data from the May contractor production report or CAV II (formerly G009) input. This will be production regardless of FY funds.

3.2.6.2.3.4. The second update quarter for output will be that quantity anticipated or expected to be produced during the second update period, regardless of when the assets were input. During the 31 March computation (AD075 ABCS REPAIR.-B21 produced in July), the AD075 ABCS REPAIR.-B21 will be manually coded for over/under budget/ induction to align funding in appropriate fiscal year. This adjustment is made in ABCS Repair that will be used by each ALC in preparing of the Family Adjusted Requirement and does not affect the quarterly amounts reflected on the A-D075 ABCS REPAIR -B21. After the net input in the Family Stratified Repair Requirement and the net input of the Family Repair Update have been validated, the over/under budget induction adjustment will be determined in the following sequence:

3.2.6.2.3.4.1. Determine the Apportionment Year (AY) requirement by adding the quantities in the third and fourth quarters of the current FY Net Input in the Family Stratified Repair.

3.2.6.2.3.4.2. Determine the negotiated quantity in the AY by adding the third quarter inductions and the fourth quarter current negotiated net input (first and second print position of the Family Adjusted Requirement).

3.2.6.2.3.4.3. If the result of (2) above (negotiated quantity) is less than (1) above (D200A computed/scrubbed quantity) the difference will be entered in the lower portion of the D075 ABCS REPAIR.-B21 with applicable PMS adjustment reason code see **Attachment 7** for contract or organic items. The difference will be multiplied times the USP on the A-D075 B21 to arrive at the dollars to be moved from the AY to the Budget Year.

3.2.6.2.3.4.4. If the result of step 2 (negotiated quantity) is greater than step 1 (D200A computed/scrubbed quantity) the difference will be entered in the lower portion of the A-D075 ABCS REPAIR.-B21 with applicable PMS adjustment reason code for contract or organic items. The difference will be multiplied times the Unit Sales Price printed on the AD075 ABCS REPAIR.-B21 to arrive at the dollars to be moved from the BY to the AY. Example: Unit Sales Price: $1,200 Step 1 AY 3rd and 4th Qtr Requirement: 50 Step 2 AY 3rd and 4th Qtr Negotiated Qty: 80 Method of Repair: Contract D075 ABCS REPAIR.-B21 coding: CP200 30 $36,000 (AY) A-D075 ABCS REPAIR.-B21 coding: CM200 30 $36,000 (BY)

3.2.6.2.3.4.5. Normally, the A-D075 ABCS REPAIR. -B21 coding relates only to the AY and the preparer of column F adjustments/narrative for the transition statements will accumulate the adjustments by over induction or under induction by method of repair (contract/organic) or FSC and will make the AY adjustment with equal amounts (opposite signs) adjusted in the BY. A plus to the AY is a minus to the BY and a minus to the AY is a plus to the BY.

3.2.6.2.3.4.6. It is possible to have over induction in the AY which affects both the BY and EY. When this occurs, over/under adjustments must be shown on the A-D075 ABCS REPAIR.-B21 that relate to all 3 years and the NSN must be identified in the column F narrative.

3.2.7. **Description of IMS/Buyer/Seller File Maintenance Data List (AD075 ABCS REPAIR).**

3.2.7.1. These products are identical with the exception that the M51 is routed to the IMS; the M52 is routed to the Buyer PMS, and the M54 is routed to the Seller PMS. The elements displayed in these reports reflect all the current file maintenance data contained on the D075 ABCS REPAIR master file. These products are produced on an as-required basis only and can be requested during any bi-weekly or special quarterly D075 ABCS REPAIR processing cycle by notifying the local MISTR monitor at the ALC.

3.2.7.2. Since these products are the only visibility the user has to correct file maintenance to the D075 ABCS REPAIR master file, periodic generation of these products should be requested. The data elements displayed on these products are as follows:

3.2.7.2.1. Subgroup Master NSN.

3.2.7.2.2. Actual NSN.

3.2.7.2.3. DMC.

3.2.7.2.4. IAC.

3.2.7.2.5. MIEC/SEQ.

3.2.7.2.6. ERRC.

3.2.7.2.7. SOR (Maximum of 3).

3.2.7.2.8. PCN (Maximum of 3).

3.2.7.2.9. Add-on-Item. (This column will contain “YES” if the item was created using a dummy transaction.)

3.2.7.3. An asterisk will appear next to the data if the data were manually file maintained. No asterisk will indicate that the data were overlaid from one of the interfacing systems. Corrections/ additions to any of the allowable file maintenance data can be made according to file maintenance file menu.

## Chapter 4

## D/LG PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

**4.1. General.** This chapter provides policies and procedures for management of D/LG related workloads processed for organic repair according to the MISTR system guidelines.

**4.2. Scope.** This chapter applies to all personnel within the D/LG involved with the MISTR system, charged with the responsibility of providing workload to organic repair facilities including preplanning, negotiating, renegotiation and production tracking and analysis. The production management specialists (PMS) within the D/LG operation divisions involved in MISTR repair are primarily responsible for complying with this chapter.

**4.3. Responsibilities:** AFMC OPR sent out a format for ALC representative to provide a listing of MISTR responsibilities for each of the following areas:

4.3.1. **Contract EXPRESS.** Awaiting input from ALC representative identifying the functional responsibilities in order to accomplish "Contract EXPRESS."

4.3.2. **Organic EXPRESS.** Awaiting input from ALC representative identifying the functional responsibilities in order to accomplish "Contract EXPRESS."

4.3.3. **Non-EXPRESS Contract.** The seller PMS establishes and monitors contract repair sources in support of MISTR requirements, including DMISA requirements. The CREP, Non-EXPRESS Contract responsibilities are as follows:

4.3.3.1. The seller PMS implements CREP tools and principles and/or locally established policy and procedures for the overall management of the ALC's Depot Level Contract Maintenance programs.

4.3.3.2. The seller PMS is the management focal point of the assigned repair contracts and provides management and Contract Repair Team (CRT) members with contract repair status via charts, reports, briefings, e-mail messages, etc.

4.3.3.3. After determining the CRT membership, the seller PMS schedules and chairs the CRT meetings, as required.

4.3.3.4. Works with other CRT members in the formulation of the repair requirement and establishment of a Purchase Request Package. PR packages may contain but are not limited to the following documents: AFMC Form 36, Appendix A (Work Specification), Appendix B (Government Property Management), Appendix C (Safety Specifications, Statement of Work [SOW]), Statement of Objectives (SOO), Justification and Approval Document, AFMC Form 807 (Recommended Quality Assurance Provisions and Special Inspection Requirements), Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) statement, Qualification Requirements (QR) or Waiver, Memorandum for Record, CDRLs, etc.

4.3.3.5. The CRT, lead by the seller PMS, determines how much and how often repair requirement is placed on contract in the CREP, non-Express environment. Otherwise, the CREP, Express system determines the repair requirement quantity required by the contractor to induct into work and how often.

4.3.3.6. Ensures the overall repair effort is accomplished to support the repair requirement by monitoring the contractor's progress and participating in the resolution of production constraints (i.e., lack of parts, reparables, technical data, funding, etc).

4.3.3.7. With the removal of repair from the Air Force Working Capital Fund (AFWCF) and the planned decommissioning of G072D, there will no longer be a Customer Order Acceptance List (COAL) processed.

4.3.3.8. The seller PMS performs the review of the Contract Asset Visibility System ( CAV II) and Maintenance Planning & Execution Program (MP&E) system for accuracy and initiates actions to correct any erroneous data.

4.3.3.9. The Seller PMS participates in the preparation of the repair budget via file maintenance of the ABCS REPAIR (D075) system.

4.3.3.10. Prepares and executes the DMISA, as required.

4.3.4. **Non -EXPRESS Organic.** Awaiting input from ALC representative identifying the functional responsibilities in order to accomplish "Non-EXPRESS Contract".

4.3.4.1. The role of the PMS in the MISTR process is to act as a liaison between the D/LG Item Manager and the maintenance activities. The PMS negotiates requirements with maintenance, monitors induction and production, resolves or helps resolve scheduling/production problems, and renegotiates workloads as necessary. The PMS is the local point in the D/LG for all repair related questions/resolutions.

4.3.4.2. While the IMS/MM function is concerned primarily with stating and validating the repair requirement, the PMS is concerned with the practical aspects of getting resources with which to do the repairs; i.e., the PMS must make every effort to prevent overobligation of funds.

4.3.4.3. Requirements are normally computed by the D200A or D200C systems, and are validated by the IMS. Upon receipt of the requirement, the PMS must first determine whether the requirement should be offered to the maintenance activity. If there is a known scheduling, production, parts, or other problem which cannot be resolved by the negotiation period, the unsupportable quantity will be explained by a beginning negotiation code at the negotiation conference. The PMS is authorized to reduce or delete the quantities in the negotiation quarter with an equal increase in subsequent quarters. All changes for carcass deficits must be coordinated with the IMS.

4.3.4.4. Of primary importance to the PMS is that funds must be obligated upon input of an item to work. Both net input and output requirements will be negotiated with maintenance.

4.3.4.5. Specific procedures that must be followed during prenegotiation, negotiation, drive and analysis phases, are found in paragraphs **4.4.** through 4.11.

**4.4. Specific Procedures.** The responsibilities of the PMS within the production management branch in support of the MISTR system are:

4.4.1. Receive, review, and determine the mission-essential status of repair requirements. The repair source of organic workloads will be assigned according to as directed by higher headquarters.

4.4.2. Monitor maintenance production accomplishment, and act as a liaison between repair facilities and other LG organizations.

4.4.3. Ensure, to the extent possible, that all IMS requirements are supportable before negotiation within the organic facility.

4.4.4. Use MISTR data to:

4.4.4.1. Identify and resolve scheduling and production problems.

4.4.4.2. Determine status of accomplishments.

4.4.4.3. Prepare necessary charts, reports, and analysis for internal use and submission to requiring activities.

4.4.5. Ensure that the IMS is properly informed of the transition of items from ICS, CLS, or RIW into the MISTR system.

4.4.6. Annotate the negotiation document with:

4.4.6.1. PMS Adjustment Reason Code for budgeting purposes. (See **Attachment 7**.

4.4.6.2. Beginning negotiation codes for each quarterly cycle.

4.4.6.3. Other information mandated by local guidance.

**4.5. Negotiation Planning.**

4.5.1. **Prenegotiation Process:**

4.5.1.1. The success of any repair system depends to a large extent upon realistic negotiations with the SOR. Therefore, before negotiating a quarterly repair requirement with an SOR, the requirement must be thoroughly reviewed. This is to ensure that all factors used in the requirement computation are as accurate as possible, that the requirement is in support of mission-essential system or functions, and all known program changes affecting the requirement have been considered. These functions are accomplished by the IM and ES during the 18-month period before the requirements are made known to the PMS. The ultimate goal of the workload negotiations is to develop a preproduction plan that identifies the essential workloads to be done within the capability of the SOR. Upon receipt of the PLC from each SOR, to make sure it is complete and legible. In the event an error is discovered, telephone coordination with the appropriate organization is effected before further processing. After all discrepancies have been corrected, along with the AD075 ABCS REPAIR.-B21 file maintenance. Submission of the PLC is optional at each ALC.

4.5.1.2. The A-D075 ABCS REPAIR.-B21 is the first pre-negotiation document to be received by the PMS. This document has already been verified by the IM organization. Upon receipt, the PMS will carefully review each item to verify that it is an acceptable candidate for negotiation during that particular quarter.

4.5.2. **PMS Workload Adjustment Error List (A-D075 ABCS REPAIR.).** Transactions are validated and used to overlay the projected repair requirements shown on the A-D075 ABCS REPAIR.B21 worksheet or are identified as errors on the PMS Error List document. This document will display the erroneous adjustment transaction and the reason for the error.

4.5.2.1. Heading:

4.5.2.1.1. Buyer PMS - The three-digit code of the PMS responsible for initiating this transaction.

4.5.2.1.2. Processing Date - The day, month, and year the product is prepared.

4.5.2.1.3. Processing Period - Two-digit code identifying the current MISTR period.

4.5.2.2. Columns:

4.5.2.2.1. Transaction Image - The 80-character adjustment transaction as entered by a PMS.

4.5.2.2.2. Error Message assigned to identify the erroneous transaction.

4.5.2.2.3. Unmatched MSN (I, N, or O) - This transaction did not match any master stock number projected for repair by D075 ABCS REPAIR.

4.5.2.2.4. Invalid Qty Fields/Qty Ident- Quantity fields contain non-numeric data or the transaction quantity identifier is not "I, N, or O."

4.5.2.2.5. Dupe Trans NSN/Quantity ID - Two or more transactions were entered for a given master stock number and quantity identifier.

**4.6. Negotiation.**

4.6.1. **MISTR Master Files:**

4.6.1.1. The D075 ABCS REPAIR MISTR Master File is maintained by the Item Management Branch.

4.6.1.2. The G019C MISTR Master File is maintained by the LGP organization. Changes to quantity fields (negotiation/renegotiation) must bear the signature of the responsible PMS, IMS, and Production Control as applicable before file maintenance can be authorized. The PMS must furnish changes to stock numbers, nouns, system application, DMCs, renegotiations, PMS codes, and quarterly requirements to LGP.

4.6.2. **Negotiation Documents:**

4.6.2.1. ABCS-REPAIR Quarterly Projection Worksheet, A-D075 ABCS REPAIR.-B21. This document is used to validate repair requirements before preparation of the WSO. It establishes the negotiation requirement, which is the validated requirement. It is also a primary document used by the PMS in negotiating workload requirements with the applicable SOR. Other valuable data such as TOC assets, F items (items which can be modified up to the actual stock number appearing on the A-D075 ABCS REPAIR.B21, priority 1-15 backorders, serviceable and reparable in-transit data, condition "G" assets, OWO, AWP, and AWN data appear on this product. The A-D075 ABCS REPAIR.-B21 may be used as a negotiation document at the option of the ALCs.

4.6.2.2. Negotiation Finalization. After all negotiations are computed, the negotiated net input and output quantities will be file maintained into G019C.* The WSO, D075 ABCS REPAIR or AFMC Form 800/801 must be signed by maintenance and the PMS to substantiate the quantity in the master file. Applicable beginning negotiation codes will be agreed upon by the PMS and maintenance at this time.

4.6.2.3. All AFMC Forms 800, **Item Manager Workload Projection Summary** used for negotiating new items or items currently in the G019C MISTR master file for which no mechanized ABCS-REPAIR Quarterly Projection Worksheet was produced, must be annotated by the IMS as to why the factors in the D200A/D200C systems were not adequate to produce a mechanized product. Additionally, a statement must be made about what corrective action is being taken.

4.6.3. **Post Negotiation Procedures.** After negotiations have been completed, the negotiation document will be annotated to provide a clear statement of all workloads that could not be satisfied. Maintenance will, to the extent possible, provide the capability required to satisfy all supportable customer requirements. When supportable requirements exceed the manpower/skill, facility, or equipment limitations, the SOR and the ALC D/LG will submit a coordinated recommendation to HQ AFMC/ to satisfy this requirement.

4.6.4. **Interim Negotiation.** New requirement generating between negotiation periods will be worked in the Depot Maintenance Information System (DMIS). The PMS may negotiate the indicated workload by personal contact if the SOR is local or by telephone if the SOR is another ALC.

4.6.5. **Insurance and Numerical Stockage Objective (NSO) Type Items.** These type items' repair requirements are computed by the D200A System and will automatically be output on the ABCS-REPAIR Quarterly Projection Worksheet as a "Dummy." Insurance/NSO identification will be reflected in the header portion of this product. A complete description is contained in **Paragraph 3.2.2.2.**.

## 4.7. Renegotiation.

4.7.1. **Bi-weekly Renegotiation Actions:**

4.7.1.1. Items are subject to renegotiation actions each two weeks. The PMS must initiate renegotiation action immediately when a production or induction schedule cannot be met because of a problem, which cannot be corrected during the current quarter. When this condition occurs, the items-negotiated quantity will be reduced to that amount which is appropriate. When there is a change in requirements it will not be reduced below the amount on work order plus the amount produced. As with all renegotiations, the IMS and the CCA within the D/LG must coordinate on the renegotiation request. However, in this case, it serves as information and will not be overridden. The PMS must review the AD075 ABCS REPAIR and, along with the IMS, determine whether renegotiation is appropriate. Having a requirement is not a valid reason for maintaining a negotiated quantity when it becomes obvious that induction/production cannot be accomplished. If the requirement negotiated was obviously understated, the quantity may be increased.

4.7.1.2. All renegotiations must be sent to the LG Central Control Authority for approval. See **Chapter 3**, Section D, Paragraph 3.18. for the approval criteria.

4.7.1.3. When a validated Mission Capability (MICAP) exists on an item that can be repaired, and the negotiated amount is insufficient to cover the MICAP, renegotiation of the item will be required. If this condition occurs between bi-weekly periods, the PMS will immediately contact and request an increased quantity to cover the MICAP. This will be followed up with an AFMC 804 inquiry within two workdays if an increase in the total quarters negotiation is required.

## 4.8. Reports and Analysis.

4.8.1. **MISTR IM Projected Workload Reports (G019C-C21 through C27 Series).** These reports show negotiated versus actual input to date by quarter, and negotiated versus actual output to date by quarter. This data is produced bi-weekly plus an EOM report. These reports may be used for tracking the status of items, classes, etc.

4.8.2. **MISTR Processing Cycle.** The MISTR processing cycle is designed to follow a prescribed schedule every two weeks.

4.8.2.1. The D075 ABCS REPAIR portion of the MISTR processing cycle has Wednesday and Sunday runs scheduled on a bi-weekly basis. Actions and schedule time periods are as follows:

DAY ACTION

WEDNESDAY WE *Process*

Inputs: D143B tape as of Thursday, the week before WE. D035/D034 tape as of Sunday before WE. Most current bi-weekly master tape.

Outputs: Updated bi-weekly master tape. Local SOR data that goes into C3-G019C

(locally). Other SOR data which is transmitted to BDN Site X for other ALCs'

C3-G019C.

The interface file, which is created for G019C during the WE process, contains the Precedence 5 output requirements, priority 1-15 backorders, and the adjusted quarterly requirement. Each ALC transmits this data to the SOR ALCs.

SUNDAY

*SU Process*

Inputs: Key-to-Disk (bi-weekly file maintenance) tape runs Friday prior to SU. D143B tape as of Thursday before SU. C2-G019C as of Saturday before SU. The CAV II built early part of each month. C5-G019C built on Saturday prior to SU. D035/ same as WE process. D143H same as of date as D035/ tape. Bi-weekly master tape (most current).

Outputs: Local overlay tape which interfaces with C1-G019G. Other ALCs' overlay interface tapes for their C1-G019C run. Bi-weekly drive data. DDDR data. Precedence 1-4 summary. Updated bi-weekly master tape.

4.8.2.2. The interface file which is created for G019C during the SU process contains the SOR overlay data (DMC, MIEC, condemnation percent). G019C references this as the J-FILE for C1. Each ALC transmits this data to the SOR ALCs.

4.8.2.3. D143B provides cataloging management data (IMS, ES, PMIC, ERRC). D035 provides backorders, assets, demand rates. D143H provides in-transit, TOC, incomplete asset data (reparables). The CAV II provides contractor data. G019C provides organic production data. Products output from the SU D075 ABCS REPAIR process are the R51, R52, R53, and the M53 as described in Paragraphs 3-12 and 4-16.

4.8.3. **MISTR Repair Notice Listing.** A-D075 ABCS REPAIR.- products are described in detail in Paragraph 3-12: The AD075 ABCS REPAIR report is very similar to the A-D075 ABCS REPAIR. It will be used by the PMS as a tool to determine when renegotiation action is required. For instance, if the serviceables on-hand equal the quarter's negotiated quantity, that item will be reviewed as a candi-

date for a decrease renegotiation. If the item is identified for renegotiation upwards, the item must be supportable with due-in or on-hand carcasses. The PMS and IMS/MM must act as a team with the common goal of maintaining a supportable negotiation. The PMS has the authority for decreasing item quantities that cannot be inducted or produced because of maintenance difficulties (parts unavailable for the balance of the quarter, test equipment breakdowns, etc). The PMS must advise the IMS of any changes in quantity.

LORNA B. ESTEP, Deputy Director For Supply
DIRECTORATE OF LOGISTICS AND SUSTAINMENT

## Attachment 1

## NEGOTIATION CODES

**A1.1.** Negotiation codes will be input to provide the reason for the difference in the D075 ABCS REPAIR validated requirement and the negotiated requirement (requirement agreed upon by Production Management Specialist and Workloader at face-to-face negotiation). The D075 ABCS REPAIR validated requirement will be taken from the D075 ABCS REPAIR.-B21 or the Workload Source Objective. This quantity may be manually annotated. Beginning negotiation codes apply to output quantities only. These codes will be jointly determined by Production Management Specialist and Workloader and entered on the A4 portion of the MISTR Maintenance (A-G019C-CAH-CA-MCQ) change document. Coding will be done by Actual Stock Number and will include the following in addition to the code itself.

A1.1.1. Codes will be prefixed with a "P" or "N" when input on the change document for G019C to signify that negotiation is greater "P" than the D075 ABCS REPAIR requirement or less "N" than the D075 ABCS REPAIR requirement.

A1.1.2. Codes will also be accompanied with a D075 ABCS REPAIR requirement and the negotiated quantity. The total quantity of difference for all actual stock numbers within a subgroup must equal the quantity of difference for the group. The quantity may be coded against any one of the ANSN or spread among all ANSNs; however, the total quantity must equal the total quantity or difference for the subgroup.

**A1.2. The following codes will be used:**

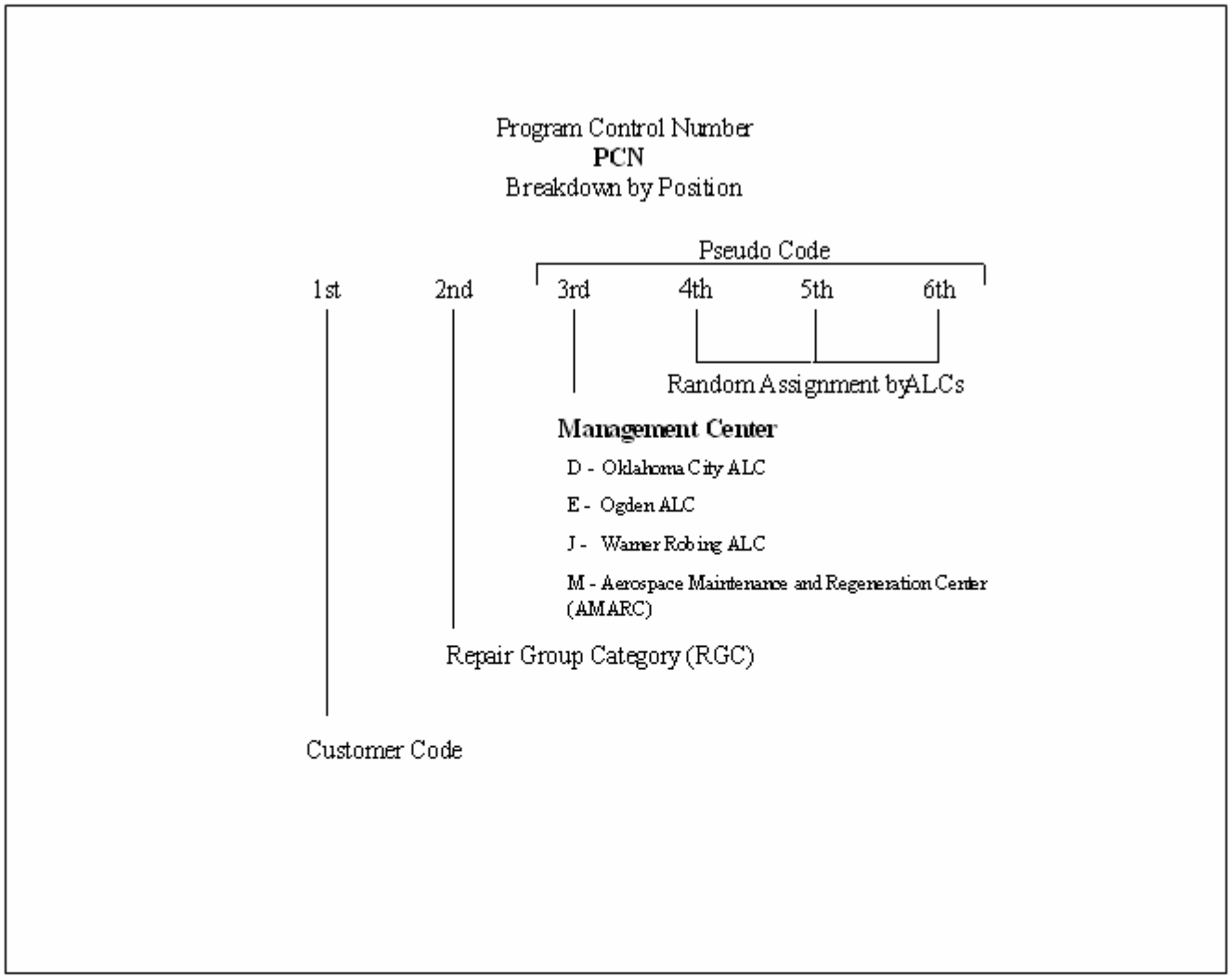
**Table A1.1. Negotiation Codes.**

| CODE | REASON |
|---|---|
| **A** | **Tech Data.** Required technical information was not available or was inadequate. |
| **B** | **Equipment.** Negotiated output impacted by equipment. (includes non-availability/ non-functioning test equipment). |
| **D** | **Capability.** Negotiated output impacted by capability (includes manpower/skills, disasters, and saturated facilities). |
| **E** | **Software**. Required software was not available, inadequate or incomplete. |
| **F** | **Funds.** Negotiated output impacted by parts availability. |
| **K** | **Prior Quarter Carryover.** Carried over from prior quarter as work progress. |
| **N** | **Parts.** Negotiated output impacted by parts availability. |
| **O** | **Assets.** Negotiated output impacted by reparable assets availability. |
| **R** | **Requirement Change.** Increase or decrease in requirements. Explain in special instructions. (Renegotiations only) |

## Attachment 2

## PROGRAM CONTROL NUMBER

**Figure A2.1. Program Control Number.**



## Attachment 3

## DEFICIT CODES

**Table A3.1. Deficit Codes.**

| DEFICIT CODE | DEFINITION AND ACTIONS |
|---|---|
| A | **Technical Data.** Required technical information (TOs, MIL Specs, etc. as defined in AFLCR 66-51) was not available or was inadequate.<br><br>**MA Actions.** MAS or MAP will notify MAE that the problem exists. MAE will take action to resolve the problem, and will provide MAWW and MAS with a statement of the problem and the estimated date of resolution. This information will enable MAWW and MAS to determine the need for renegotiation.<br><br>**MM Action.** Production Management will coordinate with MAWW and Engineering/ Reliability to ensure that the required data is provided to the D/M. If the data does not exist, Engineering/Reliability will provide supplemental instructions to MAWW within one MISTR production period. |
| B | **Equipment.** Required production and/or test equipment was not available, inadequate, incomplete, or could not be used pending repair or calibration.<br><br>**MA Action.** MAS and MAP will notify MAE that the problem exists. In the case of support equipment, MAE will provide MAWW and MAS with a statement of the problem and the estimated date of resolution. For test equipment, MAP will notify the responsible organization for repair/calibration. That organization will evaluate the problem and provide status information, including estimated completion date(s). This information will enable MAWW and MA_S to determine the need for renegotiation.<br><br>**MM Action.** For support equipment, Production Management will coordinate with MAWW and Engineering/Reliability to ensure that help is provided to resolve the problem. When required, Engineering/Reliability will provide the equipment required. For test equipment, Production Management, in coordination with Engineering/Reliability, will assist maintenance as necessary. If other equipment can be made available to do the task in less time than is necessary to repair or calibrate the item, it will be provided. |
| D | **Capability.** Manhours available have been applied in rank MIEC sequence to the driven requirement and these items could not be reached this month because their MIEC was too low. This deficit code will include lack of manpower, RGC “J” MICAP, repair in process and higher priority workload.<br><br>**MA Action.** MA_S will evaluate the negotiated workload to determine if requirements are excessive. If renegotiation is required, MA_S/MAWW will immediately notify Production Management of the situation.<br><br>**MM Action.** Upon notification by MAWW that the problem exists, Production Management will determine the workload item(s) to be reduced and will submit an AFLC Form 804 to reduce the requirement. This will be done in coordination with the applicable requirements section chief and MAWW. |

| DEFICIT CODE | DEFINITION AND ACTIONS |
|---|---|
| E | **Software Not Available.** Required software was not available, inadequate or incomplete.<br><br>**MA Action.** MA_S will notify MA_E that the problem exists. MA_E will provide MAWW and MA_S with a statement of the problem and the estimated date of resolution. This information will enable MAWW and MA_S to determine the need for renegotiation.<br><br>**MM Action.** Production Management will coordinate with MAWW and Engineering/ Reliability to ensure that help is provided to resolve the problem. |
| N | **Parts not available.** A shortage of direct or indirect material (parts) existed (late receipt of parts, unplanned and planned).<br><br>**MA Action.** MA_S will determine the organization responsible for the parts problem and notify Production Management of the necessary action. MA_S will follow up to make sure the problem is being resolved and, as required, provide information to MAWW for possible renegotiation.<br><br>**MM Action.** Obtain assistance from MA, DS or PM. Determine whether the shortage is due to insufficient distribution priorities that have inhibited acquisition, untimely buy actions, inadequate order quantities, or poor supplier support. Based on the problem encountered, take internal action, expedite shipment from the supply point or establish new source. The item will be renegotiated downward when the shortage cannot be corrected in sufficient time to allow the remaining quarterly quantity to be produced. |
| O | **Assets Not Available.** Reparable or TOC assets were not available in depot supply to permit work accomplishment. This deficit case includes warehouse refusal, misidentified end items. Condemned assets and late receipt of assets.<br><br>**MA Action.** For asset generation, MA_S will access total asset availability for support of quarterly negotiated requirement. If assets are not generating in sufficient quantities, advise MAWW of the need to renegotiate. For warehouse refusal, MA_S will coordinate with depot supply concerning corrective action related to supply generated assets. For misidentified end items, MA_S will ensure immediate turn-in of the misidentified items. MA_S will notify MAWW of the specific workload status and work hours requiring renegotiation. For condemned assets, MA_S will ensure that all condemned items are immediately turned in so that later reports will not reflect assets available for work that are actually in a condemned condition. For late receipt of assets, MA_S will determine the organization responsible. When D/M is causing the problem, MA_S will take immediate corrective action. If the D/MM is effecting timely requisition actions, MA_S will take immediate action to resolve the problem with depot supply. |

| DEFICIT CODE | DEFINITION AND ACTIONS |
|---|---|
| | **MM Action.** Production Management will notify the IMS to determine whether the items are generating in the quantities anticipated. If sufficient assets do no appear to be generating to cover the quarters negotiation, the PMS/IMS will take action to renegotiate the item downward. For warehouse refusal, the IMS will contact DS directly if the problem cannot be corrected. The IMS may need to take inventory action. For misidentified items, the IMS will take action as necessary to decrease the inventory or work with depot supply to determine location or status of the actual end item. For condemned assets, no action is required. These items will be mechanically reduced from the inventory and funds will be obligated. |
| **R** | **Revised Requirement.** Requirements have been recently increased/decreased through renegotiation.<br>**MA Action.** MA_S will determine that a corresponding decrease in workload has been negotiated<br>**MM Action.** If corresponding renegotiation is required, Production Management will determine which workload will be decreased and initiate an AFLC Form 804 for processing. |
| **Z** | **Error.** The computer will apply this code mechanically when any insufficient quantity has been deficit coded.<br>**MA Action.** The MA_S branch chief will review all Z deficit codes each month to anticipate errors in deficit code application and take corrective action.<br>**MM Action.** None |

## Attachment 4

## MISSION ITEM ESSENTIALITY CODE (MIEC)

The MIEC is assigned to each MISTR item and it reflects the relative importance of the item to the mission of the Air Force. This three-position code is structured as follows:

a. The first position is based on the AFMC Logistics Support Priority (LSP) Indexes, which are derived using the USAF Precedence Rating. This position reflects the relative importance of the weapon system to the mission of the Air Force.

(1) Code 1-LSP 1.00 through 1.95

(2) Code 2-LSP 2.00 through 2.95

(3) Code 3-LSP 3.00 through 5.95

(4) Code 4-LSP 6.00 through 7.95

(5) Code 5-LSP 8.00 through 13.95

(6) Code 6-LSP 14.00 through 25.95

b. The second position reflects the essentiality of the subsystem to the weapon system. This position is determined with the assistance of the using major commands.

(1) Code A - Weapon system is not capable of any mission when subsystem is not operating.

(2) Code B - Weapon system is not capable of its primary designed operational capability, but has some limited secondary capability, when subsystem is not operating.

(3) Code C - Weapon system is limited in its primary designed operational capability, but is not capable of secondary capabilities, when subsystem is not operating.

(4) Code D -Subsystem is used for peacetime training.

c. The third position reflects the importance of the MISTR items to the operation of the subsystem:

(1) Code E - Critical to the operation of the subsystem.

(2) Code F - Impairs the operation of the subsystem.

(3) Code G - Not critical to the operation of the subsystem.

## Attachment 5

## MISSION ITEM ESSENTIALITY CODE

## MIEC MATRIX

The MIECs are used to establish priorities for both workloading and scheduling. During workload negotiations, the capability of the Directorate of Maintenance is to be applied to workloading items in the MIEC priority sequence. This MISTR Consolidated Schedule for S-GEN items is also arranged in MIEC priority sequence. The scheduler will schedule items into production sequence when permitted by the constraints of skills, repair parts and reparable asset availability. The descending priority sequence of the MIECs is shown in the following table.

**Table A5.1. MIEC Matrix.**

| Sequence | Code | Sequence | Code | Sequence | Code |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | 1AE | 25 | 6A | 49 | 1CG |
| 02 | 1BE | 26 | 6BE | 50 | 2CG |
| 03 | 1CE | 27 | 6CE | 51 | 3CG |
| 04 | 2AE | 28 | 4AF | 52 | 4CG |
| 05 | 2BE | 29 | 4BF | 53 | 5CG |
| 06 | 2CE | 30 | 3CF | 54 | 6CG |
| 07 | 3AE | 31 | 5AF | 55 | 1DE |
| 08 | 3BE | 32 | 5BF | 56 | 2DE |
| 09 | 3CE | 33 | 5CF | 57 | 3DE |
| 10 | 1AF | 34 | 6AF | 58 | 4DE |
| 11 | 1BF | 35 | 6BF | 59 | 5DE |
| 12 | 1CF | 36 | 6CF | 60 | 6DE |
| 13 | 2AF | 37 | 1AG | 61 | 1DF |
| 14 | 2BF | 38 | 2AG | 62 | 2DF |
| 15 | 2CF | 39 | 3AG | 63 | 3DF |
| 16 | 3AF | 40 | 4AG | 64 | 4DF |
| 17 | 3BF | 41 | 5AG | 65 | 5DF |
| 18 | 3CF | 42 | 6AG | 66 | 6DF |
| 19 | 4AE | 43 | 1BG | 67 | 1DG |
| 20 | 4BE | 44 | 2BG | 68 | 2DG |
| 21 | 4CE | 45 | 3BG | 69 | 3DG |

| Sequence | Code | Sequence | Code | Sequence | Code |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | 5AE | 46 | 4BG | 70 | 4DG |
| 23 | 5BE | 47 | 5BG | 71 | 5DG |
| 24 | 5CE | 48 | 6BG | 72 | 6DG |
| | | | | 73 | 7MM |

98 Indicates that an acceptable MIEC has not been assigned to the MISTR item.

99 Indicates that existence of a G004L record, without a corresponding record in the MISTR Master File.

## Attachment 6

## ADJUSTMENT REASON CODES AND FORMATS

## IMS

**Table A6.1. IMS Adjustment Reason Code *(these codes will be used to correct/scrub D200A requirements on the D073.X21 product)*.**

| Position | Code | Definition |
|---|---|---|
| First | O | Organic repair |
| | C | Contract repair |
| Second | E | Error File Maintenance/Keypunch |
| | S | Scrub adjustment based on information received after file maintenance cut-off date and management decisions. |
| Third | P | Plus adjustment to repair requirement. |
| | M | Minus adjustment to repair requirement. |
| Fourth & Fifth | 01 | Usage Factors - includes OIM & DLM factor |
| | 02 | Program Change – includes:<br>*Application percent/QPA<br>*Program Select Code<br>*Application Number<br>*Program Restriction Code<br>*Program Amounts (Flying Hours, Equipment Months, etc.) |
| | 03 | Unit Repair Cost Changes |
| | 04 | I&S Group Changes |
| | 05 | Order and Ship Time (O&ST) |
| | 06 | Base Repair Cycle |
| | 07 | Base Safety Level |
| | 08 | Base Negotiated Level |
| | 09 | Depot Stock Level |
| | 10 | Total Overhaul Stock Level - includes JR, NJR & Floating Level |
| | 11 | Repair Lead-time requirement |
| | 12 | NSO/Insurance Level |
| | 13 | SAP Additives |
| | 14 | Additive Requirements - Excludes SAP & DOTM |
| | 15 | Stock Due Out - includes DOTM only |

| Position | Code | Definition |
|---|---|---|
| | 16 | Interim Contract Support (ICS) - Minus adjustment only |
| | 17 | Reliability Improvement Warranty (RIW) - Minus adjustment only WRM |
| | 18 | Prepositioned Requirements |
| | 19 | OWRM Requirements Assets |
| | 20 | Serviceable - Includes:<br>*On-Hand Base and Depot In-transit<br>*Contractor<br>*Additive Assets<br>Excludes: WRM serviceable |
| | 21 | Serviceable WRM Base |
| | 22 | Serviceable WRM Depot |
| | 23 | Unserviceable – Includes<br>*In transit<br>*Contractor<br>*Bailment<br>*TOC<br>Excludes: WRM serviceable |
| | 24 | Due-in from Overhaul (DIOH) |
| | 25 | Unserviceable WRM Depot |
| | 26 | On-order Peacetime |
| | 27 | On-order WRM |
| | 28 | Due-in Assets - includes:<br>*ISSP<br>*Reclamation<br>*Termination<br>*SA Program Excess |
| | 29 | SICA (NIMSC-5 only) repair minus adjustment.<br>Used for funding purposes only |

## Attachment 7

## ADJUSTMENT REASON CODES AND FORMATS

## PMS

**Table A7.1. PMS Adjustment Reason Code** ***(these codes will be used to correct/scrub D200A requirements and the negotiation amount).***

| Position | Code | Definition |
|---|---|---|
| First | O | Organic repair |
| | C | Contract repair |
| Second | P | Plus adjustment to the repair requirement |
| | M | Minus adjustment to the repair requirement |
| Third, Fourth & Fifth | 100 | Repair to be accomplished under RIW |
| | 105 | Repair to be accomplished under ICS |
| | 110 | Unsalable Workload-used when both organic and contract services have declined negotiation. |
| (The following codes apply to Over/Under Production and will be used to adjust negotiation quantity to requirements. These adjustments will impact funding requirements only between AY and BY): | | |
| | 200 | Repair Requirements: increase/decrease |
| | 205 | Funds - Production impacted by funds availability |
| | 210 | Parts - Production impacted by parts availability |
| | 215 | Assets - Production impacted by availability of reparable assets |
| | 220 | Capability - Production impacted by capability - Includes:<br>*Higher priority workload<br>*Skills<br>*Manpower<br>*Saturated facilities<br>*Fixed quantity contracts |
| | 225 | Equipment/Data - Production impacted by availability of Support/ Test Equipment and/or Tech Data. |
| | 230 | Delay in contract award |