Administrative Changes to AFMCI 23-105, *Planning for Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Managed Consumables (PDMC)*

OPR: AFMC/A4RM

Reference in Table A3.2., AFSC Data Sources, line 3, End Item Requirement, “D200A” is hereby changed to “Service Parts Management (SPM)”. 19 July 2023.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER
AIR FORCE MATERIEL COMMAND

AIR FORCE MATERIEL COMMAND
INSTRUCTION 23-105

6 JUNE 2023

Materiel Management

PLANNING FOR DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA)-MANAGED CONSUMABLES (PDMC)

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

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This instruction implements AFPD 23-1, *Air Force Supply Chain Materiel Management*. This publication applies to all AFMC and United States Space Force (USSF) organizations who generate requirements for DLA consumable items. This publication does not apply to the Air Force Reserve Command and Air National Guard and their units. This publication may be supplemented at any level, but all Supplements must be routed to the OPR of this publication for coordination prior to certification and approval. Compliance with all attachments is mandatory. The authorities to waive wing, unit, delta, or garrison level requirements in this publication are identified with a Tier ("T-0, T-1, T-2, T-3") number following the compliance statement. Submit requests for waivers, using DAF Form 679, *Department of the Air Force Publication Compliance Item Waiver Request/Approval*, through the chain of command to the appropriate Tier waiver approval authority, or alternately, to the Publication OPR for non-tiered compliance items. See DAFMAN 90-161, *Publishing Processes and Procedures*, for a description of the authorities associated with the Tier numbers. All requests for waiver must be approved by the publication OPR prior to implementation. Copies of all approved waivers will be provided to AFMC/A4RX, to include waivers approved against the parent publication. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the OPR using DAF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication;* route DAF Form 847 from the field through the appropriate functional chain of command using the following **MANDATORY** AFMC/A4R DAF Form 847 submission process. **(T-2)** Centers/USSF Field Commands (FIELDCOMS) will assign a primary and alternate POC to populate the AFMC/A4R Publications Management 847 SharePoint, to include attaching a digitally signed DAF Form 847 with Sections 1 through 5 completed by the submitting

organization, and Section 6 completed by the Centers Logistics Division/USSF FIELDCOMS S4. Status will be obtained from the AFMC/A4R Publications Management SharePoint. Non-AFMC/USSF organizations will submit recommended changes and questions concerning this publication via email to the OPR (AFMC/A4RM) using DAF Form 847. Ensure all records generated because of processes prescribed in this publication adhere to AFI 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, and disposed IAW the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule located in the Air Force Records Information Management System. Finally, in those instances where this publication delegates a program/responsibility to a lower-level organization, that delegation includes the Pertinent Oversight Authority responsibilities as outlined in AFI 90-201, *The Air Force Inspection System*, and corresponding AFMC Supplement. **Note:** all contractor requirements contained within this AFMCI23-105 must be contained within the contract/grant/agreement to be enforceable. The use of the name or mark of any specific manufacturer, commercial product, commodity, or service in this publication does not imply endorsement by the Air Force. (Untitled Document (dtic.mil).

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This revision includes significant changes and must be reviewed in its entirety. It clarifies organizational Planning for DLA-Managed Consumables (PDMC) processes, functions, roles, and responsibilities.

Chapter 1

GENERAL PURPOSE AND SCOPE

1.1. Process. PDMC is the strategic planning process, the AF employs, to proactively notify DLA there is a significant change in the future requirements for a DLA-managed consumable item. The PDMC process is not intended to resolve short term supportability issues. The PDMC process develops and provides item, location, and date specific future requirements to DLA for consumable items that the AF anticipates significant change in demand. This process covers DLA-managed consumable item demands across organic AF locations, including depots and operational bases. The AF participates with DLA in their Customer Collaboration (CC) process using Demand Data Exchange (DDE). DDE is the method by which AF requirements are passed electronically to DLA's Enterprise Business Solution, Oracle E-Business Suite. The AF's DDE/CC requirements represent the AF's supply plan for that National Item Identification Number (NIIN) for the AF Department of Defense Activity Address Codes (DoDAAC). The quantity documented in the DDE represents the anticipated quantity that will be requisitioned by the AF at that respective DoDAAC during the month represented. The goal of DDE and web-based CC is to improve DLA support to the Enterprise by improving collaborative forecast accuracy and improving supply responsiveness. This process improves customer-supplier relations by implementing a well- documented and mutually agreed upon CC process with clearly defined roles and responsibilities, as defined in the body of this instruction. In addition, this process improves parts supportability and manpower efficiency by optimizing DoD supply chain resources through collaborative planning, feedback, and Continuous Process Improvement (CPI).

1.2. Program Goal.

1.2.1. Plan and forecast DLA-managed consumables meeting stakeholder requirements and need dates.

1.3. Program Objectives.

1.3.1. Provide on-time delivery of stakeholder material through improved enterprise forecasting, demand, and supply plans.

1.3.2. Provide consolidated accurate forecasting requirements through the DDE process improving stakeholder material delivery.

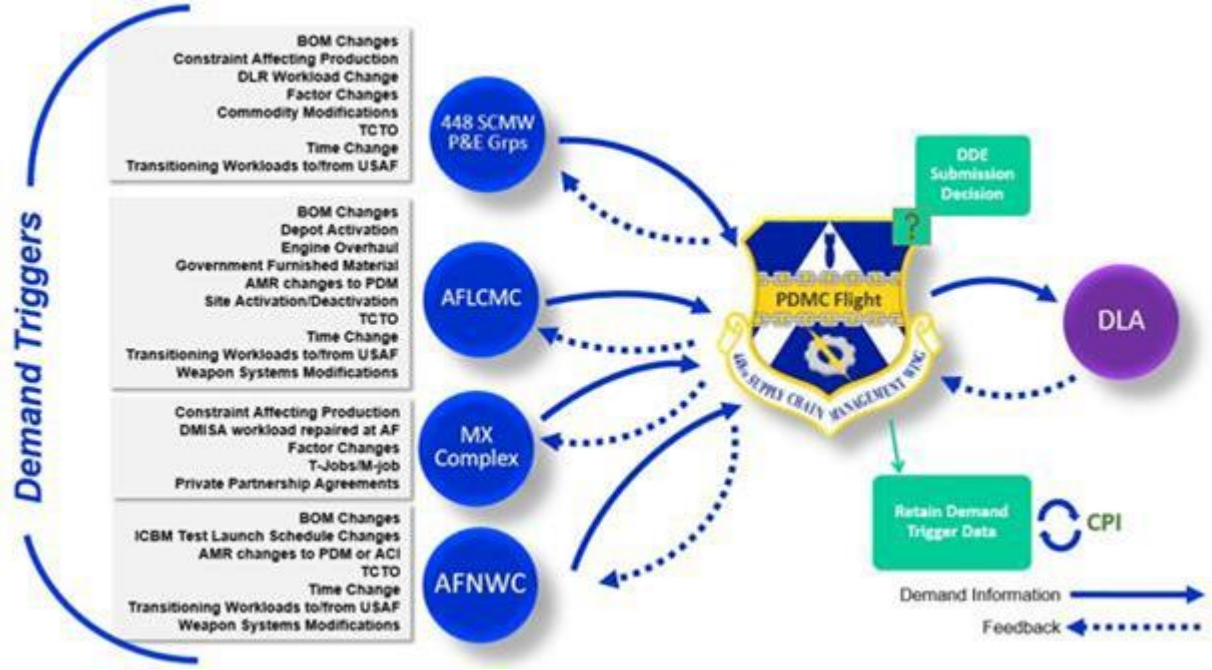
1.4. Program Scope. Plan for DLA-managed consumable items for Expendability, Recoverability, Repairability Category code assignments (ERRC) "N" and "P" sustainment demands for the Enterprise will fall under the following: Base level, Depot level, Contractors/Sub-contractors, Depot Maintenance Inter-Service Agreement (DMISA) customers, and Public-Private Partnerships, as applicable. The scope of the NIINs for this process is DLA Source of Supply code and Strategic Materiel Supportable items only. It is the responsibility of the initiating organization, to communicate additional requirements. Further **Note:** All contractor requirements contained within this AFMCI 23-105 must be contained within the contract/grant/agreement to be enforceable. Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 45.102 mandates that contracting officers will implement policy. (See 45.102 Policy. | Acquisition.GOV)

Chapter 2

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1. Information Flow Overview. Figure 2.1 provides a visual overview of the information flow from process initiation through DDE submission to DLA and back through the collaboration process. There are three basic roles required to support the PDMC process: (1) Process Owner, (2) Process Executor, and (3) Process Initiator (PI). (Blue circles represent the types of organizations that fill the PI role.) These organizations are responsible for initiating the process when their assigned demand triggers occur outside of 180 days lead-time. The demand triggers assigned to each type of organization are listed to the left of that organization 's circle. The initial Demand Input Templates (DITs), generated by the PIs, flow to the PDMC flight. The second essential role is represented by the PDMC flight. This role is responsible for aggregating the demand plan, executing the submission decision methodology, transmitting the DDE to DLA, maintaining the DDE, and collaborating by exception with DLA and PI organizations. The final essential role is the Process Owner, 948th Supply Chain Management Group (SCMG), which is not represented by a single node. This role is responsible for process design and CPI.

Figure 2.1. Information Flow through PDMC.



2.2. Process Initiator (PI) Responsibilities.

2.2.1. Personnel that are assigned the PI role are responsible for a defined set of demand triggers, broken down by organizations, as shown in Figure 2.1. **Note:** DLA will only accept organic AF DDEs submitted through the PDMC flight. **(T-0)** Other AF organizations that identify potential demand triggers that are not identified in this AFMCI should contact the PDMC flight to begin analysis of the potential demand trigger's impact on material availability.

2.2.2. PI organizations, upon the occurrence of an assigned demand trigger, will:

2.2.2.1. Ensure submitting the DIT occurs outside of 180 days lead-time. If requirement is inside 180 days, contact your PDMC chief to follow up with a DLA PDMC representative.

2.2.2.2. Assemble the necessary demand data for NIINs affected by the demand trigger. See **Attachment 2** for specifics.

2.2.2.3. Validate the National Stock Number (NSN) is in D043 to ensure it is current, active, and matches submitted data.

2.2.2.4. Validate the unit of issue.

2.2.2.5. Validate the NIIN's Acquisition Advice Code (AAC). Must be D, H, or Z; Use J designation if the weapon system coding is deemed correct. Do not submit DITs for NIINs with AAC V or Y.

2.2.2.6. PIs may submit Industrial Prime Vendor (IPV) requirements to PDMC via the PDMC-Automated Tool (AT). PDMC will not perform any analysis on these submissions but will forward the forecasted data to the IPV Contractor. The contractor will subsequently perform all analysis and determine the requirement for the DDE submittal to DLA. Submitting IPV requirements to the PDMC flight is optional; the PIs may choose to work directly with the local IPV core offices.

2.2.2.7. As necessary, collaborate with item stakeholders to develop the most accurate program requirement for their program, prior to submitting a DIT to the PDMC flight. Stakeholders may include all MAJCOMs, lead MAJCOMs, or contractors.

2.2.2.8. Use PDMC-AT for the requirements calculation for each affected NIIN/DoDAAC.

2.2.2.9. Review "Expiring DITs" under the Reports tab in PDMC-AT. To continue collaboration, users must update the DIT End Date. (Flag DIT for removal if collaboration is no longer required).

2.2.2.10. Review "Zero Requirements" under the Reports tab in PDMC-AT. Update quantities to forecast or input removal to forecast zeroes throughout if applicable due to drawdown.

2.2.2.11. Transmit DIT to the PDMC flight via PDMC-AT using format in **Attachment 2**, Information and Data Format Requirements. After monthly processing, PIs will receive feedback on all submissions by reviewing the "Response Form" under the Reports tab in PDMC-AT.

2.2.2.12. If DITs have been rejected by the PDMC flight, rework and resubmit correct DIT as necessary.

2.2.2.13. Upon request from the PDMC flight, collaborate on forecasts with DLA generated exceptions, other DLA validation requests, as well as PDMC generated validations.

2.2.2.14. If submitting new information, or the requirement changes after the DIT has been submitted to the PDMC flight, the PI will update DIT in PDMC-AT, only if, the requirement change, or additional new information is required.

2.2.2.15. Submit requests for removal of DITs no longer requiring collaboration with DLA by flagging the existing DIT for removal and providing removal reason in PDMC-AT.

2.2.3. Air Force Sustainment Center (AFSC) Planning & Execution Groups. The 448th Supply Chain Management Wing Planning and Execution Supply Chain Management Group (P&E SCMG) is located at each depot and will generate DITs for the DLA-managed items indentured to the Depot Level Reparable (DLR), which they control. P&E SCMG will use the methodology described in **Attachment 3** when the following demand triggers occur: GBOMC, GCNST, GDLRC, GFACH, GMODS, GTCTO, GTIMC, GTWKD. **Note:** The 414th Supply Chain Management Squadron do not manage the Time Compliance Technical Order (TCTO) changes to items. Only Air Force Nuclear Weapon Center (AFNWC) manages both the Intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) TCTOs and time change items.

2.2.3.1. Changes to Items on a Commodity Bill of Material (CBOM). This demand trigger occurs when DLA-managed consumables are added to or removed from a CBOM, but it does not include factor changes.

2.2.3.2. Constraint Affecting Production. This demand trigger occurs when the Next Higher Assembly (NHA) missed production will impact the DLA Statistical Forecast for DLA-managed consumables due to the following: shop shutdown, test stand down/shortage, manpower shortage, other AF/DLA parts constraint/stock out, or carcass constraint, and the shop is not employing workarounds (e.g., not submitting Demand History Adjustments [DHA].

2.2.3.3. Change to DLR workload. This demand trigger applies to the DLA-managed piece parts that are associated with changes at the DLR level, including any changes that affect the commodity level organic repair workload, or contract repair workload that are supported by Government Furnished Material (GFM). This trigger includes new/approved Programmed Depot Maintenance (PDM) changes affecting commodities and engine DLR repair.

2.2.3.4. Changes to Factors. This demand trigger occurs when changes to the Units Per Assembly (UPA)/Quantity Per Application (QPA), replacement or occurrence factors affect demand for DLA-managed consumables.

2.2.3.5. Commodity Modification. This demand trigger occurs when modifications (form/fit/function, and Improved Item Replacement Program (IIRP) to commodities affect future DLA-managed consumable demand of piece parts within the commodity.

2.2.3.6. Commodity Level TCTO. This demand trigger occurs when a commodity level TCTO affects future DLA-managed consumable demand of piece parts within the commodity.

2.2.3.7. Commodity Level Time Changes. This demand trigger occurs when the cognizant engineering authority decides to replace a commodity item and/or the DLA piece part within the commodity at different time intervals, either more or less frequently, than historically changed.

2.2.3.8. Workload Transitions to/from Organic USAF Source of Repair (SOR). This demand trigger occurs when workload that is transitioning to or from organic AF SOR affects demand for DLA-managed consumables.

2.2.4. Air Force Life Cycle Management Center (AFLCMC) PIs. AFLCMC PIs will generate DITs for DLA managed items that go directly onto the aircraft/weapon/engine system using the methodology described in Attachments **2 and 4** when the following demand triggers occur.

2.2.4.1. Changes to a Weapon System Bill of Material (WBOM). This demand trigger occurs when an AFLCMC engineer adds or removes DLA-managed consumables to a weapon system WBOM but does not include factor changes.

2.2.4.2. Depot activation. This demand trigger is used when the depot is activated for new repair workload.

2.2.4.3. Engine Overhaul. This demand trigger occurs when changes to whole up engine level overhaul requirements affect demand for DLA-managed consumables.

2.2.4.4. Government Furnished Material (GFM) for Production. This demand trigger is used when contractors are authorized GFM.

2.2.4.5. Changes to PDM Workload. This demand trigger occurs when there are new/future approved PDM requirements. These DLA parts go directly on the aircraft and are not associated with the repair of an AF-managed commodity.

2.2.4.6. Site Activation/Deactivation. This demand trigger is used when a base is being activated to facilitate a new weapon system or deactivate a weapon system. This would include Force Structure Reduction.

2.2.4.7. Weapon System Level TCTOs. This demand trigger occurs when a TCTO (e.g., inspection TCTO) is created at the weapon system level that will affect demand for DLA-managed consumables.

2.2.4.8. Weapon System Level Time Changes. This demand trigger occurs when the cognizant engineering authority decides to replace a DLA-managed consumable which goes directly on the aircraft/weapon system at different time intervals, either more or less frequently, and is normally required or expected consistent with standard maintenance guidelines and schedules.

2.2.4.9. Workload Transitioning to/from Organic USAF SOR. This demand trigger occurs when workload that is transitioning to or from organic AF SOR affects demand for DLA-managed consumables.

2.2.4.10. Weapon System Modifications. This demand trigger occurs when modifications to weapon systems affect demand for DLA-managed consumables that go directly on the aircraft and are not associated with the repair of an AF-managed commodity.

2.2.5. Maintenance Wings (MXW). MXW will generate DITs using the methodology described in **Attachment 5** when the following demand triggers occur.

2.2.5.1. Constraint Affecting Production. This demand trigger occurs when the NHA missed production will impact the DLA Statistical Forecast for DLA-managed consumables due to the following: shop shutdown, test stand down/shortage, manpower shortage, other AF/DLA parts constraint/stock out, and/or carcass constraint and the shop is not employing workarounds (not submitting DHA).

2.2.5.2. Depot Maintenance Inter-Service Support Agreement (DMISA). This demand trigger occurs when changes to DMISA affect demand for DLA-managed consumables.

2.2.5.3. Changes to Factors. This demand trigger occurs when changes to the UPA, replacement or occurrence factors affect demand for DLA-managed consumables.

2.2.5.4. Temporary - Job (T-Job) / Manufacture – Job (M-Job). This demand trigger occurs when additions, deletions, or changes to temporary or manufacture jobs affect demand for DLA-managed consumables.

2.2.5.5. Private Partnership Agreements (PPA). This demand trigger occurs when changes to PPA affect demand for DLA-managed consumables.

2.2.6. AFNWC will generate DITs for DLA-managed items that go directly onto the missile/weapon/engine system using the methodology described in **Attachment 6** when the following demand triggers occur.

2.2.6.1. Changes to a Weapon System BOM. This demand trigger occurs when DLA-managed consumables are added to or removed from a weapon system BOM but do not include factor changes.

2.2.6.2. Changes to Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) Operational Test Launch Schedule. This demand trigger occurs when a DLA item(s) is used in ICBM flight testing to determine the quality and durability of a product at the system or component level. These tests are associated with an operational test launch schedule and are executed to accurately measure the current and future capability of the nation's ICBM force.

2.2.6.3. Aircraft/Missile Requirements (AMR) Changes to depot maintenance or Analytical Condition Inspection (ACI) workload. This demand trigger occurs when there are new/future requirements that have been approved through the Aircraft/Missile Requirements Document (AMRD) process that affect demand for DLA-managed consumables.

2.2.6.4. Weapon System Level Time Compliance Technical Orders (TCTO). This demand trigger occurs when a TCTO is created at the weapon system level that will affect demand for DLA-managed consumables.

2.2.6.5. Weapon System Level Time Changes. This demand trigger occurs when an Engineering Support Authority (ESA) decides to replace a DLA-managed consumable at a predetermined time to maintain the item's integrity before actual failure occurs to minimize risk of larger, unscheduled failures. Frequency is based on scheduled time intervals such as operations hours.

2.2.6.6. Workload Transitioning to/from Organic USAF SOR. This demand trigger occurs when workload that is transitioning to/from organic AF SOR affects demand for DLA-managed consumables.

2.2.6.7. Weapon System Modifications. This demand trigger occurs when modifications to weapon systems affect demand for consumables.

2.3. Process Executor.

2.3.1. The PDMC flight is assigned the role of process executor. It is responsible for performing the following functions:

2.3.1.1. Demand Plan Consolidation and Aggregation. The PDMC flight will consolidate all DITs from the PI organizations and develop an aggregate demand plan for each

NIIN/DoDAAC combination. This NIIN/DoDAAC demand plan should represent the total requirements for that NIIN at that DoDAAC. The DIT received from the Process Initiating organization may not represent the NIINs total demand at that DoDAAC; the PDMC flight will ensure that the NIINs total demand is accounted for at that DoDAAC.

2.3.2. DDE Submission Decision Methodology. Once the demand plan is developed, the PDMC flight may assess the new, total requirement to determine whether it should be submitted to DLA via DDE.

2.3.3. The PDMC flight will provide feedback, after monthly processing, to the PI for all submissions on the Response Form Report through PDMC-AT.

2.3.4. Candidates for removal from collaboration with DLA.

2.3.4.1. PDMC will take action to remove the item from collaboration with DLA when the DIT End Date falls in the current month.

2.3.4.2. PDMC flight will notify the PI and request removal action when the DLA statistical forecast supports the requirement.

2.3.5. DDE Transmission to DLA.

2.3.5.1. The PDMC flight will generate a DDE file containing all the new requirements at the NIIN/DoDAAC level that have passed the submission decision methodology test and transmit this information to DLA.

2.3.6. DLA Exception Management.

2.3.6.1. The PDMC flight will work DLA generated exceptions with DLA NLT the Demand Month End.

2.3.6.2. PDMC flight will make every effort to work their exceptions during the first half of the open window (Day 7 after Demand Month Start) to allow their DLA Demand Planners time to review the PDMC flight comments/changes. These exceptions include, but may not be limited to the following below:

2.3.6.2.1. Significant Forecast Changes.

2.3.6.2.1.1. Identified items where the customer forecast is significantly different than the forecast the customer sent to DLA the previous month.

2.3.6.2.2. Significant Variances from Statistical Forecast.

2.3.6.2.2.1. Identified projected changes that have not materialized in customer buying patterns, significant over/under forecasting based on history, or significant differences between the DLA statistical forecast and the customer forecast.

2.4. Process Owner. 948th SCMG is the process owner for the PDMC process.

2.4.1. PDMC Flight will:

2.4.1.1. Be responsible for the overall process design and business rules.

2.4.1.2. Assess and report on the overall process performance and submit to 948th SCMG.

2.4.1.3. Direct PDMC process design changes as necessary.

2.4.1.4. Develop process improvement objectives and schedules to improve the process.

2.4.1.5. Utilize standardized optional fields in the demand inputs and on the DDE transaction to enable process assessment and improvement.

2.4.1.6. Support CPI and use analysis to improve or discontinue underperforming demand triggers.

2.4.1.7. Perform analysis to identify new demand trigger opportunities that arise from (1) root cause analysis or (2) changes in demand or other processes that impact demand calculations.

Chapter 3

PROCESS

3.1. Process Overview. The AF and DLA optimize DoD supply chain resources by coordinating their planning efforts.

3.1.1. DLA forecasts using mathematical techniques that are based on historic data and assumes that past order rates from their customers will reflect their future ordering rates (reactive planning).

3.1.1.1. DLA employs four basic sustainment strategies for supplying the consumables they manage.

3.1.1.1.1. Forecastable/Stockable items. DLA develops a forecast based on historic demand and develops a Time Phased Inventory Plan to support the plan (Example: medium – higher demand volume, AAC - D).

3.1.1.1.2. Non-Forecastable/Stockable items. DLA does not forecast future demand but plans minimum safety stock levels and maximum on hand levels based on two years demand history (Example: Insurance/Numerical Stockage Objective items, Acquisition Advice Code (AAC - Z).

3.1.1.1.3. Non-stocked items. DLA does not forecast and does not stock. DLA initiates procurement only after receipt of a requisition (Example: AAC - J).

3.1.1.1.4. Forecastable/Non-Stockable items. DLA develops a forecast based on historic demand (if it exists) but does not develop a Time Phased Inventory Plan to support the forecast because the supply planning function is managed under a government contract by a contractor. These items are shipped direct to the customer by the contractor only after receipt of a requisition and are typically AAC - H (higher/medium/low/sporadic demand).

3.1.1.2. The AF will submit collaborative forecasts via DDE generated from future organic AF requirements for DLA-managed consumable items that could not otherwise be accurately forecasted by DLA using demand history. DDEs are only required when there is a future change in requirements driven by a known demand trigger event. **Note:** demand triggers are defined in **Chapter 2.**

3.1.1.2.1. These collaborative forecasts will include requirements for organic depot and field units that originate in the AFLCMC, Planning & Execution Supply Chain Management Groups (P&E SCMGs) of the 448th Supply Chain Management Wing, the MXW, and the AFNWC..

3.1.1.2.2. The AF will ensure that demand plans represent the total anticipated quantity by NIIN that will be requisitioned by the respective DoDAAC during the month represented.

3.1.1.3. The AF will retain its demand and supply plan information to measure the performance of the process. It will identify areas for improvement and develop plans to continually improve under-performing components of the processes.

C. MCCAULEY VON HOFFMAN
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Director of Logistics, Civil Engineering,
Force Protection and Nuclear Integration

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

References

AFPD 23-1, *Supply Chain Materiel Management*, 7 September 2018

AFI 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, 28 July 2021

DAFI 90-302, *The Inspection System of the Department of the Air Force*, 15 March 2023

DAFMAN 90-161, *Publishing Processes and Procedures,* 15 April 2022

Prescribed Forms

None.

Adopted Forms

DAF Form 679, *Department of the Air Force Publication Compliance Item Waiver Request/Approval*

DAF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAC—Acquisition Advice Code

ACI—Analytical Condition Inspection

AFLCMC—Air Force Life Cycle Management Center

AFNWC—Air Force Nuclear Weapon Center

AFSC—Air Force Sustainment Center

AMR—Aircraft/Missile Requirement

AMRD—Aircraft/Missile Requirement Document

BOM—Bill of Material

CC—Customer Collaboration

CDD—Collaboration Demand Data

CPI—Continuous Process Improvement

DDE—Demand Data Exchange

DHA—Demand History Adjustment

DIC—Document Identifier Code

DIT—Demand Input Template

DLA—Defense Logistics Agency

DLA—Managed Consumables—Defense Logistics Agency Managed Consumables

DLR—Depot Level Reparable

DMISA—Depot Maintenance Inter-Service Agreement

DoDAAC—Department of Defense Activity Address Code

ERRC—Expendability, Recoverability, Repairability Category

FSC—Federal Stock Class

GFM—Government Furnished Material

IPV—Industrial Prime Vendor

MISTR—Management of Items Subject to Repair

MXW—Maintenance Wings

M—Job—Manufacture Job

NIIN—National Item Identification Number

NSN—National Stock Number

OCC—Occurrence Factor

P&E SCMG—Planning and Execution Supply Chain Management Group

PI—Process Initiator

PDM—Programmed Depot Maintenance

PDMC—Planning for DLA-Managed Consumables

PDMC-AT—Planning for DLA-Managed Consumables Automated Tool

PPA—Private Partnership Agreements

PO—Program Office

QPA—Quantity per Application

RPF—Replacement Factor QPA --

SCMG—Supply Chain Management Group

SOR—Source of Repair

TCTO—Time Change Technical Order

T—Job—Temporary Job

UPA—Units Per Assembly

UPA/QPA—Quantity per Application/Units Per Assembly

Office Symbols

AFMC/A4C—Air Force Materiel Command/Civil Engineering Division

AFMC/A4F—Air Force Materiel Command/Product Support Management Division

AFMC/A4R—Air Force Materiel Command/Logistics Readiness Division

AFMC/A4RM—Air Force Material Command/Supply Chain Management Branch

AFNWC—Air Force Nuclear Weapon Center

MXW—Maintenance Wings

Terms

Acquisition Advice Code (AAC)—One-position alpha code indicating how (as distinguished from where) and under what restrictions an item will be acquired.

Bill of Material (BOM)—A descriptive and quantitative listing of material, supplies, parts, and components required to produce a designated complete end item, assembly, or subassembly, to overhaul/repair such an item, or to construct/repair a structure or facility item.

Classes of Supply—Terminology used to divide supplies and equipment into 10 easily identifiable categories of materiel that are depicted by Roman Numerals.

Collaboration Demand Data (CDD)—The Document Identifier Code for the DDE transaction.

Demand Data Exchange (DDE)—The systemic method used for submitting collaborative customer materiel requirements to DLA in lieu of Special Program Requirements code. (DoD Issuances).

DDE/CDD Transactions—Transactions structured such that all fields include, but are not limited to, the transaction position, the transaction field name, and the required forecast requirements as outlined in the DDE Template. (DoD Issuances).

Demand Input—The complete set of requirement information at the NIIN/DoDAAC level related to the occurrence of a specific demand trigger. Includes the NIIN level requirement by DoDAAC by month and all supporting information.

Demand Trigger—Pre-defined events that make future demand significantly different from historic demand.

Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DoDAAC)—A six-digit alphanumeric code used for providing a uniform method for controlling U.S. Government assets and for recording transactions that reflect receipts and disposition of property transferred to an activity. (DoDAAC home).

Dependent Demand—Demand generated to support an independent demand. This is commonly done via dependencies established in the parent items BOM. If an assembly fails, then the demand for the component to repair the assembly is a Dependent Demand.

Depot Maintenance Inter—Service Support Agreement (DMISA)—Providing depot maintenance support from one Service to another. Ref: (**www.DAP.DAU**) or **https://www.dau.edu/acquipedia/pages/articledetails.aspx#!502**.

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System—The integration of internal and external management information across an entire organization, embracing finance/accounting, manufacturing, sales and service, customer relationship management, etc. It automates activity with an integrated software application. Purpose is to facilitate the flow of information between all business functions inside the boundaries of the organization and manage the connections to outside stakeholders.

Federal Acquisition Regulations System—is established for the codification and publication of uniform policies and procedures for acquisition by all executive agencies. The Federal Acquisition Regulations System consists of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), which is the primary document, and agency acquisition regulations that implement or supplement the DFAR. See DFARS | Acquisition.GOV

Federal Stock Class (FSC)—4-digit Federal Stock Class identified category/type of item.

Government Furnished Materiel (GFM)—Material owned by the U.S. Government and furnished to a contractor to use for specific contract purposes. Title to all material furnished by the U.S. Government remains with the U.S. Government. GFM is property that may be incorporated into or attached to a deliverable end item or that may be consumed or expended in performing a contract. GFM does not include materiel sold by the U.S. Government to a contractor.

Independent Demand—Demand generated by the end user. This is also thought of as direct needs of an end-user customer. If an assembly fails due to a component, then the demand for the assembly is an Independent Demand because the customer needs a new assembly.

Industrial Prime Vendor (IPV)—Support program that provides cost effective, integrated supply chain management and logistics support of expendable items, such as consumable spare parts and industrial hardware, to customers involved in maintenance, repair, and overhaul operations.

MISTR—Management of Items Subject to Repair. The depot MISTR repairs are the reparables (located at the depot) that have been made serviceable during the MISTR repair process of the item.

National Item Identification Number (NIIN)—Last 9 digits of the National Stock Number that differentiates each individual supply item from all other supply items. The first 2 digits signify the National Codification Bureau that assigned the NIIN, while the last 7 digits are non-significant and are sequentially assigned by the Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS).

National Stock Number (NSN)—13-position alpha/numeric field used to identify items of supply. It consists of a 4-digit Federal Supply Class and a 9-digit National Item Identification Number (NIIN).

Occurrence Factor (OCC)—Is the percentage of time that each operation is selected for repair of an assembly.

Planning for DLA-Managed Consumables (PDMC)—Strategic planning process the Air Force employs to proactively notify DLA when there is a significant change in the future requirements for a DLA-managed consumable item.

Process Executor (PE)—One of three primary PDMC process roles. This role is responsible for receiving and aggregating the demand plans, generating the supply plan, executing the submission decision methodology, providing feedback to initiators, transmitting DDE to DLA, and managing/collaborating on exceptions.

Process Initiator (PI)—One of three primary PDMC process roles. The designated person responsible for initiating the process within their assigned organization when the demand trigger occurs.

Replacement Factor (RPF)—also known as Failure Factor, is the percentage at which a part is replaced (i.e., thrown away and bought new) as opposed to being refurbished. Replacement factors are computed based on actual material consumption. The variance between planned and actual usage/demand of material for a production number will be used to calculate BOM accuracy.

Source of Repair (SOR)—An industrial complex (organic, commercial contract, or inter-service facility) with required technical capabilities to accomplish repair, overhaul modification, or restoration of specific types of military hardware or software.

Supplier Input Process Output Customer—A tool used to identify and categorize the parts of a process as relating to either the suppliers, inputs, process, outputs, or customers.

Time Compliance Technical Order (TCTO)—Instructions provided to modify military systems or commodities within specified time limits, initiate special "one time" inspections, or impose temporary restrictions and track configuration on systems or equipment. (*Tech Orders home*).

Attachment 2

INFORMATION AND DATA FORMAT REQUIREMENTS

A2.1. Information and Data Format. Each DIT must be accompanied by information detailing the nature of the demand and the NIIN required to initiate the demand planning process. The following table describes each field and provides a short description of the information that is required and its purpose in the PDMC process.

Table A2.1. Data Fields.

ID	Data Fields:	Required/ Optional:	Entry:	Field Description:
1	Organization.	R	AFSC AFLCMC MXW AFNWC.	Major organization at the depot in which the PI works.
2	Initiating Name (Person).	R		This field will list the originator's name. It should list last name first, followed by a comma, and then the first name.
3	Planner Code.	R	Refer to the PDMC office.	This field is your plan code. This field will uniquely identify the position and the person responsible for the DIT/DDE. **Note:** See profile tab in PDMC-AT.
4	Submitting Org.	R		Submitting Organization at Squadron Level or Division Level.
5	Submitter Phone.	R		This field will list the Defense Switched Network phone number of the person who submitted the DIT.
6	Submitter DoDAAC.	R		This field will contain the six position DoDAAC of the submitting organization.
7	Type of Requirement.	R	Field: Depot:	Field – DIT/DDE forecast is for field requirements (not depot). Depot – DIT/DDE forecast is for depot repair.

ID	Data Fields:	Required/ Optional:	Entry:	Field Description:
8	Action Type.	R	Add Supporting Info Change Requirement Change Remove	In this field, AT automatically assigns what type of action occurs. Add: Adding an item to collaboration. Supporting Info Changes: When making changes to information in items such as weapon system and reason for asset being in collaboration. Requirement Changes: When changing forecasted monthly demands for items already in collaboration. Changes to requirements do not require a new DIT/DDE. Remove: Removing an item from collaboration (check box on the DIT form "Flag for Removal").
9	NIIN.	R		Nine-position National Item Identification Number (NIIN) of the item the submitter wishes to collaborate on.
10	FSC.	R		Federal Stock Class.
11	AAC.	R		Acquisition Advice Code.
12	UI.	R		Unit of Issue.
13	WSIC.	R		Weapon System Indicator Code. This code is found in FEDMALL.
14	WSEC.	R		Weapon System Essentiality Code. This code is found in FEDMALL.
15	WSDC.	R		Weapon System Designator Code. This code is found in FEDMALL.

ID	Data Fields:	Required/ Optional:	Entry:	Field Description:
16	Customer DoDAAC.	R		This field will contain the six position DoDAAC of the customer user 's organization that will be requisitioning the item. This DoDAAC is found in the first six positions of a requisition document number.
17	Ship To DoDAAC.	R		This field will contain the six-position DoDAAC of the Ship-to Organization. In most cases the customer and ship-to DoDAAC will be the same on the transaction.
18	Demand Trigger Code.	R	Reference Attachments 3, 4, & 5 for specific 5-digit demand trigger code	This field will document the origin of the DIT. DITs received must have this field populated with a valid Demand Trigger Code to be considered for submission on a DIT/DDE.
19	Program/Task/ TCTO.	R		This field will contain the Program/Task/TCTO. The information should represent the project or initiative driving the demand input. Once this information is created, the same description should be used for all related future work.
20	Supporting Information. (all Action Types except Remove).	R	Refer to the PDMC office for further clarification to Optional Field 4	This field will be a narrative that allows the submitter to provide additional information about the DIT being submitted. It should include any additional relevant information about the program. The more specific and useful the information is, the less likely PDMC personnel will have to re-validate with the PI. This field will be combined with Increase/Decrease to make up Optional Field 4.
21	Reason for Removal (Only when Action Type is *Remove*).	R		When *Remove* is selected, this field will appear on the form. The PI must enter the reason the item is being removed from collaboration.

ID	Data Fields:	Required/ Optional:	Entry:	Field Description:
22	Dependency Link.	R	Y or N	This field will be used to assess the supportability of the NIINs associated with jobs requiring the DIT/DDE. It will identify the NIIN as being dependent upon other NIINs listed with the same Supporting Document Identifier (see next description below). If dependent NIINs are not all available at the required date, this identifier will allow analysis of the impact of the unsupported NIIN.
23	Supporting Doc Identifier.	R		This field will contain the unique document number associated with the origin of the DIT. This would be the unique identification tracking number from the TCTO, AMRD, contract number, Mod, Engineering form, Workload change name, T-Job or M-Job number, DMISA, PPA or PDN. For BOM Changes, Factor Changes, MISTR and some engine overhaul, the End Item NSN (the NSN for which the demand trigger was submitted) should be listed.
24	Submitter Notes.	O		Free form text box for PI to include any additional information pertinent to demand trigger that will not fit in the other required fields. Only PDMC and the PI have visibility of this field. Info entered in this field is not passed to DLA.
25	Requirement Start Date.	R		Format MM/DD/YYYY when the trigger event begins. When the Action Type is *Remove*, this field will not appear.
26	Requirement End Date.	R		Format MM/DD/YYYY when the trigger event ends. When the Action Type is *Remove*, this field will not appear.

ID	Data Fields:	Required/ Optional:	Entry:	Field Description:
27	Demand Input Qty Periods 1- 60.	R		The template contains 60 separate demand input fields representing 60 forecast months. Quantities input will correspond to the periods covered between the Demand Input Start Date and the Demand Input End Date reflecting the month material will be requisitioned from DLA.

Attachment 3

AFSC DEMAND TRIGGERS AND DEMAND INPUT GENERATION METHODOLOGY

Table A3.1. AFSC Demand Trigger Types.

Trigger Types.
BOM Changes.
Constraint Affecting Production.
DLR Workload Change.
Factor Changes.
Commodity Modifications.
TCTO.
Time Change.
Transitioning Workloads to/from USAF.

A3.1. AFSC Demand Input Generation Methodology.

A3.1.1. Requirement Calculation. PDMC-AT performs the following calculation to generate the requirement on a DIT for changes to DLR workload: Units Per Assembly (UPA) * End Item Rqmt * Replacement Factor (RPF) * Occurrence Factor (OCC).

Table A3.2. AFSC Data Sources.

Data Element.	Standard Source.
UPA.	G005M, IMPRESA, LDMS.
End Item Requirement.	D200A, D075, Maintenance Workload Review, ABCS.
Replacement Factor.	G005M, IMPRESA, LDMS.
Occurrence Factor.	G005M, IMPRESA, LDMS.

Table A3.3. AFSC Business Rules.

Demand Trigger.	Business Rule.
Changes to Items on a Commodity BOM.	Need to Zero out the old NIIN with a DIT and calculate the requirements for the new NIIN with a new DIT.
Change to DLR Workload.	Validate against current ABCS or Workload Review (WLR).
	No additional Business Rules for remaining Triggers; Use definitions located in **paragraph 2.2** for guidance.

Attachment 4

AFLCMC PO'S DEMAND TRIGGERS AND DEMAND INPUT GENERATION METHODOLOGY

Table A4.1. AFLCMC PO's Demand Trigger Description.

Trigger Types.
BOM Changes.
Depot Activation.
Engine Overhaul.
GFM for Production.
AMR Changes to PDM.
Site Activation/ Deactivation.
TCTO.
Time Change.
Transitioning Workloads to/from USAF.
Weapons System Modifications.

A4.1. AFLCMC PO's Demand Input Generation Methodology.

A4.1.1. Weapons System Requirement Calculation. PDMC-AT performs the following formula to generate the requirement on a DIT for changes to weapon system workload: Quantity Per Application (QPA) * # of Aircraft * RPF * OCC.

A4.1.2. Engine Requirement Calculation. The following data calculation will be used to generate the demand input for changes to engine workload: UPA * # of End Items * RPF * OCC.

Table A4.2. AFLCMC SPO Data Sources.

Data Element	Standard Source
QPA.	Technical Order.
UPA.	G005M, IMPRESA, LDMS.
# of Aircraft.	System Program Office, D200F.
# of Engines.	D200F, In execution year use Workload Review.
Replacement Factor.	Engineer, Equipment Specialist, Program Manager, G005M, IMPRESA, LDMS.
Occurrence Factor.	G005M, IMPRESA, LDMS.

Table A4.3. AFLCMC PO's Business Rules.

Demand Trigger.	Business Rules.
Changes to Weapon System BOM if a NIIN is replaced.	Need to Zero out the old NIIN with a DIT and calculate the requirements for the new NIIN with a new DIT.
Changes to PDM Workload.	New materiel requirements communicated to the PDMC flight NLT 30 days after AMRD approval or positive stock listing action (SSR issue). Each weapon system will have a focal point to aggregate data to submit to AFSC for AMRD.
Weapon System Level Time Changes.	Materiel requirements communicated to PDMC as soon as new interval determined (preferably lead time away).
Weapon System Modifications.	Materiel requirements communicated to PDMC flight NLT 30 days after modification approval or positive stock listing action. AFLCMC will notify PDMC flight of any decreased requirements because of replaced parts.
	No additional Business Rules for remaining Triggers; Use definitions located in **paragraph 2.2** for guidance.

Attachment 5

MXW DEMAND TRIGGERS AND DEMAND INPUT GENERATION METHODOLOGY

Table A5.1. MXW Demand Trigger Types.

Trigger Types.
Constraint Affecting Production.
DMISA workload repaired by AF.
Factor Changes.
T-Jobs/M-Jobs.
Private Partnership Agreements.

A5.1. MXW Demand Input Generation Methodology.

A5.1.1. Changes to Factors Calculation. PDMC-AT performs the following calculation to generate the requirement on a DIT for changes to factors: UPA * End Item Requirement * RPF * OCC.

A5.1.2. T-Jobs / M-Jobs Calculation. The following data calculation will be used to generate the DIT for changes to T-Jobs / M-Jobs: [First Article Test + Job Order Quantity] * List of Materials + Any special instructions.

A5.1.3. DMISA and PPA Calculation. The following data calculation will be used to generate the DIT for changes to DMISA: [End Item Requirement] * [List of Materials] + Any special instructions.

Table A5.2. MXW Data Sources.

Data Element.	Standard Source.
UPA.	G005M, IMPRESA, LDMS.
End Item Requirement.	R2D2, D200F, ABCS.
Replacement Factor.	G005M, IMPRESA, LDMS or MXW Planner.
Occurrence Factor.	G005M, IMPRESA, LDMS or MXW Planner.
First Article Test.	Organic Repair Contract.
Job Order Quantity.	Organic Repair Contract, PPA Implementation.
List of Materials.	PPA Implementation Agreement, DMISA.
Special Instructions.	PPA Implementation Agreement, DMISA.

Table A5.3. MXW Business Rules.

Demand Trigger.	Business Rule.
Changes to Factors.	Changes in demand due to factor changes must be for future requirements and not a reaction due to past requisition history. Past performance will be captured by DLA historic demands. Validate verbal notification in ABOM/NIMMS or G005M/IMPRESA. Update G005M/IMPRESA/ (replacement) and/or E046B (occurrence) with new factor or PBOM.
T-Jobs / M-Jobs.	Submit DIT for >180 days T-jobs and M-jobs (within DDE process time). Must submit DHA to DLA retail for Job Order Quantity as work is completed.
	No additional Business Rules for remaining Triggers; Use definitions located in **paragraph 2.2** for guidance.

Attachment 6

AFNWC DEMAND TRIGGERS AND DEMAND INPUT GENERATION METHODOLOGY.

Table A6.1. AFNWC Demand Trigger Types.

Trigger Types.
BOM Changes.
Changes to ICBM Test Launch Schedule.
AMR Changes to PDM or ACI workload.
TCTO.
Time Change.
Transitioning Workloads to/from USAF.
Weapon Systems Modifications.

A6.1. AFNWC Demand Input Generation Methodology. Weapons System Requirement Calculation. The following data calculation will be used to generate the demand input for changes to weapon system workload: QPA * # of Missile Subset * RPF * OCC.

Table A6.2. AFNWC Data Sources.

Data Element.	Standard Source.
QPA.	Technical Order.
UPA.	G005M/IMPRESA.
# of Missile Subsets.	System Program Office.
Replacement Factor.	Engineer, Equipment Specialist, or Program Manager.
Occurrence Factor.	G005M/IMPRESA.

Table A6.3. AFNWC Business Rules.

Demand Trigger	Business Rules.
Changes to Weapon System BOM if a NIIN is replaced.	Need to Zero out the old NIIN with a DIT and calculate the requirements for the new NIIN with a new DIT.
Changes to PDM or ACI Workload.	New materiel requirements communicated to the PDMC flight, NLT 30 days after AMRD approval or positive stock listing action (SSR issue). Each weapon system will have a focal point to aggregate data to submit to AFSC for AMRD.
Weapon System Level Time Changes.	Materiel requirements communicated to PDMC as soon as new interval determined (preferably lead time away).
Weapon System Modifications.	Materiel requirements communicated to PDMC flight NLT 30 days after modification approval or positive stock listing action. AFLCMC will notify PDMC flight of any decreased requirements, because of replaced parts.
	No additional Business Rules for remaining Triggers. Use definitions located in **Para. 2.2** for guidance.