

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

**AIR FORCE MATERIEL COMMAND
MANUAL 23-5, VOLUME 2**



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**READINESS BASED LEVELING
(RBL) USER'S MANUAL (D035E)**

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This publication implements AFI 23-101, *Air Force Materiel Management*. This new manual evolved from rescinded Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 23-110, *USAF Supply Manual*, Volume 3, Part 9. It establishes procedural guidance for the Readiness Based Leveling (RBL) System (D035E). This publication applies to Item Managers (IMs) and Equipment Specialists (ESs) at Hill Air Force Base (AFB), Robins AFB, and Tinker AFB who are responsible for reviewing, validating, managing, and approving base initiated adjusted stock levels prior to loading them in the RBL system (D035E). This manual does not apply to Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) or Air National Guard (ANG) units. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) using an AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF Forms 847 from the field through the appropriate functional's chain of command. This volume may be supplemented at any level, but all supplements must be routed to the OPR for coordination prior to certification and approval. Submit requests for waivers through the chain of command to the appropriate Tier waiver approval authority, or alternately, to the Publication OPR for non-tiered compliance items. Request for waivers must be approved by the publication OPR prior to implementation. Ensure all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with (IAW) AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records*, and disposed of IAW Air Force Records Information Management System (AFRIMS) Records Disposition Schedule (RDS).

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1. General and Administrative

1.1. **Overview.** D035E was developed to eliminate and standardize independent Peacetime Operating Stock (POS) levels computation processes that were previously performed separately by each base and depot. Centralizing computations through standardized processes that set POS levels by using readiness factors and Secondary Item Requirements System (SIRS) (D200A) requirements increases asset posture and positions materiel in the locations where they are most needed.

1.2. **RBL Goal.** The primary goal of RBL is to determine the optimum allocation of levels to the AF depots and bases in order to minimize base level Expected Backorders (EBOs). RBL uses base and depot usage data including Adjusted Stock Levels (ASLs), to determine the allocation of the worldwide requirements (allocations resulting in the greatest decrease in base level EBOs).

1.3. RBL Functions.

1.3.1. D035E computes and allocates POS levels for AF-managed reparable and consumable items for Standard Base Supply System (SBSS) and Wholesale And Retail Receiving/Shipping (WARRS) System, D035K accounts. RBL pushes computed levels to SBSS and D035K. The pushed levels replace Repair Cycle Demand Level (RCDL) in SBSS and D035K and become the POS portion of the Requisitioning Objective (RO) reported by SBSS and D035K to Reportable Asset Management Process (RAMP)/D035C. The RO determines the quantity that can be requisitioned.

1.3.2. D035E assures POS levels are linked to D200A requirements.

1.3.2.1. D035E limits the levels allocated to the quantity computed from the D200A requirement. Exceptions are spelled out in [paragraph 2.3.1.2 – 2.3.1.2.3](#).

1.3.2.2. D035E identifies mismatches between the D200A requirement and RBL user data (demand data and ASL data reported by SBSS and D035K accounts). D035E flags these items as problem items requiring IM or ES action.

1.3.3. SBSS and D035K account ASLs are established and maintained in D035E. D035E applies established ASLs in the computation of POS levels.

1.3.4. D035E computes the “depot working level” and outputs a file of this data to Execution and Prioritization of Repair Support System (EXPRESS), D087X. The depot Working Level (WL) is a projection of the items that EXPRESS will attempt to satisfy. The depot WL is the level that RBL computes as being needed in depot repair plus the depot serviceable quantity, in order to support all customers. The depot WL is used by EXPRESS in the daily repair list determination.

1.3.5. D035E is Air Force Materiel Command’s (AFMC) system in which Contingency High Priority Mission Support Kits (CHPMSK) are established and maintained.

1.3.6. D035E provides the capability to compute regional retail levels for items to be stocked at an Area Of Responsibility (AOR) depot.

1.3.7. Nuclear Weapons-Related Materiel (NWRM) items will be excluded from the RBL computation to ensure NWRM assets are managed IAW AFI 20-110, *Nuclear Weapons-Related Materiel Management*, Section 2.8.

1.4. System Access.

1.4.1. First, potential users will determine both need and authorization prior to submitting an access request to the subsystem.

1.4.1.1. Authorization to access D035E is determined by the requestor’s government affiliation and security clearance.

1.4.1.2. Potential users are DoD employees (military, civilians, and Advisory & Assistance Service [A&AS] contractors).

1.4.1.3. IAW DoD 5200.2-R, *Personnel Security Program*, subsystem access is limited to those individuals determined trustworthy as a result of the favorable completion of a National Agency Check (NAC) or Entrance NAC (ENTNAC) or who are under the escort of cleared personnel. Where escorting such persons is not feasible, a NAC shall be conducted and favorably reviewed by an appropriate DoD Component Agency or activity prior to permitting system access. Requestors pending security clearance must complete and provide a “Letter of Responsibility” (LOR) (Figure 1) along with System Authorization Access Request (SAAR) as described in paragraph 1.4.2 LOR must be signed by the requestor’s government supervisor.

Figure 1. Sample “Signed” LOR

Memorandum For: _____	Date: _____
From: _____	
Subject: Letter of Responsibility	
<p>1. Please issue an interim (temporary) UserID/password to the following personnel: <i>(Requester’s Name)</i>.</p> <p>2. I accept risks associated with approval without a security clearance to obtain a temporary UserID for one year. Access gained to the Stock Control System is pending completion of security investigation. Clearance was applied for on _____ (date).</p> <p>3. If an unfavorable investigation is received, I will contact the AFMC Lead Functional OPR to delete the interim access ID. Further, I will notify the AFMC Lead Functional OPR of the clearance level, type of investigation and date of investigation when received.</p>	
<i>X. Signed</i>	
Supervisor’s Signature	Organization
	Date
AFMC Lead Functional OPR: AFSC/LOMM, DSN xxx-xxxx	
FAX Number: DSN xxx-xxxx	

1.4.2. Authorized personnel gain access to D035 Stock Control information by submitting a DD Form 2875, *System Authorization Access Request (SAAR)*, to the Designated Approval Authority (DAA).

1.4.3. Obtaining D035E password. After receiving their UserID, the user must call the DISA Helpdesk for follow-on logon procedures.

1.4.4. Maintaining D035E Account Currency.

1.4.4.1. Account Suspension. User accounts are suspended if a user has not accessed the system within the previous 30 days.

1.4.4.2. Account Suspension Removal. Users must call the DISA Helpdesk and provide their PIN to get their access reactivated.

1.4.4.3. Account Deactivation. Accounts suspended due to inactivity are deactivated if they remain suspended and are not accessed within 90 days from date of suspension. There is no reactivating of deactivated accounts. Deactivated accounts require a new DD Form 2875 to regain access.

1.4.4.4. Requesting D035E Account Deactivation. Prior to leaving a position for which D035E access is required, the user will submit a new DD Form 2875. **Note:** The user's supervisor may initiate the SAAR on behalf of the user.

1.4.5. SAAR Maintenance.

1.4.5.1. DAAs will maintain a copy of each DD Form 2875 for every active user for whom they submitted the access request to DISA. Electronic or hard copy documents must be securely stored in a location accessible only to the primary and alternate DAAs.

1.4.5.2. Annual D035E Reconciliation.

1.4.5.2.1. Each year, the AFMC Lead D035E DAA will obtain a list of current user accounts from DISA and provide this information to each local site D035E DAA.

1.4.5.2.2. The appropriate DAA will use this list to: identify unauthorized users and request DISA delete their accounts; validate the roles of remaining authorized users; and ensure they have current and complete SAARs for all active users.

1.5. Roles and Responsibilities.

1.5.1. HQ AFMC/A4RM, Supply Chain Management Branch, will:

1.5.1.1. Establish command guidance for D035E.

1.5.1.2. Provide functional coordination/approval on all D035E system change requests.

1.5.2. The Air Force Sustainment Center (AFSC) RBL OPR maintains overall D035E system responsibility as follows:

1.5.2.1. Implements D035E policies and procedures.

1.5.2.2. Develops and implements D035E system functionality.

1.5.2.3. Establishes an RBL computation schedule.

1.5.2.4. Oversees system problem resolutions.

1.5.2.5. Maintains the D035E home web page.

1.5.2.6. Maintains C-E low density item ASLs.

1.5.2.7. Coordinates system change requests with HQ AFMC/A4RM prior to implementation to ensure procedural guidance in this volume is updated and published.

1.5.3. Site RBL OPRs will:

1.5.3.1. Implement D035E policies and procedures

1.5.3.2. Identify system deficiencies and improvements.

1.5.3.3. Function as the D035E authoritative source for addressing questions and issues identified at each site.

1.5.4. IMs will:

1.5.4.1. Load ASLs into D035E, when the IM approves a base initiated ASL with an extended cost equal to or greater than \$5,000. See **Chapter 5** for details.

1.5.4.2. Resolve RBL problem items (with assistance from ESs) In Accordance With (IAW) **Chapter 7**.

2. Levels Computation

2.1. **Overview.** This chapter describes the RBL computation of POS levels to include RBL item criteria, computation data, schedule and logic. It further provides the logic for RBL computation of depot WL data that is passed to EXPRESS. Math formulas that are applied in RBL computations are described in the *Readiness Based Leveling (RBL) Process Description*, posted on the RBL File Transfer Protocol (FTP) server. The process description can be accessed via this path: <https://scsapps.day.disa.mil/afhome/>, Levels, Data on RBL FTP Server, Top of FTP Directory Structure, "Model" and "Model Documentation."

2.2. **Computation of RBL Levels.** D035E computes levels to provide the optimum allocation of POS levels of AF-managed repairable and consumable items for AF bases and depot sites. The optimum allocation is determined to be that which minimizes EBOs or in other terms, the allocation that results in the lowest expected time that base maintenance activities have to wait for a requisitioned part.

2.3. RBL Computation Starts with the D200A Computed Requirement.

2.3.1. The RBL process starts with the D200A, SIRS computation of the requirement. The Maximum (Max) quantity of levels RBL can allocate is the D200A requirement, which is sum of: Organizational and Intermediate Maintenance (OIM), base repair cycle requirement, OIM base Order and Shipping Time (O&ST) requirement, special levels, depot safety level, OIM depot repair cycle, base safety level, D200A Non Job Routed (NJR) depot repair cycle requirement and total overhaul stock level.

2.3.1.1. When the demands reported by the WARRS/D035K, to D200A are less than one hundred percent organic demands, RBL will adjust the D200A requirement that

can be allocated. RBL will multiply the percent of D035K demands that are organic demands times the D200A NJR depot repair cycle requirement and total overhaul stock level quantities. The recalculated quantities for these two fields are added to the six D200A requirement quantities listed in paragraph 2.3.1.

2.3.1.2. RBL will allocate more levels than the D200A computed requirement in order to support the following:

2.3.1.2.1. Levels computed for AMC FSLs.

2.3.1.2.2. Levels computed to support the bases on the C-E low density item - base input file. **Note:** C-E items with a designated item code of 1, 2, or 3 will be supported.

2.3.1.2.3. Levels for IRSP ASLs.

2.3.1.2.4. EOQ items up to the Reorder Point (ROP).

2.4. RBL Derives a Pipeline for Each Item – User Account.

2.4.1. SBSS and D035K accounts compete for RBL levels based upon the pipeline required to support each item - user account. The RBL process selected for developing pipelines for each item - user account is determined by these considerations; the type of account, SBSS or D035K, the type of item, active, Insurance (INS) or Numeric Stockage Objective (NSO), the Program Select Code (PSC) and D035K organic use percent.

2.4.2. RBL rolls up SBSS “item – Department of Defense Automated Addressing Code (DoDAAC)” pipeline data to the Family Master (FM) National Stock Number (NSN). In the RBL computation, SBSS accounts compete for levels at the FM NSN.

2.4.2.1. For SBSS accounts, RBL applies usage data reported on members of a subgroup to derive a pipeline at the Subgroup Master (SGM) NSN. Usage data applied are: Daily Demand Rate (DDR), Percent of Base Repair (PBR), O&ST, condemnation percent and special levels. The derived SGM NSN pipeline is rolled-up to the FM NSN and the FM NSN pipeline is applied in the RBL computation of levels.

2.4.2.2. When computing regional retail levels that are to be stocked at an AOR depot, RBL first derives the pipeline for each SGM NSN for each FB DoDAAC account in the AOR. SGM NSN pipeline data is rolled-up to the FM NSN. RBL then aggregates the FM NSN – user account pipelines into a single FM NSN – AOR depot pipeline. The aggregated single FM NSN pipeline is applied in the RBL computation of levels for the AOR depot.

2.4.3. D035K INS or NSO items. For INS and NSO items used by D035K accounts, RBL applies usage data reported on any items in the subgroup to derive the pipeline at the SGM NSN. RBL applies the D035K SGM NSN pipeline in the computation of levels.

2.4.4. D035K Depot Level Maintenance (DLM) computing items. For computing items identified as DLM items by the D200A PSC, RBL derives the pipeline at the SGM NSN, using the D200A SGM DLM requirement.

2.4.4.1. RBL applies the D200A DLM requirement to derive the DDR that is used in the D035K pipeline calculation. The DLM requirement of all items in the subgroup is used to derive the D035K DDR for the SGM NSN. RBL applies the derived D035K SGM pipeline in the computation of levels.

2.4.4.2. RBL modifies the DDR computed from the DLM requirement when the D035K reported organic usage is less than one hundred percent. This is accomplished by computing the DDR from the DLM requirement and then multiplying that DDR by the organic use percent. RBL will then compute the D035K pipeline, at the SGM NSN, by applying the resultant DDR. RBL applies the D035K SGM NSN pipeline in the computation of levels.

2.4.5. D035K non-DLM computing items. RBL derives the pipeline at the SGM NSN by applying usage data reported on any items in the subgroup for D035K accounts computing items identified as non-DLM items by the D200A PSC. RBL applies the D035K SGM NSN pipeline in the computation of levels.

2.5. Levels Are Computed at the FM NSN or SGM NSN Depending on the Type of User Account.

2.5.1. The D200A requirement applied in the computation of levels is the requirement rolled-up to the Interchangeable and Substitutable Group (I&SG) FM NSN.

2.5.2. SBSS account pipeline, derived at the I&SG FM NSN, is applied in the computation of levels.

2.5.3. D035K account pipeline, derived at the SGM NSN, is applied in the computation of levels.

2.6. Allocation of Levels.

2.6.1. RBL allocates levels to SBSS at the FM NSN.

2.6.2. RBL allocates levels to D035K accounts at the SGM NSN.

2.7. Push of Levels.

2.7.1. Levels are pushed to SBSS accounts at the FM NSN.

2.7.2. Levels are pushed to D035K accounts at the SGM NSN.

2.7.3. RBL levels pushed to SBSS and D035K accounts override the RCDL that was computed by these accounts. **Note:** SBSS and D035K derive the RO by adding the RBL level plus other authorized levels. SBSS and D035K report the RO to the RAMP, D035C.

2.8. Schedule of RBL Computations – Push of Levels.

2.8.1. Every quarter, RBL computes levels for all items - user accounts; reference **Table 1**.

Table 1. RBL Quarterly Computation Schedule

Computation of Levels	Phase One Push - Push of Levels that Are: Decreases, the Same Quantity or an Elimination of Levels (Typical Schedule)	Phase Two Push – Push of Levels that Are Increases. Usually Pushed Five Days After the Phase One Push (Typical Schedule)
20 January	3 February	8 February
20 April	5 May * (see paragraph 2.8.3.)	10 May * (see paragraph 2.8.3.)
20 July	4 August	9 August
20 October	3 November *	8 November * (see paragraph 2.8.3.)

2.8.2. In the January and July quarterly computation cycles, RBL “pushes” all the levels computed except levels for those items that RBL flagged as “N” or “Z” problem items. **Note:** Even if an item is flagged as an “N” or “Z” problem item, RBL will “push” levels to support AMC FSL ASLs, C-E low density item ASLs, and IRSP ASLs.

2.8.3. May and November are “off-cycle” pushes. The off-cycle push was established to reduce the impact of the volatility of RBL levels at the base. RBL compares the levels computed in the off-cycle computation with the most recent previously computed levels and then selects the levels to be pushed. **Note:** The RBL comparison of levels is accomplished for each DoDAAC – NSN.

2.8.3.1. In the off-cycle push, RBL selects these SBSS levels to be pushed:

2.8.3.1.1. Levels that changed and resulted in a reduction of the worldwide EBOs by more than 0.08.

2.8.3.1.2. All levels that reflect an ASL change.

2.8.3.2. In the off-cycle push, RBL “pushes” any levels for D035K that differ from those most recently pushed.

2.8.4. Quarterly computed levels are compared to the levels that were most recently pushed. The comparison of computed levels is accomplished at the DoDAAC - NSN level and is pushed in two phases.

2.8.4.1. Phase one push. Quarterly computed levels that decreased or did not change are pushed in phase one. **Note:** Also in phase one, RBL will also send level deletion transactions for levels that are to be eliminated. The phase one push is typically accomplished on the first Thursday of the month following the computation.

2.8.4.2. Phase two push. Quarterly computed levels that are an increase are pushed in phase two. Push of levels in phase two is usually accomplished about five days after the push of levels in phase one.

2.8.5. “As needed” computations.

2.8.5.1. The “as needed” RBL computation capability is available any time during the quarter except during the time period that quarterly levels are being computed, reviewed and pushed.

2.8.5.2. “As needed” RBL computations can be initiated for individual NSNs.

2.8.5.3. “As needed” computations apply the D200A requirement that was applied in the most recent RBL computation.

2.8.5.4. IMs can initiate “as needed” computations through the Stock Control System (SCS) “RBL Input File Maintenance” screen. The IM can choose to apply usage data that was applied in the most recent RBL computation (system option “Recompute with Current Base Data”), or the IM can choose to apply the most recent reported usage data (system option “Recompute with Updated Base Data”). Through the “RBL Input File Maintenance” screen, the IM can also change the requirement data that is applied. **Note:** Changing the requirement data in D035E does not result in a change to the data in the D200A system.

2.8.5.5. “As needed” computations apply off-cycle logic when pushing levels. Levels to be pushed are selected IAW the criteria in **paragraphs 2.8.3.1 and 2.8.3.2**

2.8.5.6. Levels computed in “as needed” computations are “pushed” the evening of the day that the computation was initiated.

2.8.5.7. AMC FSLs can initiate an “as needed” computation by sending an “XE4” transaction from SBSS to RBL. RBL will apply the most recent reported usage data.

2.8.5.8. Bases identified on the C-E input file as users of low density items, can initiate an “as needed” computation for those NSNs. The AFSC Low Density Level (LDL) Manager (435th Supply Chain Operations Squadron [SCOS]) will send “XE4” transactions from SBSS to RBL. RBL will apply the most recent reported usage data.

2.9. Criteria for Inclusion of NSNs in the RBL Computation.

2.9.1. All three of the following criteria must be satisfied for an item to be included in the RBL computation.

2.9.1.1. The item must be an AF-managed item with an Expendability, Recoverability, Reparability Category (ERRC) code “C,” “N,” “P,” or “T.”

2.9.1.2. The item must be in the D200A computed requirement. A computed requirement of zero or greater fulfills this condition.

2.9.1.3. At least one of the following three is required:

2.9.1.3.1. Demand data for the item was received by D035E from SBSS or D035K.

2.9.1.3.2. An ASL for the item is established in D035E.

2.9.1.3.3. A base or depot account reported possession of item assets to RAMP.

2.10. Criteria for Computing a Level for a DoDAAC.

2.10.1. An “Item – DoDAAC” will be included in the RBL computation if one of these occurs:

2.10.1.1. The DoDAAC reported item usage and/or ASL data to RBL.

2.10.1.2. The DoDAAC reported possession of an asset to RAMP. In the case of D035K accounts, report of possession of an asset must be for an asset with ownership/purpose code “OA.”

2.10.2. RBL will compute levels for an “item - AMC FSL account” when the AMC quarterly RBL input file identifies the NSN and FSL account. RBL will also compute levels for an “item – AMC FSL account” if the AMC DoDAAC submits an “XE4” transaction.

2.10.3. RBL will compute levels for an “item - DoDAAC” if the combination is identified in the LDL quarterly input file.

2.11. **Computation Data, Source of Data, and Input Mechanism** are shown in **Table 2**

Table 2. Computation Data

Data	Source of Data	Input Mechanism To D035E
Pipeline and Requirements Data	D200A	D200A Input File
Programmed Depot Maintenance (PDM)/Engine Overhaul (EOH)/ Management of Items Subject To Repair (MISTR) Next Higher Assembly (NHA) Requirement	D200A	D200A Input File
Interchangeability & Substitutability (I&S) Data	SCS database	SCS database shared with D035E. Data source is Master Item Identification Control System (MIICS) (D043).
Support Center Pacific (SCP) Repaired Items	Hill AFB (Det 35 Management Activity)	Hill AFB file
SBSS Demand Data	SBSS	“XCB” Transaction
D035K Demand Data for INS and NSO Items	D035K	“XCB” Transaction
D035K Demand Data for Computing Items	(1) D200A PDM, EOH/MISTR NHA, Job Routed and NJR Requirement (2) D035K	(1) D200A Input File (2) D035K “XCB” Transaction
D035K Demand Data for computing items with a D200A item PSC with zeroes in the last three positions.	D035K	“XCB” Transaction
Base Directed Special Levels Data (Extended Cost < \$5,000)	SBSS and D035K	“XE4” Transaction
Base Directed Special Levels Data (Extended cost > \$5,000)	SBSS, D035K and IMS	SBSS and D035K “XE4” Transaction and IM File Maintenance
Major Command (MAJCOM) and Air Staff Directed Special Levels	SBSS	“XE4” Transaction
Special Levels – AMC (FSL)	HQ AMC	HQ AMC Quarterly Input

Data	Source of Data	Input Mechanism To D035E
		File
Special Levels – AMC (FSL) Initiated by the FSL	AMC FSL	HQ AMC Quarterly Input File and FSL “XE4” Transaction
Special Levels – C-E Low Density Items	SBSS (ES-S)	AFSC LDL Manager Quarterly Input File
CHPMSK Data	SBSS	“XE4” Transaction
Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Projected Repair Data	AF Security Assistance Cooperation (AFSAC)	AFSAC Quarterly Input File

2.11.1. D200A provides an input file of the “summary computation” data to D035E. This file includes pipeline data and requirement quantity and a projection of the quarterly repair requirements for other Services.

2.11.1.1. D200A pipeline data is the total Depot Repair Cycle Time (DRCT). The DRCT includes the retrograde and the depot repair segments. The retrograde segment consists of the base processing time and reparable in-transit time. This portion of the DRCT moves the unserviceable asset from the base to the depot. The depot repair segment consists of the supply to maintenance time, shop flow time and serviceable turn-in time. D035E uses this data in calculating the depot pipeline that is used in the levels allocation process and in calculating the working level.

2.11.1.2. The D200A requirement is the Max quantity of levels that RBL allocates to the depot and base accounts. Three **exceptions** to this rule: RBL will allocate levels to support AMC FSL ASLs, C-E low density item ASLs, and IRSP ASLs, even if the D200A requirement is less than the ASL quantity.

2.11.1.2.1. Computing item requirement: The D200A data elements used by RBL are: the OIM base repair cycle requirement, OIM base O&ST requirement, special levels, depot safety level, OIM depot repair cycle, base safety level, NJR depot repair cycle requirement and total overhaul stock level. The sum of the quantities of these elements is used by RBL as the Max allocation quantity.

2.11.1.2.2. Non-Computing items (INS and NSO): The D200A data elements used by RBL for computing items are not available for the non-computing items. Therefore, RBL uses the repair level quantity as the Max allocation quantity. For Non-consumable Item Materiel Support Code (NIMSC) 5 “NSO and INS items” (items which the AF is the Secondary Inventory Control Activity [SICA]), RBL uses the D200A buy level quantity as the Max allocation quantity.

2.11.1.3. D200A provides the DLM requirement (PDM/EOH/NHA) that is allocated as levels to D035K accounts when the PSC for the item is other than zero in any of the last three positions.

2.11.1.4. Schedule for application of D200A data in quarterly RBL computations is shown in [Table 3](#)

Table 3. RBL Schedule for Application of D200A Computation Data

D200A Requirements Data	D035E Computation of Levels
D200A September computation, summary data, 2nd quarter data after asset cut-off date	20 January
D200A December computation, summary data, 2nd quarter data after asset cut-off date	20 April
D200A March computation, summary data, 2nd quarter data after asset cut-off date	20 July
D200A June computation, summary data, 2nd quarter data after asset cut-off date	20 October

2.11.2. I&S data. D035E applies I&S data that is resident in the SCS. RBL I&S data is current with that in the SCS. I&S data in the SCS is updated daily via input from D043.

2.11.3. AFSAC provides an input file of the projected quarterly repair requirements for FMS customers. The input file from AFSAC is developed just prior to the D035E quarterly computation. This data is applied by RBL in the development of the WL file data that is input to EXPRESS.

2.11.4. Demand data is input from SBSS to D035E by Document Identifier Code (DIC) “XCB” transaction. **Chapter 3** identifies “XCB” data elements. D035K demand data input to D035E is dependent on the following factors:

2.11.4.1. INS and NSO items. Demand data for INS and NSO items is input from D035K to D035E by DIC “XCB” transaction.

2.11.4.2. D035K demand data for computing items is derived by D035E from the D200A PDM, EOH and MISTR NHA requirement. RBL assigns the derived DDR to specific D035K accounts based upon usage data for these NSNs that were input from the D035K accounts. D200A requirement developed for non-organic maintenance is excluded from the D035E computation of D035K demand data.

2.11.4.3. For computing items with a D200A item PSC that has zeros in the last three positions, demand data is input from D035K to D035E by “XCB” transaction.

2.11.5. ASL data is input by a variety of means depending upon the type of ASL and source of the ASL. Details on the ASL types and sources are described in **Chapter 5**.

2.11.5.1. In general, ASLs are loaded, changed, and deleted in D035E by DIC “XE4” transactions from SBSS and D035K. **Chapter 3** describes “XE4” transactions.

2.11.5.2. ASLs for AMC FSLs are established and deleted by two methods. In the quarterly RBL computation, FSL ASLs are established by RBL processing of the AMC quarterly input file. Throughout the quarter, FSLs can load, change, and delete ASLs by “XE4” transactions.

2.11.5.3. C-E low density item ASLs are established in D035E at the time of the quarterly RBL computation via the AFSC LDL Manager input file.

2.11.6. CHPMSKs are established in D035E by “XE4” transactions from SBSS. CHPMSKs are described in **Chapter 6**.

2.12. Working Level Computation.

2.12.1. D035E computes the WL (depot WL) and outputs a file of this data to EXPRESS, D087X. The depot WL is the level that RBL computes as being needed in depot repair, plus the depot serviceable quantity, in order to support all customers. The WL is the RBL computed expected depot - level repair pipeline and buffer (safety level) for the items that EXPRESS will attempt to satisfy. D035E computes and outputs the WL to EXPRESS when the quarterly RBL computation is run and when daily “as needed” RBL computations are accomplished. This data is used by EXPRESS in the daily repair list determination decision.

2.12.2. The WL reflects demands on depot level repair from AF, FMS, and other Services.

2.12.2.1. D035E computes an AF Work In Process (WIP), Consolidated Repairable Inventory (CRI) and Consolidated Serviceable Inventory (CSI) as part of the WL computation process. The WIP and CSI are passed to EXPRESS via the ZEDEPOT file and are used as the working level target.

2.12.2.1.1. $AF\ Depot\ DDR = \text{Sum of all base daily Not Repairable This Station (NRTS)}$

2.12.2.1.2. $AF\ CRI = AF\ Depot\ DDR * \text{Retrograde Process Days}$

2.12.2.1.2.1. $AF\ WIP = AF\ Depot\ DDR * \text{Repair Process Days}$

2.12.2.1.2.2. $AF\ CSI = AF\ Depot\ Level - AF\ CRI - AF\ WIP$

2.12.2.2. D035E computes the total WL and total CRI.

2.12.2.2.1. $The\ AF\ WL = AF\ WIP + AF\ CRI.$

2.12.2.2.2. Demands on the depot from FMS and other Services are added to the AF WL to compute the total working level.

2.12.2.2.2.1. $Total\ WL = AF\ WL + \text{Repair Process Days} * (FMS\ DDR + \text{other Service DDR})$

2.12.2.3. A Total CRI value is also computed.

2.12.2.3.1. $CRI = AF\ CRI + \text{Retrograde Process Days} * (FMS\ DDR + \text{other Service DDR})$

2.12.3. Computation of WL data for SCP.

2.12.3.1. Some items are repaired at the following two locations: SCP at Kadena Air Base, Japan or a Continental United States (CONUS) site. Computations for these items are handled in the following manner.

2.12.3.1.1. Prorate the AF Depot DDR between the CONUS site and the SCP based on the DDR of the using bases. The SCP's using DoDAACs are FB5200 through FB5300 while other DoDAACs send their repairable assets to the sites.

2.12.3.1.2. Using the SCP and site's DDRs from the supported bases, prorate the AF WIP, CSI and CRI values between the SCP and site. This proration results in SCP, WIP, and CRI values.

2.12.4. WL report data can be viewed via the SCS Levels – Interrogation – Working Level – Inquiry Screen.

3. Transactions

3.1. **Overview.** This chapter describes the transaction data exchanged between the RBL system, and the customer systems: SBSS and D035K.

3.2. Background.

3.2.1. SBSS and D035K accounts output individual NSN – DoDAAC data via transactions: “XCB,” “XE4,” “XCC,” and “XCE.” AFH 23-123 Volume 2, Part 1, *Integrated Logistics System-Supply (ILS-S), Materiel Management Operations*, and Part 2, *Integrated Logistics System-Supply (ILS-S), Standard Base Supply System Operations* describe these transactions for users of the SBSS.

3.2.2. RBL outputs individual NSN - DoDAAC data by transactions: “XCA,” “XE5,” “XE6,” and “XCD.” Transaction descriptions are in AFH 23-123, Volume 2, Part 1.

3.3. SBSS and D035K Transactions.

3.3.1. “XCB” transactions (DDR/PBR transactions). “XCB” transactions provide DoDAAC - NSN specific usage data to RBL. Reference AFH 23-123, Volume 2, Part 2, Table 5.85 for “XCB” transaction - record layout.

3.3.1.1. O&ST. In the absence of SBSS or D035K reported O&ST, RBL defaults to the O&ST provided by input file from the D200A, SIRS.

3.3.1.2. Delete indicator code value. A delete indicator code value of “D” is sent by the base to advise RBL that the base is no longer a user of that item.

3.3.1.3. Mission Impact Code (MIC). MIC is not used by the RBL process at this time.

3.3.1.4. Additive authorized quantity. The data in this field is not used by RBL at this time.

3.3.2. “XCC” transactions (level receipt acknowledgement transactions). “XCC” transactions are sent in reply to RBL “XCA” transactions. Reference AFH 23-123, Volume 2, Part 1, Table 2.3 for “XCC” transaction - record layout.

3.3.2.1. “XCC” transactions are sent to RBL: to confirm receipt of an “XCA,” to notify RBL to reduce the level pushed in an “XCA” transaction, or to remove the base as user of the item.

3.3.3. “XCE” transaction (request for level transaction). An “XCE” transaction is generated by SBSS accounts during re-leveling when an NSN with an ERRC code of “XDx,” “XBx,” or “XFx” is identified to have at least one demand and there is no RBL level loaded. Upon receipt of the “XCE:” RBL will send an “XCA” to the base if there is an “XCA” on file, if there is not an “XCA” on file, RBL will process the “XCE” as an “XCB.” Reference AFH 23-123, Volume 2, Part 1, Table 2.6 for “XCE” transaction - record layout.

3.3.4. “XE4” transactions (adjusted levels file maintenance transactions). “XE4” transactions load, delete, and change ASLs in RBL. Reference AFH 23-123, Volume 2, Part 1, Table 2.25 for “XE4” transaction - record layout.)

3.3.4.1. “XE4” load transactions are processed by D035E according to the “directed by code” and the DoDAAC submitting the “XE4.”

3.3.4.1.1. “XE4” load transactions with a “base” directed by code “B.” “XE4” load transactions for ASL quantities with an extended cost of less than \$5,000 will establish the ASL in D035E. **Note:** Quantity X Unit Cost = Extended Cost.

3.3.4.1.2. “XE4” load transactions with a base directed by code “B” for ASL quantities with an extended cost of more than \$5,000, will not be loaded into RBL unless the IM has already approved and loaded the ASL in D035E. **Note:** Quantity X Unit Cost = Extended Cost.

3.3.4.1.3. “XE4” load transactions with an AFMC, MAJCOM, or Air Staff directed by code “A,” “C,” or “D,” will establish an ASL in D035E automatically without IM intervention.

3.3.4.1.4. “XE4” load transactions sent from AMC FSL DoDAACs with a re-computation code “I” will automatically establish an ASL in RBL and initiate a re-computation of the NSN. RBL will apply the ASL. **Note:** RBL will push a level of zero to the FSL for any NSNs not on the AMC input file. RBL applies off-cycle computation logic when re-computations are initiated. Re-computation logic is presented in [paragraph 2.8.3.1](#)

3.3.4.1.5. “XE4” load transactions sent from DoDAACs for C-E LDL ASLs will establish an ASL in RBL if the DoDAAC-NSN is on the C-E LDLs input file to RBL. ASL load transactions from these DoDAACs initiate an RBL re-computation of the NSN. The re-computation applies the ASL. “Off cycle” computation logic is applied as described in [paragraph 2.8.3.1](#)

3.3.4.1.6. “XE4” load transactions with an “I” in Record Position (RP) “67,” alert RBL that there is a mismatch between the RBL pushed level and the ASL quantity loaded in SBSS.

3.3.4.1.6.1. RBL processes this transaction by reallocating levels if there is an available requirement to allocate. See [paragraph 2.3](#) for discussion of D200A requirement. RBL sends an “XCA” to update the user account with the reallocated levels.

3.3.4.1.6.2. If the total requirement has been allocated, RBL will send an “XCA” with an “S” in RP “7” to acknowledge the mismatch and advise that no requirement is available to satisfy the ASL.

3.3.4.2. “XE4” delete transactions are processed without regard to the “directed by code.” D035E will delete the ASL from the database and send an “XE6” to notify the DoDAAC account of acceptance of the transaction.

3.3.4.3. “XE4” change transactions are processed without regard to the “directed by code.”

3.3.4.3.1. “XE4” change transactions are incapable of changing the level justification, the type level flag, or increasing the ASL quantity.

3.3.5. Other “XE4” transactions. “XE4” transactions with a “C” in RP “74” identify transactions for CHPMSKs. CHPMSKs are MAJCOM directed. “XE4” transactions load or delete CHPMSKs in the D035E database.

3.3.5.1. CHPMSK quantities are considered in the RBL computation but CHPMSK levels are not passed to D200A in the quarterly D035E special levels file output to D200A.

3.3.6. Every “XE4” received by D035E prompts an RBL transaction reply; “XE5” (rejection of the “XE4”) or “XE6” (acceptance of the “XE4”).

3.4. RBL Transactions.

3.4.1. “XCA” transactions push RBL computed levels to SBSS and D035K accounts. “XCA” transactions also push the RBL computed “Reorder Point (ROP) Quantity” and RBL computed “Economic Order Quantity (EOQ).” Reference AFH 23-123, Volume 2, Part 1, Table 2.1 for “XCA” transaction - record layout.

3.4.1.1. RBL will not push “XCA” transactions when an item is flagged as an “N” or “Z” RBL problem item. **Exceptions:** RBL will push “XCA” transactions to support FSL base ASLs, base C-E low density item ASLs, and base IRSP ASLs, even if the item is flagged as a RBL “N” or “Z” problem item.

3.4.1.2. The RBL computed level, transmitted in the “XCA” transaction, overrides the RCDL computed by SBSS and D035K accounts. The pushed levels become the POS portion of the RO in SBSS and D035K accounts. Upon receipt of the “XCA,” the base outputs data to the SCS RAMP. The data creates an updated “asset and level report” in RAMP.

3.4.1.3. The ROP and EOQ, pushed by RBL, are applied by SBSS and D035K accounts in the requisition process.

3.4.2. “XE5” transactions are sent by RBL to notify SBSS and D035K accounts of rejection of an “XE4.” D035E sends an “XE5” transaction in response to “XE4” transactions that do not pass D035E edit criteria. Causes for rejection include but are not limited to: transactions input with erroneous data (numeric character in alpha unique field, etc.), change and load requests on records that does not exist in the RBL ASL master file, and change transactions that request update of the level justification, type level flag, or increase of the ASL quantity. Reference AFH 23-123, Volume 2, Part 1, Table 2.26 for “XE5” transaction - record layout.

3.4.3. “XE5” transaction, notice of deleted special level. D035E will send an “XE5” transaction when an ASL is deleted from the D035E database. ASLs are automatically deleted 730 days after the last update date of the ASL.

3.4.4. “XE6” transactions, acceptance of “XE4,” are sent to confirm acceptance of “XE4” transactions. Reference AFH 23-123, Volume 2, Part 1, Table 2.27 for “XE6” transaction - record layout.

3.4.5. “XCD” transactions (request for update), are sent to request updated “XCB” data from SBSS and D035K accounts. On the tenth day of the quarter, RBL scans the RBL database for usage data that is at least ninety days old and then sends “XCDs” to prompt SBSS and D035K to send current “XCB” data. Reference AFH 23-123, Volume 2, Part 1, Table 2.7 for “XCD” transaction - record layout.

3.4.6. “XCD” transactions (request for validation), are sent by D035E to request validation of the “XCB” DDR when the “XCB” DDR is greater than .75 for an I&SG group roll up or bachelor item.

4. RBL Products And Reports

4.1. **Overview.** This chapter provides information on the capabilities of the most frequently used SCS RBL screens.

4.2. RBL Input File Maintenance Screen.

4.2.1. This function is accessed via this path in SCS: “Levels” then “RBL Input File Maintenance.”

4.2.2. Data listed on the RBL Input File Maintenance screen is presented at the SGM NSN level.

4.2.3. Purpose of the “RBL Input File Maintenance” screen.

4.2.3.1. These screens present the D200A, SBSS and D035K usage data that was applied in the most recent RBL computation. **Note:** The most recent computation will be either the most recent quarterly RBL computation or the most recent daily computation if a daily computation was accomplished after the most recent quarterly RBL computation.

4.2.3.1.1. Unique Data. This screen presents data that is not found in other RBL screens:

4.2.3.1.1.1. DRCT.

4.2.3.1.1.2. Individual requirement pieces input from D200A.

4.2.3.1.1.3. Date of the last RBL computation of this item. See screen field “Record was last built on.”

4.2.3.1.1.4. The percent of DLM that is accomplished by organic repair. See screen field “Organic DLM Demand Percent.”

4.2.3.1.1.5. Screen fields: “Non Job Routed Depot Repair Cycle Requirement” and “Total Overhaul Stock Level” that RBL recalculates whenever the organic DLM demand percent is less than 100 percent.

4.2.3.2. These functions give IMs the capability to file maintain the requirement data and pipeline times that are to be applied in the RBL computation.

4.2.3.2.1. In order to keep the requirement data in RBL consistent with the D200A requirement, the below order of actions will be followed:

4.2.3.2.1.1. First, correct the computation data in D200A. D200A file maintenance will be accomplished IAW AFMCMAN 23-1, *Requirements for*

Secondary Items (D200A, D200N).

4.2.3.2.1.2. Second, initiate a D200A re-computation.

4.2.3.2.1.3. Third, file maintain the new D200A requirement into RBL.

Note: There is no system feed to pass RBL requirement data to D200A. If the D200 requirement data needs to be updated, then change the data in D200.

4.2.3.3. Problem Override Quarters. The RBL Input File Maintenance screen provides the capability to override RBL problem items. In the case of items designated as “H” or “Z” problem items, the IM can input 1, 2, 3, or 4 to indicate the number of quarters the problem override code is to be in effect.

4.2.3.3.1. If the IM applies the problem override function, then they must annotate the reason for applying the function in the “Description” block or RBL will not accept the file maintained problem override input.

4.2.3.3.2. Overriding the problem item flag will result in the NSN being excluded from the problem item report and will cause the computed levels to be pushed.

Note: Normally “Z” flagged problem items are not pushed. See [Table 4](#) for a complete list of problem item flags.

Table 4. Problem Item Flags

Type	Description
A	The worldwide requirement is less than the sum of the base ASLs. (Note: Only those items not qualifying for a higher level problem item (i.e., N, Z, or H) will receive an “A” flag.) RBL levels are still pushed and loaded at the bases. A “deepest hole” heuristic methodology is used to determine the quantity of levels base(s) will be pushed levels less (minus) than their ASLs.
H	The RBL computed need exceeds the D200A requirement and the RBL computed EBOs are greater than one. RBL uses the “deepest hole” heuristic to allocate to the bases. The “deepest hole” logic allocates a level to the base with the lowest ratio of allocation to computed requirement. For example, two bases with a requirement (e.g. ASLs) of five and two with a worldwide requirement of four to allocate. Base A (need of five) would get the first, third and fourth allocation. So Base A’s level would be three (3/8 or 37.5%) and base B would be allocated one (1/2 or 50% filled).
I	The Organizational and Intermediate Maintenance requirement is sufficient to satisfy base ASLs and pipelines. For I-flagged items, IMs will check to see if all the ASL data is in D200A. If it is (and for “I” items it is supposed to be) then, check to see if the failure rate is correct in D200A for new items, it is usually file maintained failure data.
J	The worldwide requirement does not cover the depot floor after meeting the base allocation for C-E items. Note: Formerly “*” Flag.
N	The RBL computed need exceeds the D200A requirement by more than two (2) and the RBL computed EBOs are greater than two (2). RBL levels are only pushed for FSL, LDL C-E, and IRSP ASL items. All other base users revert to SBSS-computed RCDLs as the basis for their POS levels.
T	Assigned to “H” flag candidates when the worldwide expected backorders (EBO) are less than 1.0.
Y	The worldwide requirement does not cover the depot floor after meeting the base allocation for C-E items, but the item has no base usage or positive ASL quantity.
Z	The D200A requirement is zero but the RBL computed need (demand based or ASLs) is at least one (1). RBL levels are only pushed for FSL, C-E, and IRSP ASL items. All other base users revert to SBSS-computed RCDLs as the basis for their POS stock levels.

4.2.3.4. Exception Reporting Code. Designation of an exception reporting code results in the NSN and its exception code being output on a management report, exception item report. The exception item report is available to management via the “Data on RBL FTP Server” screen.

4.2.3.5. The IM must initiate an RBL re-computation of the item to establish the file maintained data in the RBL database. If a re-computation is not initiated, then the file maintained data will not be posted to the RBL database.

4.2.3.6. The re-computation function gives the IM the capability to apply either off-quarter or on-quarter computation logic. (See **paragraphs 2.8.2** and **2.8.3** for a description of on and off cycle logic.) Off-quarter computation logic is the default

position. To apply on-quarter computation logic, the IM must click the On-Quarter button.

4.2.3.7. The re-computation functions gives the IM option to re-compute levels using current (existing) base usage data or using updated base usage data. The IM must select one of the usage data options.

4.2.3.7.1. Recompute with Updated Base Data. By pressing the “Recompute with Updated Base Data” button, the IM can initiate an RBL computation that applies the most recent (updated) SBSS/D035K usage data. This re-computation will apply:

4.2.3.7.1.1. Any “requirements data” that the IM file maintained or the existing “requirements data” if requirement data was not file maintained.

4.2.3.7.1.2. The most recent data reported by the base DDR, O&ST, PBR, Min ASLs, Fixed ASLs, Maximum (Max) ASLs, and Contingency Spares Support Lists (CSSLs). If the IM file maintained any “Base Reported Type” data, that data will be ignored and disappear because the system will overwrite the “Base Reported Type” data with the most recent data reported by the base. The computation process is complete when the “Processing Successful” message is presented on the screen.

4.2.3.7.2. Recompute with Current Base Data. By pressing the “Recompute with Current Base Data” button, the IM can initiate an RBL computation that applies the same SBSS/D035K data that was applied in the most recent RBL computation. This re-computation will apply:

4.2.3.7.2.1. Any “requirements data” that the IM file maintained or the existing “requirements data” if requirement data was not file maintained.

4.2.3.7.2.2. Any “Base Reported Type” data (Min ASLs, and Fixed ASLs) that the IM file maintained, and the base data (DDR, O&ST, PBR, Min ASLs, Fixed ASLs, Max ASLs, and CSSLs) that was applied in the most recent RBL computation. The computation process is complete when the “Processing Successful” message is presented on the screen.

4.2.3.7.3. The IM can initiate multiple RBL computations on the same National Item Identification Number (NIIN) in the same day. RBL timestamps these computations and will push levels from the most recent of these computations.

4.2.3.7.4. When the computation process is complete then the computation results may be immediately viewed in the Central Level Summary (CLS) Inquiry screen results.

4.2.3.7.5. Levels produced by re-computation will be pushed after midnight. The recomputed levels will be pushed via “XCA” transactions.

4.3. RBL ASL Input Screen.

4.3.1. This function is accessed through this path in the SCS: “Levels”, “RBL Adjusted Stock Level Input.”

4.3.2. The “RBL Adjusted Stock Level Input” screen provides the IM the capability to file maintain minimum and fixed ASLs into the RBL database. When the IM approves a “base directed” ASL, then the IM must use this screen to file maintain the ASL in RBL.

4.3.3. When file maintaining ASLs, the IM will load the total quantity of the approved ASLs for that DoDAAC. Example: If the base currently has an ASL and the IM is approving an AF Form 1996, *Adjusted Stock Level*, for a quantity of three then the IM will file maintain a quantity of three. Then, three will be considered in the next RBL computation.

4.3.4. ASLs loaded via this function are immediately available for inclusion in an RBL computation. After file maintaining an ASL in the “RBL Adjusted Stock Level Input” Screen, the IM could immediately launch an RBL computation that would consider the file maintained ASL. This computation would be accomplished by pressing the “Recompute with Updated Base Data” button on the “RBL Input File Maintenance” screen.

4.4. RBL Interrogation Screens.

4.4.1. RBL Interrogation screens are accessed by this path in SCS: “Levels,” “RBL Interrogations.”

4.4.2. RBL interrogation screens provide the capability to view data that is current in the RBL database.

4.4.3. The interrogation screens provide an option to select PDF Version as the mode to display the data.

4.4.3.1. Choosing PDF Version will return the current system data on the screen in hard copy report format. Width of the PDF reports fit within the screen and if printed, fit standard 11 X 8.5 inch printer paper.

4.4.3.2. Date of the most recent RBL computation. Choosing PDF Version produces reports that display the date of the most recent RBL computation for the selected NSN. This date is presented in field “Record Was Last Built On.” **Note:** The date of the most recent RBL computation is displayed on only two reports: Central Level Summary Inquiry and Working Level Inquiry.

4.4.4. Central Level Summary Inquiry Screen.

4.4.4.1. The screen presents data applied and output in the most recent RBL computation. Key data presented are: SBSS and D035K usage and ASL data, RBL computed levels (screen field: RBL Alloc), and total D200A requirement.

4.4.4.2. Data is presented at the FM NSN level.

4.4.4.3. RBL computed levels presented in the CLS screen are pushed to the SBSS and D035K accounts. **Note:** RBL pushes levels to D035K accounts at the SGM NSN and to the SBSS accounts at the FM NSN.

4.4.4.3.1. Levels pushed by RBL overwrite the RCDL field in the SBSS and D035K accounts. SBSS and D035K accounts develop their NSN RO by adding the RBL pushed levels, plus the Readiness Spares Package (RSP) levels, (also known as War Reserve Materiel (WRM) levels), plus any High Priority Mission

Support Kit (HPMSK) levels, plus some miscellaneous levels. SBSS and D035K accounts report their RBL level, RSP level and RO to the SCS RAMP, D035C. RAMP passes the WRM level and RO to EXPRESS, D087X. RBL passes the RBL level to D087X.

4.4.4.3.2. The data in the “Central Level Summary Inquiry” screen and “RBL Input File Maintenance” screen will be consistent except during the review period that follows the RBL quarterly computation. During the review period, the quarterly computation data has not yet been loaded in the CLS database. The data will be loaded in the CLS database when the review is completed and the computed levels are pushed. Until the quarterly levels are pushed the CLS Inquiry screen presents data from the previous quarterly computation. Reference [Table 5](#) for additional information.

Table 5. CLS Inquiry Screen – Data, Explanation and Source

Data Element	Explanation	Source
Flag	Problem item flag identifies a shortage of D200A requirement compared to RBL usage data.	Problem item flag is created during the RBL computation.
I&SG Master Stock Number	Family master NSN.	D043 (cataloging system) input to SCS.
DODAAC	Code identifying the users of the item. Users have reported usage, reported an ASL, or reported possession of an asset.	(1) SBSS/D035K “XCB” and “XE4” transactions input to RBL or (2) SBSS/D035K report of possession of an asset in RAMP.
C FAC (C-Factor)	C-Factor: CONUS -1 Outside of Continental United States (OCONUS) - 2	SBSS/D035K “XCB” transactions input to RBL.
DDR	The average demands by maintenance on base supply per day.	SBSS/D035K “XCB” transactions input to RBL.
O&ST (Days)	Time, in days, from time of requisition to receipt of the item.	SBSS/D035K “XCB” transactions input to RBL.
NRTS Condemnation Time (Days)	The amount of time, in days, for the base to determine that the item cannot be repaired.	SBSS/D035K “XCB” transactions input to RBL.
Repair Cycle Time (Days)	Time, in days, to accomplish base repair of the item.	SBSS/D035K “XCB” transactions input to RBL.
Base Repair Pct	Percent of items repaired: # items repaired/# items demanded. Note: # items demanded = base repairs + condemnations + NRTS.	SBSS/D035K “XCB” transactions input to RBL.
Min Adj Level	Minimum ASL is the minimum quantity of an item required to be on hand and/or on order regardless of	SBSS/D035K “XE4” transactions.

Data Element	Explanation	Source
	demand activity.	
Fixed Adj Level	Fixed ASL is the quantity of an item desired to be on hand and/or due in will remain constant regardless of demand activity.	SBSS/D035K "XE4" transactions.
Max Adj Level	Maximum ASL is the maximum quantity of an item desired for stockage regardless of demand activity.	SBSS/D035K "XE4" transactions.
CSSL	CSSL (also known as CHPMSK levels) are authorized by Air Staff to support contingencies that are over and beyond the base's flying hour authorization.	SBSS/D035K "XE4" transactions.
DSL D	Days Since Last Demand (DSL D) is the number of days elapsed since base maintenance requested an asset from base supply.	SBSS/D035K "XCB" transaction.
RCDL Level	RCDL quantity that is required to support peacetime operations based upon SBSS and D035K RCDL formulas.	Calculated by RBL using same formulas as SBSS or D035K.
RBL Alloc	RBL allocation is the quantity of levels RBL allocated to support peacetime operations. Reported SBSS/D035K usage, including ASLs and available D200A requirement are considered.	Calculated by RBL.
Total D200A Requirement	The requirement computed by D200A.	Input from D200A to RBL.
Unalloc D200A Requirement	Unallocated D200A requirement is the Total D200A Requirement – (sum of RBL allocation).	Calculated by RBL.
EBO	Number of backorders expected, given the reported usage, including ASLs, and the level that was allocated.	Calculated by RBL.
Manager Designator Code (MDC)	Unique code assigned to the manager of a NSN.	D035A items file.
Item Cat Code	Item category code will be: I - INS item, S - NSO item or blank - computing item.	Input from D200A to RBL.
BPC	Budget Program Code (BPC)	Input from D200A to RBL.

Data Element	Explanation	Source
	subdivision of the accounting classification below the appropriations level.	
SMC	System Management Code (SMC) identifies the predominant application in which the item is installed.	Input from D200A to RBL.
PSC	Identifies items that RBL is to treat as DLM items or non-DLM items.	Input from D200A to RBL.
CE DIC	C-E Designated Item Code low density item category code. 1: Single Point Failure (SPF), 2: Operational Readiness Part (ORP), 3: Joint Transfer Agreement, 4: Non-SPF.	Input by AFSC 435 SCOS CE-LDL Manager to RBL.
SCP Ind	SCP indicator designation of "1" indicates that the item is partially repaired at the SCP as opposed to Hill AFB. Designation of "0" indicates that SCP does not repair the item.	File of NSNs repaired by SCP provided by Hill AFB, upon HQ AFMC request.
Override Code	0: IM has not file maintained "Problem Override Quarters." 1: IM has file maintained "Problem Override Quarters."	0 or 1, assigned by RBL based upon the presence or absence of Problem Override Quarters established by the IM.
RIC	Routing Identifier Code identifies the site of the responsible IM.	D043 input to SCS.

4.4.5. Central Level Master Inquiry Screen.

4.4.5.1. This screen presents the most recent usage data reported by SBSS and D035K. Data is presented at the actual NSN level.

4.4.5.1.1. Central level master data is primarily "XCB" transaction data input to RBL. Frequently "XCB" transactions are not complete therefore the displayed central level master data has "holes" where the missing data would have been posted. The data is presented as it was reported.

4.4.5.2. The "comp level" and "comp date" are the only central level master inquiry data not input from SBSS and D035K. The "comp level" and "comp date" are the RBL level computed by RBL and the date of the RBL computation. These two data are input from the RBL database.

4.4.5.3. Inquiry screen presents data from the most recent previous computation. Reference [Table 6](#) for an explanation of the fields on the Central Level Master Inquiry Screen.

Table 6. Central Level Master Inquiry Screen – Data, Explanation, and Source

Data Element	Element Explanation	Data Source
Actual Stock Number	NSN reported by using account.	SBSS/D035K “XCB” transactions input to RBL.
DODAAC	Code identifying the users of the item. Users have reported usage, reported an ASL, or reported possession of an asset.	SBSS/D035K “XCB” transactions input to RBL.
DATE PREP	Date the “XCB” was prepared in SBSS.	SBSS/D035K “XCB” transactions input to RBL.
PBR	Percent of items repaired: # items repaired/# items demanded. Note: # items demanded = base repairs + condemnations + NRTS.	SBSS/D035K “XCB” transactions input to RBL.
DDR	Average demands by maintenance on base supply per day.	SBSS/D035K “XCB” transactions input to RBL.
C FAC	C-Factor: CONUS - 1, OCONUS - 2.	SBSS/D035K “XCB” transactions input to RBL.
CNDM PCT	Condemnation Percent is the percent of items condemned at the base.	SBSS/D035K “XCB” transactions input to RBL.
Comp LVL	Computed Level is the last, most recent, computed RBL level.	RBL database.
Comp Date	Computation Date is the date of the last RBL computation. Blank if DoDAAC-NIIN was not in the last RBL computation.	RBL database.
RCV DATE	Received Date is the date the RBL “XCA” (pushed level transaction) was received by the base.	SBSS/D035K “XCC” transactions input to RBL.
ACK CD	Acknowledgement Code: A - base acknowledged receipt of RBL Level. Blank - no base acknowledgement received by RBL.	SBSS/D035K “XCB” transactions input to RBL.
C/I CD	Compatibility/Incompatibility Code: C - base “XCC” transaction accepted the pushed RBL level. I - base “XCC” transaction directed a lower RBL level.	SBSS/D035K “XCC” transactions input to RBL.
ACK RCV	Acknowledgement Received is the date RBL received “XCC” acknowledging receipt of “XCA.”	SBSS/D035K “XCC” transactions input to RBL.
RPT LVL	Report Level is the base reported level that was in the “XCC,” acknowledged receipt of the RBL level.	SBSS/D035K “XCC” transactions input to RBL.
RI FROM	Routing Identifier of the base.	SBSS/D035K “XCB”

Data Element	Element Explanation	Data Source
		transactions input to RBL.
OST TIM	The time from shipment of asset to receipt at the base.	SBSS/D035K "XCB" transactions input to RBL.
NBR REP	Number Base Repairs is the number of items reported as repaired by the base.	SBSS/D035K "XCB" transactions input to RBL.
REP CYC	Repair Cycle is the average repair cycle time at the base.	SBSS/D035K "XCB" transactions input to RBL.
PROB CODE	Problem Item Override Code is the number of quarters RBL is to ignore the problem item flag. Element data is file maintained by the IM.	Input by IM and decremented quarterly by RBL.
NRTS CNDM	The average time required for base maintenance to evaluate items that are condemned.	SBSS/D035K "XCB" transactions input to RBL.
LAST DMND	Last Demand is the date of the last demand reported by the base.	SBSS/D035K "XCB" transactions input to RBL.
Comp DMND	Computed Demand is the RBL computed RCDL, derived using the base RCDL formula.	Computed by RBL.
Site Code	The site responsible for management of the item.	D043 input to the SCS.

4.4.6. ASL Master File Inquiry Screen.

4.4.6.1. This screen provides visibility of the ASLs that are currently in the RBL database. Data is presented at actual NSN level.

4.4.6.2. The data in the ASL Master Inquiry screen may differ from the Adjusted Stock Level Master Summary (ASLMS) report. The inquiry data is real time; whereas, the ASLMS report is an end of the month snapshot.

4.4.6.3. See [Table 7](#) for additional information regarding the data displayed in the Adjusted Stock Level Master File Inquiry Screen.

Table 7. Adjusted Stock Level Master File Inquiry Screen - Data, Explanation, and Source

Data Element	Element Explanation	Data Source
Actual NSN	NSN the special level was established against.	SBSS/D035K "XE4" transaction input to RBL.
DODAAC	Code identifying the users of the item. Users have reported usage, reported an ASL, or reported possession of an asset.	SBSS/D035K "XE4" transaction input to RBL.
SBSS Doc Number	Document Number SBSS/D035K established for the ASL.	SBSS/D035K "XE4" transaction input to RBL.
LJC	Level Justification Code. For more details see AFH 23-123, Volume 1, <i>Materiel Management Reference Information</i> , paragraph 2.18. and Table 2.120.	SBSS/D035K "XE4" transaction input to RBL.
Level Type	The type of ASL: minimum - A, maximum - D, or fixed - E.	SBSS/D035K "XE4" transaction input to RBL.
Trn Cde	The Transaction Code is always "L" - load.	SBSS/D035K "XE4" transaction input to RBL.
Justification Data	Justification Data is text input by the source that established the ASL. Types: 1. SBSS/D035K text 2. RBL model compute 3. C-E LDL pre-position 4. CHPMSK	1. SBSS/D035K "XE4" transaction input to RBL 2. Created by RBL for FSL ASLs. 3. Created by RBL for C-E LDL ASLs based on AFSC LDL Manager input. 4. SBSS XE4 transaction input to RBL.
Adj Qty	ASL Quantity established.	1. SBSS/D035K "XE4" transaction input to RBL, 2. RBL computation for FSL ASLs, 3. RBL computation for C-E LDL ASLs based on AFSC LDL Manager input or 4. IM input of ASL.
Dir By	Level Directed By Code	1. SBSS/D035K "XE4" transaction input to RBL or IM input of ASL. 2. RBL computation for FSL ASLs is always "C." 3. RBL computation for C-E LDL ASLs is always "C."
Orig Code	The Originator Code is assigned by the	1. SBSS/D035K "XE4"

Data Element	Element Explanation	Data Source
	originator or preparer, and used by AFMC data systems for routing purposes. A: Base, B: Site IM.	transaction input to RBL. 2. RBL computation for FSL ASLs. 3. RBL computation for C-E LDL ASLs.
Effect Date	Effective Date is the approval/effective date for start of the special level.	1. SBSS/D035K "XE4" transaction input to RBL. 2. RBL computation for FSL ASLs. 3. RBL computation for C-E LDL ASLs.
Last Update	The date of occurrence of the Last Update of the ASL for this DoDAAC-NIIN.	1. SBSS/D035K "XE4" transaction input to RBL. 2. RBL computation for FSL ASLs. 3. RBL computation for C-E LDL ASLs.
Last Demand	The date of the last time the selected DoDAAC had a demand for the NSN.	SBSS/D035K "XE4" transaction input to RBL.
Rcom Cde	Level Re-computation Code: "I" - request for RBL re-computation because RBL level is less than the approved Min ASL. "Blank" - no request for re-computation.	SBSS/D035K "XE4" transaction input to RBL.
CSSL	Levels authorized by Air Staff to support contingencies that are over and beyond the base's flying hour authorization.	SBSS "XE4" transaction input to RBL.
Site CDE	Site responsible for management of the item.	D043 input to the SCS.

4.4.7. Working Level Inquiry Screen.

4.4.7.1. This screen provides visibility of the WL data computed in the most recent RBL computation.

4.4.7.2. Data is presented at SGM NSN level.

4.4.7.3. The data presented is the most recent data passed from RBL to EXPRESS, D087X. EXPRESS applies this data in the daily repair list determination decision.

4.4.7.3.1. This screen presents the WL (CSI level + WIP level), the pipeline times, and the daily demands from the various depot customers: depot retail activities (for example DLM), FMS, and other Services.

4.4.8. Problem Item Inquiry Screen.

4.4.8.1. This screen provides the IM the quarterly and current status of RBL problem items.

4.4.8.2. Data is presented at the SGM NSN.

4.4.8.3. There are several options for selecting data. The two most commonly used options are:

4.4.8.3.1. Entering a “?” in the “Quarter Flag” and a “*” in the “Current Flag” fields will result in a report that presents problem item status only on those items that were flagged in the quarterly computation.

4.4.8.3.2. Entering a “*” in both the “Quarter Flag” and “Current Flag” fields, will result in a report that presents the problem item status of all the items managed by the IM.

4.4.8.4. See [Table 8](#) for an explanation of the report data fields.

Table 8. Problem Item Screen – Data, Explanation, and Source

Data Element	Element Explanation	Data Source
Manager	IMS code.	D035A items file.
I&SG Master Number	Group master NSN.	D043 (cataloging system) input to the SCS).
Quarter Flag	RBL problem item flag assigned in the most recent RBL quarterly computation.	RBL: Most recent quarterly RBL computation.
Current Flag	RBL problem item flag assigned in the most recent RBL computation.	RBL: Most recent RBL computation.
Last Recompute Date	Date of the most recent RBL computation of this NSN.	RBL: Date of the most recent RBL computation.
Override Qtrs Remaining	Number of quarterly computations that RBL will override (not flag) the problem item.	RBL: Number of override quarters entered by IM in the RBL Input File Maintenance screen – Number of RBL quarterly computations accomplished since the IM entered the number of override quarters.
Exception Reporting	Code that identifies the problem item exception assigned to the NSN.	RBL: Exception Code entered by the IM in the RBL Input File Maintenance screen.
Problem Description	Information that explains or describes the actions taken to clear the problem item flag.	RBL: Information entered by the IM in the Description block of the RBL Input File Maintenance screen.
Description Date	Date that the IM entered the problem description information.	RBL: Date the IM established the problem item description via the RBL Input File Maintenance screen.

4.5. RBL Reports.

4.5.1. ASLMS Report.

4.5.1.1. This option provides the IM the capability to view and print the ASLMS report.

4.5.1.2. The ASLMS report is a “snapshot” of the special levels in the RBL database on the last day of the month.

4.5.1.3. RBL retains the March, June, September and December reports for the previous eight quarters. RBL also retains any recent monthly reports that have been created since the most recent complete quarter. The IM can access these reports via the ASLMS report capability.

4.5.1.4. The IM can access the March, June, September and December ASLMS reports. These reports identify the special levels that RBL passed to D200A on the last day of each quarter. These reports are the justification documentation for the AFMC, MAJCOM and Air Staff special levels that are posted to D200A.

4.5.1.5. D035K ASLs are recorded in the ASLMS report but D035K ASL data is not passed to D200A.

4.5.1.6. Base special levels with a justification of “Contingency HPMSK” are recorded on the ASLMS report but are not passed to D200A.

4.5.1.7. See [Table 9](#) for an explanation of the headers on the ASLMS report.

Table 9. ASLMS Report Header – Data, Explanation, and Source

Data Element	Element Explanation	Data Source
NSN	NSN that the special level was established against.	Base “XE4” transaction input to RBL.
DODAAC	DoDACC assigned to SBSS/D035K accounts to identify the account.	Base “XE4” transaction input to RBL.
OOU	Code assigned to document Service-Agency technical determinations regarding I&SG relationships and relative item preferences for issue.	D043 input to RBL.
ERRC	“T” - recoverable items. “N” and “P” - consumable items.	D043 input to RBL.
ORIG	Originator code is assigned by the originator or preparer and is used by AFMC data systems for routing purposes: A - Base, B - Site IM, X - RAMP system deletion.	SBSS/D035K “XE4” transaction input to RBL.
DIR BY	Level Directed By Code. Blank - IM ASL	Established in RBL database by SBSS/D035K “XE4” transaction input to RBL. RBL computation of levels for AMC FSL and C-E LDL item and IM input of ASLs.
SBSS DOC NO	SBSS document number assigned to the ASL.	Established in RBL database by SBSS/D035K “XE4” transaction input to RBL. RBL computation of levels for AMC FSL and C-E LDL items and IM input of ASLs.
LEVEL TYPE	Type Level Flag	SBSS/D035K “XE4” transaction input to RBL. RBL computation of AMC FSL ASLs and C-E LDL ASLs and IM file maintenance of ASL.
LJC	Level Justification Code	SBSS/D035K “XE4” transaction input to RBL. RBL computation of AMC FSL ASLs and C-E LDL ASLs.
JUSTIFICATION ON	Justification text is the justification input by the authorizing individual. Some	1. SBSS/D035K “XE4” transaction input to RBL.

Data Element	Element Explanation	Data Source
	justifications: 1. RBL Model Compute 2. C Pre-Position 3. CHPMSK	2. Created by RBL for FSL ASLs. 3. Created by RBL for C-E LDL ASLs. 4. SBSS "XE4" transaction input to RBL.
CENT LEVEL	Central Level is the RBL level. This is the POS level computed by RBL.	RBL database.
ADJ LVL	ASL quantity established in the RBL database at the time the report was created.	RBL database. RBL database is populated by SBSS/D035K "XE4" transaction input to RBL. RBL computation of AMC FSL and C-E LDL ASLs and IM ASL file maintenance in RBL.
DMD LVL	Demand Level is the POS level computed by RBL using SBSS/D035K formulas for calculating the RCDL.	RBL database.
WRM LVL	WRM level, also known as RSP level.	SBSS passes the WRM level to RAMP and RAMP passes the data to RBL.
F S LVL	Floating Stock Level. This field is no longer used.	N/A.
REQ OBJ	Requisitioning Objective	RO is passed from the SBSS/D035K to RAMP and RAMP passes the RO to RBL.
NET SP LVL	Net Special Level is the ASL quantity minus demand level. (ADJ LVL - DMD LVL).	Computed by RBL.
AP-EF DATE	The date in RBL established as the start date of the ASL.	RBL database is populated by SBSS/D035K "XE4" transaction input to RBL. RBL computation of AMC FSL and C-E LDL ASLs and IM ASL file maintenance in RBL.

4.5.2. Transaction History Register "report."

4.5.2.1. This report provides visibility of the transactions exchanged between the RBL and the customer systems: SBSS and D035K. Transaction data is useful for providing explanations of the levels received by the customer systems.

4.5.2.2. The data in this report is retrieved by actual NSN. Designation of an actual NSN will not pull subgroup master NSN data. Designation of a subgroup master NSN will not pull transactions for the actual NSN.

4.5.2.3. Transaction history register reports are not stored on-line. The report is created when the report query is launched.

4.5.2.4. Transactions That Appear on the RBL Transaction History Register.

4.5.2.4.1. "XCAs" transmit the RBL computed level to SBSS and D035K. "XCA" deletes, direct SBSS and D035K to delete the previously pushed RBL level. Reference AFH 23-123, Volume 2, Part 1, Table 2.1 for the "XCA" record format.

4.5.2.4.2. "XCDs" transmit an RBL request for confirmation of the daily demand rate reported by SBSS or D035K.

4.5.2.4.3. "XE5s" transmit an RBL notice that the "XE4" from SBSS or D035K was rejected (ASL not loaded). "XE5" transactions are also sent to advise that a special level was deleted from the RBL database. Reference AFH 23-123, Volume 2, Part1, Table 2.26 for the "XE5" record format.

4.5.2.4.4. "XE6s" transmit an RBL notice that the "XE4" from SBSS or D035K was accepted (ASL was loaded) by RBL.

4.5.2.4.5. "XCB" transactions are sent by SBSS and D035K to provide updated usage data to RBL. **Note:** "XCB" transactions with zeros in all of three fields, daily demand rate, O&ST, and PBR, will cause RBL to delete the account as a user of the item in RBL. Reference AFH 23-123, Volume 2, Part 2, Table 5.85 for the "XCB" record format.

4.5.2.4.6. "XCC" transactions are sent by SBSS and D035K to acknowledge receipt of an "XCA" sent by RBL. **Note:** An "XCC" with all 9s in the quantity field will cause RBL to delete the DoDAAC as a user of the item. Reference AFH 23-123, Volume 2, Part 1, Table 2.3 for the "XCC" record format.

4.5.2.4.7. "XCE" transactions are sent by SBSS and D035K to request an RBL level. RBL will either output the most recently created "XCA." Or, if there is not an "XCA" on file, RBL will record the "XCE" data as usage data, as if the XCE were an XCB, to be applied in the next RBL computation.

4.5.2.4.8. "XE4" transactions are sent by SBSS and D035K to load, code "L," change, code "C," or delete, code "D," a special level in RBL. RBL will reply to each "XE4" with an "XE5," reject, or "XE6," acceptance. Reference AFH 23-123, Volume 2, Part1, Table 2.25 for the "XE4" record format.

4.5.3. Problem Item Detail Report.

4.5.3.1. This option provides the IM the capability to view and print problem item detail reports.

4.5.3.2. Reports are specific to the IM. Screen selection criteria are ALC code and IM MDC. This is a PDF report.

4.5.3.3. This report provides much of the information that IMs or ESs need to resolve RBL problem items. The details of the D200A requirement quantities and RBL usage data are presented.

4.5.3.4. The problem item detail report is described in great detail in [Chapter 7](#).

4.5.3.5. Reports are snapshots or current problem items.

4.5.3.5.1. Reports are produced when the RBL quarterly computation is accomplished.

4.5.3.5.2. As problem items are resolved, the NSN and associated data is deleted from the reports.

4.5.4. Problem Item Count Report.

4.5.4.1. This option provides the capability to view and print the ALC problem item count report.

4.5.4.2. This is a PDF report retrieved by selection of the ALC in the screen drop down box.

4.5.4.3. The problem item count report is a snapshot of the IM MDCs and the number of NSNs in each problem item (flag) category.

4.5.4.4. Data in the report is current.

4.5.4.4.1. An initial report is created when the RBL quarterly computation is accomplished.

4.5.4.4.2. As problem items are resolved, the report data is updated so the report reflects current problem item counts.

4.5.5. Problem Item Management Report.

4.5.5.1. This option provides the capability to view and print the problem item management report.

4.5.5.2. This is a PDF report retrieved by selection of the ALC in the screen drop down box.

4.5.5.3. The problem item management report is a snapshot of the problem item NSNs. Data presented is: IM MDC, problem item flag, D200A requirement, RBL CLS summary total pipeline, RBL CLS demand pipeline, RBL CLS ASLs, expected backorders and number of quarters the NSN has been flagged a s problem.

4.5.5.4. Data in the report is current.

4.5.5.4.1. An initial report is created when the RBL quarterly computation is accomplished.

4.5.5.4.2. When problem items are resolved, then the report is automatically updated to show only those problem items remaining to be worked.

5. Adjusted Stock Levels

5.1. **Overview.** This chapter addresses ASL management in the RBL system. Presented are: types of ASLs in RBL; processes by which ASLs are established; and IM

responsibilities and source documentation for each ASL category. It further describes the content and timing of the ASLMS report and the quarterly ASL file that is output to the D200A, SIRS.

5.2. **Criteria.** ASLs may be established in D035E for assets that are:

- 5.2.1. AF-managed,
- 5.2.2. Assigned ERRC “N,” “P” or “T,” and
 - 5.2.2.1. Repairable and consumable items.

5.3. **Base-Directed ASLs.** Base-directed ASLs are those with LDC B. Extended cost is calculated as: number of item units multiplied by unit cost (# units * unit cost).

5.3.1. Extended Cost Less Than \$5,000.

5.3.1.1. FB accounts send “XE4” transactions to load these ASLs in RBL and are accepted.

5.3.1.2. Although, the IM does not have a role in approving these ASLs or inputting them in RBL, the IM’s source documentation for these RBLs is the presence of the ASL on the ASLMS report.

5.3.2. Extended Cost Greater Than \$5,000.

5.3.2.1. Establishment of this RBL requires IM approval. The following are steps in the process of establishing these ASLs in RBL.

5.3.2.1.1. The LRS/materiel management activity will review and coordinate ASL requests IAW AFI 23-101, paragraph 1.2.2.10.1.10., and forward to the AFSC Stock Control Section via mail, fax, or E-mail attachment.

5.3.2.1.2. The AFSC Stock Control Section submits the AF Form 1996 to the IM for approval.

5.3.2.1.3. If the IM approves the AF Form 1996, then the IM must file maintain the ASL data in RBL. The IM can navigate to the RBL ASL file maintenance screen via these options in the SCS: “Levels,” “Adjusted Stock Level Input.”

5.3.2.1.4. The IM will load the total quantity of the approved ASLs for that DoDAAC. Example: If the base currently has an ASL and the IM is approving an AF Form 1996 for a quantity of three, then the IM will file maintain a quantity of three.

5.3.2.1.5. Upon receipt of the approved AF Form 1996, AFSC Stock Control personnel will send an “XE4” “load” transaction to RBL. The “XE4” transaction data will overlay and add to the data that the IM input. “XE4s” for these ASLs will be rejected by RBL until the IM has file maintained the ASL in RBL.

5.3.2.1.6. The IM’s source documentation for these ASLs is the AF Form 1996 that the IM approved.

5.4. Air Staff and MAJCOM-Directed ASLs.

5.4.1. Air Staff and MAJCOM-directed ASLs, those with a “directed by codes” “A,” “C,” and “D,” are established in RBL by “XE4” transactions from the SBSS or the WARRS/D035K.

5.4.2. “XE4” transactions sent from FB accounts to load these ASLs in RBL are accepted by RBL.

5.4.3. The IM’s justification documentation for these ASLs is the presence of the ASLs on the ASLMS report.

5.5. IRSP ASLs.

5.5.1. IRSP ASLs are a subcategory of MAJCOM directed ASLs. IRSP ASLs have an ASL “justification phrase” that starts with “TR” or “TIRSP.”

5.5.2. IRSP ASLs are established by “XE4” transactions sent from SBSS.

5.5.3. The IM’s source documentation for these ASLs is the presence of the ASLs on the ASLMS report.

5.5.4. Monthly, the IRSP ASLs in the RBL database are posted to a file on the RBL FTP server. These files can be accessed by following this path in SCS: “Levels,” “Data on RBL FTP Server,” “Top of FTP Directory,” “IRSP,” choose a month, choose a site and select an IM code.

5.5.5. RBL pushes levels to satisfy IRSP ASLs regardless of the available D200A requirement. Even if RBL identifies the item as an “N” or “Z” flagged problem item, RBL will push levels to support IRSP ASLs.

5.6. AMC FSL ASLs.

5.6.1. Computed by RBL.

5.6.1.1. The quarterly RBL computation establishes AMC FSL ASLs based upon input files provided by AMC. ASLs established by this process have a document number of “FSLASL,” a justification phrase of “RBL Model Compute,” and an LJC of “3.”

5.6.1.2. The IM’s source documentation for an FSL ASLs is the listing of the ASLs on the ASLMS report.

5.6.1.3. AMC 72M report, created by RBL during the quarterly RBL computation, lists the FSL ASLs. The report is available on the RBL FTP server through this path in the SCS: “Levels,” “Data on the RBL Server,” and within the block that shows your site, choose “AMC72M.”

5.6.1.4. RBL will push levels to satisfy FSL ASLs regardless of the available D200A requirement. Even if RBL identifies the item as an “N” or “Z” flagged problem item, RBL will push levels to support FSL ASLs.

5.6.2. Established by Transaction.

5.6.2.1. FSL bases also establish ASLs in RBL by sending “XE4” transactions from SBSS. The “XE4” transaction provides an SBSS document number, justification phrase, and an LJC of “3.”

5.6.2.2. FSL bases can establish ASLs for NSNs in the AMC quarterly input file.

5.6.2.3. The IM will use the listing of ASLs on the ASLMS report as source documentation for a FSL ASLs.

5.6.2.4. RBL will push levels to satisfy FSL ASLs that are established for NSNs on the AMC quarterly input file to RBL.

5.7. C-E Low Density Item ASLs.

5.7.1. C-E low density item ASLs are established in RBL by input file from the AFSC LDL Manager. The RBL quarterly computation establishes these ASLs.

5.7.2. C-E low density item ASLs have a document number of “AFNICASL.”

5.7.3. The IM’s source documentation for these ASLs is the listing of the ASLs on the ASLMS report.

5.7.4. RBL will push levels to satisfy C-E low density item ASLs regardless of the available D200A requirement. Even if the NSN is identified as an “N” or “Z” flagged problem item, RBL will push levels equal to these ASLs.

5.8. D035K ASLs.

5.8.1. Extended Cost Less Than \$5,000.

5.8.1.1. D035K ASLs are those ASLs established for accounts FB2029, FB2039, and FB2065.

5.8.1.2. These ASLs are established by “XE4” transactions sent from the D035K accounts.

5.8.1.3. The IM’s source documentation for a D035K ASL with an extended cost of less than \$5,000 is the presence of the ASL on the ASLMS report.

5.8.2. Extended Cost Greater Than \$5,000.

5.8.2.1. The ES reviews the AF Form 1996 and provides coordination recommending approval/disapproval.

5.8.2.2. If the ES recommends approval, then the form is sent to the D035K system OPR for review and coordination.

5.8.2.3. The D035K system OPR returns the coordinated AF Form 1996 to the sender. The approved form is then submitted to the IM for approval.

5.8.2.4. If the IM approves the AF Form 1996, he/she must file maintain the ASL data in RBL. The IM can navigate to the RBL ASL file maintenance screen via these options in SCS: “Levels,” “Adjusted Stock Level Input.” ASLs file maintained in RBL are immediately available for inclusion in RBL computations.

5.8.2.5. The IM will retain a copy of the approved AF Form 1996 for audit purposes, and will return a copy of the approved form to the D035K requestor.

5.8.2.6. D035K now sends an “XE4” transaction to RBL to load the ASL.

5.8.2.7. The IM’s source documentation for these ASLs is the AF Form 1996 signed by the IM.

5.9. ASLMS Report.

5.9.1. D035E creates the ASLMS report on the last day of each month. All special levels in the RBL database on the last day of the month are presented in the ASLMS report.

5.9.2. RBL maintains ASLMS reports for least two years and they are available via the ASLMS report capability.

5.9.3. ASLMS reports are the IM’s source documentation for Air Staff and MAJCOM special levels. **Exceptions** in which an approved AF Form 1996 is the required justification documentation: LDC B ASLs, with an extended cost of more than \$5,000 and D035K ASLs with an extended cost of more than \$5,000.

5.9.4. Audit documentation. On-line ASLMS reports satisfy the requirement for IMs to retain ASL source documentation for 2 years after the ASL is removed. Reference: AFMCMAN 23-1, Chapter 24. (Some ASLs require other documentation as noted in paragraphs above).

5.9.5. ASLMS reports can be obtained by navigating these SCS options: “Levels,” “Reports,” and “Adjusted Stock Level Master Summary Report.”

6. Contingency High Priority Mission Support Kits (CHPMSKs)

6.1. **Overview.** This chapter addresses management of CHPMSKs in RBL. Described are: the process of establishing CHPMSKs in RBL, D035E handling of CHPMSKs in the RBL computation of levels, and the relationship of CHPMSKs to the D200A, SIRS. Reference AFI 23-101, Section 2F for AF CHPMSK guidance.

6.2. D035E Management of CHPMSKs.

6.2.1. The load, change, and deletion of CHPMSKs in RBL is accomplished by “XE4” transactions from the SBSS. CHPMSKs “XE4” transactions are distinguished from other types of “XE4” transactions by a “C” in position “74.”

6.2.2. RBL considers CHPMSKs whenever levels are computed and pushed.

6.2.2.1. When computing levels, RBL first subtracts the CHPMSK quantity from the available D200A requirement quantity. After CHPMSK levels are subtracted, RBL levels are computed by applying the remaining requirement in the computation. By this process, it is assured that the sum of the RBL levels, those that RBL computes based upon demand data and special levels data plus the CHPMSK levels, does not exceed the D200A computed requirement.

6.2.3. RBL does not allocate CHPMSK levels to the base nor does RBL push levels to support CHPMSKs. The base benefits from CHPMSKs by loading the CHPMSKs in their WRM levels and then requisitioning these items with the priority reserved for WRM requisitions.

6.2.4. Rarely will establishment of a CHPMSK in RBL result in the occurrence of an RBL flagged problem item. The AF Requirements Team evaluates this possibility and

verifies, with the requesting MAJCOM, the necessity of designating the item as a CHPMSK.

6.3. CHPMSKs Relationship to D200A.

6.3.1. CHPMSKs are not included in the RBL end of quarter special levels file that is output to D200A.

6.3.2. IMs will not load a special level in D200A to support CHPMSK.

7. Flagged Problem Items

7.1. **Overview.** This chapter provides “Quick Start” and detailed RBL problem item resolution procedures. Causes of RBL problem items and associated remedies are presented herein. A detailed description of the RBL problem item report is also provided.

7.2. **Responsibilities.** IMs and ESs will resolve problem items flagged by RBL.

7.2.1. RBL computes levels using current base usage data and the D200A, SIRS computed requirement. RBL flags items as D200A-RBL mismatches when the sum of base usage data indicates the worldwide requirement is insufficient to support mission requirements. RBL assigns a problem item flag to alert the IMs and ES that action is needed to resolve the data inconsistencies. Resolution of these mismatches is important to the achievement of mission goals. In the quarterly RBL computation of levels, a comparison is made between the D200A requirement and the RBL computed base and depot pipeline, including ASLs. When the D200A requirement is insufficient to cover the RBL computed pipeline, the item is flagged as a problem item.

7.2.2. The IM and ES resolve “N,” “Z,” “A,” and “H” flagged problem items. **Note:** RBL flags other categories of problem items such as (“I,” “J,” “T,” and “Y”), but IMs and ESs are not responsible for resolving these.

7.2.3. The type of flag assigned to the problem item is determined by the severity of the difference between the D200A requirement and RBL pipeline data, and the suspected cause of the difference.

7.2.3.1. “N” flag. This is the most significant problem item. An “N” flag is assigned whenever the D200A worldwide requirement (for depot and base) is less than the (RBL computed) pipeline by at least a quantity of two and RBL forecasts backorders that are greater than two.

7.2.3.2. “Z” flag. “Z” flagged items are similar to “N” flagged items, except the D200A requirement is zero and SBSS and WARRS/D035K data reported to RBL, D035E, shows that at least one user has an ASL or sufficient demands to get a level. RBL computed the combined value of the pipeline and ASLs to be one or greater but the D200A requirement equals zero. RBL levels are only pushed for FSL, C-E, IRSP ASL items. All other base users revert to SBSS-computed RCDLs as the basis for their POS stock levels.

7.2.3.3. “A” flag. The D200A requirement is less than the total of the ASLs in RBL. There are not sufficient requirements for RBL to allocate levels to meet approved ASLs.

7.2.3.4. “H” flag. An “H” flag is just like an “N” flagged item, except RBL forecasts fewer backorders than in the case of “N” flagged items. The D200A requirement is insufficient to cover the pipeline (ASLs plus the demand pipeline from non-ASL bases) and EBOs are greater than one.

7.2.4. Schedule. Flagged problem item reports are released for IM and ES action as soon as the quarterly computed levels are pushed, usually by the eighth day of the second month of the quarter.

7.2.5. To retrieve RBL problem item reports in SCS, select “Levels;” then “Reports;” then “RBL Reports;” select “Problem Item Reports;” and then input your MDC. The DoDAAC is set to default to your center. **Note:** All flag notices will be displayed including those flags IMs and ESs are not responsible to resolve (i.e., I, J, T, and Y).

7.3. RBL Problem Items. Validation and resolution of RBL problem items are detailed in paragraphs 7.4 through 7.7 and further discusses the following topics:

7.3.1. RBL problem item “Quick Start.” This section provides the process for each RBL flag item category that the IMs work. The process is cross-referenced to reference material contained in later sections of this chapter.

7.3.1.1. RBL overview. This section describes the RBL process and provides necessary background for understanding why the RBL flags are used.

7.3.1.2. RBL Problem Item Detail Report. This section describes the problem item report in detail. The report provides much of the information that IMs or ESs need to resolve the flag.

7.3.1.3. RBL flag item causes and remedies. This section provides detailed descriptions of known causes for RBL flag conditions and describes how these causes can be corrected, as necessary.

7.4. Problem Item “Quick Start.” The “Quick Start” provides a reference for resolving RBL flagged items. Since the flags are caused by mismatches between the D200A requirement (OIM and DLM) and RBL user data (demand rates and ASLs), the validation is heavy on D200A checks. There are five processes noted here, one for each of the RBL flags IMs clear. Each process starts with a short description of the flag, a listing of possible causes in order of most frequent cause, and a cross-reference to the detailed explanations contained in later sections of this chapter. Except where stated otherwise in this publication, there are two options for performing D200A corrective file maintenance:

7.4.1. D200A corrective file maintenance can be done using a What If Item Re-computation (WTIR) on the D200A cycle that was used for the RBL computation that generated the Problem Item Detail Report. Request the necessary products to obtain correct data to input to SCS RBL on the RBL Input File Maintenance Screen. Corrective file maintenance done on a WTIR must also be input during the next D200A computation file maintenance cycle.

7.4.2. D200A corrective file maintenance can be done on the current (or next current) D200A file maintenance window. Then a For Real Item Re-computation (FRIR) can be performed. Request the necessary products to obtain correct data to input to SCS RBL on the RBL Input File Maintenance Screen.

7.4.3. “N” Flag.

7.4.3.1. This is the most significant problem item. It occurs because the D200A worldwide requirement (for depot and base) is less than the (RBL computed) pipeline by at least a quantity of two and as a result RBL forecasts a significant number (a quantity greater than two) of backorders. RBL levels are only pushed for FSL, C-E LDL and IRSP ASL items. All other base users revert to SBSS-computed RCDLs as the basis for their POS levels.

7.4.3.2. Key. There is an inconsistency between the D200A requirement and the RBL reflected need. Ensure the D200A requirement is accurate. **Note:** The MAJCOMs review the RBL requirement (DDR) quarterly.

7.4.3.3. Verification process:

7.4.3.3.1. Determine if there are any ASLs reflected on the CLS. If not, go to paragraph

7.4.3.3.2. Determine if the accurate ASL additive requirement has been included in D200A. If so, go to paragraph 7.4.3.3.3. If not, determine if the ASLs are new – that is, established within the last quarter. If the ASLs are new, then a timing problem is indicated where the ASL additive has yet to be passed to D200A. (See **paragraph 7.6**, RBL Problem Item Detail Report, and **paragraph 7.7**, Causes And Remedies for RBL Flagged Items, for further discussions of RBL timing issues.) You don’t need to take any action if the addition of the new ASLs would increase the worldwide requirement to at least the total pipeline requirement reflected in the RBL Problem Item Detail Report. (See **paragraph 7.6** for further explanation of the Problem Items Detail Report). If the new ASLs will not satisfy the problem, go to paragraph 7.4.3.3.3.

7.4.3.3.3. If ASLs are not the (full) problem, next see if the D200A requirement used by RBL (this is the sum of the OIM Base O&ST Requirement (Rqmt), OIM Base Repair Cycle (R-C) Rqmt, Base Safety Level, Special Levels, Depot Safety Levels, Total Overhaul (OVHL) Stock Level (S-L), OIM Depot Repair (DEP RPR) Cycle Rqmt, NJR DEP RPR CYCLE Rqmt from the D200A SGM Computation Worksheet) is “0.” If not, go to paragraph 7.4.3.3.4. If so, go to the “Z” problem item process. (A “Z” problem item is one where the requirement is “0,” so we’ll resolve “N” items with no requirement and “Z” problem items using the same process).

7.4.3.3.4. If it is not ASLs and the D200A requirement is not “0,” but the D200A requirement is still less than the RBL computed pipeline, determine if there is a discrepancy between the usage data in D200A and RBL.

7.4.3.3.4.1. SBSS RBL annualized demands Reparable This Station (RTS)/NRTS comparison: determine if the number of repair generations (NRTS, RTS) in D200A (on the D200A Factors/Usage Printout or D200A TSUH Total SGM Usage History Data Screen, last 4 quarters) match those in the RBL Problem Item Detail Report (SBSS RBL Annualized Demands RTS/NRTS).

7.4.3.3.4.2. D035K Annualized Demands (Organic Depot Repairable Generations (DepRepGen)) comparison:

7.4.3.3.4.2.1. RBL applies the DDR reported by D035K when the item PSC identifies the item as a non-DLM item. Compare the last four quarters Dep Rep Gens from the D200A Factor/Usage Printout, to the D035K Annualized Demands (Organic DepRepGens) found in block three of the RBL problem item report, reference [paragraph 7.6.3.5.5](#). If it's close to the D035K Annualized Demands (Organic DepRepGens), then it is okay. If they do not match, refer to [paragraph 7.7.8](#) for direction on the required action.

7.4.3.3.4.2.2. RBL derives the D035K DDR from the D200A DLM requirement when the PSC identifies the item as a DLM item. RBL applies the D200A DLM requirement to derive the D035K DDR and then derives the D035K annualized demand (Organic DepRepGen). Since the same DLM requirement is used in D200A to derive the computed requirement, the D035K Annualized Demand (Organic DepRepGen) derived by RBL will not be the source of the D200A – RBL disconnect.

7.4.3.3.5. If the problem item is not attributable to ASLs, a (0) requirement, or inaccurate failure data, check the item cataloging data. Determine if there are I&SG problems (see [paragraph 7.7.7](#)), or if the item being modified and the requirement reflected in D200A is under a replacement NSN, or is the item linked differently in D200A (see [paragraph 7.7.7.1](#)). If so, ensure the cataloging system, D043, reflects the accurate data and follow the “action required” guidance in [paragraph 7.7.5](#), “Changing end item application percent due to a modification program.” Update D043 if needed date it. No further action is required since the next time RBL computes levels using a D200A computation, the updated cataloging data will be applied, thus resolving the problem.

7.4.3.3.6. Check the item application percent and Quantity Per Application (QPA) data for the following two reasons: Bad data may understate the true requirement and declining application percents mean that the requirement is legitimately declining and that the base demand data is lagging. See further discussion in [paragraph 7.7.1](#). If needed, the ES will correct the application percent and QPA in Applications, Programs, and Indenture (API), D200F. Once the application data is corrected, no further action is required. The next time RBL computes levels using a D200A computation, the updated application data will be applied, thus resolving the problem.

7.4.3.3.7. If none of these actions resolve the problem, notify the site RBL OPR.

7.4.4. “Z” Flag.

7.4.4.1. This is the next most significant problem because the D200A requirement is zero (0) and at least one base has earned a level because of demands or ASLs.

7.4.4.2. Key. Why is the D200A requirement zero (0) if there is a need reported to RBL?

7.4.4.3. Verification process. **Note:** This process also applies to “N” flagged items where the requirement is zero (0).

7.4.4.3.1. Determine if the PSC is all zeros. Reference [paragraph 7.7.1](#) for additional information on PSCs. If the PSC is not all zeros, go to [paragraph 7.4.4.3.4](#). An all-zero PSC indicates that at least one base and/or depot repair lines reported a daily demand rate or ASL for the item so the PSC should not be all zeros. If that is the case, the ES needs to correct the PSC data in D200F. After correction of the PSC in D200F you are finished. When the next update of D200A by D200F occurs, then D200A will compute using the correct PSC. Future RBL computations will apply the corrected D200A requirement.

7.4.4.3.2. If the PSC that contains all zeros is accurate and the D200A requirement is zero (0), document the reason why and apply a problem item override code in RBL. Change the Exception Reporting Code to “P.” Designation of the Exception Reporting Code “P” is an option on the RBL Input File Maintenance Screen. See also [paragraph 4.2.3.4](#) for details on how to input a “P” in the exception reporting code field. Designation of an exception reporting code results in the NSN and its exception code being placed on the management report, “exception item report.” The exception item report is available to management via this path in the SCS: Levels, Data on RBL FTP Server, and Exception Item Report. No need to go any further in this process.

7.4.4.3.3. If the PSC is not zero (0), but the requirement is zero (0), check to see if the base has an ASL on the end-of-quarter ASLMS report. (Refer to [paragraph 7.7.6](#) for further discussion of the ASLMS report.) If so, ensure the ASL additive has been correctly passed to D200A. If the ASL is new (approved and loaded in the last 90 days), it is a timing problem and will be automatically corrected in a future quarter. Once D200A takes in the missing ASL and computes the requirement, the problem should be resolved. **Note:** RBL provides a list of current ASLs to D200A on the last day of every quarter. If the item is not new and did not get into D200A, then see [paragraph 7.7.6.1](#) for the required action.

7.4.4.3.4. If an item has a non-zero PSC and no ASLs, check the D200A failure data (NRTS, RTS, and Dep Rep Gens) against the PSC. If the PSC and the Factor Indicator Code (FIC) doesn’t allow that kind of OIM or DLM usage to be used in the computation,, the ES will determine if the PSC needs to be corrected in API. If the PSC is the problem, then you are finished. If the FIC needs corrected in D200A, correct and initiate a re-computation. If the resulting requirement will fix the problem item then rerun RBL with the updated requirement data. See [paragraph 7.8](#) for additional details.

7.4.4.3.5. If it’s not ASLs and the D200A requirement is not zero (0), but the D200A requirement is still less than the RBL computed pipeline, determine if there is a discrepancy between the usage data in D200A and RBL.

7.4.4.3.5.1. SBSS RBL Annualized Demands RTS/NRTS comparison: Determine if the number of repair generations (NRTS, RTS) in D200A (on the D200A Factors/Usage Printout or D200A TSUH Total SGM Usage History

Data Screen, last four quarters) match those in the RBL problem item report (SBSS RBL Annualized Demands RTS/NRTS, reference Problem Item Detail Report Section 3.

7.4.4.3.5.2. D035K Annualized Demands (Organic DepRepGen) comparison:

7.4.4.3.5.2.1. RBL applies the DDR reported by D035K when the item PSC identifies the item as a non-depot maintenance level item. Compare the last four quarters Dep Rep Gens from the D200A Factor/Usage Printout, to the D035K Annualized Demands (Organic DepRepGens) found in block three, line 10, of the RBL Problem Item Detail Report (See [paragraph 7.6.3.4](#)) If it is close to the D035K Annualized Demands (Organic DepRepGens), then it is okay. If they do not match, refer to [paragraph 7.7.8](#) for direction on the required action.

7.4.4.3.5.2.2. RBL derives the D035K DDR from the D200A DLM requirement when the PSC identifies the item as DLM item. RBL applies the D200A DLM requirement to derive the D035K DDR and then derives the D035K Annualized Demand (Organic DepRepGen). Since the same DLM requirement is used in D200A to derive the computed requirement then the D035K Annualized Demand (Organic DepRepGen) derived by RBL will not be the source of the D200A – RBL disconnect.

7.4.4.3.6. If none of these actions resolve the problem, notify the site RBL OPR.

7.4.5. “A” Flag.

7.4.5.1. Definition. An “A” flag occurs when the total ASLs exceed the D200A worldwide (both base and depot) requirement. There is not sufficient requirement for RBL to meet the approved ASLs.

7.4.5.2. Key. Ensure the ASL additive amount on the end-of-quarter ASLMS report is correctly fed to D200A. See [paragraph 7.7.6](#) for further explanation of RBL ASL data feeds to D200A.

7.4.5.3. Verification process:

7.4.5.3.1. If there are new ASLs (approved and loaded in the last 90 days) that are not yet in the requirement see paragraph 7.4.5.3.2. **Note:** RBL provides a list of current ASLs to D200A on the last day of every quarter. If not, go to paragraph 7.4.5.3.3.

7.4.5.3.2. For new ASLs, the problem is timing. Ensure that the new ASL quantities are at least the difference between the ASL total in RBL and the D200A requirement. If so, you’re done. The flagged problem item will be corrected when RBL applies the D200A computation that incorporates the new ASL. If not, proceed to paragraph 7.4.5.3.3.

7.4.5.3.3. If the requirement difference is not (totally) met by new ASLs, ensure D200A gets all the ASL additive data accurately. Refer to [paragraph 7.7.6](#) for additional information about ASL data feeds to D200A. Initiate a re-computation in D200A and rerun RBL with the new requirement.

7.4.5.3.4. If none of these actions resolve the problem, notify the site RBL OPR.

7.4.6. “H” Flag.

7.4.6.1. Definition. An “H” flag is just like an “N” flag, except RBL forecasts fewer backorders than for “N” flagged items.

7.4.6.2. Key. Same as “N” flagged items. There is an inconsistency between the D200A requirement and the RBL-reflected need. So generally either the ASLs and/or failure data is inconsistent. Same process as for an “N” flag except there is no step for the zero (0) requirement.

7.5. **RBL Overview.** This section describes the RBL process and provides necessary background for understanding why the RBL flags are used. Each quarter, the RBL system uses item requirements information from the D200A, SIRS along with base-provided “expected need” information to calculate base and depot RBL stock levels. RBL uses the requirements and expected need together to determine how to best allocate the worldwide POS requirement for AF-managed ERRC: “N”, “P” and “T” items. While the overall objective is to minimize base level EBOs, RBL also: aligns the base and depot levels with the actual D200A requirement, and focuses greater attention on the validity of data such as base reported usage data and ASL data - both important inputs used in the RBL computation and allocation decisions.

7.5.1. Why RBL? Before the RBL process was implemented, bases requisitioned repairable shelf stock based upon locally computed stock levels called RCDLs. Because each base calculates RCDLs locally using only the information available at the base, the levels lack any global consideration of the worldwide requirement. That shortcoming often resulted in two equally bad outcomes. If the sum of all base RCDLs was greater than the worldwide requirement, then bases ordered inventory that didn’t, and may never, exist. Those situations ultimately led to the non-optimal allocation of existing (scarce) assets. Alternatively, when the sum of all base RCDLs was less than the worldwide requirement, bases would not requisition assets which were potentially available; thus failing to maximize the backorder reduction potential of the available requirement (and assets). The RBL concept was developed to remedy these shortcomings. By centrally allocating worldwide POS requirements, the RBL process ensures that base requisitions are in sync with worldwide requirements and allows the AF to allocate stock levels to all users in a way that minimizes the worldwide time-weighted EBOs. However, when the inconsistencies between expected base needs and the computed worldwide requirements are extreme (designated as “N” and “Z” flagged items), RBL levels are not pushed. **Exceptions:** RBL levels are pushed to support AMC FSL, C-E LDL, and IRSP ASL items, regardless of problem item flags.

7.5.2. What are RBL “problem items”? The objective of the RBL system, D035E, is to allocate the D200A worldwide POS requirement in a way that minimizes base worldwide time weighted EBOs. However, there are occasions when, because of inconsistencies between the computed POS requirement and base-reported usage and pipeline data, the requirement is insufficient to satisfy minimum base expected needs. In those cases, the RBL system assigns problem item flags, and in some cases, produces problem item reports alerting the IMs and ES to take action to resolve the data inconsistencies.

7.6. RBL Problem Item Detail Report. This section describes the problem item report in detail. The report provides much of the information that IMs or ESs need to resolve the flag. Before addressing the specific causes and remedies for RBL problem items, we briefly discuss the RBL Problem Item Detail Report.

7.6.1. Explanation of Section 1. Section 1 of the RBL Problem Item Detail Report provides the item NSN, the IM, and the RBL Flag. This problem item has an “H” flag.

7.6.2. Explanation of Section 2. The first line in Section 2 of the report provides a brief explanation of the “H” flag. As discussed earlier, the “H” flag indicates that the total demand-driven base and depot pipelines (including ASLs) are larger than the D200A requirement, and the EBO is greater than “1.” The second and third lines in Section 2 of the report reveal that this item has a total pipeline of 10.33, but a D200A requirement of only 5. Additionally, as expected, the report shows that the item EBO is 5.9713 (greater than 1).

7.6.3. Explanation of Section 3. Section 3 of the RBL Problem Item Detail Report provides item indicative data, requirements data, pipeline data, and summary information about how RBL allocated the requirement. Additionally, Section 3 provides summary demand history data. Since these data comprise the heart of the RBL Problem Item Detail Report, we’ll discuss them line by line. As we discuss the data elements, we’ll refer you to the applicable D200A output products or screens as necessary to show you where the data in the report originated. Reference [Table 10](#) for a list of data element definitions and data sources.

Table 10. RBL Problem Item Detail Report Section 3 - Data Element Definitions

Data Element	Definition	Data Source
BP	Budget Program	D200A
SMC	System Management Code	D200A
INS/NSO	INS/NSO indicator. I - INS, S - NSO, blank - computing item	D200A
C/E	C-E indicator 1: C-E Single point Failure item 2: C-E Operational Readiness Part 3: C-E Joint Transfer Agreement item 4: C-E Non-Low Density item Blank: Not a C-E item	AFSC LDL Manager input to RBL
D200A/RBL Requirement	D200A requirement data input to RBL. Data for each subgroup master NSN in the family will be listed.	D200A
OSTQ	“Order and Shipping Time Quantity”, also known as “OIM Base Order and Shipping Time Requirement.”	D200A
BRCQ	“Base Repair Cycle Quantity,” also known as “OIM Base Repair Cycle Requirement.”	D200A
BVSL	“Base Variable Safety Level” also known as “OIM Base Variable Safety Level Quantity.”	D200A
ASLQ	ASL Quantity.	D200A
DVSL	Depot Variable Safety Level.	D200A
OHSL	“Overhaul Stock Level” also known as “Total Overhaul Stock Level Quantity.”	D200A
DRCQ	“Depot Repair Cycle Quantity” also known as “OIM Depot Repair Cycle Quantity.”	D200A
NJRDRQC	“Non Job Routed Depot Repair Cycle Quantity” also known as “Non Job Routed Depot Repair Cycle Requirement.”	D200A
D200A Total	Sum of the previous 8 fields (OSTQ, BRCQ, BVSL, ASLQ, DVSL, OHSL, DRCQ and NJRDRQC).	D200A
Minus Non Org	Minus Non organic quantity is that portion of the DLM requirement that was generated by D035K demands reported by contractors.	D200A
Alloc Total	Allocation Total is the Max amount of requirement that RBL can allocate. The allocation total = (D200A Total) – (Minus Non Org).	RBL Calculation
Summary CLS Data	Summary Central Level Summary Data. This data is the sum across all SRANs.	RBL
OIM Base Pipe	Total base pipeline computed from base reported	Bases Reported

Data Element	Definition	Data Source
	usage.	Usage Data and RBL Calculation
Add ASL	Additive ASL pipeline quantity. Additional pipeline for ASLs that are not covered by OIM Base Pipeline.	RBL
Depot Pipe	Depot Pipeline is that portion of the total pipeline that comes from demands on Depot Repair.	RBL
DLM Pipe	Total pipeline that comes from (D035K) DLM demands on supply.	RBL
Total Pipe	Total Pipeline is the pipeline that RBL will try to satisfy. This is the sum of the previous fields: OIM Base Pipe, Add ASL, Depot Pipe, and DLM Pipe.	RBL
RBL Allocation (Base/Depot)	The RBL levels computed for allocation to the bases and depot.	RBL
Min & Fix ASLs/ASLs Covered	Minimum and Fixed ASLs that need to be covered versus those levels that can be covered by allocation of the current requirement.	RBL
Total D200/RBL Requirement	This is the total D200A requirement that is available for RBL to allocate as levels.	D200A
SBSS RBL Annualized Demand (RTS/NRTS)	SBSS annual demands derived by RBL from base report of usage data. RTS and NRTS. RTS = 365* DDR*PBR. NRTS = 365*DDR*(1-PBR).	RBL
System EBOs	System EBOs are the average item expected backorders at any moment.	RBL
D035K Annualized Demand (Organic DepRepGen)	The annual demands from depot maintenance facilities. D035K DDR*365 days.	RBL
D035K (DLM) Data	D035K DLM Data identifies the source of the D035K DDR. 1. RBL derives the D035K DDR for computing items with a DLM program (PSC has an X in at least one of the last three positions) from the D200A DLM requirement. 2. For computing items with no DLM program and for INS/NSO items, RBL uses the DDR reported by D035K.	1. Computing items with DLM program - D200A DLM requirement 2. Computing items without DLM and INS/NSO items - D035K reported DDR
PSC	PSC identifies the planned usage of the item. First position identifies base usage. An 'X' in any of the last three positions identifies DLM usage – a DLM item.	D200A

Data Element	Definition	Data Source
DDR Source	DDR Source identifies the source of the D035K DDR used by RBL. Source will be either DDR reported by D035K or the DDR derived by RBL using the D200A DLM requirement.	RBL
Organic DLM Usage Pct	Organic DLM Usage Percent is the percent of the D200A DLM requirement and D035K Organic DepRepGens that was derived from contractor reported demands.	D200A

7.6.3.1. The first line in Section 3 provides indicative item data. “BP” refers to the applicable Budget Program (BP). BP 15 applies to aircraft spares. The next data field is the System Management Code (SMC). The SMC is a 4-position code that identifies the end item application. A complete listing of BPs and SMCs is available on the D200A Web Home Page <https://www.iris.wpafb.af.mil/ripitcgi/broker.exe? program=Metrics.BPSMC.sas& debug=2& service=pool2 metrics&OUT=HTML>. The INS/NSO field indicates whether or not the item is managed as an INS or NSO item. An “I” indicates an INS item. An “S” denotes NSO items. The last data element in the first line of Section 3 is the C-E indicator. If these items were a C-E component, the C-E field on the problem item reports would contain a value from 1 to 4. A “1” indicator is defined as a Single Point Failure (SPF) item whose failure renders a system inoperative or unable to perform its designated function. An indicator of “2” indicates an ORP that is required by the mission, but does not meet the requirements of an SPF item. C-E indicator “3” applies to Joint Transfer Agreement items with inter-Service use as directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS). Indicator “4” applies to items that are non-SPF. The next 3 lines in Section 3 provide information about the D200A-computed requirement that is passed to RBL for levels allocation. There are three different cases for determining the requirement.

7.6.3.1.1. INS/NSO Items. The requirement for these items is the D200A repair level. IMs can view the repair level via the D200A INIS INS/NSO Item Status Listing (Repair Level) Screen. **Note:** The March D200A value passed to RBL is the “repair level” for the Current Year (CY). The June, September, and December D200A value is the Apportionment Year (AY).

7.6.3.1.2. NIMSC 5 INS/NSO Items. The requirement for these items is the D200A buy level. IMs can view the buy level via the D200A INIS Screen For INS/NSO item, (Buy/Retention Level) Screen. The requirement passed to RBL is the “buy/retention level”. **Note:** The March D200A feed input to RBL passes the CY. The June, September, and December D200A feeds to RBL passes the AY.) To validate the requirements data, the IM can log onto D200A and request an INS/NSO Item Status Listing from the D200A computation cycle that was used by RBL for its last computation.

7.6.3.1.3. Computing Items. The requirement for these items is the sum of several elements found on the D200A “Computation Worksheet.” To determine the requirement for organic computing items, eight segments of the D200A

requirement are summed. The eight requirements segments are shown in **Table 11**. RBL obtains the quantities associated with the eight requirements segments directly from the D200A system. To validate the requirements data, IMs can log onto D200A and request a “SGM Computation Worksheet” for the NSN from the D200A computation cycle that was used by RBL for its last computation.

Table 11. RBL Requirements Segments

Base OIM Requirements Segment	Problem Item Detail Report Requirement Segment Name	D200A Requirements System Segment Name
Order and Shipping Time Quantity	OSTQ	OIM Base O/ST Rqmt
Base Repair Cycle Quantity	BRCQ	OIM Base R-C Rqmt
Base Variable Safety Level Quantity	BVSL	Base Sfty Lvl-2 (Full)
Adjusted Stock Level Quantity	ASLQ	Special Levels
Depot Variable Safety Level Quantity	DVSL	Depot Safety Level (Full)
Overhaul Safety Level	OHSL	Total Ovhl Stk Lvl
Depot Repair Cycle Quantity	DRCQ	OIM Dep Rpr Cycle RQMT
Non Job Routed Depot Repair Cycle Quantity	NJRDRQCQ	NJR Dep Rpr Cycle RQMT

7.6.3.1.4. Section 3, line 4 also provides: D200A total (requirement), Minus Non-organic (requirement) and Allocation Total:

7.6.3.1.4.1. The D200A Total is the sum of the eight D200A requirement quantities. See **Table 10**, RBL Requirements Segments.

7.6.3.1.4.2. Minus Non-Organic is the part of the D200A requirement that was derived due to D035K report of contractor (Non-Organic) demands to D200A. RBL computes this Non-Organic requirement.

7.6.3.1.4.3. Allocation Total is the requirement that is available to RBL to allocate. Allocation Total = D200A Total – Minus Non-Organic.

7.6.3.1.5. SGM Computation Worksheet Rqmts (Page 2) provides the relevant lines from D200A SGM Computation Requirements Worksheet. In reading the worksheet, it is important to recall that our example RBL Problem Item Detail Report is from the (20 Oct 11) RBL cycle. So the applicable requirement quarter is the second quarter past the asset cutoff date. For the 20 Oct 11 RBL cycle, the asset cutoff was Jun 11. Therefore, we need to focus on the D200A requirements data elements for the Oct – Dec 11 quarter. The relationship between D200A requirements computation and RBL cycles is illustrated in **Table 12**

Table 12. Relationship Between D200A Requirements Computation Cycles - RBL 2011 Computation Cycles - D200A Requirement Quarter Applied

D200A Requirement Comp Cycle	Requirement Quarter *	RBL Computation
Sep 2010	Jan-Mar 2011	20 Jan 2011
Dec 2010	Apr-Jun 2011	20 Apr 2011
Mar 2011	Jul-Sep 2011	20 Jul 2011
Jun 2011	Oct-Dec 2011	20 Oct 2011
* Note: The D200A requirement quarter applied in the RBL computation is always the second quarter after the asset cut-off date.		

7.6.3.1.6. It is important to know that RBL processes at the FM NSN level. Therefore, in determining the requirement that is allocated via RBL levels, the D200A requirements for all items in the I&SG family are rolled-up to the FM NSN.

Note: For D035K accounts RBL processes at the SGM NSN level, the D200A requirements for all items in a subgroup are rolled up to the SGM NSN. Potential flagged item problems associated with I&SG disconnects are covered in [paragraph 7.7](#)

7.6.3.1.7. See [Table 12](#) for the D200A requirement computation cycles applied in each RBL computation cycle.

7.6.3.2. The CLS data in the 5th and 6th lines of Section 3 of the Problem Item Detail Report show that the sum of the OIM Base Pipelines, Additive, Additive ASLs, Depot Pipelines, and DLM Pipelines, 10.33, is greater than the requirement (of 5). **Note:** In line 3 of Section 2, the EBOs are 5.9713. That, of course, is the reason the item was assigned an “H” flag and the Problem Item Detail Report was printed. The remaining data in Section 3 of the report provides summary data indicating how RBL allocated the requirement of five (5) units. As shown in line 7 (left margin) of Section 3, two (2) units (levels) were allocated to the bases, and three (3) units were allocated to the depot. The depot allocation is more commonly known as the depot WL.

7.6.3.3. Line 9 (left margin) of Section 3 of the RBL Problem Item Detail Report indicates that based on the sum of historical demand rates reported by AF bases, the wholesale IM for this item should expect 136 base repair events and 68 base NRTS events per year. Finally, lines 7, 8, and 9 (right margin) of Section 3 show that there are no ASLs for this item, and that, given the RBL-computed best allocation of the requirement, the EBO will be 5.9713. The EBO can be interpreted as “at any point in time, we should expect to see 5.9713 worldwide backorders” for example item.

7.6.3.4. Line 10 (left margin) of Section 3 of the Problem Item Detail Report indicates that, based on FB2065 demand rates, we should expect 8 Organic Dep Rep Gen per year. The 8 Organic Dep Rep Gen is derived from the FB2065 Stock Record Account Number (SRAN) data and the DDR of (.0222) times 365 indicates 8 NRTS (since PBR = 0).

7.6.3.5. Line 11 and 12 of Section 3 provides SGM NSN information to identify the source of the D035K daily demand rate (for depot accounts), and the organic usage

percent that RBL will apply to compute the organic portion of the requirement (the portion that can be allocated.)

7.6.3.5.1. SGM NSNs are listed that contributed to the D035K DDR. In our example, one SGM NSN, 1270-01-459-0687FX, was applied in development of the D035K DDR.

7.6.3.5.2. The PSC of the SGM NSNs. RBL uses the PSC provided by D200A to determine the source of the D035K DDR. RBL will apply the DDR reported by D035K unless the item is identified as a computing item with a DLM requirement. In the case of computing items with a DLM requirement, RBL will divide the DLM requirement by 90 to derive the D035K DDR. Our example has a PSC of 1X00. This means that the D200A requirement was computed based upon OIM demands and DLM demands supporting PDM. So, RBL computed the D035K DDR for this SGM NSN using the D200A DLM requirement.

7.6.3.5.3. The INS/NSO Code is identified for each SGM NSN. Since 1270-01-459-0687FX is a computing item, the INS/NSO Code is blank.

7.6.3.5.4. The DDR Source will be D035K or D200A. The DDR for our example NSN is D200A as described in paragraph 7.6.3.5.2.

7.6.3.5.5. The Organic DLM Usage Percent is the percent of D035K demands reported to D200A that were from an organic source. When the PSC identifies the item as having a DLM requirement (refer to [paragraph 7.7.1](#)), RBL will adjust the D200A requirement when the percent organic usage is less than 100 percent. Our example is a computing item that has a PSC that identifies the item as a PDM item and 100 percent organic usage percent. RBL will not need to adjust (decrease) the requirement. If the organic usage percent had been 85, RBL would have decreased the NJR Depot Repair Cycle Quantity (NJRDRCQ) and Total Overhaul Stock Level (OHSL) quantities by 15 percent before computing the D200A requirement available to allocate.

7.6.4. Explanation of RBL Problem Item Detail Report Section 4. To better understand the requirements disconnect for this item, we need to know how RBL computes the item pipelines shown in Section 3. The OIM base pipe reflects the number of expected demands that will occur at bases during the base replenishment cycle. The base replenishment cycle can consist of two parts; the base O&ST pipeline and the base repair cycle pipeline. Look at the data in Section 4 of [Figure 2](#). below to work through the pipeline calculation:

Figure 2. Base Repair Cycle Pipeline Sample Data Excerpt

Min	Fix	Max	Dem													
SRAN	C	DDR	OST	NCT	RCT	PBR	ISSL	ASL	ASL	FSL	ASL	CSSL	RCDL	RBL	EBO	Pipe
FB2823	1	0.0189	4	1	1	0.85	0	0	0			9999	0	1	0	0.0865 0.03

7.6.4.1. This data show that FB2823 has a historical PBR of .85%. Further, the data indicates that the average base Repair Cycle Time (RCT) is 1 day, and the base DDR

is .0189. Using this data, RBL calculates the base repair cycle pipeline as: $(DDR) (PBR) (RCT) = .0189 (.85) (1) = 0.0161$.

7.6.4.2. Whenever Eglin cannot repair a failed asset, they must wait the number of days that it takes to determine they cannot repair the item (NRTS Condemn Time (NCT)), plus O&ST to receive a replacement asset. RBL calculates the base O&ST and NCT pipeline as: $(DDR) (1-PBR) (OST + NCT) = .0189 (1-.85) (4 + 1) = 0.0142$.

7.6.4.3. The sum of the FB2823 base repair cycle (the total base pipeline), OST and NCT pipelines is $0.0161 + 0.0142 = .0303$. The final entry in the FB2823 CLS data is a Dem Pipe of 0.03. RBL calculates and sums all of the base pipelines for the item to calculate the "OIM Base Pipe" shown in Section 3, line 5 of the report. **Note:** RBL treats the depot SRANs (only FB2065 in this example) separately from the base users of the item. The sum of the calculated depot SRAN pipelines is reflected in Section 3 of the Problem Item Detail Report as the "DLM Pipe." Finally, the "Depot Pipe" is calculated based upon the expected base NRTS events (the number of expected demands placed on the depot). For the FB2823 example, the expected base NRTS pipeline quantity is $[(DDR * (1 - PBR)) * (depot RCT)] = [(.0189) (1-.85) (33) = .0936]$. The "Depot Pipe" shown in Section 3 is the sum of the expected NRTS quantities summed for all users of the item (including depot retail SRANs).

7.6.4.4. Most of the data elements shown in Section 4 of the report are obtained via quarterly base reports called "XCB" transactions. The "XCB" transaction is described in detail in AFH 23-123, Volume 2, Part 2, Table 5.85. Abbreviated descriptions for data elements in Section 4 of the RBL Problem Item Detail Report are provided in [Table 13](#)

Table 13. RBL Problem Item Detail Report Section 4 Data - Element Definitions

Data Element	Definition	Data Source
SRAN	Identifies the using base. More commonly known in the retail logistics community as the DoDAAC.	Base "XCB" transaction to RBL.
C	C-Factor used by SBSS accounts to identify the number of standard deviations of expected demand to use in calculating base RCDLs. Typically, CONUS bases are assigned a C factor of "1" and OCONUS bases have a C-factor of "2." RBL uses the C-factor as a "tiebreaker" for levels allocations. For bases with a C-Factor of "2," RBL multiplies the EBO reduction from the allocation of levels by 1.15.	Base "XCB" transaction to RBL.
DDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Base DDR: normally based on approximately five quarters of historical demand. - D035K DDR (INS, NSO, and Computing Items that have a PSC that identifies the item as not having a DLM program): normally based on five quarters of historical data. - D035K DDR (Computing Items that have a PSC that identifies the item as having a DLM program): derived from the DLM requirement for the applicable quarter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Base "XCB" transaction to RBL. - D035K "XCB" transaction to RBL. - Derived by RBL by dividing the D200A DLM requirement by 90.
OST	Order and Shipping Time (O&ST)	Base "XCB" transaction to RBL.
NCT	NRTS/Condemn Time	Base "XCB" transaction to RBL.
RCT	Computed average repair cycle time for the item.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For base SRANs – "XCB" transaction to RBL. - For "Depot" RCT - Repair Cycle Time from D200A. Visible via the D200A SMCW SGM Comp Worksheet Rqmts screen.
PBR	The percentage of all failed items that are successfully repaired at the base. Based on approximately five quarters of historical base data.	Base "XCB" transaction to RBL.
Min ASL	Minimum ASL quantity.	Base "XCB" transaction to RBL.
Fix ASL	Fixed ASL quantity.	Base "XE4" transaction to RBL.
FSL	Levels required to support AMC en-route location.	FSL levels are

Data Element	Definition	Data Source
		computed in RBL. using AMC input file
Max ASL	Maximum ASL quantity.	Base "XE4" transaction to RBL.
CSSL	Levels authorized by the Air Staff to support contingencies that exceed base flying hour programs.	Base "XE4" transaction to RBL.
RCDL	Base-computed RCDL is used as the basis for the base POS requisitioning objective when RBL flags "N" or "Z" are assigned.	RBL computed using the same formula that is used by SBSS and D035K.
EBO	Time-weighted backorders based on a given allocation of levels.	Calculated by RBL.
Dem Pipe	Average number of items in the pipeline.	Calculated by RBL.

7.6.4.5. Section 4 presents data reported by SBSS. The data is shown at the FM NSN. The data is also shown at the FM NSN for D035K accounts. While the DDR for D035K accounts is shown at the FM, this may not be the DDR reported by the D035K account. For D035K accounts, the DDR is first established at the SGM level and then the SGM DDRs are added together to derive a FM D035K DDR which is presented on the report in Section 4. The D035K SGM DDR will be that which D035K reported if the item is an INS, NSO, or a computing item that is not a DLM item. The cataloging system, D043, is the source of the INS or NSO categories used by RBL. RBL uses the D200A PSC to identify computing items as DLM or non-DLM items. These categorizations can be seen on lines 11 and 12 of the example report. For computing items identified as DLM items, RBL derives the D035K DDR at the SGM NSN, using the D200A SGM DLM requirement. Further, RBL will modify the DDR computed from the DLM requirement if the D035K reported organic usage is less than one hundred percent. This is accomplished by computing the DDR from the DLM requirement and then multiplying that DDR by the organic use percent. The organic use percent is located on the right side of line 12.

7.7. Causes and Remedies for RBL Flagged Items. This section provides detailed descriptions of known causes for RBL flag conditions and describes how these causes can be corrected, as necessary. Now that we've discussed the RBL Problem Item Detail Report format and data sources, we need to discuss in greater detail what conditions can lead to flagged items, and what actions can be taken to resolve flagged items. If the following paragraphs do not provide sufficient information for resolving a specific RBL flagged item, IMs will contact the site RBL OPR.

7.7.1. D200A application data. RBL flagged items often result from erroneous or missing D200A data. When D200A lacks selected data elements, the result can be an understated or, in some cases, even no requirement for the item. Erroneous D200A PSCs (no application in D200A). One potential cause of an understated D200A requirement is erroneous PSCs. PSCs are 4 position codes that are used in D200A to determine the formula used in forecasting future failures which is used to compute the worldwide

requirement. The PSC for an item can be viewed via the D200A SMCW screen. D200A SMCW SGM Comp Worksheet Rqmts Screen, data element name PRGM SEL, the PSC for one of the items in our sample, NSN 1270-01-459-0687FX is “1X00.”

7.7.1.1. See [Table 14](#) for the meaning of each position of the PSC. The first position shows what base operating program will be used in computing the OIM requirement in D200A. The remaining positions all effect the DLM requirements computation.

Table 14. PSC Definitions

PSC Position	Usage Type		Values
1	Base demands	OIM	0: Do not compute 1: Use flying hours 3: Use inventory 5: Use sorties 7: Drone recoveries 8: Use ammo expenditures
2	PDM	DLM	0: Do not compute X: Compute
3	EOH	DLM	0: Do not compute X: Compute
4	NHA/MISTR	DLM	0: Do not compute X: Compute

7.7.1.2. Erroneous D200A application data. [Table 15](#) is a summary of the application data information.

Table 15. Summary of Application Data for NSN 1270-01-459-0687FX

NSN	NHA	PSC	Quantity per Application (QPA)	Application %
1270014590687FX	F015E	1X00	1	100

7.7.1.3. The following D200A requirements computation logic depends upon combinations of the PSC and the application item data:

7.7.1.3.1. If the PSC = 0000, D200A will compute no requirement for the item.

7.7.1.3.2. If the PSC = 1X00 (as for our example item), D200A will compute a requirement based on (a) OIM demands using the flying hour programs for F015E aircraft and (b) DLM demands supporting PDM using the number of planned PDM aircraft and the item replacement percentage.

7.7.1.3.3. If the PSC = 100X, D200A will compute a requirement based on (a) the OIM flying hour program for the applicable aircraft and (b) DLM demands supporting NHA MISTR repair using the number of NHA repairs and the items replacement percentage.

7.7.1.3.4. If the PSC = 00X0, D200 computes a DLM requirement to support EOH demands using the number of scheduled EOH engines and the replacement

percentage.

7.7.1.4. Action required. If the PSC and/or application data in D200A are not correct, the resulting requirements computation will be incorrect as well. When working RBL flagged items, the IM will check these two D200A data elements and coordinate with the item ES to have any discrepancies corrected in D200F. When D200A recomputes the item requirement using the updated D200F data, this portion of the requirement will be corrected. When the corrected requirement is used in the subsequent RBL allocation, the flagged item will be remedied.

7.7.2. Erroneous D200A Program Element Code (PEC). PECs are used in D200A to group items that share weapon system applications. The groupings allow the IM/ES to set application percentages for the group and apply them to each item. This means that the IM/ES can set the application percentage for the PEC only without having to file maintain each individual item. The AFSC RBL OPR maintains the master PEC table that lists each PEC, the associated weapon systems, and the application percentages for that weapon system in the PEC. For this to work properly, however, the PEC table has to be correct.

7.7.2.1. Action required. If the PEC is incorrect, contact AFSC RBL OPR to ensure that the correction is made.

7.7.3. D200A Comp Codes. Other sources of error, which can adversely affect the RBL requirement, are reflected in the D200A Comp Code. The Comp Code for an item can be viewed via the D200A Basic Management Data screen. D200A Basic Management Data Screen. **Note:** The Comp Code for our item is “Y,” indicating this is a computing item. There are, however, cases when the D200A does not compute requirements. **Table 16** provides cases where the D200A Comp Codes indicate file maintenance is required before a requirement will be computed.

Table 16. D200A Computation Codes

Comp Code	Comp Code Meaning
B	The Budget Code is not correctly file maintained in D200A.
N	Item is coded obsolete in D200A.
P	The item price is missing in D200A.
R	The D200A indicates there are no valid end item applications for the item.
X	Indicates that the item is not being computed. The item is in D200A so that it can be passed on to the Central Secondary Item Stratification (CSIS) system (D200N), for use in the DD1000 report.

7.7.3.1. Action required. When working RBL flagged items, IMs will check the D200A Comp Code. If the Comp Code in D200A is not equal to “Y,” no D200A requirement will be computed.

7.7.3.1.1. The IM can update the D200A budget code and price data in the Basic Management Data Screen.

7.7.3.1.2. ESs correct erroneous application data in the API system.

7.7.3.1.3. If the item was made a computing item in D200A since completion of the D200A computation used by RBL, the IM will file maintain the computing item requirement data in the SCS RBL Input File Maintenance Screen and press either the “Recompute with Updated (or Current) Base Data” button. This file maintenance will kick off a re-computation of this item in RBL and this will likely resolve the problem item. If the item was not made a computing item in D200A since completion of the D200A computation, then make the corrections in D200A. Once the corrections are made, you are finished. When D200A computes using the updated data then a requirement will be produced. When RBL applies the correct requirement in the next RBL, computation the problem item will be resolved.

7.7.3.1.4. If the item is obsolete, the IM can record that information in the RBL Input File Maintenance Screen “Description” block. (See SCS RBL Input File Maintenance Screen [Middle]). This will not clear the flag, but does record the reason that the flag cannot be cleared, and sets the Exception Reporting Code to “O.” This will cause the NSN and its exception code to be recorded on the management report, “Exception Item Report.” **Note:** The Exception Item Report is available to management via this path in the SCS: Levels, Data on RBL FTP Server, and Exception Item Report.

7.7.4. INS/NSO items with demand.

7.7.4.1. INS and NSO item requirements are set to provide a worldwide safety level for items that have not had past demands, but may potentially fail. The current RBL allocation for INS items depends upon the number of historical base and depot demands. If the total base and depot daily demand rate indicates 5 or more annual demands (total DDR > .0137), RBL allocates levels to users as if the INS item is a computing item. If the INS item DDR indicates less than 5 annual worldwide demands, then RBL allocates levels only to the WL and allocates a level of zero to all base users of the item. RBL allocates levels for NSO items as if they are D200A computing items. In cases where the D200A requirement for INS and NSO items is significantly less than the worldwide pipeline requirement, the item can be flagged.

7.7.4.2. Action required. If INS/NSO items are flagged, IMs will determine if the sum of user DDRs indicates 5 or more annual demands. If so, IMs and ESs will discuss changing the D200A item parameters for the INS/NSO item to begin computing a demand-based requirement.

7.7.5. Changing the end item application percent due to a modification program.

7.7.5.1. There are times when new technology or mission requirements result in item modifications. In some cases, the modification is so significant that the old item NSNs are assigned Comp Codes “N” that preclude D200A from computing requirements. Since only the old (replaced) item typically has any historical consumption data at the beginning of a modification program, IMs must ensure that the new item is file maintained into D200A in a way that ensures a requirement is computed for the new (replacement) item.

7.7.5.2. Action required. When these situations arise, IMs must work closely with ESs to ensure that the consumption data from the old item is used to estimate future failure rates for the new item; and that those estimates are file maintained into the D200A computation for the new NSN. No further action is required since the problem item flag will go away when the base demand data reported to RBL for the replaced item is zero. The Exception Reporting Code in RBL will be set to “O” for the old item. This will cause the old NSN and its exception code to be output on the management report, “Exception Item Report” (see [paragraph 7.7.3.1.4](#)).

7.7.6. ASLs. RBL flagged items often arise due to ASL timing issues and discrepancies associated with the reporting of base and depot ASLs. In addition, flagged items can result when ASLs are not correctly passed from RBL (D035E) to D200A.

7.7.6.1. ASL timing issues. As mentioned earlier, the requirement passed to RBL for allocation is taken from “earlier” D200A requirements computation cycles. RBL allocations that are pushed to bases in January flow from the previous September D200A computation, April RBL allocation flow from the December D200A computation, July RBL allocations flow from the March D200A computation, and October RBL allocations flow from the June D200A computation.

7.7.6.1.1. As an example, suppose that a new ASL is established in October. Once approved, the ASL becomes part of the D200A requirement, and RBL is obliged to honor the ASL in subsequent pushes. But, the D200A requirement that is passed to RBL as the basis for the January RBL levels push, was computed in the previous D200A September computation (before the ASL was passed to D200A). So RBL will see the ASL and try to allocate to the valid adjusted level in January. But since the September D200A requirements computation did not include the ASL, there will be a requirement shortfall that may be large enough to cause the assignment of an RBL (“A,” “H,” “Z,” or even “N”) flag.

7.7.6.1.2. Action required. If this ASL timing disconnect results in an RBL flagged item, IMs will ensure that the ASL is correctly accommodated in the next D200A requirements computation. If the ASL is not correctly reflected in the next D200A requirement, take action to increase the D200A requirement appropriately IAW AFMCMAN 23-1, Chapter 24, by file maintaining the new requirement in RBL and kick off an RBL re-computation.

7.7.6.2. RBL to D200A ASL reporting discrepancies. There have been cases in the past where communication breakdowns between RBL and D200A have resulted in a failure to pass all ASLs to the requirements computation system. When this happens, RBL attempts to allocate levels to bases to honor the ASLs, but the D200A requirement will be insufficient to satisfy the sum of the base ASLs. RBL is the authoritative source for ASL data. IMs can view the RBL computation ASLs for an NSN in the CLS. The CLS can be viewed via the SCS – Levels – Interrogation – CLS inquiry screen. IMs can view the adjusted level data in the D200A requirement system via the Adjusted Level Verification Worksheet (ALVW). A comparison of the CLS and the ALVW will show an exact ASL match. The quarterly RBL ASL input to D200A can be viewed by choosing the following path: SCS – Levels –

Reports – Adjusted Stock Level Master Summary, designate your site, MDC and select a month.

7.7.6.3. Many ASLs are established via the submission and approval of AF Form 1996. However, there are three kinds of ASLs that are established via other processes.

7.7.6.3.1. MAJCOM-directed ASLs are established in RBL via SBSS “XE4” transactions to RBL. An AF Form 1996 does not precede establishment of the ASL. Justification for MAJCOM-directed ASLs is the record of the ASL on the RBL ASLMS report.

7.7.6.3.2. ASLs required in support of AMC FSLs are established within RBL by two methods. Method one is SBSS “XE4” transactions as described in paragraph 7.7.6.3.1. These FSL ASLs will have an SBSS “like” document number in the ASL justification phrase and a type LJC of “3.” The second method is RBL’s use of a proactive demand forecasting algorithm. That is, ASLs are established for the support of FSLs where there is sufficient likelihood of future need based on historical fleet-wide demand. These ASLs have an ASL justification phrase of “RBL MODEL COMPUTE” and a type LJC of “3.” The ASLs created by the RBL proactive demand forecasting algorithm can be viewed in the AMC72M report. To view this report for WR follow this path in the SCS – Levels – Data on RBL FTP Server, in the “Quarterly Data File” block find the desired site (e.g. “WR”) and select “AMC72M.”

7.7.6.3.3. The AFSC LDL Manager identifies ASLs required to preclude high priority backorders for low demand, high system-impacting C-E items. Those C-E ASLs are provided to RBL by the AFSC LDL Manager and are fed directly into the D200A requirements system via the quarterly RBL ASL file. C-E ASLs are identified by the justification phrase “AFCA PRE-POSITION.” **Note:** No AF Form 1996 will be received for C-E ASLs and IMs are not required to have supporting documentation in the item folder. If justification documentation for these ASLs is needed, the record of the ASLs on the ASLMS report is to be used.

7.7.6.4. Action required. If the data reveals that there are ASLs missing from D200A, the IM will update D200A to include the additional ASL requirement IAW AFMCMAN 23-1, Chapter 24. Once that action is completed, the IM will process a re-computation in D200A to determine the requirement results from the data correction. The new requirement will then be entered into RBL via the SCS RBL Input File Maintenance Screen and press either the “Recompute with Updated (or Current) Base Data” button. This action will update the requirement in RBL and cause a re-computation of levels for all users of the item. When the re-computation is completed, RBL will create and transmit new “XCA” transactions to all users of the items to update base stock levels accordingly.

7.7.7. I&SG data disconnects. Some RBL flagged items can be attributed to incorrect D200A I&SG relationship data. A notional example may show a family of five related items in three different family subgroups. The OOU code indicates the type of relationship between the items. In this example, the item with OOU code “ACA” is the AFMC FM item – the item against which any future procurement orders would be

placed. Just below the FM item is a two-item subgroup containing items “ABB” and “ABA.” Since the second position (B) of the OOU for these two items is the same, they are fully interchangeable with each other. As the arrow connecting the “ACA” item with the “AB(x)” subgroup indicates, “ACA” can be used to satisfy any need for an “ABA” or “ABB” item, but items from lower subgroups cannot be used to fill “ACA” demands. Similarly, customer needs for items in the “AB(x)” subgroup can be satisfied with any item in the “AB(x)” subgroup, or with the “ACA” item in the higher subgroup, but cannot be satisfied with an item from the “AA(x)” subgroup.

7.7.7.1. D200A computes worldwide requirements at the subgroup level. After the total requirements for each subgroup are computed, D200A sums the subgroup requirements for the family and passes the total family requirement to RBL for allocation. However, in some cases, the I&SG relationships are altered in D200A. Suppose a D200A I&SG family is altered, such that the “ACA” (FM) item and the other 4 items in the I&S family are delinked. In that case, D200A would compute the requirements as if there were two separate I&S families. IMs may also find cases where the D200A I&SG family relationships are altered due to the ES changing the application and/or compute code for one or more of the family subgroups and no requirement is computed. IMs can view the D200A SMCW SGM COMP WORKSHEET RQMTS screen to review the current I&SG relationships for an RBL flagged problem item.

7.7.7.2. The impact of I&SG changes on the RBL process. The RBL allocation is computed at the FM NSN level. That is, RBL rolls all worldwide demands to the FM NSN and then allocates the rolled up family requirement from D200A in a way that minimizes worldwide EBOs. When D200A I&SG relationships are altered (or erroneously documented) as described in this section, RBL will be passed an understated requirement for the FM NSN that may well result in a flagged item. **Note:** RBL allocation to D035K accounts is at the SGM NSN level. RBL rolls D035K demands to the SGM NSN level and then allocates the rolled-up SGM requirement from D200A so as to minimize worldwide EBOs. The RBL Problem Item Detail Report shows all data, including D035K data, at the FM NSN.

7.7.7.3. Action required. Coordinate with the ES to ensure D200A I&SG relationships are consistent with those in D043. When the I&SG relationships are corrected in D200A, the IM is finished with this problem. The next time D200A is run using updated I&SG relationship data, the resulting D200A requirement will be corrected, and the RBL levels will be updated accordingly.

7.7.8. Demand data reporting problems. RBL flagged items can arise due to demand data reporting disconnects. In this section, we discuss two cases related to demand reporting; demand data mismatches and demand data timing issues. We also provide detailed instructions on how to obtain and update erroneous D200A historical consumption data.

7.7.8.1. Base-level demand data does not match D200A data. A number of studies have revealed cases where base-reported consumption data did not reach the wholesale requirements computation system. IMs can use the RBL Problem Item Detail Report to detect base demand data losses.

7.7.8.2. Action required. IMs will use a four-step process to identify and correct base level demand data in D200A.

7.7.8.2.1. Step 1. The IM will note that RBL calculates the total expected annual base NRTS and RTS quantities from data reported to RBL. RBL applies the following formula to all non-D035K SRANs to calculate the expected base NRTS and RTS: Expected annual NRTS = sum across all bases [DDR x (1-PBR) x 365]. Expected annual RTS = sum across all bases [DDR x PBR x 365].

7.7.8.2.1.1. **Table 17** provides the expected annual NRTS and RTS quantities for our example NSN 1270-01-459-0687FX.

Table 17. Expected Annual NRTS and RTS Quantities for NSN 1270-01-459-0687FX

Base SRAN	DDR	PBR	Expected NRTS [DDR x (1-PBR) x 365]	Expected RTS [DDR x PBR x 365]
FB2823	0.0189	0.85	1.04	5.86
FB4804	0.0	0.0	0	0
FB4809	0.1243	0.91	4.08	41.29
FB4852	0.0540	0.86	2.76	16.95
FB4897	0.0891	0.84	5.2	27.32
FB5270	0.0	0.0	0	0
FB5284	0.0222	0.0	8.1	0
FB5587	0.1243	0.91	4.08	41.29
FB5682	0.0055	0.0	2.01	0
FB5814	0.1206	0.08	40.5	3.52
FB5833	0.0	0.0	0	0
FB5885	0.0	0.0	0	0

7.7.8.2.1.2. The result of the calculation, Section 3, line 9, “SBSS RBL Annualized Demand (RTS/NRTS): 136/68.”

7.7.8.2.2. Step 2. The IM will compare the RBL-calculated “SBSS RBL Annualized Demand (RTS/NRTS)” quantities to corresponding NRTS and RTS data in the D200A system to determine if further investigation of the D200A consumption data is warranted.

7.7.8.2.2.1. **Note:** The usage history screen that the total base RTS in D200A over the last 4 quarters for 1270-01-459-0687FX is 173 (59 + 38 + 23 + 53) and there are 30 (7 + 3 + 7 +13) base NRTS for the same period. Comparing those values RTS = 173 and NRTS = 30 with the expected RTS (136) and NRTS (68) values indicates that the D200A RTS are likely overstated and the D200A NRTS are understated. Thus, further investigation of historical base RTS and NRTS data for the item is warranted.

7.7.8.2.3. Step 3. Once the IM has determined that the D200A base level demand data is suspect, the IM will contact the AF Requirements Team to obtain the actual worldwide base level historical NRTS and RTS data for the item. The Requirements Team will provide the IM with the quarterly NRTS/RTS and Base SRAN Daily Demand by base, for the entire 8-quarter period reflected in the

applicable requirements computation period. **Note:** If the item under analysis is in an I&SG, the base NRTS and base RTS data for all items in the I&SG family must be obtained from the Requirements Team. If requested, the Requirements Team will provide the IM and the site RBL OPR with an E-mail copy of the correct consumption data that the IM can use as supporting documentation for the associated D200A file maintenance action. The purpose of obtaining the correct consumption data is so that a correct OIM requirement can be derived and file maintained in RBL.

7.7.8.2.4. Step 4. When the D200A file maintenance window is open for the current computation, the ES will file maintain the total (across all bases) base NRTS and base RTS data for all items in the I&SG family into D200A. When D200A file maintenance is warranted, it is accomplished via the FOE_FM_RCVS_SND_USGD command. Complete the file maintenance in D200A and run a For Real Item Recomp at FOE_FM_RCVS_FRIR and request a SGM Comp Worksheet. From the worksheet, select the OIM requirement for the quarter associated with the current RBL push cycle, and file maintain that in RBL. For instance if the RBL problem item being worked is from the October 11 RBL push and the current (opened) D200A file maintenance window is the September 11, then select the OIM requirement for September 11. File maintain this data in the RBL Input File Maintenance Screen. **Note:** If the IM or ES decides not to file maintain the Requirements Team-provided base level data for a “Z” or “H” flagged item, the IM will apply the flag override code in the RBL Input File Maintenance Screen. If the item is an “N” or “A” flagged item, the flagged status will have to remain open.

7.7.8.3. D035K demand data does not match D200A data.

7.7.8.4. Action required. There are a couple of considerations to remember when investigating D035K demand data in D200A.

7.7.8.4.1. Consideration one. D035K demand data for DLM items never needs to be corrected! An item is considered a DLM item when the item PSC has an “X” in at least one of the last three positions. For these items, RBL uses the D200A DLM requirement as the data source to develop the RBL Problem Item Detail Report D035K DDR and D035K Annualized Demands (Organic Dep Rep Gen). The RBL D035K Annualized Demands (Organic DepRepGens) will never differ from the D200A DLM forecast data. Since there can be no conflict between the RBL data and D200A data then there is nothing for the IM to evaluate or fix.

7.7.8.4.2. Consideration two. D035K demand data for non-DLM items can be corrected. A non-DLM item is an INS, NSO, or computing item with a PSC of “0s” in the last three positions. RBL calculates the D035K Annualized Demands (Organic Dep Rep Gen) from data reported to RBL by D035K. RBL applies the following formula to D035K SRANs to calculate the expected D035K Expected Annualized Demand. D035K Expected Annualized Demand (Organic Dep Rep Gen) = sum across all D035K SRANs [DDR x (1 = PBR) x 365].

7.7.8.4.2.1. The IM will work with the ES to compare the RBL-calculated “D035K Annualized Demands (Organic Dep Rep Gen)” quantities for the

item to corresponding D200A Dep Rep Gens on the D200A UH Usage History screen. If it is determined that the D035K demand data in D200A is suspect, then it is suggested that the ES ask the IM to use SCS midtier to interrogate by NIIN for the Wholesale Transaction History Register (PCN SCS-WHSL-AR-001). The report data can be used to determine the correct D035K demands that should have been reported to D200A.

7.7.8.4.3. RBL/D200A demand data timing differences. RBL demand data is for a period of time of up to 15 months. The normal (default) D200A demand rate is for a 24-month (eight quarters) period. This timing difference may be important. This difference also offers a second option that the ES could use instead of file maintaining RTS and NRTS data as recommended above. If the RBL demand data appears to be greater but the D200A demand data (RTS, NRTS) has been increasing, then the ES has a second option to select the 4 quarter moving average at the D200A FACD Factor Data Factor Indicator screen. A third option is for the IM to review the current D200A computation which reflects more recent demand data than the D200A computation used by RBL. If the current D200A computation usage is more consistent with the RBL demand data then the more current D200A computation requirement can be file maintained in RBL.

7.8. RBL File Maintenance. When an RBL re-computation is run and it affects any of the eight requirements fields that RBL uses in its computation (see [Table 11](#)), RBL Requirements Segments.), those changes need to be input into RBL in the RBL Input File Maintenance Screen. Be sure the data is pulled from the appropriate quarter on the SGM Computation Worksheet. After changes are input, press either the “Recompute with Updated (or Current) Base Data” button.

7.8.1. The RBL Input File Maintenance Screen is also used for input of the Problem Override Code. In the “Problem Override Quarters” field, put 1, 2, 3, or 4 to indicate the number of quarters the override code is to be in effect and annotate the “Description” block with the reason the problem override (quarter) is being applied. The problem override code can be applied to “Z” and “H” flagged items.

7.8.2. The “Description” block on the RBL Input File Maintenance Screen can be used as a notepad to record information on the item; why the flag cannot be cleared, what was done to clear the flag, information about the item being modified to a new NSN, etc.

7.8.3. The Exception Reporting Code can be used for items that are obsolete or have a valid PSC of 0000. Select “O” for obsolete items. Select “P” for items with a PSC of 0000. Designation of an Exception Reporting Code results in the NSN and its exception code being placed on the management report, “Exception Item Report.” See [paragraph 7.4.4.3.2](#) for additional information.

DUKE Z. RICHARDSON
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Attachment 1**GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION*****References***

AFH 23-123, Volume 1, *Materiel Management Handbook*, 8 August 2013

AFH 23-123, Volume 2, Part 1, *Integrated Logistics System-Supply (ILS-S), Materiel Management Operations*, 8 August 2013

AFH 23-123, Volume 2, Part 2, *Integrated Logistics System-Supply (ILS-S), Standard Base Supply System Operations*, 8 August 2013

AFI 20-110, *Nuclear Weapons-Related Materiel Management*, 18 February 2011

AFI 23-101, *Air Force Materiel Management*, 8 August 2013

AFMAN 23-122, *Materiel Management Procedures*, 8 August 2013

AFMCMAN 23-1, *Requirements for Secondary Items (D200A, D200N)*, 12 June 2008

Forms Prescribed: None.

Forms Adopted.

AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

AF Form 1996, *Adjusted Stock Level*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AF—Air Force

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFLRB—Air Force Logistics Readiness Board

AFMC—Air Force Materiel Command

AFRC—Air Force Reserve Command

AFSAC—Air Force Security Assistance Cooperation

AFNIC—Air Force Network Integration Center

AFSC—Air Force Sustainment Center

ALVW—Adjusted Level Verification Worksheet

AMC—Air Mobility Command

ANG—Air National Guard

AOR—Area Of Responsibility

API—Applications, Programs, and Indenture

ASLMS—Adjusted Stock Level Master Summary

ASL—Adjusted Stock Level

AY—Apportionment Year
BP—Budget Program
BPC—Budget Program Code
C-E—Communications-Electronics
CHPMSK—Contingency High Priority Mission Support Kit
CLS—Central Level Summary
CONUS—Continental United States
CRI—Consolidated Repairable Inventory
CSI—Consolidated Serviceable Inventory
CSIS—Central Secondary Item Stratification
CSS—Contingency Spares Support List
CY—Current Year
DDR—Daily Demand Rate
DEP RPR—Depot Repair
DepRepGen—Depot Repairable Generations
DIC—Document Identifier Code
DLM—Depot Level Maintenance
DoD—Department of Defense
DoDAAC—Department of Defense Activity Address Code
DRCT—Depot Repair Cycle Time
DSL—Days Since Last Demand
EBO—Expected Backorder
EOH—Engine Overhaul
EOQ—Economic Order Quantity
ERRC—Expendability, Recoverability, Reparability Category
ES—Equipment Specialist
EXPRESS—Execution and Prioritization of Repair Support System
FIC—Factor Indicator Code
FM—Family Master
FMS—Foreign Military Sales
FRIR—For Real Item Re-computation
FSL—Forward Supply Location

FTP—File Transfer Protocol

HPMSK—High Priority Mission Support Kit

HQ—Headquarters

I&S—Interchangeability and Substitutability

I&SG—Interchangeable and Substitutable Group

IAW—In Accordance With

IM—Item Manager

INS—Insurance

IRSP—In-place Readiness Spares Package

JCS—Joint Chiefs of Staff

LDL—Low Density Level

LJC—Level Justification Code

MAJCOM—Major Command

Max—Maximum

MDC—Manager Designator Code

MIC—Mission Impact Code

MIICS—Master Item Identification Control System (D043)

Min—Minimum

MISTR—Management of Items Subject To Repair

NHA—Next Higher Assembly

NIIN—National Item Identification Number

NIMSC—Non-consumable Item Materiel Support Code

NCT—NRTS Condemn Time

NJR—Non Job Routed

NJRDRQC—Non Job Routed Depot Repair Cycle Quantity

NRTS—Not Repairable This Station

NSN—National Stock Number

NSO—Numeric Stockage Objective

NWRM—Nuclear Weapons Related Materiel

O&ST—Order and Shipping Time

OCONUS—Outside of Continental United States

OHSL—Overhaul Stock Level

OIM—Organizational and Intermediate Maintenance

OOU—Order Of Use

OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

ORP—Operational Readiness Part

O&ST and/or OST—Order and Shipping Time

OSTQ—Order and Shipping Time Quantity

OVHL—Overhaul

PBR—Percent of Base Repair

PDM—Programmed Depot Maintenance

PEC—Program Element Codes

POS—Peacetime Operating Stock

PSC—Program Select Code

QPA—Quantity Per Application

R-C—Repair Cycle

RAMP—Reportable Asset Management Process

RBL—Readiness Based Leveling

RCDL—Repair Cycle Demand Level

RCT—Repair Cycle Time

REQ OBJ—Requisitioning Objective

RIC—Routing Identification Code

RO—Requisitioning Objective

ROP—Reorder Point

Rqmt—Requirement

RP—Record Position

RSP—Readiness Spares Package

RTS—Reparable This Station

SBSS—Standard Base Supply System

SCOS—Supply Chain Operations Squadron

SCP—Support Center Pacific

SCS—Stock Control System

SGM—Subgroup Master

SICA—Secondary Inventory Control Activity

SIRS—Secondary Item Requirements System
SMC—System Management Code
SPF—Single Point Failure
SRAN—Stock Record Account Number
SRD—Standard Reporting Designator
WARRS—Wholesale and Retail Receiving/Shipping
WIP—Work In Process
WITR—What If Item Re-computation
WL—Working Level
WRM—War Reserve Materiel

Terms

Activity— A unit, organization, or installation performing a function or mission, (e.g., reception center, redistribution center, naval station, naval shipyard). Reference JCS Publication 1-02, DoD Dictionary of Military Terms.

Actual Stock Number— NSN reported by using account.

Adjusted Stock Level— A non-demand based stock level used to support unforeseen and/or high priority requirements. It either overrides existing demand-based stock levels or establishes a new non-demand based stock level in the retail supply system.

Adjusted Stock Level Quantity (ASLQ)— Numeric amount of the adjusted stock level (rp 56-60).

Air Force Depot Level— The stock level resulting from RBL's allocation of the AF worldwide requirement.

Applications, Program & Indenture System (API)— The D200F database that computes data and does a “snapshot” of selected data for each initial, final and summary Secondary Item Requirements System (SIRS) computation. SIRS extracts this data, rather than API sending a file to SIRS. API provides SIRS with the item installed programs, for projected peacetime operating programs, unclassified projected wartime programs and past actual peacetime operating programs. Reference AFMCMAN 23-1.

Assembly— In logistics, an item forming a portion of an equipment, that can be provisioned and replaced as an entity and which normally incorporates replaceable parts or groups of parts. Reference DoDM 4140.01, DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures, Volume 2.

Asset— Primary or secondary materiel, including materiel on hand and due-in.

Base Condemnation Rate— The number of base condemnations divided by the number of demands.

Base Repair Cycle Days Quantity— Represents the quantity it takes to cover the number of days used to perform base repairs.

Base Repair Cycle Quantity (BRCQ)— Also known as “OIM Base Repair Cycle Requirement.” The OIM base repair cycle requirement line represents the quantity of materiel required to be on hand at the base to support the operating program during the repair of unserviceable assets at the base level.

Base Repair Cycle Time (BRCT)— The average number of days it takes to successfully repair a recoverable item in a retail repair facility. BRCT is item specific. When an item is a master or interchangeable within an I&SG, the BRCT represents the average base repair cycle time across all grouped items.

Base Stock Levels— Items are generally classified as stocked and non-stocked. Stocked items are normally assigned demand-based stock levels that contain either full or less than full base stock on hand. The retail supply system makes this determination by comparing the serviceable property on hand to the demand-based stock level quantity. If the quantity on hand is less than the demand-based stock level quantity, the item is considered to be at less than full base stock. Reference AFH 23-123, Volume One.

Base Variable Safety Level (BVSL)— Also known as “OIM Base Variable Safety Level Quantity.” The OIM base safety level quantity is the quantity SIRS computes using the aircraft availability model computation.

Budget— A planned program for a fiscal period in terms of estimated costs, obligations, and expenditures. Reference AFMAN 65-604.

Budget Code— A one-position alpha/numeric or special character used to determine whether items are centrally procured, investment, or Supply Management Activity Group (SMAG). In SBSS a FIL input will load this code to the item record, while FIC will change or delete it. For a list of these codes refer to DoD 4100.39-M, Volume 10, Table 67. Reference AFH 23-123, Volume 1.

C-Factor— A multiplier of the standard deviation (square root of the variance) of demand during replenishment. The supply system uses the C—factor to selectively increase item SLQs for stocked items. Assignment is based on item mission impact, historical demand, and unit price criteria.

Capability— The ability to achieve a desired effect under specified standards and conditions through combinations of ways and means to perform a set of tasks. Reference AFI 63-101.

Cataloging— The process of uniformly identifying, describing, classifying, numbering, and publishing in the Federal Catalog System all items of personal property (items of supply) repetitively procured, stored, issued, or used by federal agencies. Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 2.

Central Level— The RBL level; this is the POS level computed by RBL.

Communications-Electronics (C - E) Indicator— The C-E indicator can contain values from “1” to “4.” A “1” indicator is defined as a Single Point Failure (SPF) items whose failure renders a system inoperative or unable to perform its designated function. An indicator of “2” indicates an Operational Readiness Part (ORP) that is required by the mission, but does not meet the requirements of an SPF item. C-E indicator “3” applies to Joint Transfer Agreement items

with inter-Service use as directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS). Indicator “4” applies to C-E items that are not categorized as “1,” “2” or “3” items.

Consolidated Repairable Inventory (CRI)— The stream of unserviceable assets returning to the depot (also known as retrograde). CRI is part of the depot pipeline,

Consolidated Serviceable Inventory (CSI)— The depot’s serviceable assets.

Consumable Item— An item of supply or an individual item (except explosive ordnance and major end items of equipment) that is normally expended or used up beyond recovery in the use for which it is designed or intended. Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 2.

Contingency High Priority Mission Support Kit (CHPMSK)— In-place packages of supplies and spare parts for aircraft, engines, support equipment, ground equipment, and munitions equipment used in support of contingency operations greater than 90 days. They are approved by the MAJCOMS when flying hour programs and maintenance concept differ from what the unit MRSP can support and loaded at the forward deployed site. CHPMSKs are non-additive packages of spares. CHPMSK authorizations are provided from Air Force primary operating stock, Readiness Base Levels (RBL), by “shifting” levels from home station accounts to forward deployed locations versus creating new levels.

Contingency Supply Support Levels (CSSLs)— Levels authorized by the Air Staff to support contingencies that exceed base flying hour programs. Also known as Contingency High Priority Mission Support Kits (CHPMSKs). Data sources are Standard Base Supply System and D035K X34 transactions.

D035K Annualized Demand (Organic DepRepGen)— The annual demands from depot maintenance facilities. D035K DDR*365 days.

Daily Demand Rate (DDR)— The average quantity of an item that is used daily. The base daily demand rate, normally based on approximately 5 quarters of historical demand.

Days Since Last Demand (DSLDD)— Number of days elapsed since base retail maintenance requested an asset from local Logistics Readiness Squadron.

Demand— An indication of a requirement, requisition or similar request for an item of supply or individual item. Demands are categorized as either recurring or non-recurring. Reference DoDM 4140.011, Volume 2.

Demand-Based Requirements— A requirements determination process that has a goal targeted at filling a percent of demand or at satisfying demand within a given period of time. Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 2.

Demand Arrival Rate— Represents the average number of customer demands per day.

Demand Data— Information pertaining to demands submitted. The type of demand code applied to a demand determines whether that demand will be used in calculating the item stock level. Demand data for ERRC XB3 and Equipment Management Code (EMC) 1 items with demand code R or T are updated at the time of request. Demand data for repair cycle items are updated at the time of turn-in.

Demand Level (DMD LVL)— A stock level for a specific item that is based upon past user demands. The POS level computed by RBL using SBSS/D035K formulas for calculating the RCDL.

Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DoDAAC)— A six-digit alphanumeric code used for providing a uniform method for controlling US Government assets and for recording transactions that reflect receipts and disposition of property transferred to an activity. Reference AFI 24-230, *Maintaining Air Force DoD Activity Address Codes (DoDAAC)*.

Depot-Level Maintenance (DLM)— The level of maintenance consisting of those on and off-equipment tasks performed using highly specialized skills, sophisticated shop equipment, or special facilities of an ALC, contractor facility, or, by field teams at an operating location. Maintenance performed at a depot also includes those organizational- and intermediate-level tasks required to prepare for depot maintenance, and, if negotiated between the depot and the operating command, scheduled field-level inspections, preventative maintenance or TCTOs which come due while equipment is at the ALC for PDM. Reference T.O. 00-25-4, *Depot Maintenance of Aerospace Vehicles and Training Equipment*.

Depot Level Maintenance Pipeline (DLM Pipe)— Total pipeline that comes from (D035K) DLM demands on supply.

Depot Pipe— Depot Pipeline is that portion of the total pipeline that comes from demands on Depot Repair.

Depot Repair Cycle Quantity (DRCQ)— Also known as “OIM Depot Repair Cycle Quantity.” The OIM Depot Repair Cycle Quantity represents the authorized peacetime number of days’ worth of stock approved to be in the pipeline to cover the OIM NRTS generations from operating bases. The number of days also represents the time from removal of an unserviceable item from the weapon system or NHA on which it was installed until it is made serviceable through repair by an organic or contractor overhaul facility.

Depot Variable Safety Level (DVSL)— The quantity represents the levels processed by AFMC to provide a cushion against demands on the depot that may exceed the average projections in the operating requirement.

Document Identifier Code (DIC)— Three position alpha/numeric code (rp 1-3) used to identify: actions as forming a part of the inventory accounting system; the type of document and effect a transaction has upon inventory control records; and the specific relation of various inventory transactions to appropriation fund and stock fund financial statements. DICs identify transactions to logistics system(s) and specific operation to which they apply. Also indicate the intended purpose and use of the transaction data. Reference: DLM 4000.25-1, Appendix 2.01 and AFH 23-123, Volume 1.

Document Number— Non-duplicative 14-digit alpha/numeric field that is assigned to each requisition/custom commitment (rp 30-43). It identifies a document by control or reference number. References are DLM 4000.25-1, Appendix 2.07; and AFH 23-123, Volume 1.

Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)— The quantity derived from a mathematical technique used to determine the optimum (lowest) total variable costs to order and hold inventory. Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 4.

End Item— A final combination of end products, component parts, and/or materials ready for its intended use, e.g., a ship, tank, mobile machine shop, or aircraft (Joint Pub 1-02, reference (bq)). Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 2.

Expected Backorders (EBO)— Expected time-weighted backorders based on a given levels allocation. Can also be interpreted as “at any point in time we should expect to see this quantity of worldwide backorders.”

Expendability, Recoverability, Reparability Category (ERRC) Code— One-position alpha code used to categorize AF inventory into various management groupings. Reference DoD 4100.39-M, Volume 10, Table 69.

Fixed Adjusted Stock Level (Fix ASL)— User-determined constant quantity of spares required to be on the shelf to meet mission requirements. In the absence of an RBL adjusted stock level, fixed ASLs are the controlling stock level when established.

Foreign Military Sales (FMS)— That portion of the US security assistance authorized by the AECA of 1976, and conducted on the basis of formal contracts or agreements between the USG and an authorized recipient government or international organization. FMS includes government-to-government sales of defense articles and services, from DoD stocks or through new procurements under DoD-managed contracts, regardless of the source of training. Reference DSCA Manual 5105.38-M.

Forward Supply Location (FSL)— A LRS/Materiel Management Activity located at a key point along an AMC airlift traffic route and designed to stock selected aircraft spares and spare parts to support the AMC airlift fleet. Forward LRS/Materiel Management Activity locations are subdivided in three categories: 1) Super/Air Evac, 2) High Density, and 3) En route. Reference AFH 23-123, Volume 1.

In—Place Readiness Spares Package (IRSP) – A complement of assets authorized where wartime operations are conducted from home station. It includes items required, in addition to the normal peacetime operating stocks, to support an element in place for the first 30 days of wartime operation.

Interchangeability and Substitutability (I&S) Family— An entity of items which possess such physical and functional characteristics such as to provide comparable performance for a given requirement under given conditions. Also, the full range of items determined by the managing or using services/agencies have unconditional interchangeable or substitutable relationships with each other and for which a common master item is at minimum a suitable substitute Reference DoD 4100.39-M, Volume 6.

Interchangeable and Substitutable Group (I&SG) Master Stock Number— This is also referred to as the Family master NSN.

Insurance Item— A non-demand-based, stocked, essential item for which no failure is predicted through normal usage. However, if a failure were to be experienced, or a loss should occur through accident, abnormal equipment or system failure, or other unexpected occurrence, lack of replacement item will seriously hamper the operational capability of a weapon system. Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 2 and DoD 4100.39-M, Volume 10, Table 58.

Inventory— Materiel, titled to the U.S. Government, held for sale or issue, held for repair, or held pending transfer to disposal. This definition covers the same population of items as the definition for inventory in Chapter 4 of Volume 4 of DoD 7000.14-R. Inventory does not include tangible personal property to be consumed in normal operations, operating materials, and supplies as defined in DoD 700.24-R. Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 1.

Inventory Control Point (ICP)— An organizational unit or activity within the DoD supply system assigned the primary responsibility for the materiel management of a group of items either for a particular Military Service or for the DoD as a whole. In addition to materiel management functions, an ICP may perform other logistics functions in support of a particular Military Department or for a particular end item (e.g., centralized computation of retail requirements levels and engineering tasks associated with weapon system components). Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 2.

Item— A single hardware article or a unit formed by a grouping of subassemblies, components or constituent parts. In the DoD, an item is any article produced, stocked, stored, issued, or used; or any product, including systems, materiel, parts, subassemblies, sets and accessories. Reference DLM 4000.25.

Item Manager— An individual within the organization of an inventory control point or other such organization assigned management responsibility for one or more specific items of materiel. Reference Joint Publication 4-09, *Distribution Operations*.

Level Directed By Code (LDC)— One-position alpha code that identifies the level of responsibility or the activity that directs adjusted stock level establishment in the retail supply system. Codes are: A – AFMC/wholesale ICP; B – base; C – MAJCOM/NAF; and D – HQ USAF.

Level Justification Code (LJC)— One-position code that identifies the reason for or justifies the loading of a special level. This code is loaded to the special level detail. Reference AFH 23-123, Volume 1, Table 2.120.

Low Density Level (LDL)— Another term used to describe adjusted stock levels for non-airborne communications-electronic (C-E) space, weather and missile system items. LDLs are used to preposition critical assets on forward supply points near the supported system. LDLs are established for items that have very low usage (low daily demand), erratic demand patterns or long mean time between failure rates.

Maintenance— All action taken to retain material in a serviceable condition or to restore it to serviceability. It includes inspection, testing, servicing, and classification as to serviceability, repair, rebuilding, and reclamation. Maintenance, used generically, also includes evaluation, assembly, disassembly, conversion, and modification. Reference DLM 4000.25.

Materiel— All items necessary to equip, operate, maintain, and support military activities without distinction as to its application for administrative or combat purposes, excluding real property, installations, and utilities. Materiel is either serviceable (i.e., in an issuable condition) or unserviceable (i.e., in need of repair to make it serviceable). Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 1.

Maximum Adjusted Stock Level (Max ASL)— User-determined maximum quantity of spares required on the shelf to support mission capability. Normally, maximum levels are used to restrict stockage.

Minimum Adjusted Stock Level (Min ASL)— User-determined minimum quantity of spares required on the shelf to support mission capability. There are three different variations of minimum levels. The replenishment frequency, commodity, source of supply, and internal file maintenance determine the type of minimum level required.

Mission Design Series (MDS)— The official designation for aerospace vehicles used to represent a specific category of aerospace vehicles for operations, support, and documentation purposes. Reference AFI 16-401(I), *Designating and Naming Defense Military Aerospace Vehicles*.

Mission Impact Code (MIC)— A one-position numeric code programmatically assigned by the retail system to all consumable and recoverable item records during the issue process. It is used to determine: 1) if an XF3 base repairable item demand level should be established irrespective of unit price, and 2) how long to hold excess consumable items before disposing of them.

Model— A mathematical representation of an operation or management system capable of manipulation to achieve optimum solutions to stated problems.

Modification— A U.S. Government-approved change in the configuration of a part or item that offers a benefit to the U.S. Government by correcting deficiencies, satisfying a change in operational or logistic support requirements, or effecting a substantial life-cycle cost savings. Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 2.

National Item Identification Number— The last nine digits of the NSN that consists of a 2-digit National Codification Bureau number designating the central cataloging office (whether North Atlantic Treaty Organization or other friendly country) that assigned the number and a 7-digit (xxx-xxxx) nonsignificant number. Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 2.

National Stock Number— The 13-digit stock number replacing the 11-digit federal stock number. It consists of the 4-digit federal supply classification code and the 9-digit national item identification number. Arrange the number as follows: 9999-00-999-9999. Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 2 and DLM 4000.25-1, Appendix 2.05.

Non-consumable Item Materiel Support Code (NIMSC)— Code used to identify the degree of support received by an individual Secondary Inventory Control Activity (SICA) or identify the Service(s) performing depot maintenance for a Lead Service (Primary Inventory Control Activity

(PICA)). **A nonconsumable item has been defined as an item of supply which is managed by one or more Military Services as a nonconsumable (i.e., major end item, depot repairable, or nonstock—funded consumable).** A Service management mix of consumable-end items, consumable-depot repairable, etc., is therefore considered as a nonconsumable and is not authorized the PICA-LOA 06/SICA-LOA 67 identity for Integrated Materiel Manager/Service Item Control Center (IMM/SICC) relationships. Reference DoD 4100.39-M, Volume 10, Table 107.

Non Job Routed Depot Repair Cycle Quantity (NJRDRQC)— Also known “Non Job Routed Depot Repair Cycle Requirement.” The quarterly quantity of NJR repairable assets anticipated to be in the depot repair cycle pipeline.

Not Repairable This Station (NRTS)— Term used to characterize the process of returning items that cannot be successfully repaired by a base maintenance repair shop to a repair activity designated by the wholesale item manager. References are AFI 23-101 and T.O. 00-20-3, *Maintenance Processing of Repairable Property and the Repair Cycle Asset Control System*.

NRTS Condemnation Days Quantity— Represents the average time it takes a base to determine that an item will be condemned or returned to another location for repair

NRTS Condemned Time (NCT)— The average number of days, based on five quarters of historical data, required by base maintenance personnel to determine that base repair cannot be accomplished. It is computed by the retail supply system using repair cycle record data and is used in the demand releveing process to calculate the NRTS/condemned quantity for recover item Repair Cycle Demand Level.

Numeric Stockage Objective (NSO) Items— Items which may be required occasionally or intermittently, and prudence requires that a nominal quantity of materiel be stocked due to the essentiality or the lead time of the item. The item is centrally managed, stocked, and issued. Requisitions will be submitted in accordance with IMM/Service requisitioning procedures. Reference DoD 4100.39-M, Volume 10, Table 58.

OIM Base Pipe— Organizational and Intermediate Maintenance Base Pipeline is the total base pipeline computed from base reported usage.

Operational Readiness Part (ORP)— Items that do not fit the definition of a Single Point Failure (SPF). Unlike SPF items, ORP items are required to maintain maximum redundant capabilities or a one-of-a-kind system capability. Like SPF items, ORP items are pre-positioned to meet mission requirements.

Order and Shipping Time (O&ST)— The average number of days between the initiation and receipt of stock replenishment requisition assuming sufficient stock is available on the depot shelf to satisfy the requisition at time the requisition is received. Reference AFI 23-101.

Order and Shipping Time Quantity (O&STQ)— The quantity required to meet expected customer demands during O&ST. Also known as “OIM Base Order and Shipping Time Requirement.”

Order of Use (OOU)— A 3-digit code assigned to document Service/Agency technical determinations regarding I&S relationships and relative item preferences for issue. Assigned OOU's will reflect the progressive order of interchangeable and/or substitutable preference within each S/A. The first two positions indicate the I&S order of use subgroup code. The last position indicates the order of use sequence code within subgroups. Reference DoD 4100.39-M, Volume 6, Chapter 6; Volume 10, Table 162; and Volume 12, Data Record Number 0793.

Organic DLM Usage Pct— The percent of the D200A DLM requirement and D035K Organic DepRepGens that were not derived from contractor reported demands.

Organic Support— The capability of a Military Service or a Defense Agency to sustain logistics operations through U.S. Government organizational structures. Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 2.

Organizational Intermediate Maintenance— That maintenance which is the responsibility of and performed by a using organization on its assigned equipment. These responsibilities normally include the inspection, service, lubrication, adjustment and replacement of parts, minor assemblies, and subassemblies. Reference AFI 23-101.

Overhaul— The disassembly, cleaning, inspection, repair, or replacement of parts or components; reassembly; and test of any item or accessory in accordance with applicable technical orders, directives, or authorized manufacturers publications to provide an operationally safe reliable item. Reference T.O. 00-20-1, *Aerospace Equipment Maintenance Inspection, Documentation, Policies, and Procedures*.

Overhaul Stock Level (OHSL)— Also known as “Total Overhaul Stock Level Quantity.” The quantity of materiel required to be on hand at the depot overhaul facility to provide continued support in case of fluctuations in demands.

Percent of Base Repair (PBR)— Percentage is the average base repair rate for the item over the current and past four quarters. The retail materiel management system calculates the PBR using RTS (repaired this station), NRTS, and condemnation data from the repair cycle record. Reference AFI 23-101.

Program Select Code (PSC)— A 4-position item code that is used in an informational field only. It identifies an aggregate of all of the two-digit Application Program Select Codes file maintained by the Equipment Specialist through the Application Program Indenture (API) D200F system. It used in D200A to determine what item programs to use in computing the worldwide requirement. Reference AFMCMAN 23-1.

Programmed Depot Maintenance— Inspection and correction of defects that require skills, equipment or facilities not normally possessed by operating locations. Reference T.O. 00-25-4.

RBL Computed Demand Level Quantity— The level computed and pushed by RBL.

Readiness Based Level (RBL)— Adjusted stock level representing a centrally-computed quantity pushed from the AF RBL system. When RBL adjusted stock levels are established, the RBL quantity becomes the peacetime portion of the total base requirement and the demand-based stock level. D035E uses marginal analysis technique to allocate D200A computed requirements to bases and depots as requisitioning objectives. Reference AFI 23-101.

Reorder Point— Point that, when an item's inventory position (i.e. on-hand stock plus stock due-in minus stock due-out) reaches or breaches, triggers an order to replenish stock. Reference AFI 23-101.

Repair Cycle Demand Level (RCDL)— Pipeline stockage model that seeks to fill the O&ST, the base repair cycle time (RCT), and the base NRTS condemned time pipelines. Because each of those pipeline segments and customer demand are variable, the RCDL also includes a safety level quantity. The RCDL also includes an EOQ component for selected XF3 items. Reference AFI 23-101.

Repair Cycle Quantity (RCQ)— The repair cycle quantity represents the number of units that must be stocked to meet the expected demands during the average base repair cycle time. This quantity varies according to the success of the base repair program. Before the repair cycle quantity can be computed, the following actions must be taken: calculate the average percentage of base repair, calculate the repair cycle time, and calculate the item daily demand rate.

Repair Cycle Time (RCT)— The computed average repair cycle time for the item.

Reparable Item— An item of supply subject to economical repair and for which the repair (at either depot or field level) is considered in satisfying computed requirements at any inventory level. Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 4.

Replenishment—Actions to resupply an inventory when the inventory position reaches the reorder point. Reference AFI 23-101.

Requirements Computation—Any mathematical calculation performed to support requirements determination functions. Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 2 and AFI 23-101.

Requisition—An order for materiel initiated by an established, authorized organization that is transmitted either electronically, by mail, or telephoned to a materiel management source within or external (i.e. sister services, DLA, etc.) to the AF. Reference AFI 23-101.

Requisitioning Objective (RO and/or REQ OBJ)— The maximum quantity of materiel to be maintained on-hand and on order to sustain current operations and core war reserves. It consists of the sum of stocks represented by the operating level, safety level, repair cycle, if applicable, the O&ST level, and authorized additive levels. Reference DoD 4140.1-R, Volume 2 and AFI 23-101.

Retail— Level of inventory below the wholesale level, either at the consumer level for the purpose of directly providing materiel to ultimate users or at the intermediate or region level for the purpose of supplying consumer levels or ultimate users in a geographical area. Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 1 and AFI 23-101.

Routing Identifier Code (RIC)— Code assigned by Service/Agencies (S/A) for processing inter-S/A, and intra-S/A logistical transactions (rp 4-6, 67-69, and 74-76 of transactions). The codes serve multiple purposes in that they are supply source codes, intersystem routing codes, intrasystem routing codes and consignor (shipper) codes. DLA Transaction Services maintains an electronic database of these codes; users with accounts can access the database from the DLA Transaction Services portal. Reference DLM 400.25-1, Appendix 2.03.

Safety Level— The quantity of materiel required to be on hand to permit continued operation in the event of a minor interruption of normal replenishment or a fluctuation in demand. Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 3.

Safety Level Quantity—Designed to increase item stock levels in a way that protects retail materiel management system customers of stocked items from variations in O&ST and demand during replenishment lead time. Reference AFI 23-101.

SBSS RBL Annualized Demand (RTS/NRTS)— SBSS annual demands derived by RBL from base report of usage data. Repaired This Station (RTS) and Not Repairable This Station (NRTS). $RTS = 365 * DDR * PBR$. $NRTS = 365 * DDR * (1 - PBR)$.

Single Point Failure (SPF) Item— Items whose potential failure will render a system inoperative and/or unable to perform its designated mission. SPF items are pre-positioned to

meet specific mission requirements such as system restoration time of 48 hours or less.

Range and depth of weapon system inventory warrants pre—positioning of a spare at a designated centralized storage location. Reference AFMAN 23-122, Chapter 2.

Stock Level— Demand level or an adjusted level. Reference AFI 23-101.

Stock Record Account Number (SRAN)— A 6-position alpha/numeric code that identifies a ship-to-activity, ship-from-activity, Supplementary Address, consignor, consignee, etc. The structure of stock record account numbers includes three parts: an alpha MILSTRIP service code in position 1, an alpha type account code in position 2, and a unique numeric serial number in positions 3-6. The SRAN is also used to identify the address of each account. (This application of SRANs is referred to as the Activity Address Code.) Reference AFH 23-123, Volume 1.

Summary CLS Data— Summary Central Level Summary Data. The CLS data is the sum across all SRANs.

System Management Code (SMC)— A 4-position materiel program code that identifies the major end item on which the NSN is installed and for which support is provided. Data source is D200A. Reference AFMCMAN 23-1.

Total Pipe— The pipeline RBL tries to satisfy. This figure is the sum of OIM Base Pipe, Add ASL, Depot Pipe, and DLM Pipe.

Type Level Flag— A one-position alpha code used to identify the type of firm special level detail loaded. Types are: A, B, or C = minimum; D = maximum; and E = fixed. Reference AFH 23-123, Volume 1, Table 2.79.

Unit of Issue— Denotes by what means we buy and ultimately issue materiel for our end-users and/or customers. Depending on the item, unit of issue may be quantity or physical measurement, or by container or shape of the item. Unit of issue is standard for each item of supply across the Department of Defense. Reference DLM 4000.25.-1, Appendix 2.06.

War Reserve Materiel (WRM)— Materiel required in addition to primary operating stocks and deployment (mobility) equipment necessary to attain objectives in the scenarios approved for **sustainability planning in the Strategic Planning Guidance**. Reference AFI 25—101, *War Reserve Materiel (WRM) Program Guidance and Procedures*.

Wholesale— The highest level of organized DoD supply that procures, repairs, and maintains stocks to resupply the retail levels of supply. Synonymous with wholesale supply, wholesale level of supply, wholesale echelon, and national inventory. Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 1.

Work In Process (WIP)— Part of the depot pipeline, it is the expected number of assets being repaired at the depot.

Working Level (WL)— This is the sum of WIP and CSI.