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


***AIR FORCE MATERIEL COMMAND***
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***Materiel Management***

***APPLICATIONS, PROGRAMS AND INDENTURES (D200F)***

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This publication implements Air Force Instruction (AFI) 23-101, *Air Force Materiel Management.* It prescribes guidance and procedural instructions for item indentures, program data, and application structures. This instruction applies to Applications, Programs, Indentures (API) system (D200F) users in the Air Force Life Cycle Management Center (AFLCMC), Air Force Nuclear Weapons Center (AFNWC), and Air Force Sustainment Center (AFSC). This guidance does not apply to Air Force Reserve units and the Air National Guard (ANG). This publication may be supplemented at any level, but must be routed to the OPR for coordination prior to certification and approval. 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 chain of command. Submit requests for waivers using AF Form 679, *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. Request for waivers must be approved by the publication OPR prior to implementation. Ensure that 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 AF Records Information Management System (AFRIMS) Records Disposition Schedule (RDS). 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.

*SUMMARY OF CHANGES*

This revision includes significant changes and must be reviewed in its entirety. The most substantive changes have been made to the roles and responsibilities section in paragraph 1.2.

# Chapter 1

# GENERAL

## 1.1. Purpose.

1.1.1. The Applications, Programs, Indentures (API) system (D200F) is the HQ AFMC/A4-approved system of record for API data and is a subsystem of the AF Requirements Management System (RMS). It accounts for the indenture structure and level of secondary items being spared IAW DoDM 4140.01, Volume 2, *DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures: Demand and Supply Planning*. It establishes a secondary item application or configuration file for each weapon system to support readiness-based sparing computations. It shows the indenture structure of all reparable and consumable items that are part of a weapon system, whether peculiar to that system or common to other systems. It serves as the command's central repository/source for API data and provides that data to dependent systems and processes.

1.1.2. The primary purpose of D200F is to support the Secondary Item Requirements System (SIRS) (D200A) processes by ensuring operational and maintenance programs are assigned to end items and assemblies are distributed to lower level components and subassemblies. Accurate and current operational and maintenance program assignments are the result of having the correct application, Quantity per Assembly (QPA), and application percent of the lower level components required for repair of end items captured in D200F.

1.1.3. D200F maintains indenture structures for all weapon systems, including missiles, Aerospace Vehicles (AVs), Communications-Electronics (C-E) equipment, engines, and ground vehicles. This indenture portion of D200F also provides support to the following processes: reclamation, save lists, the Diminishing Manufacturing Sources and Materiel Shortages (DMSMS) program, Weapon System Support Program (WSSP), and depot maintenance activities.

## 1.2. Roles and Responsibilities.

1.2.1. The AFLCMC, AFNWC, and AFSC will:

1.2.1.1. Ensure accurate full range indenture lists are maintained for all assigned weapon systems/commodities in D200F.

1.2.1.2. Ensure D200F OPRs (i.e., program monitors, indenture monitors, etc.) are appointed at each appropriate management level within their organization.

1.2.2. AFSC/LGPS, Supply Requirements Branch, will:

1.2.2.1. Perform duties as the API system (D200F) Functional OPR and advocate.

1.2.2.2. Advise senior AFMC management, HQ USAF, other services, and DoD agencies of developments in D200F that affect support of AFMC customers throughout the DoD and the AF mission.

1.2.2.3. Provide guidance to D200F users on matters relating to management of API data in D200F.

1.2.2.4. Generate Communications-Computer Systems Requirements Documents (CSRDs) to implement system changes and enhancements to D200F.

1.2.2.5. Submit Deficiency Reports (DRs) to correct processing and system problems in D200F.

1.2.2.6. Develop and support process and system improvements to D200F.

1.2.2.7. Oversee the input of data files containing indenture data and production and consumption history from the maintenance function, contractors, and interfacing systems.

1.2.3. Appointed D200F OPRs in the AFLCMC, AFNWC, and AFSC will:

1.2.3.1. Act as their organization's single point of contact for all indenture information pertinent to the D200F system and disseminate indenture information/correspondence to the D200F users.

1.2.3.2. Ensure accurate maintenance of indenture structures in D200F.

1.2.3.3. Provide guidance to personnel who maintain indenture structures and associated data, and to D200F users who generate maintenance programs.

1.2.3.4. Advise Program Managers (PMs) on the effect(s) changes in API data may have on their systems.

1.2.3.5. Refer processing or procedural questions to the API system (D200F) Functional OPR and generate DRs if processing or system problems cannot be resolved locally.

1.2.4. Organization-appointed program monitors/squadron Technical Compliance Officers (TCO) will:

1.2.4.1. Establish and modify locally established non-fly programs in D200F, and update the data in the File Maintenance Past Actual Program (FPAP) and File Maintenance Projected Peacetime Program (FPRP) screens.

1.2.4.2. Monitor all program-related matters for requirements determination purposes.

1.2.5. Organization-Appointed Indenture Monitors will:

1.2.5.1. Maintain surveillance and organizational-level monitoring of the indenture adequacy, accuracy, and completeness.

1.2.5.2. Oversee validation of API data in D200F with the technical manuals and ensure it is accomplished every 18 months.

1.2.5.3. Review a random selection of a minimum of five items once a year from each squadron using the Quality Review Checklist shown in **Attachment 2**.

1.2.5.3.1. Involve the Equipment Specialists (ESs) in the review process. When necessary, engage with other functional personnel.

1.2.5.3.2. Take corrective actions as appropriate.

1.2.5.3.3. Retain Quality Review Checklists for at least one year.

1.2.5.3.4. Inform applicable supervision of review results (i.e., type [data element] errors, trends, and any other categories that can be used as a baseline for improving the effectiveness of API data/D200F.)

1.2.5.3.5. Notify the API system (D200F) Functional OPR of any D200F system deficiencies.

1.2.6. ESs will:

1.2.6.1. **NOTE:** When an ES is not assigned during the acquisition phase, the Program Office with Operational Safety, Suitability, and Effectiveness (OSS&E) responsibility will perform the functions of an ES and is included in the responsibilities/actions whenever ES is referenced in this publication. Reference AFMCI 63-1201, *Implementing Operational Safety, Suitability and Effectiveness (OSS&E) and Life Cycle Systems Engineering (LCSE)*, for further information on this process.

1.2.6.2. Every 18 months, review/validate API data in the technical manuals to ensure they are accurate, current, and correctly maintained in D200F.

1.2.6.3. Identify secondary components resident in the D200A (SIRS) to the higher assembly applications, and determine the proper program activity to apply from the application to the components.

1.2.6.4. Accomplish time phasing of applications for items being installed/replaced (i.e., modifications, Time Compliance Technical Orders (TCTO), Improved Item Replacement Program [IIRP], etc.). The technique is described in **paragraph 4.9.4**.

1.2.6.5. Annually review file maintained application Program Element Codes (PECs) for which they are responsible to evaluate the continued need for the code and program data.

1.2.6.6. Ensure each essentiality code (i.e., Mission Item Essentiality Code ([MIEC], System Essentiality Code [SEC], etc.), application Program Select Code (PSC), Program Begin Date (PBD), QPA, and Application Percent (APPL %) is accurately file maintained and in the correct format.

1.2.6.7. Ensure each part listed within an assigned Technical Order (TO) is established within the D200F indenture record and Full Range List (FRL). This includes all part numbers listed on the Illustrated Parts Breakdown (IPB) and whether it is peculiar to that system or common to other systems.

1.2.6.8. Ensure D200F reflects current and accurate indenture structures, application data, and related data for all systems, equipment, and assemblies for which they are responsible, whether peculiar to that system or common to other systems. The indenture structure will reflect the indenture structure in the applicable TO/technical data. ESs will continually review API data, make corrections in D200F, and document reviews using the Quality Review Checklist (**Attachment 2**).

1.2.6.9. Ensure changes to indenture structures are updated in D200F in a timely manner.

1.2.6.10. Link the indenture structure to the end item in D200F. The end item is considered the Next Higher Assembly (NHA) of the first level of indenture immediately below it.

1.2.6.11. Make available to the organization-appointed Indenture Monitors all data necessary for the conduct of the quality reviews (see **paragraph 1.2.5.3.**) and upon request, participate in the quality reviews.

1.2.6.12. Coordinate with ESs who are within and outside of their organizations on matters affecting indenture relationships of their assigned systems.

1.2.7. D200C Inventory Management Specialists (IMS) will:

1.2.7.1. Ensure items under their item management control reflect timely in-use inventory in the D200C (Equipment Item Process) subsystem before each semi-annual update.

1.2.7.2. Review, analyze, and correct the requirements data in D200C and the Equipment Repair Requirement (D088) system in a timely manner, thus ensuring the data passed to D200F is complete and accurate. If the D200C and D088 systems data does not support data file maintained in D200F, then the D200F data will be erroneous and the results of D200A will not be accurate.

1.2.8. IMS/Materiel Managers (MM) who manage recoverable items or AF-managed consumable secondary components will:

1.2.8.1. Review indenture data in their determinations regarding the use of higher-level assemblies to satisfy lower-level component buy and repair requirements. Documentation supporting the decision will be retained in the IMS/MM folder IAW AFMCMAN 23-101, Volume 1, *General D200A/N Information*).

1.2.9. Production Management Specialists (PMSs). The seller PMS is responsible for supporting contract repair with Government Furnished Materiel (GFM). D200F produces a Purchase Request Support List (PRSL) to identify GFM candidates. The seller PMS will review the PRSL for possible GFM candidates. **NOTE:** A Materiel Manager performs the functions of a PMS and is included in the responsibilities/actions whenever PMS is referenced in this publication.

1.2.10. Management/Supervisors at all levels will:

1.2.10.1. Be responsible for the overall integrity of API data in D200F within their area of responsibility. The authority to review and validate API data and to provide advice to senior managers may be delegated; however, it does not release them from their overall responsibility.

1.2.10.2. Ensure ESs are reviewing API, maintaining current and accurate indenture structures in D200F, and completing their validations every 18 months IAW this instruction.

1.2.11. PEC program monitors will annually review file maintained PECs and associated program data to evaluate: the continued need for the code and program data; the adequacy of documentation explaining the rationale for the code use; and the accuracy of the program data.

**1.3. Overview.**

1.3.1. The API process directly supports the requirements determination process for secondary items and maintenance production. Therefore, accurate indenture data and application data are necessary to distribute program data to the component level and to assure calculation of accurate maintenance and failure rates and requirements. Indentures will reflect the TO IPBs, commercial manual and/or current drawing.

1.3.2. D200F is the approved tool for managing application, indentures and program data within RMS. D200F serves as a database for component and end item indenture relationships and for weapon system level program data. Indenture data is loaded into API either via file maintenance by the ES or through the Data Item Descriptions (DID) process.

1.3.3. An assembly or end item may have lower indentured assemblies assigned to another ES. Therefore, ESs may be required to consult with other ESs to verify the indentures.

1.3.4. Indenture reviews require ESs to verify each assigned assembly's components on the next lower indenture are properly identified and that each component's QPA, APPL%, MIEC (see **Chapter 4**), and Source, Maintenance, Recoverability (SMR) code (see **Chapter 2**) are accurate. ESs will enter a review date in YYYYDDD format after completion of their reviews. The review date causes the D200F system to count the assembly as reviewed for reporting purposes. Review dates have been internally programmed within D200F to expire after 18 months.

1.3.5. The ES will review the New Components for Existing NHA and the New NHAs and related Components Report. The ES reviews the indenture and either accepts the change by adding a date in the "INDENTURE REVIEWED DATE" (YYYY/DDD) field on the NHA screen in D200F, or adds the correct indenture information. If the ES determines the indenture data is incorrect, the ES must take action to correct the indentures data in D200F.

1.3.6. The TO IPB is the authoritative source for indenture information; however, a different TO series, commercial data product, and/or differing media format may be used when a TO IPB does not exist either when they contain more current indenture information or when the TO does not include a parts breakdown. The ES will use automated means of review and utilize HQ AFMC-approved indenture Information Technology (IT) systems that formats indenture information derived from TOs and prepares the data for input to the D200F database.

1.3.7. Only the API system (D200F) Functional OPR can change operational program data derived from the USAF unclassified Program Aerospace Vehicle and Flying Hours (FHs) file. **NOTE:** This file is also known as the Program Authority (PA) file. AF/A3O or AF/A4PY provides these changes. Organization-appointed Program Monitors/TCOs may create and change overhaul programs that generate at their sites.

**1.4. Process.**

1.4.1. D200F Overview. The D200F API system is part of the relational, interactive D200 RMS database which is physically located at Hill Air Force Base (AFB), UT and maintained at Wright-Patterson AFB, OH. To support RMS materiel and budget requirements, D200F performs several computations, including engine programs, tailored modification programs, and APPL%s.

1.4.2. D200F provides information to assist users in functions related to weapon system supply support. D200F produces output products for management of configured items and weapon systems. This includes identification of higher and lower assemblies, Quantity per Application (QPAPPL) and APPL%.

1.4.3. D200F includes the following categories of data: applications, programs, and indentures.

1.4.4. The indenture portion identifies relationships of components to their higher assemblies and end items.

1.4.5. The indenture portion is a conceptual tree that breaks an end item down to its components one level of indenture at a time. The system builds end item indentures top down by relating each assembly to its components on the next lower indenture level.

1.4.6. Each indenture relationship involves a single NHA and a single component. Any given NHA can have more than one direct component, but will have a separate indenture relationship with each component.

1.4.7. Each set of NHA-component relationship records appears only once in D200F no matter how many assemblies or end items are involved. When a user requests a product displaying all levels of indenture of an assembly or end item, D200F builds the NHA's entire indenture structure according to the relationship data in the system at each indenture level.

1.4.8. The application portion relates AVs, equipment, engines, and other end items to operational, inventory, and maintenance program data. This portion also defines the relationship of end items to their Component Items (C/Is) with the following time-phased data that may actually override the data derived from the physical (indenture) relationships indenture data: QPAPPL, QPA, Replacement Percent (REPL%), and APPL%. The application portion allows relationships to be established between items and various end items (frequently weapon systems) for which program will be computed for SIRS. If it is necessary to override the QPAPPL, REPL %, and APPL% derived from the physical relationships, they are overridden via time-phased entries in the application portion of API.

1.4.9. The program portion provides past and projected program data and computes programs for engines and modification programs.

1.4.10. D200F is integrated with the Requirements Item Identification Data (RIID)(D200E) function in RMS. RIID provides cataloging data and stock list changes received from the Master Item Identification Control System (MIICS) (D043). D200F receives initial indenture and catalog data from the AFMC Provisioning System (D220) and edits all cataloging data for stock listed items. D200F also accepts non-stock listed items from D220 and posts them in the D200 database. Reference AFMCI 23-101, *Air Force Provisioning Instruction,* for additional information regarding D220.

**1.5. Function.**

1.5.1. Users can view and update D200F data through the RMS on-line system. This system features menu-driven navigation in each of the following functions:

1.5.1.1. The display function allows most users to view application, indenture, and program data.

1.5.1.2. The file maintenance function allows authorized users to update data falling in their areas of responsibility.

1.5.1.3. The output products function allows users to submit product and report requests, and review the status of requests already submitted (see the description of Computer Associates (CA) Dispatch **paragraph 1.6.3.**)

1.5.2. All D200F screens are reached through the Final Operating Environment (FOE) high-level option. Under the Display (DIS) function, select Program (PRGM) path and then select the standard Program Designator (SPDL) screen.

**1.6. The RMS Administration and Support (A&S) Subsystem (D200.1).**

1.6.1. D200.1 provides a notification function advising ESs of changes or additions to the database affecting their workload. This includes any catalog changes, file maintenance errors,

inputs from the interfacing systems affecting indenture structures, errors in input data from these systems, and user requested reports that have not processed in CA Dispatch for viewing. Users will establish a regular routine of reading notifications. Errors will be promptly corrected to prevent transactions from accumulating in suspense files. Notification messages are deleted after three days.

1.6.2. The query function uses a commercial software package, CA/DATAQUERY, which allows the user to select, retrieve, and order data from the RMS databases. D200F produces "push" and "pull" products. The system automatically creates push products on a regular basis e.g., weekly, monthly, etc., and creates interface products as they process. The system creates pull products only when users specifically request them. Pull products are processed on request only during the cycle in which the request is received at the processing center. **Chapter 6** describes each output product.

1.6.3. CA Dispatch initially processes both system generated ("push") and user requested ("pull") products for on-line viewing. If printed copies are desired, the user must execute a print command. The system assigns a job number to each report using the user's next number sequence. Users may interrogate CA Dispatch for availability of reports they and other users have generated. See **Chapter 6** for instructions on viewing system generated reports. The D200F system push/pull products print according to how the ES has the printer set up under their D200 user identification. If it is set up for a particular printer, then the product will automatically print at that printer instead of CA Dispatch. If it is set up for DISP, then it will go to CA Dispatch for on-line viewing. The printer setting can be viewed/changed on the File Maintenance UVFK User Function Keys screen, MAIN UDV FM UVFK.

**1.7. Security.** D200F is an unclassified For Official Use Only database. Classified data is not authorized. However, due to the technical nature of the data and the accumulative nature of the technical data loaded into D200F, individuals accessing and using D200F, distributing or disposing of products from the D200F system will adhere to AFI 61-201, *Management of Scientific and Technical Information (STINFO)*. AFSC/LGPS will apply appropriate distribution statements and destruction notices to D200F screens and products to indicate any secondary distribution or export control limitations. Destroy products prior to disposal.

**1.8. System Use and Access.**

1.8.1. The RMS uses internal edits for system access, control and data processing.

1.8.2. Roles and Responsibilities.

1.8.2.1. The API system (D200F) Functional OPR and appointed D200F OPRs will serve as the Information Owner/OPRs for their applicable subsystems. The API system (D200F) Functional OPR performs the same functions as the Information Owner/OPRs when the personnel requiring access are not assigned to Hill, Robins, Tinker, or Lackland AFBs.

1.8.2.2. Appointed D200F OPRs approve D200F access requests for locally assigned DoD Component personnel and DoD contractors working within their organization.

1.8.2.3. The API system (D200F) Functional OPR approves D200F access for: Appointed D200F OPRs; DoD Components; AF Major Commands (MAJCOM); AFSC Logistics Directorate (LG); AFLCMC Program Offices not at Hill, Robins, Tinker, or Lackland AFBs; Air Force Audit Agency (AFAA); and DoD contractors.

1.8.3. System Access.

1.8.3.1. Authorization to access D200F is determined by the requestor's government affiliation and security clearance, and is controlled by a User Identification (USERID).

1.8.3.1.1. Potential D200F users are DoD employees (military or civilian) or Advisory & Assistance Service [A&AS] Contractors. **Table 1.1** identifies requestors who may/may not gain system access.

**Table 1.1. Requestor Types Authorizations, and Approving Authorities.**

| Requestors | Authorized Access | Approving Authority |
|---|---|---|
| Other DoD Components/Agencies | Yes | API system (D200F) Functional OPR |
| MAJCOMs | | |
| HQ AFMC | Yes | HQ AFMC/A4RM |
| AFSC/LG | Yes | API system (D200F) Functional OPR. **NOTE:** Appointed D200F OPRs may approve locally assigned AFMC, DoD Component personnel, and contractors working within their organizations. |
| 635th Supply Chain Operations Wing (SCOW) and subordinate units | Yes | |
| 448th Supply Chain Management Wing (SCMW) and subordinate units | Yes | |
| AFMC Inventory Control Points (ICP) | Yes | |
| AFLCMC and AFNWC Program Offices | Yes | |
| AFAA | Yes | |
| A&AS Contractors | Yes | |
| Foreign Nationals | No | N/A |
| Government Furnished Equipment (GFE)/GFM Repair and Production Contractors | No | |
| Contractor ICPs and PBL Contractors (Level III) | No | |

1.8.3.1.2. Subsystem access is limited to those individuals who meet the requirements in DoDM 5200.02, *Procedures for the DoD Personnel Security Program (PSP)*; AFI 31-501, *Personnel Security Program Management*; and AFMAN 17-1301, *Computer Security (COMPUSEC)*. Requestors pending security clearance must complete and provide a Letter of Responsibility (LOR) along with the SAAR. The LOR must be signed by the requestor's government supervisor and maintained by the applicable API system (D200F) Functional OPR or Appointed D200F OPR (reference **Table 1.1**).

1.8.3.2. Authorized personnel gain access to D200F by submitting DD Form 2875, *System Authorization Access Request (SAAR)*, along with a LOR (if applicable) to the API system (D200F) Functional OPR or Appointed D200F OPR (reference **Table 1.1**).

1.8.3.2.1. Authorized personnel may request various user access profiles for D200F. Each profile allows a distinct "read" and "write" capability enabling the user to view and update records.

1.8.3.2.1.1. AFMC RMS Policy OPR. This user is the command policy and direction focal point for matters related to the RMS.

1.8.3.2.1.2. AFMC API OPR. This user (API system [D200F] Functional OPR)

maintains surveillance and center level monitoring of indentures adequacy, accuracy, and completeness. They establish and modify locally established programs, and monitor all program-related matters for requirements determination purposes.

1.8.3.2.1.3. Organization-Appointed Program Monitor/TCOs. This user establishes and modifies locally established programs, and monitors all program-related matters for requirements' determination purposes.

1.8.3.2.1.4. Organization-appointed Indenture Monitor. This user establishes and maintains surveillance, and organizational-level monitoring of the indentures' adequacy, accuracy, and completeness. They ensure ESs are informed of organization-unique procedures as they pertain to API/D200F.

1.8.3.2.1.5. ES. This user establishes and maintains a single indenture concept of NHA to C/I (parent/child) relationship.

1.8.3.2.1.6. Program Manager. This user has overall responsibility for management and support of an assigned weapon system.

1.8.3.2.1.7. PMS. This user provides GFM support for contract repair.

1.8.3.2.1.8. AFMC Reclamation OPR. This user is the command focal point for reclamation processes and policy, and can initiate the Request Reclamation Data Job.

1.8.3.2.1.9. Reclamation Program Control Officer (RPCO). This site user initiates reclamation projects against excess NSNs, aircraft, missiles, or aircraft engines in coordination with the assigned Program Office or IMS/MM. Reference AFMCI 23-111, *Reclamation of Air Force Property*, for additional information regarding reclamation.

1.8.3.2.2. Individuals requiring access to more than one RMS subsystem must document each subsystem required on the DD Form 2875.

1.8.3.2.3. A&AS contractors must submit Sponsor and Non-Disclosure Letters (signed by their government supervisor or representative) along with the SAAR and LOR (if applicable) to gain system access. See **Table 1.1** for D200F approval authorities. **NOTE:** Contractors must re-accomplish SAAR and associated letters prior to contract expiration date.

1.8.3.2.4. Requestors will complete DD Form 2875 IAW instructions provided on page three of form template and **Table 1.2.**

**Table 1.2. D200F - Unique SAAR Instructions.**

| Block | Field Name | Input Value |
|---|---|---|
| N/A | Location | "Hill AFB" (this is the location where the database resides – not the requestor's duty location) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 13 | Justification for Access | 1. Narrative explaining how requestor will use access and/or why access is required.<br>2. Provide the applicable type access required (i.e., Read Only or File Maintenance capability for ES, PMS, API system [D200F] functional OPR or Appointed D200F OPR, etc. and the applicable domain(s) required (i.e., production, test or training region). Data Query for certain personnel. |
| 14 | Type of Access Required | Place an "X" in the "Authorized" box.<br>**NOTE:** Privileged access is reserved for individuals responsible to amend or change system configuration, parameters or settings. |
| 27 | Optional Information | 1. Provide a four-digit (all numeric) Personal Identification Number (PIN) to be used for verification when requesting password reset from the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA). **NOTE:** The API system (D200F) functional OPR will assign PINs for SAARs submitted without them.<br>2. ESs will provide ES codes for which they need file maintenance capability in D200F. |

1.8.3.2.5. Once the supervisor, Security Manager, and Information Assurance Officer (IAO) have completed their blocks and digitally signed the DD Form 2875, the form is returned to the requestor.

1.8.3.2.6. The requestor sends the DD Form 2875 and associated documents via Electronic Mail (E-mail) to the appropriate D200F approving authority.

1.8.3.2.7. The D200F approving authority E-mails the digitally-signed DD Form 2875 to Ogden DISA POC to obtain the requestor's USERID.

1.8.3.2.8. Upon return of the requestor's credentials from DISA:

1.8.3.2.8.1. The D200F program office establishes the profile parameters within D200F.

1.8.3.2.8.2. The D200F approving authority annotates user credentials on the DD Form 2875, saves the form, and returns it and the instructions for obtaining a temporary password to the requestor, requestor supervisor, or unit access request OPR.

1.8.4. DD Form 2875 Maintenance. The D200F program office will maintain DD Forms 2875 for every active user of D200F. The API system (D200F) Functional and Appointed D200F OPRs will maintain DD Forms 2875 for those active D200F users they granted access approval. The IAO will have access to these files as needed.

1.8.5. Annual D200F Access Authorization Reconciliation.

1.8.5.1. October of each year, the API system (D200F) Functional OPR will perform a system reconciliation by providing a list of all current D200F system user accounts to the Appointed D200F OPRs.

1.8.5.2. The API system (D200F) Functional OPR and Appointed D200F OPRs will use this list to:

1.8.5.2.1. Identify unauthorized users and request account deletion actions by submitting the DD Form 2875 directly to Ogden DISA. All accounts for users who have been reassigned, terminated, separated from the government, or who no longer require system access will be deleted.

1.8.5.2.2. Validate the roles of remaining authorized users. User roles may have to be adjusted depending on nature of requestor's assigned duties. DD Forms 2875 with modified user roles will be submitted to the API system (D200F) Functional OPR or Appointed D200F OPR, as applicable, and will follow the same procedures as required for initial access.

1.8.6. Users can gain access to indenture data in D200F by entering a combination of a vendor's Part Number (PN) and a Contractor And Government Entity (CAGE) code formerly Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers (FSCM), a Standard Reporting Designator (SRD), or a National Item Identification Number (NIIN). These are the primary controls the system uses to identify parts to their NHA and C/I relationships. Users can gain access to program data by entering the Standard Program Designator (SPD) in the proper format (see **Table 4.6.**). For additional information regarding system access and use, the D200F User's Manual is available on the D200F home page at **https://www.ripit.wpafb.af.mil/A4YR/D200F.asp**

## Chapter 2

## INDENTURES

**2.1. Record Establishment.** Indenture records are established in D200F through automated interface with other systems and manual input. ESs, Appointed D200F OPRs, D200F system programmers, and the API system (D200F) Functional OPR may update indenture records. Only the responsible ES may add, change, or delete data specific to a particular component or assembly.

**2.2. Data Sources.** Data from several sources establish and change indenture records. The choice depends on availability of data and which source, in the ES's judgment, provides the best information. However, the first two sources described below are preferred: contractor data and provisioning.

2.2.1. Contractor data.

2.2.1.1. Materiel managers will submit data requirements (i.e., provisioning technical documentation and engineering data for provisioning) IAW Government Electronics and Information Technology Association (GEIA) Standard 0007, *Logistics Products Data*, and Military Handbook (MIL-HDBK) 502, *Product Support Analysis*.

2.2.1.2. Indenture records are acquired from manufacturers of new end items and systems. **Chapter 7** has the DID formats and procedures for establishing records from data submitted by contractors.

2.2.1.3. API data will be an integral part of any solicitation and procurement package (see **Chapter 7**). The records are complete indenture files in electronic form in the specified format. Some older systems did not include this data in their procurement packages; therefore, this data must be acquired or built, whichever is the most economical. If the above procedures were not followed during acquisition, the ES shall manually build the indentures.

2.2.2. Provisioning.

2.2.2.1. This method creates indenture records through interface with the D220 AFMC Provisioning System during the provisioning process. D220 produces an indenture file reflecting the Provisioning Parts List (PPL). If the provisioning file does not include a particular assembly's indenture, the ES will manually add it and its components after the cataloging screening process.

2.2.2.2. When a contractor performs materiel management functions under an Interim Contract Support (ICS) arrangement, the Program Office will acquire data through the DIDs, since the traditional provisioning may not be used and a D220 file may not be available. ICS is performed under the oversight of a Program Office. Each Program Office will provide the same level of assistance and expertise as it would have with a traditional provisioning team.

2.2.2.3. Regardless of how a new system will be supported (Contractor Logistics Support [CLS] or traditional provisioning), the Program Office ES or the organic provisioning team must notify ESs who are responsible for stock listed components used in the new system or end items. This information allows the component ES to include program data for the

new system on the component's program selection record (see **Chapter 4**). For more information regarding provisioning, reference AFMCI 23-101.

**2.3. Manual method.**

2.3.1. The responsible ES can establish indenture records using the on-line system and referring to primary sources of indenture data. Sources of indenture data include drawings, TO IPBs, technical manuals, and provisioning documents. Two screens are available in the file maintenance feature of the on-line system to establish indentures.

2.3.2. The File Maintenance IND Indentures screen (navigation: AI FM IND) allows the ES to identify an NHA and add components one at a time.

2.3.3. The "Copy/Add" feature is a time-saving tool allowing the ES to copy component indenture records from a similar older NHA to a newer NHA (navigation: AI FM CAI). If 80% of the old NHA's components are also part of the new NHA, the "Copy/Add" feature can reduce the workload involved with establishing indentures for the new NHA by 80%.

2.3.4. The system does not allow indentures to be copied if the NHA has an exempt code. Also, the NHA being added must be assigned to the ES performing the copy/add action.

**2.4. Other Sources.** Sometimes a component is replaced in an NHA during repair or overhaul of the NHA and D200F does not have an indenture relationship between the two. In those cases, D200F automatically establishes indenture records at the first level as the component's replacement (consumption) is reported against the NHA's repair or overhaul (production). D200F produces a product, AD200.F40FA8A4, New Components for Existing NHA report, which advises the ES of this condition. The ES will review this product and will use it to build or change indenture records.

**2.5. ES Indenture Tasks and Responsibilities.** The ES, as an integral part of the provisioning process, ensures accuracy of indentures before passing them to D200F. All first level components, regardless of the Expendability, Recoverability, Reparability, Category (ERRC) code and managing Source of Supply (SOS), will be identified to a higher assembly. Incorrect or missing component-NHA relationships could cause inaccurate buy and repair projections. Inaccurate indenture reporting could cause the maintenance activity to order the wrong parts.

**2.6. Format.** The ES will file maintain the indenture data in the proper format IAW system edits.

**2.7. Exemption Code.**

2.7.1. Sometimes an NHA may be exempt from having its components identified. In such cases, the exemption codes below apply (see **Table 2.1.**). Manual input is the only source for these codes.

**Table 2.1. Exemption Code Definitions.**

| Line | Exemption Code | Definition |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | A | No components needed for depot repair. |
| 2 | B | Sole source contract repair including repair parts as well as labor. |
| 3 | D | End item is exclusively repaired by another service, and no AF furnished components are involved. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | E | End item is modified during repair and a different National Stock Number (NSN) is assigned. |
| 5 | J | Classified item; the ES assigns this code only when indenture establishment would compromise classified information. |
| 6 | N | New NHA with production history but no consumption history. |
| 7 | T | Technical data is not available. Do not use this code if the CAGE (formerly FSCM), SMR code, MIEC, QPA, and APPL% are known. |
| 8 | X | Last component of an NHA is deleted through DID history |

2.7.2. Be cautious when assigning exemption codes. They prevent the system from assigning component records to the NHA. If assigned to an already indentured NHA, the system deletes all component relationships. Also, the system neither computes component requirements, nor accepts consumption history when an exemption code is present. Lower indentured assemblies of an NHA with an exemption code still retain their component-NHA relationships.

**2.8. Special Identification Designator (SID) Code.** When building an indenture record, the ES will include any special support equipment, bulk materiel, and technical data references necessary to support maintenance of the item or weapon system, using the appropriate SID code. The SID code identifies components that are not a part of an end item's hardware indenture or configuration and are only used for special circumstances/conditions. **Table 2.2.** contains the list of SID codes and their meanings.

**Table 2.2. Special Identification Designator Code Definitions.**

| Line | SID Code | Title and Definition |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | D | Special Tool Field and Depot. Indicates the component is a special tool needed for field and depot-level repair, but is peculiar to the particular end item and not normally available in a repair shop. |
| 2 | E | Special Tool Depot Only. Indicates the component is a special tool needed for depot-level repair, but is useful only with a particular end item and is not normally available in a repair shop. |
| 3 | F | Test Equipment Field and Depot Only. Indicates the component is an article of test equipment required for both field and depot repair, is peculiar to the particular end item, and not normally available in a repair shop. |
| 4 | G | Test Equipment Depot Only. Indicates the component is an article of test equipment required only for depot repair, is peculiar to the particular end item, and not normally available in a repair shop. |
| 5 | H | Variable Tolerance Item. Indicates a component installed only when needed to meet certain specifications such as tolerance, size, thickness, etc. (i.e., shims, gaskets, or bushing). |
| 6 | L | Bulk Materiel. Indicates an article of bulk materiel (paint, adhesives, grease, etc.) needed to repair or overhaul the end item. |
| 7 | M | Shop Manufactured Item. Indicates the component is manufactured, but requires no machining and normally can be made in the shop with standard shop equipment (i.e., gaskets, lengths of wire, or shims). |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8 | N | Specific Series or Configuration Application Item. Indicates the component applies to a specific series or configuration of the end item. The end item Mission Design Series (MDS) or the component's serial number determines the usage. |
| 9 | P | Serial Number Controlled Item. Indicates each piece of materiel bearing this identity is controlled by an assigned serial number. |
| 10 | R | Test Equipment Field Only. Indicates the component is an article of test equipment needed only at the field activities. |
| 11 | S | Repair/Parts Kit. Indicates the component is a repair parts kit. |
| 12 | T | TO/Drawing. Indicates the component is a TO or a drawing. |
| 13 | U | Selective Fit. Indicates the component requires selective fit selection of one component from a number of choices. |
| 14 | V | Review. Indicates the component was input by the system and requires review and update by the ES. D200F adds this code to the record when a depot maintenance activity orders a component that is not part of the indenture of an assembly undergoing overhaul or repair. The indenture is updated to include the component in the assembly's indenture. The word "REVIEW" appears in the Breakdown Sequence Number (BSN) field. The ES reviews the indenture and either accepts the change by adding a date in the "REVIEW DATE" field or adds the correct indenture information. |
| 15 | W | Embedded End Item Not Repaired Separately. Indicates a recoverable component will never be repaired separately; therefore, all of its components are included in this indenture. |

## 2.9. Provisioning Interface.

2.9.1. Automated interface with the D220 provisioning system establishes an indenture relationship when identified on a PPL.

2.9.2. The ES must review all indentures established during the acquisition process to ensure their accuracy. The ES will correct any discrepancies through the on-line system. In addition, if the above procedures were not followed during acquisition, the ES will manually build the indentures.

2.9.3. If D220 does not provide an APPL% or QPA for an indenture relationship, D200F assigns defaults of 0% (APPL%) and 0 (QPA), a SID code of "W" (embedded end item), and a BSN containing the word "REVIEW" to the indenture relationship. The ES will review the relationship and consult the provisioning data or the TO for the correct QPA.

2.9.4. A REPL% Source Reference Code (SRC) indicates how the value of the REPL% was acquired. **Table 2.3.** presents the SRC codes and their definitions.

**Table 2.3. Source Reference Code Definitions.**

| Line | SRC Code | Definition |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | A | Actual. Derived from a system interface. |
| 2 | C | Computed. Derived from reporting from a maintenance activity. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | E | Estimated or entered. Derived through ES manual update. |
| 4 | F | Value was not entered when the indenture was established and the system assigns a default value of 0%. |

**2.10. Indenture Data Sustainment.** The ES maintains indenture data within D200F for the life of a weapon system or end item. The ES must keep abreast of changes affecting an item or system's indenture structures, and incorporates these changes into the D200F system. After finishing an indenture review process, the ES must file maintain an "indenture reviewed date" onto the File Maintenance NHA screen. Some processes that may change indentures include: notifications, design changes, cataloging actions, system interfaces, component replacement usage, TO actions, SMR codes, and repair programs.

**2.11. Notifications.** The RMS on-line system includes a notification feature providing users with information relevant to their particular workloads. The ES will check the RMS notifications function every three days for any information requiring ES action on indentures or applications. **NOTE:** Notifications remain in the system for three days before they are deleted.

**2.12. Design Changes.** Change or add indentures to agree with the TCTO. This includes deleting or adding all parts that were deleted or added by the TCTO. Also review REPL%'s since TCTO changes often result in improved reliability.

**2.13. Cataloging Actions.** Review all system-generated notices resulting from cataloging changes and determine how they affect the indentures. Update the D200F system as required.

**2.14. System Interfaces.** Review all system-generated notices and reports (see **Chapter 6**) resulting from data system interfaces and determine how they affect indentures, production schedules, and consumption rates. Update the D200F system as required.

**2.15. Component Replacement Usage.** Review REPL%'s when external events may affect component replacement rates (e.g., changes to repair authorizations or environmental conditions.)

**2.16. TO Actions.** Change indenture data elements to reflect TO changes affecting indentures or indenture data. If indentures were built before the TOs were received, the indenture will be verified at the same time the TO is verified.

**2.17. SMR Code.** Change indenture data elements to reflect SMR code changes. Changes in level of repair will likely affect the REPL%.

**2.18. Repair Programs.**

2.18.1. The ES will review indenture data of assemblies and end items projected for repair in the most recent D200A requirements computation. Focus first on critical items, Not Mission Capable Supply (NMCS) items on backorder, and items supporting Programmed Depot Maintenance (PDM) schedules. The review will be completed before starting a new repair project or prototype (see AFMC Form 206, *Temporary Work Request)*.

2.18.2. The following products aid in identifying need for review:

2.18.2.1. New NHAs and Related Components (AD200.F30FA8A3) (see **paragraph 6.3.15.**).

2.18.2.2. New Components for Existing NHA (AD200.F40FA8A4) (see **paragraph 6.3.16.).**

2.18.2.3. C/Is for Review - Action (AD200.F50FQ8A3) (see **paragraph 6.3.17.**).

2.18.2.4. Selected Items for Review (AD200.FS0FQ8D3) (see **paragraph 6.3.13.**).

2.18.2.5. Incomplete Indenture Chain Report (AD200.FJ0FA8B9) (see **paragraph 6.3.12.**).

2.18.3. Indenture guidelines. The following rules apply when creating or changing indentures:

2.18.3.1. Secondary items - those with ERRC codes "N," "P," or "T" - cannot be end items. Every secondary item must have an NHA.

2.18.3.2. A component with ERRC "T" cannot be a component of an NHA with ERRC "N" or "P."

2.18.3.3. Since the PN-CAGE combination is the primary record identifier in D200F, a PN-CAGE combination must be entered to establish a new indenture. If only a NIIN is entered, the system returns a message, "Cannot add by NIIN."

2.18.3.4. The indentures include non-stock listed components and NHAs; i.e., they are identified by PN-CAGE combination only. Only non-stock listed Line Replaceable Units (LRUs) will have stock listed components; whereas, generally non-stock listed components of secondary items will not. ESs will review these types of indenture chains for validity.

2.18.3.5. An NHA can have production history with no corresponding component consumption history. However, all component consumption history must be accompanied by NHA production history. Recorded consumption history indicates the component was removed from some higher assembly.

2.18.3.6. Components that are Insurance (INS) items (Acquisition Advice Code (AAC) "Z" in the catalog system) normally will not have consumption history. If the maintenance system reports consumption against an INS item, the ES will review the NHA and the component and select one of the following actions:

2.18.3.6.1. Delete the consumption history.

2.18.3.6.2. Change the component's SMR code and AAC.

2.18.3.7. NHAs that are INS items should not have components with REPL%s greater than 0.

# Chapter 3

# PROGRAMS

## 3.1. Concepts.

3.1.1. A “program” is any activity creating the need for spare parts.

3.1.2. An “application” is any assembly in an indenture chain, including the end item, which generates measurable program activity. An assembly becomes an application when the ES determines it requires spare part support as part of its normal maintenance. Applications are expressed as SPDs in D200F (see **paragraph 4.1.2.**).

## 3.2. Program Displays.

3.2.1. D200F receives historical program data and authorized future programs and displays them in quarterly increments in the on-line system.

3.2.2. When a user requests a display, file maintenance, or trend analysis screen, the system automatically displays the program data that are current at the end of the most recent calendar quarter, which is represented as the “asset cut-off date” D200A uses for spare part requirements projections. The system displays a program’s calendar quarter, expressed in YYYY/MM format. The program’s calendar quarter begins on the day after the asset cut-off date, and therefore is the first quarter of program projection.

3.2.3. In the display and file maintenance functions, users can view program projections from past quarters by entering a program’s calendar quarter in the above format corresponding to any calendar quarter during the two years before the asset cut-off date. The month portion of the date must be “03,” “06,” “09,” or “12.”

3.2.4. Users can compare current projected programs for eight future quarters to what was projected for each of those quarters during the previous eight cycles via the Trend Analysis TAC Current Projection to Past Projection screen, PRGM TREND TAC (see **paragraph 3.13.**). The first of the eight future quarters to be displayed can be specified by entering a date occurring during the ten years after the asset cut-off date in the “Start Qtr” field. The month portion of the date must be “03,” “06,” “09,” or “12.” The Start Qtr field must be equal to or greater than the Pgms Cal Yr/Qtr field.

3.2.5. In the Trend Analysis TAP function (see **paragraph 3.13.**) users can compare actual program activity during the two years before the asset cut-off date with what was projected in previous cycles. The month portion of the date must be “03,” “06,” “09,” or “12.”

## 3.3. Program Categories.

3.3.1. D200F recognizes three categories of programs; each is identified by one of several program types. D200F includes past and projected programs for each category. The three categories of programs are:

3.3.1.1. Organizational and Intermediate Maintenance (OIM) programs, which indicate levels of activity at the operational user’s level (usually base).

3.3.1.2. Depot Level Maintenance (DLM) programs, which indicate levels of maintenance activity during end item overhaul or higher assembly depot level repair.

3.3.1.3. Inventory programs, which indicate authorized active and inactive inventories for end items. At the item level, an inventory program is a statement of the number of components installed in the end item population.

## 3.4. Program Types.

3.4.1. There are nine types of programs for most applications. D200F makes the below programs available to the D200A system (see **Table 3.1.**), which uses them to compute secondary item replenishment requirements (see also **Table 3.2.**). D200F computes program data for engines for the program type corresponding to the first position of the PSC as defined in the aircraft to engine application relationship. D200F also computes program data for PECs for the program types corresponding to a non-zero first and second position of the PSC as defined in the aircraft to PEC application relationship. Program types D200F makes available to D200A are defined in the following table.

**Table 3.1. Program Types D200F Makes Available to D200A.**

| Line | Program Type | Type Title | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | Flying Hours | This is the number of hours an application has flown or is authorized to fly in a given quarter. This type of program applies to aircraft and drones. This does not include warm-up or taxi time. |
| 2 | 2 | Squadron Months | This is the average number of squadrons using the application each month. |
| 3 | 3 | Primary Inventory Months (Averaged) | This is the average monthly inventory population of the application. |
| 4 | 4 | Program Depot Maintenance Overhauls | This is the number of scheduled depot level overhauls of an application. This type of program applies to aircraft, missiles and drones applications. |
| 5 | 5 | Sorties | This is the number of take-offs and landings. This type of program applies exclusively to aircraft. |
| 6 | 6 | Engine Overhauls | This is the number of scheduled depot level Engine Overhauls (EOHs) of an engine. This type of program applies exclusively to engines. |
| 7 | 7 | Drone Recoveries | This is the number of times unmanned vehicles are successfully retrieved. |
| 8 | 8 | Ammunition Expenditures (In Thousands) | The number of rounds expended or projected to be expended. This type of program primarily applies to gun applications. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 9 | Management of Items Subject To Repair (MISTR) Overhauls | The number of higher assemblies scheduled to be inducted into depot level repair, or have undergone depot repair. This type of program applies to applications identified with an NSN or PEC. |
| 10 | E | Unaveraged End-of- Quarter Inventory (Primary Active Inventory (PAI)) | This code is not selected as part of the PSC, but the type "E" program is used by D200A in the calculation of the Aircraft Availability Model (AAM) calculating safety levels. |

3.4.2. D200F has the capability of receiving and displaying the below programs related to the active inventory of the end item (see **Table 3.2.**). D200F uses some of these programs to determine the squadron months and inventory months programs cited above. D200A does not use these programs.

**Table 3.2. D200F Secondary Item Replenishment Requirements.**

| Line | Program Type | Type Title | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A | Averaged PAI | |
| 2 | S | Unaveraged Total Active Inventory (TAI) | |
| 3 | T | Averaged TAI | |
| 4 | I | Installed Program | |
| 5 | M | Modification Schedule | D200F also develops modification programs for SIRS. **Paragraph 4.9.** describes this process. |
| 6 | P | Partial Quantity of Item Program | Represents the total (program type "9") item program for equipment-item NHAs. Type "P" programs are only used internally by D200F and recoverable processes to be added to NHA MISTR programs for recoverable NHAs, when deriving total item program for type "9." |
| 7 | D | Landings | |
| 8 | F | Full Stop Landings | |

**3.5. Data Sources.** Generally, the source of program data depends on the program type and whether it is a past or future program. (See **Table 3.3**.).

**Table 3.3. Program Types – Category – Data Source – How Expressed.**

| Line | Program Type | Category | Source | How |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 – Flying Hours | Operational | PA File (Future) G099 Reliability and Maintainability Information System (REMIS) (Past) | Number of Hours |
| 2 | 2 – Squadron Months | Operational | PA File (Future) G099 REMIS (Past) | Number of Squadrons/3 |
| 3 | 3 – Primary Inventory Months (Averaged) | Operational, Inventory | PA File (Future) G099 REMIS (Past);<br>RMS; PM Input; D200C | Averaged PAI x 3 |
| 4 | 4 – PDM Overhauls | Maintenance | PM Input | Number of Overhauls |
| 5 | 5 – Sorties | Operational | PA File (Future) G099 REMIS (Past) | Number of Sorties |
| 6 | 6 – Engine Overhaul (EOH) | Maintenance | PM Input | Number of Overhauls |
| 7 | 7 – Drone Recoveries | Operational | PM Input | Launched minus Expended |
| 8 | 8 – Ammunition Expenditures (In Thousands) | Operational | PM Input | Number of Rounds |
| 9 | 9 – MISTR | Maintenance | RMS, PM Input | Number of Overhauls or Repairs |

**3.6. Projected Program Data.**

3.6.1. HQ USAF Program Authorizations. Most projected OIM and inventory programs enter the system through the PA file received from HQ USAF. This file is issued twice a year providing the final Program Objective Memorandum (POM) and President's Budget (PB) positions. The file is issued electronically and is input directly to D200F. The file includes up to nine years of peacetime program authorizations for each MAJCOM. D200F processes this file and derives the aggregate Air Force authorizations and the total authorizations for each Fiscal Year (FY), and computes a retention authorization. The retention authorization is the total of the last three FYs of projected program. Wartime program authorization for the aggregate Air Force must be manually file maintained into D200F.

3.6.2. The PA file provides data for D200F to develop type "1" (flying hour), type "2" (squadron months), and type "5" (sortie) programs. The file does not explicitly list sorties as a program type. The file includes average sortie duration for each MDS. D200F divides the number of flying hours by the Average Sortie Duration (ASD) to derive the number of sorties. HQ USAF publishes program documents and updates the HQ USAF program database for up to four budget positions: the POM, the Budget Estimate Submission (BES), the PB and, when applicable, the Amended President's Budget (APB). After each mass update of the database,

HQ USAF/A8PE sends the PA file to the AFSC D200F OPR. The OPR forwards the file to RMS Program Office (AFLCMC/HIAR), who loads the file into the D200F. Per AFI 16-501, *Control and Documentation of Air Force Programs*, Attachment 3, paragraph A3.1.5, the MAJCOMs submit Program Change Requests (PCRs) to HQ SAF/A8P to request force structure or flying hour changes within the execution and budget year(s). HQ USAF/A8P will send a message to the MAJCOMs after the PCR is approved/disapproved. The API system (D200F) Functional OPR has been receiving the approved changes from AF/A3O. The API system (D200F) Functional OPR manually enters the flying hour adjustments into the D200F database under the appropriate command code.

3.6.3. The PA file also includes data D200F uses to develop several types of inventory programs (see **paragraph 3.4.**). Of these, only type "3" (primary inventory months (averaged)) has any application in the requirements determination process. D200F computes program type "3" by calculating the quarterly average of the type "E" program (unaveraged end-of-quarter inventory [PAI]). Because the type "3" program represents an average monthly program multiplied by three, it will always be divisible by "3."

**3.7. Processing the PA File.**

3.7.1. The API system (D200F) Functional OPR receives the file immediately after it is produced in digital format, usually via an E-mail attachment in a text file (.txt format). The API system (D200F) Functional OPR forwards the file to AFLCMC/HIAR. AFLCMC/HIAR formats the file to allow the system to process the data and post it to the D200F database. The API system (D200F) Functional OPR may find it advisable to retain a copy of the file and store it off-line on a high capacity medium. This will allow review of the raw data if any data questions arise.

3.7.2. **Table 3.4.** is the record format for the PA file. For processing purposes, the relevant data elements are: the AV Indicator (MDS), the Data Type, the Cycle Indicator, the Command Code, the Program Element, and Program Quantities in each position of the execution year and each following program year. D200F summarizes the program quantity in each program element to program type, MAJCOM, and MDS.

3.7.3. The execution year fields have the quarterly program authorizations for the FY in which the file is issued. If a PA file is issued around the start of a new FY (i.e., during the months of September or October) the API system (D200F) Functional OPR reviews the raw data to ensure the execution year is applied to the next full FY. The API system (D200F) Functional OPR will contact AF/A3O for clarification if there are any questions concerning the program projections or which FY and quarter the projections (on the file) begin.

3.7.4. The D200C Equipment Item Process subsystem develops type "3" (inventory months) programs for equipment end items (SPD type "Q") and vehicles (SPD type "V"), and makes them available to D200F. These programs are based on projected assets in D200C, which projects on hand assets, excluding War Reserve Materiel (WRM) and replacement assets, through 38 future quarters.

3.7.4.1. D200C multiplies each quarterly program quantity by 3, therefore each quarterly program quantity in D200F will be divisible by 3. Questions regarding program data for a particular SPD will be addressed to the EAIM.

3.7.4.2. D200C also computes a retention quantity, which is the gross requirement, minus replacement requirements, at the last program position in D200C.

3.7.5. A carryover indicator determines if program quantities will continue from one quarter to the next. The Appointed D200F OPR or API system (D200F) Functional OPR can assign the carryover indicator or the system assigns one to certain SPD types.

3.7.5.1. The default value for the carryover indicator is "P." This allows the system to replace the program quantity values when new data is received, primarily from a new PA file.

3.7.5.2. A blank carryover indicator applies to programs automatically carrying over from one quarter to the next regardless of any updates. This applies to manually added programs, such as overfly authorizations the API system (D200F) Functional OPR inputs.

3.7.5.3. The system assigns carryover indicator "E" to support equipment (SPD type "Q") and vehicle (SPD type "V") end items. This allows the program to carry over on the two semi- annual update cycles in the D200C Equipment subsystem (March and September).

**Table 3.4. Program Authority File Format.**

| Line | Data Element | Field Position | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | AV Indicator (MDS) | 1-7 | Aerospace Vehicle Identifier (e.g., F016C, C130E, T038A) |
| 2 | AV Configuration ID | 8-9 | Configuration ID - indicates engine type or special configuration. See AFI 16-402, *Aerospace Vehicle Programming, Assignment, Distribution, Accounting, and Termination.* |
| 3 | PA Group Indicator | 10 | 0=AV_ID level data (e.g., Total Overall Aircraft Inventory (TOAI) for F-16D) 1=PA group level data (e.g., Primary Aircraft Authorized (PAA) for F-16D, Air Combat Command (ACC), cc-coded, Program Element (PE) 27133f) |
| 4 | Active/Inactive Indicator | 11 | 0=Inactive Assignment; 1=Active Assignment |
| 5 | Group Indicator | 12 | Alphabetical character enabling further grouping of AV_ID data with the same command, config id, purpose identifier, and PE. |
| 6 | Data Type | 13-14 | Numeric indication of the type record (e.g., 01=PAI, 02=FH rate; 19=Computed FHs). (See **Table 3.5.**) |
| 7 | Cycle | 15-17 | Numeric indication of the PA cycle/Budget Exercise for this file. 1st two digits identify the 1st program year; 3rd digit identifies the budget cycle (i.e., 1=PB, 2=POM, 3=BES) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Number of Data Years | 18-19 | Number of complete years in this file |
| 9 | Non-Zero Data Indicator | 20 | 0=zero data; 1=non-zero data |
| 10 | Command Code | 21-23 | 3-character command code (e.g., ACC, ANG (S) |
| 11 | Program Element | 24-29 | Five numeric characters followed by an "f," representing the AF PE under which the aircraft is funded. |
| 12 | Blank | 30-31 | |
| 13 | AV Purpose ID | 32-33 | Aerospace Vehicle Purpose Identifier code representing the mission of the aircraft (e.g., cc=combat, tf=training). Reference AFI 16-402. |
| 14 | Foreign Government Owned Indicator | 34 | 0=US Government; 1=Foreign Government |
| 15 | AV Type Identifier | 35 | Identifies the primary mission of the aircraft (e.g., 0=Recon; 1=Attack; 2=Bomber). (See **Table 3.6.**) |
| 16 | AV Engine Type ID | 36 | Identifies the major type of engine on the aircraft (e.g., 1=Jet, 2=Recip; 3=Turboprop; 4=Rocket) |
| 17 | Mission Description | 37-72 | Optional Remarks field in the PA data base. May contain mission description, location, or other purpose. **This field will be blank in the Unclassified version of this file. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Data Fields | 73-464 (Non-BCD File)<br>73-415 (BCD File) | Numeric data (e.g., PAA, PAI, Squadrons) for the Data Type specified above. The length of this data depends upon the file format requested.<br><br>30 Sep Inventory of the previous year<br>Current Yr – Qtr 1<br>Current Yr – Qtr 2<br>Current Yr – Qtr 3<br>Current Yr – Qtr 4<br>Budget Yr – Qtr 1<br>Budget Yr – Qtr 2<br>Budget Yr – Qtr 3<br>Budget Yr – Qtr 4<br>1st Program Yr – Qtr 1 1st<br>Program Yr – Qtr 2 1st<br>Program Yr – Qtr 3 1st<br>Program Yr – Qtr 4 2nd<br>Program Yr – Qtr 1 2nd<br>Program Yr – Qtr 2 2nd<br>Program Yr – Qtr 3 2nd<br>Program Yr – Qtr 4<br>…<br>…<br>10th Program Yr - Qtr 1 10th Program Yr - Qtr 2<br>10th Program Yr - Qtr 3 10th Program Yr - Qtr 4 |

**Table 3.5. Data Types.**

| Line | Data Type | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 01 | PAI |
| 2 | 02 | FH Rate |
| 3 | 03 | PAA |
| 4 | 08 | Squadrons |
| 5 | 09 | Stipulated Additive FHs for Programmed FHs |
| 6 | 10 | Average PAA |
| 7 | 12 | Backup Aircraft Inventory (BAI) |
| 8 | 14 | Backup Aircraft Authorized (BAA) |
| 9 | 15 | Total Aircraft Inventory and Projected Total Inventory (TOAI=TAI + Total Inactive Inventory (TII)) |
| 10 | 18 | Attrition Reserve (AR) Aircraft |
| 11 | 19 | Computed FHs (Programmed Flying Hours) |
| 12 | 22 | Average Sortie Duration (ASD) |
| 13 | 45 | Fuel Factor (Gallons consumed per flying hour by AV_ID) |
| 14 | 60 | Total Attrition - Peacetime Aircraft Losses |
| 15 | 72 | Total Active Aircraft Inventory Allocated (TAI=PAI+BAI+AR) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 16 | 73 | TII |
| 17 | 75 | Gain from Production |
| 18 | 77 | Gain from Other Sources |
| 19 | 80 | Loss to Security Assistance Program/Military Assistance Program (SAP/MAP) |
| 20 | 81 | Loss to Reclamation |
| 21 | 82 | Loss to Other Recipients |

**Table 3.6. AV Type Identifiers.**

| Lin | AV Type Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | a | Surface to Air and Air to Surface Missiles |
| 2 | b | Non-Recoverable Target Drone |
| 3 | c | Recoverable Target Drone |
| 4 | d | Remotely Piloted Vehicle |
| 5 | e | Launcher |
| 6 | f | Satellite |
| 7 | g | Surface-Surface |
| 8 | 0 | Reconnaissance |
| 9 | 1 | Attack |
| 10 | 2 | Bomber |
| 11 | 3 | Cargo/Transport |
| 12 | 4 | Fighter/Interceptor |
| 13 | 5 | Helicopter |
| 14 | 6 | Tanker |
| 15 | 7 | Trainer |
| 16 | 8 | Other |
| 17 | 9 | Rescue |

## 3.8. Past Program Data.

3.8.1. The G099 REMIS provides past actual flying program data in monthly increments, using data gathered at the unit level. The latest quarterly program is not always available from G099; often the last month's data will be missing. In these cases, D200F will estimate the programs for the months having no data by dividing the program projection for that quarter by 3. Updated G099 data normally reaches D200F in the next quarter and users will notice a change in the program.

3.8.2. Past DLM program data are derived from the reporting by maintenance systems of actual repair or overhaul data through the Q302 Depot Maintenance Consolidated Operational Data Base (DMCODB). Programmed Depot Maintenance Scheduling System (PDMSS)(G097), the aircraft scheduling system used at the depots, houses the aircraft data and aircraft PDM schedules which are provided to Q302, the database for PDMSS. These aircraft PDM schedules are used by D200F to compute flying hour and inventory programs for modifications. D363, Maintenance Planning and Execution (MP&E) System gives D200F modification schedules, which are used to compute flying hour and inventory programs for modifications.

**3.9. Organization and Contractor Developed Programs.**

3.9.1. The organization-appointed program monitor/TCO inputs type "4" PDM programs to reflect aircraft, trainer, and missile overhaul schedules.

3.9.2. Organization engine managers develop and enter the type "6," EOH programs.

3.9.3. Type "9," MISTR programs are computed from recoverable and equipment item repair data residing in the RMS database. The SIRS process develops the MISTR program from the recoverable item repair output.

3.9.4. Type "4," type "6," and type "9" data can also be received into D200F from an interface with D375, Contractor Supported Weapon Systems (CSWS). D375 provides contractor-provided program data.

**3.10. Program Maintenance.**

3.10.1. D200F provides profiles allowing selected users to add, change, or delete program data in the on-line system. Authorized system users can view program data, but only the API system (D200F) Functional OPR and appointed organization programs monitors have authority to change the data in the system. The ability for a certain user to file maintain program data is determined by the ownership code, which all users can view for a given SPD on the Display SPDL Standard Program Designators screen (see navigation: PRGM DIS SPDL).

3.10.2. Only the API system (D200F) Functional OPR can change program data with ownership code "N." This is generally the systems authorized inventory and operational programs in the PA file the Air Staff passes. The API system (D200F) Functional OPR will change program authorizations to reflect out-of-cycle adjustments for overfly or mission changes, but will not do so without specific authorization from AF/A3O or AF/A4PY.

3.10.3. The appointed-organization program monitors/TCOs can add, delete, and change program data generated at their respective organizations. The ownership codes match the single position depot site codes found in the catalog system (G – Hill AFB, H – Tinker AFB, L –Robins AFB, etc.). The organization-appointed program monitors/TCOs will manage locally-generated DLM programs. They will also control the APPL%s applicable to application PEC to aircraft relationships determining the aggregate flying hours and other program related to application PECs.

**3.11. Command Codes.** Although the D200A SIRS process uses only the aggregate service level program data, the PA file and G099 include data broken down to each MAJCOM's authorization. Because of the needs of the Spares Requirements Review Board (SRRB), D200F also passes command level data to D200A. Users can view command level data via the display screens or file maintenance screens. The following command codes appear in the files and on the screens.

**Table 3.7. MAJCOM Codes.**

| Line | Command Code | Command |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | ACC | Air Combat Command |
| 2 | AET | Air Education and Training Command |
| 3 | AFA | Air Force Academy |
| 4 | AFE | United States Air Forces in Europe |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | AFR | Air Force Reserve |
| 6 | AMC | Air Mobility Command |
| 7 | ANG | Air National Guard |
| 8 | MTC | Air Force Materiel Command |
| 9 | PAF | Pacific Air Forces |
| 10 | SOC | Air Force Special Operations Command |
| 11 | SPC | Air Force Space Command |
| 12 | GBS | Air Force Global Strike Command |

**3.12. Program Reports.** The output product function allows users to request the AFMC Program Report and to tailor the request to certain program types or SPDs. Reports are processed and generated through CA Dispatch. Users can request global reports that include all program types for all SPDs, which show past and projected programs. **Chapter 6** has descriptions of output products.

**3.13. Trend Analysis.**

3.13.1. The trend analysis feature allows users to view a history of program projections and program experience. It compares past projections with actual program data that occurred in each quarter. The trend analysis option includes two screens: Trend Analysis TAC Current Projections to Past Projections screen, which displays projections for up to eight previous quarters as well as the most current quarter, and Trend Analysis TAP Past Projections to Past Actual screen, which compares the actual program data with what was projected.

3.13.2. The TAC option provides a display of the current program projection in a comparison to the past projections.

3.13.3. The TAC option displays two years of program data, starting in a quarter specified by the user, for the SPD and MAJCOM the user enters. If the user does not specify a starting quarter, the system defaults to the quarter that starts on the day after the last asset cutoff date. The line labeled "CUR" displays the current program projections from the user specified starting quarter (or the default). The line labeled "-1" is the program projected in the previous quarter; "- 2" displays the program projected two quarters ago, etc.

3.13.4. With the TAC option, users can also view data applying to a specific MAJCOM by placing an entry after "COMMAND." See **Table 3.7.** for command codes. The user must specify a valid program type.

3.13.5. The TAP option provides a display of the past program projections to the past actual program. This option allows users to compare actual program activity of a given MDS with what was authorized.

3.13.5.1. The TAP screen displays the eight most recent quarters up to the end of the latest asset cutoff date. In the line labeled "CUR" the screen displays eight quarters of past program. In the line labeled "-1" the screen displays seven quarters of past program (up to the asset cutoff date), plus one quarter of future program projected in that quarter. The line labeled "-2" displays six quarters of past program and two quarters of projected program. Each line displays one less quarter of past program and one more quarter of projected program than the line above it, until the line labeled "-7" displays only one quarter of past

program and seven quarters of projected program. Finally, the line labeled "-8" displays eight quarters of projected program. The projected quarters are highlighted so users can distinguish between past and projected programs on any line.

# Chapter 4

# APPLICATIONS

## 4.1. Description.

4.1.1. The applications portion of D200F is where programs are distributed to secondary components. The information in the applications portion defines the relationship between components and the higher assemblies generating programs. Program data is directly assigned to each application and the application relationships identify the components that will potentially be assigned to a program from those applications. Data elements peculiar to each application determine how much of the program to assign to each component.

4.1.2. An SPD is an end item or assembly that generates programs. An SPD may also be referred to as an "application program designator" or an "SRD." An SPD becomes an "application" when one or more components have been selected to receive program data from that SPD. **Table 4.6.** lists the types of SPDs used in RMS and their formats. An SPD can be up to 25 characters long. A standard designator or an aircraft or missile MDS can be part of the 25-character SPD.

4.1.3. The ES will file maintain all needed applications into D200F for each D200A SIRS item (also reference AFMCMAN 23-101, Volume 5, *Equipment Specialist Data and Reports (D200A, D200N)*, Chapter 3). SIRS items will have at least one application file maintained to identify the "major end item," the weapon system, support system, C-E network or equipment that the item is used on. In addition, each SIRS item will be linked by its program selection record in D200F to all applications (major end items and NHAs) that require the use of this component for continued operation. The ES file maintains each item's program selection record containing each application with the PSC, MIEC, the application's PBDs, QPAPPL(s), and APPL%(s). APPL%s include engine percents.

4.1.3.1. Engine percents are supplied from the engine program office at Tinker AFB to the 420th Supply Chain Management Squadron (SCMS) at Tinker AFB for input into D200F on the File Maintenance PS Program Selection screen, AI FM PS.

**4.2. D200F SPD Table.** D200F maintains a table of valid SPDs. The SPDs in this table are sorted by broad categories known as SPD Types. **Table 4.6.** lists the SPD types and their formats.

4.2.1. D200F maintains an on-line list of SPDs to which users can assign programs on the SPD Table. Organization-appointed Program Monitors/TCOs or appointed D200F OPRs with ownership codes that match the site code and the API system (D200F) Functional OPR can update these records. These users can add, delete, or change SPD data by updating the SPD Table in the on-line system (navigation: PRGM FM SPD).

4.2.1.1. The following paragraphs contain essential information on some SPD types:

4.2.1.1.1. An aircraft, drone, or missile MDS (SPD type "A," "R," or "M") is seven characters long and includes the following components:

4.2.1.1.1.1. Status prefix for aircraft in position 1. Launch environment for drones and missiles in position 1. This entry is always alphabetic.

4.2.1.1.1.2. Modified mission for aircraft and drones in position 2. Mission

indicator for missiles in position 2. This entry is always alphabetic.

4.2.1.1.1.3. Mission indicator for aircraft and drones in position 3. Type for missiles in position. This is always alphabetic.

4.2.1.1.1.4. Series indicator in positions 4 through 6. This is always numeric.

4.2.1.1.1.5. Series indicator in position 7. This is always alphabetic.

4.2.1.1.2. D200F automatically adds type "Q" (support equipment) and type "V" (vehicle) to the SPD Table based on information received from the D200E subsystem after stock list changes are received from D043.

4.2.1.1.3. If the ERRC code in D200E is "S" or "U," D200F adds the SPD NSN to the SPD Table with SPD type "Q" (support equipment) except when budget code is "V."

4.2.1.1.4. If the ERRC code in D200E is "S" or "U," and the budget code is "V," D200F adds the SPD NSN to the SPD Table with SPD type "V" (vehicle).

4.2.1.1.5. A standard designator can have up to 12 positions and can accommodate MDSs, Type Model Series (TMS) (engines), guns, C-E Network designators, trainer systems, and Communication/Electronic/Meteorological (CEM) system designators. A standard designator is one type of SPD.

4.2.1.1.6. The 25-position SPD format accommodates all SPD and MDS applications with notations indicating Foreign Military Sales (FMS) customers, obsolescence, or reclamation uses. It also accommodates modification SPDs (see **Table 4.3.**). The modification indicator ("R" or "I") is in position 13, and the modification serial number is in positions 14 through 25.

4.2.1.1.7. Application PECs can be 4-6 numeric digits long and will have a "P" in position 13.

**4.3. ES Application Responsibilities.** The ES ensures that indentures, application data, and the application programs are complete and accurate (also see **paragraph 1.2.6.**).

**4.4. Program Selection.** Program selection is the process that assigns program data from an application to a component. D200F's program selection feature allows automated and manual linkage of components to their applications. Each component must have at least one application in order to compute requirements. An application passes Operational and Maintenance programs to a component, either directly or through one or more intermediate links in the program selection chain.

**4.5. Indentures and Linkage Data.**

4.5.1. D200F assigns programs from applications to components through the indenture structure, and modifies the program data by applying certain linkage data that define the relationship of each component with its higher assembly. The linkage data elements are: QPA, APPL%, and the maintenance REPL%.

4.5.1.1. QPAPPL must not be confused with QPA. QPA is the number of components that are installed in that component's NHA in the indenture structure. QPAPPL is the number of components that are installed in a higher assembly that is also the component's application (**NOTE:** the application and the NHA may or may not be the same assembly).

4.5.1.2. The ES can change the QPAPPL in the program selection function of D200F. If the ES changes the derived QPAPPL, D200F displays the changed value as the "Override QPAPPL."

4.5.1.3. The system will not allow deletion of an SPD that has any program data. Users must delete the program quantities on the File Maintenance Past Program screen (navigation: PRGM FM FPAP), the File Maintenance Peacetime Future Program screen (navigation: PRGM FM FPRP), or the File Maintenance Projected Wartime Program screen (navigation: PRGM FM FFWD), before deleting an SPD.

4.5.1.4. The system computes a "Derived Quantity per Application" that considers each QPA in an indenture chain.

4.5.2. Many indenture relationships in D200F are established as the result of an interface. If the interface does not supply an APPL% or a QPA, D200F establishes both the QPA and APPL% on the indenture relationship with zero as the default. When deriving an APPL%, 100 percent is substituted for an APPL% of zero on the indenture. Likewise, when deriving a QPAPPL from the indenture relationships, a QPA of 1 is substituted for a QPA of zero on the indenture.

4.5.3. An SRC indicates how the value of the field was acquired. This code is applicable to the System Essentiality Code (SEC) for the application, the Sub-System Essentiality Code (SSEC), and the Item Essentiality Code (IEC) that are a part of the application relationship. The internal SRC codes used for these three fields and their definitions are defined in **Table 4.1.**

**Table 4.1. Source Reference Codes Applicable to System Essentiality, Sub-system Essentiality, and Item Essentiality Codes.**

| Line | SRC | Definition |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | A | Actual - received from a system interface. |
| 2 | C | Computed - derived from reporting from a maintenance activity. |
| 3 | E | Estimated or entered - derived through ES manual update. |
| 4 | S | Standard - default value. |

## 4.6. Application Percent.

4.6.1. The APPL% is the percentage of the population of higher assemblies that has a given component installed in it. The system assigns a default value of 100% to each component-application relationship, (i.e., D200F assumes that the component is installed in 100% of its NHA's population). The ES can change the APPL% on D200F's Program Selection screen. The most common reason to change the APPL% is to reflect a modification to a program's installation and removal schedule.

4.6.2. If the ES changes the default value, D200F displays the changed value as the "Override Application Percent."

## 4.7. REPL%.

4.7.1. The REPL% applies to items that receive DLM programs from an application. It indicates the percentage of components installed in the application that are removed and

replaced as the application undergoes overhaul or repair. D200F computes the REPL% according to the consumption and production history the maintenance systems report. The REPL% is the number of components removed from a higher assembly during overhaul, divided by the number of components installed in those assemblies while they undergo overhaul.

4.7.2. D200F computes a "Derived Replacement Percent," which is the REPL% that is part of the relationship between the component and the application. The derived REPL% considers all levels of indenture between the component and the application.

4.7.3. The percentage of the population of a component's NHA that has the component installed is displayed as the "Indenture Replacement Percent." If the NHA and the application are the same assembly, the indenture REPL% and the derived REPL% are equal.

4.7.4. The ES can estimate the REPL% and enter it into the system as an "Override Replacement Percent." Override REPL%s can only be assigned to components with ERRC "N," "P," or "T." An override REPL% will influence the component requirements displayed on the Materiel Requirements List. The PRSL (see **paragraph 6.4.10.**) uses the Derived REPL% instead of the Override REPL%.

4.7.5. A REPL% SRC indicates how the value of the REPL% was derived. This code is displayed on the indentures file maintenance screen in D200F. These codes and their definitions are described in **Table 4.2.**

**Table 4.2. Source Reference Codes Applicable to REPL %.**

| Line | SRC | Definition |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | A | Actual - derived from a system interface. |
| 2 | C | Computed - derived from reporting from a maintenance activity. |
| 3 | E | Entered - derived through ES manual update. |
| 4 | S | Standard - default value. |
| 5 | D | Contractor quote. |
| 6 | P | Peacetime - a peacetime value that is also applied to the Other War Reserve Materiel (OWRM) computation. |
| 7 | W | Wartime - unique wartime values applied to the OWRM computation. |
| 8 | F | Value was not entered when the indenture was established and the system assigns a default value of 0%. |

4.7.6. D200F has an interface with the D220 Provisioning System to receive indenture records with related QPAs and APPL%. If D220 does not provide an APPL%, D200F assigns the default value of 100%. If the QPA is not provided, D200F internally computes the QPA as 1. However the on-line screen will display 0, and D200F assigns a SID code of "W" (embedded end item) and the word "REVIEW" will be posted to advise the user that the item requires review. The ES will review the relationship, consult the provisioning data or the TO for the correct data, and make the required changes in D200F.

## 4.8. Program Distribution.

4.8.1. D200F distributes program from the SPD to components through a series of calculations that consider the program quantity, the APPL%, the QPAPPL, and the REPL%.

4.8.2. SPD applications receive program authorization from HQ USAF in the PA file. That program will flow through the radio transmitter to card A. The program that applies to card A may not match the program that applies to the aircraft. This is because D200F will consider the QPA, the REPL%, and the APPL% for card A and the transmitter, and calculate the program for both components.

4.8.2.1. The system can calculate the total item program for use in the D200A SIRS requirements computation.

4.8.3. The ES completes the program selection tasks using the Program Selection screen in D200F. Currently this is a "bottom up" process in which the ES responsible for a component specifies which SPD will pass program to components of that SPD, and how much.

4.8.4. The PSC is a 2-position application PSC. Since an SPD can have only one OIM and one overhaul program, only two positions are necessary. Each position corresponds to the program types described in **Tables 3.1.** and **3.5**. The 4-position code is still displayed on the display screens for the program selection relationships.

4.8.5. All users can view program selection data through the display function. The Display PDPS SPD Program Selection screen (navigation: AI DIS PDPS) displays all components of an SPD that the user has entered. The Display CPS Component Program Selection screen (navigation: AI DIS CPS) is the "bottom up" version of program selection; it displays all SPD applications of a given component.

**4.9. Programs Tailored to Modification Schedules.**

4.9.1. When a component is installed during modification, its requirements must correspond with the anticipated program increase. If the component being installed replaces another component, the component being replaced must have a corresponding decreasing program to phase out its requirements. D200F determines the APPL% that will apply to all components' scheduled removal from and installation in an end item during the modification computation process. Those APPL%s are neither stored in D200F nor passed to D200A. The system computes percents in quarterly increments for up to 8 past quarters and up to 38 future quarters.

4.9.2. Tailored Type 1 and 3 programs that reflect Class IV and V aircraft and missile modifications automatically pass to D200F from the D363 system. The ES responsible for the SPD being modified and must manually prepare programs for all other modifications. The method for manually preparing these programs is defined below.

4.9.3. Modification SPDs include the end item identification in normal format (**Table 4.3.**), a suffix indicator in position 13, and a modification serial number in positions 14 through 25. The modification serial number is the same in both modification SPDs, but the suffix indicators are different. Suffix "R" applies to the Removal Program and suffix "I" applies to the Installation Program. Modification Programs appear in D200F as SPD type "Z."

4.9.4. Each program involves time phasing, a decreasing, or an increasing program in each quarter of the modification period. The installation program projects an installation of the new item into the SPD and the removal program projects removals of the old item from the SPD. Each increase will accompany a corresponding decrease and the total program APPL%s of the two SPDs in any given quarter will be 100.

**4.10. MIEC.**

4.10.1. The MIEC is a 3-position alphanumeric code that indicates an item's relative importance to weapon system support. The first position is the SEC, the second position is the SSEC, and the third position is the IEC. The below paragraphs explain the values for each position and their meanings.

4.10.2. The API system (D200F) Functional OPR assigns and inputs the SEC in D200F. **Table 4.3.** lists valid SEC values and their meanings.

**Table 4.3. System Essentiality Code Definitions.**

| Line | SEC | Definitions |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1, 2, 3, 4 | 1. Indicates applications that may have more than a peacetime operating program.<br>2. SEC 4 can also apply to new applications and to applications that cannot be related to aircraft. |
| 2 | 5 | Applications that only have a peacetime operating program. |
| 3 | 6 | Applications being phased out of the Air Force inventory and applications being held for reclamation projects. |
| 4 | 7 | FMS only applications:<br>1. MIEC 7MM indicates FMS usage at the application level. It applies to applications with an FMS country code in the SPD field (positions 14 and 15).<br>2. MIEC 7PP applies to applications identified by a stock number or a PEC. It is the item MIEC for components that have stock number and PEC applications only.<br>3. MIEC 7ZZ applies to new components entering the inventory. |
| 5 | 8 | Applied to certain non-airborne system applications, which are subsystems of other applications.<br>1. MIEC 8CC refers to CEM applications. A new CEM application can apply only to a standard C-E network or MDS.<br>2. MIEC 8DD refers to engine modules. An engine module application can apply only to a standard TMS.<br>3. MIEC 8GG refers to guns. A gun application can only apply to a standard MDS.<br>4. MIEC 8SS refers to electronic subsystems systems. A system application can apply only to a standard C-E network or MDS application. |

4.10.3. The second position is the SSEC and indicates the relative importance of the subsystem immediately indentured to the end item. The ES assigns the SEC. **Table 4.4.** lists valid SSEC values and their meanings.

**Table 4.4. Sub-System Essentiality Code Definitions.**

| Line | SSEC | Definitions |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | A | Not mission capable; lack of subsystem prevents the system from performing any wartime or peacetime mission. Whole engines, as subsystems, are assigned SSEC "A." |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | B | Not wartime mission capable; lack of subsystem impairs the performance of wartime and assigned missions. |
| 3 | C | Not fully mission capable; lack of subsystem impairs the performance of wartime and assigned missions, but the system can perform at least 1 assigned mission. |
| 4 | D | Not peacetime or training capable; lack of subsystem prevents the system from performing its peacetime/training mission. |

4.10.4. The third position of the MIEC is the IEC and indicates the component's importance to the subsystem. The ES file maintains this position for the item. **Table 4.5.** lists valid IEC values and their meanings.

**Table 4.5. IEC Definitions.**

| Line | IEC | Definitions |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | E | Critical for operation. |
| 2 | F | Impairs operation. |
| 3 | G | Not critical for operation. |
| 4 | M | FMS; can only be used with SEC "7" and SSEC "M." |

4.10.5. Each application has an MIEC that D200F derives from the indenture relationships and/or program selection relationships. The following paragraphs explain the derivation processes:

4.10.5.1. D200F maintains an MIEC Priority Table (**Table 4.7.**) that lists priorities for all MIEC combinations. Only the API system (D200F) Functional OPR can change this table.

4.10.5.2. In its simplest form the component MIEC has the same SEC as its application and the same SSEC as its NHA. Many components have several applications and some components are present in several indenture chains under the same end item. In these cases, D200F builds an application MIEC for each application by deriving the highest priority MIEC from among the components in the program selection records and assigning it to the application.

4.10.5.3. Based on the assigned SECs, SSECs, and IECs, card A as a component, depending on its NHA and application, has one of four MIECs: 2AF, 2CE, 2BF, and 3AF. Among these, the highest priority MIEC on the MIEC Priority Table, **Table 4.7.**, is MIEC 2CE (priority 6).

4.10.5.4. The applications retain their SEC (2 and 3) but derive the SSEC-IEC combination from the highest ranked MIEC in the chain between the application and the component. The MIEC for the F16A application is 2CE, based on the highest MIEC among those developed on three indenture chains between card A and the application. The MIEC for the F15C application is 3AF, based on only one indenture chain between the component and the application.

4.10.5.5. Some applications do not have SECs. The SECs for these applications are the same as the highest SEC of the end item on which the application is installed.

4.10.5.6. The ES can change the application MIEC via the File Maintenance PS Program Selection screen. However, if the SEC or the SSEC were derived, D200F will not allow them to change. If the SEC and SSEC are not blank, the IEC cannot be blank.

4.10.5.7. If a user changes an application SEC or an NHA SSEC, and the change increases its priority above the item MIEC, the item MIEC increases to the new value.

4.10.5.8. If the application is an SPD used only by FMS customers, SEC 7 applies and the application MIEC is 7MM. These SPDs have a country code in positions 14 and 15 or "FMS" in positions 14 through 16.

4.10.5.9. D200F considers only valid MIEC codes when deriving application MIECs. The codes must have the valid values described above in each position, and all three positions must be filled (no blanks).

**4.11. Program Application.**

4.11.1. Each application record includes at least the following elements:

4.11.1.1. The SPD.

4.11.1.2. The PSC. A component can be assigned OIM and DLM programs at the same time.

4.11.1.2.1. The first position identifies the OIM program. The OIM program indicates activities performed by the user of the end item. Aircraft operating (flying) hours are the most frequently used programs. Other OIM programs are squadrons, primary inventory months, sorties, drone recoveries and ammo expenditures. Only one OIM program can apply to a component.

4.11.1.2.2. The second position identifies the DLM program. The DLM program indicates the number of times a component's higher assembly – an engine, an aircraft, equipment, or higher level component – will undergo overhaul or depot level repair, during which the component is subject to removal and replacement. DLM programs include aircraft PDM, EOH, and higher assembly repair. Higher assembly repair is commonly referred to as NHA MISTR. A component can carry different DLM programs on different applications.

4.11.1.3. The PSC allows the ES to select programs applicable to a particular relationship. The PSC must be consistent with an SPD type code. This field must be accurate for the system to select the correct application program. If the ES does not enter the proper PSC, the system may develop too much or too little program.

4.11.1.4. D200F builds an item PSC for each component in the program select records for use on the Program Select Display screens only. The item PSC is derived from the PSCs assigned to all of a component's applications. The item PSC is a 4-position field.

4.11.1.4.1. The first position indicates the OIM program and corresponds to the program type code (see **paragraphs 3.3.** and **3.4.**).

4.11.1.4.2. Positions two through four identify the DLM program to apply to the component. An "X" in any of these positions indicates the type of DLM program the component receives from its applications. The second position identifies PDM

program, the third position identifies EOH program, and the fourth position identifies NHA MISTR program.

4.11.1.5. The PBD. This is a calendar quarter expressed in YYYY/MM format, and is assigned to each application. The PBD is the starting point for computing an item program from the application program identified by the SPD and the PSC. This field will always reflect the quarter when the component was first installed in the application SPD.

4.11.1.6. Some SPDs are not end items or assemblies in themselves and therefore do not have indenture relationships. Because no linkage data can be derived from indenture relationships, the ES must assign an override APPL% and an override QPAPPL to these applications.

4.11.2. Application Record.

4.11.2.1. The application record includes a component and its application (SPD), the OIM and DLM application programs, the MIEC, and any time-phased linkage data needed to determine component programs.

4.11.2.2. SPD.

4.11.2.2.1. The SPD specifically identifies any assembly that requires spare part support for continued operation. This can include an aircraft or missile MDS, an engine, a vehicle, a piece of equipment, a trainer, a PEC, or a modification designator. An SPD can be a component of another SPD. The program selection table must reflect this relationship.

4.11.2.2.2. Each SPD is assigned a code (SPD type code) that identifies the type of SPD. For SPD type codes see **Table 4.6**.

4.11.2.3. The Program Development Code (PDC). The PDC defaults to a blank. With justification and documentation, the ES may insert values of “P” or “F.” “P” allows only past programs to pass to SIRS, and “F” allows only future programs to pass to SIRS.

4.11.3. Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Factor. APUs are special purpose engines used to start aircraft engines, ground electrical units, or pneumatic power units. The APU factor is a percentage used if the component is part of an engine TMS with SPD type “X.” D200F uses the APU factor to adjust the application program according to a ratio of APU operating hours to the TMS or MDS operating hours. The default value is 100%.

4.11.4. Time-Phased Date. D200F uses a time-phased date to identify the phases in a modification program. This element is expressed as a future calendar quarter in YYMM format. The most common use for the time-phased date is when performing program selection for the engine computation or the item program computation for the D200A snapshot process.

## 4.12. Application Guidelines.

4.12.1. The following rules apply when establishing or maintaining application and program selection records:

4.12.1.1. Each program selection record must include, at a minimum, a PSC and a PBD.

4.12.1.2. A component must be indentured to an SPD to select program from that SPD. However, the component need not be in next lower level of indenture.

4.12.1.3. The program must be consistent with the application. Secondary items will not be assigned operational programs. D200F includes an internal table of valid programs that apply to each SPD type. The API system (D200F) Functional OPR maintains this table.

4.12.1.4. Assign the type of activity that best suits the component.

4.12.1.5. "00" is a valid PSC. This PSC can identify a reference SPD, one that indicates an end item or system that a component supports but does not include the component in its indenture. The ES may choose to create an application record for any or all series of the weapon system, with the indentured component and the weapon system and the test stations as applications. The PSC for the aircraft is "00" since it is entered only as information. The test station passes operational program, probably inventory months, to the circuit card.

4.12.1.6. D200F does not allow PSC assignment other than ''00" for applications with AAC Z (INS item). If the ES anticipates that an INS item will require maintenance and spares part support in the future, the ES will initiate a SMR code change (reference AFMAN 21-106, *Joint Regulation Governing the Use and Application of Uniform Source, Maintenance, and Recoverability Codes*, and TO 00-25-195-WA-1, *Source, Maint, and Recoverability Coding of Air Force Weapons, Sys, and Equip*).

**Table 4.6. Application Input Format.**

| Line | Type | Application Position | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A | Aircraft MDS | _ | _ | C | 0 | 0 | 5 | B | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| 2 | A | Aircraft MDS | _ | K | C | 1 | 3 | 5 | A | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| 3 | A | Aircraft MDS | H | K | C | 1 | 3 | 5 | A | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| 4 | A | FMS Aircraft | _ | _ | F | 1 | 0 | 4 | C | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | A | T |
| 5 | A | FMS Aircraft | _ | T | F | 0 | 0 |  | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | G | R |
| 6 | C | CEM | A | N | A | T | Q | 1 | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| 7 | C | CEM | A | N | A | L | 1 | 1 | T | 4 | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| 8 | D | Engine Module | _ | _ | T | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | C | 1 | 5 | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| 9 | E | Engine TMS | _ | _ | F | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | A | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| 10 | E | Engine TMS | _ | G | R | 0 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| 11 | E | Engine TMS | F | X | J | 0 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 1 | A | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| 12 | E | Engine TMS | G | S | O | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | B | 1 | 0 | A | 6 | _ | _ | _ |
| 13 | G | GUN | M | 6 | 1 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| 14 | G | GUN | G | A | U | 8 | _ | _ | 1 | 5 | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| 15 | L | C-E Network | 4 | 0 | 7 | L | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| 16 | L | C-E Network | 8 | 0 | 2 | L | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| 17 | M | Missile MDS | A | I | M | 0 | 2 | 5 | B | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| 18 | P | PEC | 5 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | P | _ | _ |
| 19 | P | PEC | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | C | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | P | _ | _ |
| 20 | Q | Support Equipment | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | R | Drone MDS | _ | Q | F | 1 | 0 | 2 | A | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| 22 | T | Trainer | 3 | E | F | 0 | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | T | Trainer | 1 | A | D | 0 | 0 | 0 | A | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| 24 | V | Vehicle | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 2 | | | | | _ | _ |
| 25 | X | APU | _ | _ | T | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | A | _ | _ | _ |
| 26 | Z | Modification | (See **Table 4.3.**) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Table 4.7. MIEC Priority Table.**

| Line | MIEC | Priority | MIEC | Priority | MIEC | Priority |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1AE | 01 | 3BE | 08 | 5BG | 47 |
| 2 | 1AF | 10 | 3BF | 17 | 5CE | 24 |
| 3 | 1AG | 37 | 3BG | 45 | 5CF | 33 |
| 4 | 1BE | 02 | 3CE | 09 | 5CG | 53 |
| 5 | 1BF | 11 | 3CF | 18 | 5DE | 59 |
| 6 | 1BG | 43 | 3CG | 51 | 5DF | 65 |
| 7 | 1CE | 03 | 3DE | 57 | 5DG | 71 |
| 8 | 1CF | 12 | 3DF | 63 | 6AE | 25 |
| 9 | 1CG | 49 | 3DG | 69 | 6AF | 34 |
| 10 | 1DE | 55 | 4AE | 19 | 6AG | 42 |
| 11 | 1DF | 61 | 4AF | 28 | 6BE | 26 |
| 12 | 1DG | 67 | 4AG | 40 | 6BF | 35 |
| 13 | 2AE | 04 | 4BE | 20 | 6BG | 48 |
| 14 | 2AF | 13 | 4BF | 29 | 6CE | 27 |
| 15 | 2AG | 38 | 4BG | 46 | 6CF | 36 |
| 16 | 2BE | 05 | 4CE | 21 | 6CG | 54 |
| 17 | 2BF | 14 | 4CF | 30 | 6DE | 60 |
| 18 | 2BG | 44 | 4CG | 52 | 6DF | 66 |
| 19 | 2CE | 06 | 4DE | 58 | 6DG | 72 |
| 20 | 2CF | 15 | 4DF | 64 | 7MM | 73 |
| 21 | 2CG | 50 | 4DG | 70 | 7PP | 74 |
| 22 | 2DE | 56 | 5AE | 22 | 7ZZ | 75 |
| 23 | 2DF | 62 | 5AF | 31 | 8GG | 76 |
| 24 | 2DG | 68 | 5AG | 41 | 8PP | 77 |
| 25 | 3AE | 07 | 5BE | 23 | 8XX | 78 |
| 26 | 3AF | 16 | 5BF | 32 | 8ZZ | 79 |
| 27 | 3AG | 39 | | | | |

# Chapter 5

# DEVELOPMENT OF DATA FOR D200A PROCESSING

## 5.1. General.

5.1.1. D200F prepares data each calendar quarter to support each of the D200A SIRS computations. SIRS needs data from the program tables and program selection relationships to be frozen to ensure consistent data throughout each computation cycle. This requires D200F to extract program selection data, to compute item program and item application data, and to store the data on the RMS database for SIRS to use. D200F processes a snapshot for each recoverable computation cycle: initial, final, and summary.

5.1.2. RMS retains only the last cycle processed in each quarter. SIRS archives and retains eight quarters of history of the data developed for the snapshot.

5.1.3. D200F builds snapshot tables for D200A before the initial, final, and summary computation cycles. These snapshot tables include the Application Program Table (containing MDS flying hour and inventory program data), Recoverable Program Select Table (containing program select data from D200F tables, plus converted program select data), Item Application Factor Table (containing override time-phased data from D200F, plus converted override time-phased data), item application program data (containing program data for each recoverable item to its application), and item program data (contains program data for each recoverable item across all its applications). D200F computes the programs according to the methodology described in **Chapter 4**. The system builds the application tables after processing end-of-quarter stock list changes in order to coincide with the D200F snapshot. Users can view the item program data on the SIRS Display IPD Item Program Data Product Selection screen (navigation: SIRS DIS SND IPD. D200F prepares the SIRS snapshot by computing the following sets of data in sequence:

5.1.3.1. MDS future peace program.

5.1.3.2. MDS war program.

5.1.3.3. Item program select and application data.

5.1.3.4. Time phased factors.

5.1.3.5. Item application programs.

5.1.3.6. SPD conversion for the AAM.

5.1.3.7. Item programs.

## 5.2. MDS Future Program.

5.2.1. D200F extracts projected flying hour (type “1”) and primary inventory months (type “3”) data for aircraft MDSs from the program data (see **Chapter 3**).

5.2.2. The system selects records with SPD type “A” and SPD subtype blank. This selection includes aircraft in the active Air Force inventory, but excludes FMS aircraft, reclamation aircraft, and aircraft modification programs.

5.2.3. D200F converts primary inventory months to average PAI (type "A") programs by dividing the type "3" program by three within each projected quarter (Avg PAI = Inventory Mos/3).

5.2.4. If the PDC on the program select record is blank or "F," the system builds and maintains 38 quarters of future peace program, beginning with the current program calendar quarter. The program calendar year quarter is the first quarter of projected program and changes with each SIRS computation cycle. The program calendar year quarter is expressed in the YYYY/MM (where MM can contain "03," "06," "09," or "12" only) format and is the last month of the calendar quarter that begins on the day after the SIRS asset cutoff date.

5.2.5. D200F maintains program data internally by calendar year. For the SIRS snapshot, D200F converts the data to FY, FY quarter, and position indicator. The position indicator is a number between 1 and 39 that indicates where a particular quarter falls among the 38 quarters of program projection. The indicator for the first quarter, the quarter indicated by the program calendar year quarter, varies from 1 to 4 depending on the calendar quarter. D200F shifts the program data before the initial API/D200F snapshot each quarter.

5.2.6. The retention quantity is the sum of the last three years of program data and is the 39th position indicator. D200F appends the retention quantity at the end of the program data. The retention quantity is visible only at the service (aggregate) level. Screens that display command level data do not display a retention quantity.

**5.3. MDS War Program.**

5.3.1. Each war program record has program indicator "W." If the PDC on the program select record is blank or "W," the system builds war data for SIRS. Although D200F has 60 months of war program, only the 12 months that correspond to the Extended Year (EY) in SIRS are extracted for the AAM MDS data.

5.3.2. D200F maintains program records by calendar year. The war months apply to the EY in the D200N recoverable item stratification. The EY is determined by the program calendar quarter (see **paragraph 5.2.4.**).

5.3.3. Only flying hours (program type "1") and primary inventory months (program type "3") are extracted for the MDS war program. The inventory months convert to averaged primary inventory (program type "A"). Only service level programs for Air Force (SVC CD "A") are used, (i.e., the programs do not break down to the command level). The service level programs have blank command codes.

5.3.4. The war program records contain program indicator "W" and apply to applications with SPD type "A" and blank in the SPD subtype field.

**5.4. AAM.**

5.4.1. The AAM in SIRS requires recoverable components to relate to aircraft MDS applications. Many components are part of aircraft end items but have SPD applications that are expressed as engines TMS, PECs, or other SPD types. D200F converts SPDs that are TMSs or PECs to aircraft MDS applications based on relationships that exist in the D200F Program Select Table. If a PEC is not related to an aircraft on the Program Select Table, no further attempt at creating a converted record takes place. D200F converts SPDs that are not in MDS configuration and TMSs that are not related to aircraft MDS via a program select relationship

to MDSs using a SPD to MDS table. The API system (D200F) Functional OPR maintains this table. All users can view it through the on-line display feature.

# Chapter 6

# OUTPUTS

**6.1. Scope.** D200F includes three categories of output products: user requested ("pull"), system generated ("push"), and batch processes that create files for processing by other RMS processes. Users can view push and pull products through CA Dispatch.

## 6.2. CA Dispatch.

6.2.1. System generated reports are available in CA Dispatch for three calendar days. This system assigns a job number to each report using the user's next job number sequence. Users can check the status of reports they requested through the On-Line Viewing. Enter "SYSDATA" after the optional name "Report" and "DBP***" after "Jobname," where "***" is the last three digits of the user ID. The screen displays all job numbers and places the cursor at the user's lowest job number that corresponds to the user ID.

6.2.2. The RMS system allows users the option to specify reports to be sent to a network printer or to CA Dispatch. Whether or not the pull or push products will go to CA Dispatch depends on how the ES has his/her printer set up in D200. If their printer is set to a particular printer, then the products will automatically print on that printer. If the ES has the printer set to DISP, then the products will go to CA Dispatch.

6.2.3. The printer setting can be changed via navigation: In order to change the printer setting, select: MAIN UDV FM UVFK. Enter DISP for CA Dispatch or a Printer ID for a particular printer and press the enter key. The message "Update Successful" will appear, indicating this change was successful.

## 6.3. Management Products.

6.3.1. Management products are system generated ("push") reports that help control and track applications, programs, and indentures information. The reports include management control products and products associated with production management data.

6.3.2. Copy Add Quarterly Report (AD200.F11FQ8A4). This report is updated quarterly and is available to the organization-appointed indenture monitor through CA Dispatch. This report notifies the organization-appointed indenture monitor of NHAs that had indentures established using the "Copy/Add" feature but review dates have not been assigned to them by the ES.

6.3.3. Indentures Establishment Report (AD200.FG0FM8A0). This report is updated monthly and is "pushed" to CA Dispatch. This product reports and summarizes selected NHA characteristics within each site pseudo-division. Pseudo-division is a 1-position element that identifies an organization within a site. The data pulled for this report is taken from the NHA and indenture tables in D200F. Organization management assigns the pseudo-division code.

6.3.4. Indentures Establishment - AFMC Summary Report (AD200.FG0FM8AA). This report is updated monthly and is "pushed" to CA Dispatch. It is a summary of the Indentures Establishment Report.

6.3.5. Selected Items for Review - Summary Report (AD200.FS1FQ8D3). This report is automatically produced after the quarterly file from the repair management system is

processed. It is "pushed" through CA Dispatch. The report summarizes assemblies in each organization that have not been reviewed within the past twelve months.

6.3.6. NHA Management Report (AD200.FI0FW8A2). This report is produced weekly and available through CA Dispatch. The report lists transaction activity at each organization, describing user activity in maintaining physical relationship data.

6.3.7. D220 Error Report (AD200.FK0FA8C0). D200F produces this report after it processes the D220 interface and makes it available to the ES through CA Dispatch. This report identifies inconsistencies within the D220 input. D200F rejects the entire file if the data rejection percent set by the RMS A&S Subsystem is exceeded. The ES must review this report and correct any discrepancies.

6.3.8. DID 81221A Input Recap Report. This 5-part report is generated upon processing of an NHA and component received through the batch process. AFLCMC/HIAR downloads the report from the mainframe and sends an E-mail to the person that submitted the input file. The first part of the report contains the input record image of each error record on the left and up to six errors found in that error record on the right. The second part of the report lists the new valid NHAs that were added to the NHA database during processing. The third part of the report lists NHA PN/CAGEs on the 81221 input file. The fourth part of the report lists NHA PN/CAGEs on the input and the more preferred PN/CAGE each was converted to before being added to the NHA and/or indenture databases. The fifth part of the report provides a summary of statistics collected during processing of the data. It lists the disposition of all the input records including those in error, and those that were added to or modified on the NHA and indenture databases. This fifth part of the report contains the input record image on the left and up to six error messages, if applicable, describing the disposition of the input record on the right. Records with no disposition messages were processed as valid data.

6.3.9. DID 81220A Input Recap Report (currently not used). This 5-part report is generated upon processing of repair experience history data from the 81220A system. AFLCMC/HIAR downloads the report from the mainframe and sends an E-mail to the person that submitted the input file. The first page of the report provides a summary of statistics collected during processing of the data. The second part of the report contains the input record image of each error record on the left and up to six errors found in that error record on the right. The third part of the report lists NHA PN/CAGEs on the input and the more preferred PN/CAGE each was converted to before being added to the NHA and/or indenture database. The fourth part of the report lists component PN/CAGEs on the input and the more preferred PN/CAGE each was converted to before being added to the NHA and/or indenture database. The fifth part of the report lists the disposition of all the input records including those in error, those that were summarized due to duplicate keys, and those that were posted to the production history, consumption history, NHA, and indenture databases. This fifth part of the report contains the input record image on the left and up to eight messages describing the disposition of the input record on the right.

6.3.10. Repair Requirements Error Report (AD200.FR2FQ8E0). D200F produces this report when it identifies errors in the quarterly D075 input files from the pilot site. The report is available through CA Dispatch. This report displays any item that is not identified as an NHA in D200F during Logistics Management Data Bank (D075) processing. The applicable OPR

will contact the submitting activity for corrections of errors and discrepancies. D200F rejects the entire file if the data rejection percent set by the RMS A&S Subsystem is exceeded.

6.3.11. Electrostatic-Sensitive Devices (ESDs) Interface Error Report (AD200.FR0FY8E0). D200F produces this quarterly report off of an interface file from the Standard Automated Materiel Management System (SAMMS). This report is available through CA Dispatch. The process accepts - ESD data and determines if the National Codification Bureau code and serial number of the input matches an Item Identification Number (IIN) in the RMS database. The applicable OPR will contact the submitting activity for corrections of errors and discrepancies. D200F rejects the entire file if the data rejection percent set by the RMS A&S Subsystem is exceeded.

6.3.12. Incomplete Indenture Chain Report (AD200.FJ0FA8B9). D200F produces this quarterly report after the final quarterly D200A recoverable item computation. This report is available to the organization-appointed indenture monitor through CA Dispatch who then forwards it to the ES. This report compares physical relationships to program selection relationships and helps identify inconsistencies. The applicable ES will review these inconsistencies and adjust the indenture or program selection records. If the report indicates that an SPD is not identified as an NHA, the ES will take action to change the program selection record or request establishment of the SPD.

6.3.13. Selected Items for Review Report (AD200.FS0FQ8D3). This product generates quarterly from the site repair schedule and is available through CA Dispatch to the ES. It displays all recoverable items that compute a repair requirement but have not had an NHA review within the previous twelve months. The ES will review the NHA to ensure that all component relationships are current, as well as the QPA and APPL% for each relationship. The ES updates the review date element on the File Maintenance IND Indentures screen (navigation: AI FM IND).

6.3.14. Review Update Suspense Notice (AD200.F20FA8A2). This product generates weekly from the Q302 Bill of Material (BOM) requests and is available through CA Dispatch to the ES (see **paragraphs 6.2.2.** and **6.2.3.** for printer information). This product notifies the ES of a request for a list of the components needed to repair an NHA. Components appear on this report because the specified NHA was in the database, but the components were not. This results in the generation of an incomplete relationship. This report is provided to advise the ES managing the NHA that the components appearing on the report have been added to the database. The ES will review and update D200F with correct component data, or delete the components. The components remain in the system until the ES either deletes, adds, or changes the information to complete the relationship in the system. This notice continues to generate weekly until the ES completes the review by entering a date in the review date field on the File Maintenance IND Indentures screen (navigation: AI FM IND). The system also produces a FRL and Repair Experience Analysis (REA) unless the NHA has an exempt code, or the assembly is not identified as an NHA.

6.3.15. New NHAs and Related Components Report (AD200.F30FA8A3). This product generates quarterly when production of an NHA that is not identified as an NHA in D200F is reported. It is available through CA Dispatch to the ES. The report includes the NHA that was produced and a list of components that were consumed. The ES must review this report and take necessary actions to add the indentures or reconcile the existing indentures with the

production reporting. Manual indenture establishment is required because the RMS database does not retain the report information.

6.3.16. New Components for Existing NHA Report (AD200.F40FA8A4). This product generates quarterly when maintenance systems report component consumption during the repair of an NHA, and there is no relationship of that component to the NHA in D200F. This report is available through CA Dispatch to the ES. The purpose of this report is to advise the managing ES of the NHA that the components appearing on the report have been added to the indenture record. The ES will review this report and verify that the new indentures are valid, or reconcile the existing indentures with the production reporting. The ES must either manually complete the record or delete it. The ES may need to coordinate with the maintenance activity to verify indenture data and to prevent re-establishment of deleted component records.

6.3.17. Component Item for Review - Action Report (AD200.F50FQ8A3). This product generates quarterly and is available through CA Dispatch to the ES. It contains all "incomplete relationships" as of the date that the report is generated. All components in this report have previously appeared on the New Components for Existing NHA Report (see above). This report reminds the ES of an invalid condition that must be either verified or deleted. The ES must complete the actions identified in the preceding paragraph if they have not already been accomplished.

6.3.18. Full Range List (FRL) Report (AD200.F70FA8A7). This report includes all components indentured to an NHA, including component parts, tools and test equipment, bulk materiel, and TOs established by the ES responsible for the NHA. The sequence of the report is indenture level, by PN sequence. The FRL Report is also available as a pull product.

6.3.18.1. If the FRL Report generates from a BOM request from Q302, the report reflects all levels of indenture. If the report is generated for any other reason, the report contains only the first level of indentured components.

6.3.18.2. Each FRL Report displays one of the codes listed in **Table 6.1.** which indicate what caused it to be generated.

**Table 6.1. Full Range List Report Codes.**

| Line | Code | Code Definition - Required Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | A | Q302 generated an input file requesting a BOM for the NHA listed on the report. When an FRL is produced for this reason, the ES will review the FRL and REA Reports to ensure that indentures are valid. Inaccurate indenture reporting could cause the maintenance activity to order the wrong parts. |
| 2 | B | The NHA identity has been deleted. This usually indicates a configuration change and the ES will verify that the indentures reflect the change. |
| 3 | D | Item management responsibility for the assembly has transferred to another activity. The ES will validate the indentures since some or all stock listed components of the assembly may also transfer. |
| 4 | E | The report pertains to a component or assembly that is always repaired concurrently with its NHA. The ES will verify the components associated data to ensure that the repair program properly flows from the NHA to the components. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | blank | Indicates that the user requested the FRL report. |

6.3.19. REA Report (AD200.F60FA8A6). The system produces an REA Report in response to an interactive user request, or as a result of processing the Q302 interface request for BOM. The report indicates the reason for producing the output. If the reason was a user interactive request, the product shows REA reason code "A." If the reason was a BOM request from the Q302 database, the product shows REA reason code "B." The report displays a repair item, its production history, and all components with consumption history under that production item. It lists the same components as the Indenture Structure – Top-Down Report (see **paragraph 6.4.6.**).

6.3.20. NHA Review Reports. D200F produces these reports on the first day of each month. The report provides review statistics of several categories of NHAs. These categories include stock-listed NHAs, non-stock-listed NHAs, NHAs with and without exemption codes, NHAs that are also standard designators, and a breakout by ERRC code. An assembly is considered "reviewed" if the review date field on the File Maintenance IND Indentures screen is populated with a valid date. The review statistics include the number of assemblies reviewed and the percentage reviewed within each category. The report has three parts:

6.3.20.1. NHA Review Report - AFMC Summary Report (AD200.FR2FM8G1) reports review statistics by site and provides a command summary. This report is produced for the organization-appointed indenture monitor and API system (D200F) functional OPR.

6.3.20.2. NHA Review Report – Air Logistics Complex (ALC) (site) Summary Report (AD200.FR1FM8G1) reports review statistics by pseudo-division within each site and provides a site summary. This report is produced for the organization-appointed indenture monitor and API system (D200F) functional OPR.

6.3.20.3. NHA Review Report - Division Summary Report (AD200.FR0FM8G1) reports review statistics by ES code within each site pseudo-division and provides a division summary. This product is produced for the organization-appointed indenture monitor. The ES can also receive this report.

6.3.21. Q302 Repair History Error Report (AD200.F12FA8D#). This 2-part error report is generated upon processing of repair experience history data from the Q302 system. Q302 data is generated at each site. The "#" sign shown here in the last position of the product number is replaced on the actual hard copy report with the respective site code (1 = Tinker AFB, 2 = Hill AFB, 5 = Robins AFB) whose data is being reported. The first page of the report provides reference information on the various record formats (columns, field name, field type, and field length) to be edited on the report. The second part of the report lists the actual records in error. The error report is routed to CA Dispatch where it can be viewed and/or printed by the organization-appointed indenture monitor. Records in error are listed on this report when NHAs and components do not match existing standard designator, item, or reference designator/IIN cross reference database files, production or consumption history quantities are zero, or unit of issue codes cannot be converted. When standard designators (NHAs) are rejected, the reference designator table will be updated via the File Maintenance DESC Designator Conversion screen (navigation: PRGM FM DESC) and the transactions reprocessed. AFLCMC/HIAR must then be contacted to run the Q302 recycle process. When the number of errors in the input file exceeds the specified error limit, the file is rejected and

this error report is produced. When the number of errors is within the specified error limit, records having valid data are posted to the database. Records in error are printed on this report.

6.3.22. Recycle Q302 Repair History Report (AD200.F12FA8L@). This 2-part error report is generated upon processing the recycled transaction repair experience history data from the Q302 system. The "@" sign shown here in the last position of the product number is replaced on the actual hard copy report with the respective site code (H = Tinker AFB, G = Hill AFB, L = Robins AFB) whose data is being reported. The first page of the report provides reference information on the various record formats (columns, field name, field type, and field length) to be edited on the report. The second part of the report lists the actual records in error. The error report is routed to CA Dispatch where it can be viewed and/or printed by the organization-appointed indenture monitor. Records in error are listed on this report when NHAs and components do not match existing standard designator, item, or reference designator/IIN cross reference database files, production or consumption history quantities are zero, or unit of issue codes cannot be converted. When standard designators (NHAs) are rejected, the Reference Designator Table will be updated via the File Maintenance DESC Designator Conversion screen (navigation: PRGM FM DESC) and the transactions reprocessed. AFLCMC/HIAR must then be contacted to run the Q302 recycle process. This cycle of running the data through to determine errors, correcting the errors, and reprocessing the corrected data, continues until no more errors are detected. When the number of errors in the input file exceeds the specified error limit, the file is rejected and this error report is produced. When the number of errors is within the specified error limit, records having valid data are posted to the database. Records in error are printed on this report.

6.3.23. G009 Repair History Error Report (AD200.F12FA8F#). This 2-part error report is generated upon processing of repair experience history data from the Commercial Asset Visibility System Air Force (CAV AF) system. CAV AF data is generated at each site. The "#" sign shown here in the last position of the product number is replaced on the actual hard copy report with the respective site code (1 = Tinker AFB, 2 = Hill AFB, 5 = Robins AFB) whose data is being reported. The first page of the report provides reference information on the various record formats (columns, field name, field type, and field length) to be edited on the report. The second part of the report lists the actual records in error. The error report is routed to CA Dispatch where it can be viewed and/or printed by the organization-appointed indenture monitor. Records in error are listed on this report when NHAs and components do not match existing standard designator, item, or reference designator/IIN cross reference database files, production or consumption history quantities are zero, or unit of issue codes cannot be converted. When standard designators (NHAs) are rejected, the Reference Designator Table will be updated via the File Maintenance DESC Designator Conversion screen (navigation: PRGM FM DESC) and the transactions reprocessed. AFLCMC/HIAR must then be contacted to then run the CAV AF recycle process. When the number of errors in the input file exceeds the specified error limit, the file is rejected and this error report is produced. When the number of errors is within the specified error limit, records having valid data are posted to the database. Records in error are printed on this report. Reference AFMCI 21-149, *Contract Depot Maintenance (CDM) Program*, for more information regarding CAV AF.

6.3.24. Recycle G009 Repair History Report (AD200.F12FA8N@). This 2-part error report is generated upon processing the recycled transaction repair experience history data from the

CAV AF system. The "@" sign shown here in the last position of the product number is replaced on the actual hard copy report with the respective site code (H = Tinker AFB, G = Hill AFB, L = Robins AFB) whose data is being reported. The first page of the report provides reference information on the various record formats (columns, field name, field type, and field length) to be edited on the report. The second part of the report lists the actual records in error. The error report is routed to CA Dispatch where it can be viewed and/or printed by the organization- appointed indenture monitor. Records in error are listed on this report when NHAs and components do not match existing standard designator, item, or reference designator/IIN cross reference database files, production or consumption history quantities are zero, or unit of issue codes cannot be converted. When standard designators (NHAs) are rejected, the Reference Designator Table will be updated via the File Maintenance DESC Designator Conversion screen (navigation: PRGM FM DESC) and the transactions reprocessed. AFLCMC/HIAR must then be contacted to run the CAV AF recycle process. This cycle of running the data through to determine errors, correcting the errors, and reprocessing the corrected data continues until no more errors are detected. When the number of errors in the input file exceeds the specified error limit, the file is rejected and this error report is produced. When the number of errors is within the specified error limit, records having valid data are posted to the database. Records in error are printed on this report.

6.3.25. Selected Items for Review - Summary Report (AD200.FS1FQ8D3). This report is automatically generated as a result of the processing of the D075 consolidated file received quarterly from the pilot site. It summarizes item level information for each organization that has not been reviewed within the last twelve months from the beginning date. It is a summary of the information in the report described in **paragraph 6.3.13**.

6.3.26. NHAs with Indenture Suppress Indicator On Report (AD200.F84FM8M@). This report is sent to CA Dispatch on a monthly basis for all NHAs belonging to HQ. Each organization- appointed indenture monitor receives this report in CA Dispatch for the NHAs belonging to that site. The @ identifies the site (H = Tinker AFB, G = Hill AFB, L = Robins AFB) for the report. NHAs appear on this report when they meet the following conditions:

6.3.26.1. The indenture suppress indicator equals "Y."

6.3.26.2. The review date is older than 1 year ago.

6.3.26.2.1. Those NHAs having a review date older than 18 months ago will have their indenture suppress indicator reset to space during the extraction for this report. The report will indicate that the indicator has been reset. The report will also indicate that the suppress indicators of those NHAs having a review date between 17 and 18 months ago are about to expire.

6.3.27. The following four reports are created as a result of installing the PA file data, which contains a majority of the aircraft OIM projected peace program data for D200. These reports are sent to CA Dispatch.

6.3.27.1. System Management Missing USAF AF-MDS Program Report (AD200.FN0FA8A4). This report lists PA records that fail one of four edits. The four edits are: 1) PA records missing data for the flying hour retention computation (identified on the report as "Missing Utilization Rate" records); 2) PA records containing an SPD that was not validated by the standard index or the actual to standard table (identified on the report

as “Invalid SPD” records); 3) PA records identified as duplicate records when attempting to add them to the database (identified on the report by the “Duplicate Record” message); and 4) If there is no match to the SPD being processed, the record is printed on the report with the message, “Missing STD-DESIG-RCD.”

6.3.27.2. System Management USAF AF-MDS Program Report (AD200.FO0FA8A5). This report contains all valid SPDs that were found on the standard index or were converted from the actual to standard table. It is produced in two parts and contains nine years of program data by quarter. Only program types “1,” “2,” “3,” “5,” “E,” “S,” “T,” “V,” and “Z” records are provided on this report. Part one of the report is summarized by MDS, program type, command code, and assignment code. All aircraft with the same MD must appear together. Part two, entitled “Overall Totals of Edited Flying Hour Records,” is summarized to the program type, command and assignment code. A grand total is also produced for all MDs by command code and assignment code.

6.3.27.3. System Management Program Authority Tape Error Report (AD200.FR0FA8E1). This report is comprised of all records from the PA file that fail to meet the system’s editing criteria. The data is rejected if the rejection percent exceeds the specified percent.

6.3.27.4. System Management Program Authority Variance Report (AD200.FP0FA8A6). This report compares two types of programs, peacetime flying hours and average TAI, from one PA document to the next. The report compares the TAI data in the fourth quarter of each FY (FY XXXX/13) in the latest PA document with the data in the corresponding quarter of the most recent previous PA file. It also compares each entire FY’s flying hour data in the latest PA document with the corresponding FY’s flying hour in the most recent previous report. The report displays the differences in program units and percents between the data in the latest and most recent previous PA files. The data includes the current FY and ten years of projected data. The program data is displayed separately and broken out by Air Force component within each aircraft MDS or modified MDS, if applicable. Summaries of all MDSs to MD, all MDs to mission (e.g., fighter, cargo, trainer), and all aircraft to a global summary, are provided. Each summary is broken out by Air Force component. There is no summary of modified MDS designators to MDS.

6.3.28. G099 Error Report (AD200.FR1FA8E1). This report is generated automatically as a result of the monthly processing of the G099 interface and is received by the API system (D200F) Functional OPR. The G099 interface contains past program data of aircraft flying hours, inventory, and sorties and trainer past actual programs for trainer flying hours and inventory. The data is rejected if the rejection percent exceeds the specified percent. This error report shows the reason rejected, record rejected, total records read, and total records rejected.

6.3.29. Mod Schedule Reports (D363). The following three reports are created on a monthly basis as the result of installing mod schedule data from D363 and are provided for the AFMC programs OPR. The first report includes the results of the editing of the D363 input data. The last two are produced as a result of installing the mod schedule data on the mod schedule database.

6.3.29.1. Mod Schedule Data Exception Report (AD200.FR0FA8E0). When all input files from the ALCs have been received, the fields are validated against the Data Element Dictionary. Records which do not pass the validation criteria are listed on this error report.

If the ratio of the number of records in error to the total number of records on the input files exceeds the specified error limitation, the files are rejected. In this case, no data is retained for further processing.

6.3.29.2. Unmatched Tailored Application Master Report (AD200.FU0FA8D8). This report is produced as a result of a user request for the INSTALL MOD SCHED process. Information on this report includes the modification SPDs that do not have a corresponding SPD on the SPD file, SPD MOD file, or reference designator file. It also lists those modification SPDs that cannot be added to the database, i.e., the modification data that is entered by mission/design without a series (the 7th position of the MDS is a blank).

6.3.29.3. Tailored Application Master Report (AD200.FU1FA8D8). This report is produced as a result of a user request for the INSTALL MOD SCHED process. The process uses the valid SPD/MOD (MDS, remove/install indicator, Mod number) in each modification record to update the SPD MOD file. The data on the report includes all modification information from the MOD SCHED file.

## 6.4. User Requested Products.

6.4.1. User requested ("pull") products help users control and track data in D200F. Users select these products through the Application/Indentures Output Products screen or the Programs Output Products screen. The system does not reject duplicate requests for the same product; therefore, requesters will track their request to preclude generating several copies of the same report. All output products are available to the user through CA Dispatch (see **paragraphs 6.2.2.** and **6.2.3.** for printer information). Be cautious when requesting printed products since some, especially FRL Reports (**paragraph 6.3.18.** above), can be very large.

6.4.2. Component Item Review List Report (AD200.FB0FA8B1). This report lists all NHA identities for a specified component. It is useful in locating NHAs affected by defective C/I reports (e.g., Government-Industry Data Exchange Program (GIDEP) Alert) or by diminishing manufacturing sources. This product is available by component NIIN or by PN-CAGE (FSCM) combination and is sorted in NHA NIIN sequence.

6.4.3. FRL Report (AD200.F70FA8A7). See **paragraph 6.3.18**.

6.4.4. Indenture Chains - All Report (AD200.FE0FA8B4). This report is a list of all indenture chains that exist for a specified component. The bottom of the chain is the specified component; the top of the chain is the highest indentured assembly. Requesters specify the NIIN, PN-CAGE (FSCM) combination, or engine TMS. If a C/I is a link in multiple chains, each chain is listed on a separate page.

6.4.5. Incomplete Indenture Chain Report (AD200.FJ0FA8B9). This report lists SPD applications that have component NIINs or TMSs. This report is used to compare physical relationships with the program selection relationships and to help identify inconsistencies. Only the API system (D200F) Functional OPR can request this report.

6.4.6. Indenture Structure Top-Down Report (AD200.FD0FA8B3). This report lists the specified NHA and its components from top to bottom. It is similar to the FRL (see **paragraph 6.3.18.**), except components with SID: "D," "E," "F," "G," "L," "R," "S," or "T" (see **Chapter 2**) do not appear. User may choose to view all components or limit the request to components

with ERRC code "P," "S," and "T." To request this report, specify an NHA by entering a NIIN, SPD, or PN-CAGE (FSCM) combination.

6.4.7. Materiel Requirements List (MRL) Report (AD200.F90FA8A9). The MRL lists all the components of an NHA and the quantity needed to repair that NHA. The last section of this report displays investment and expense cost information. The user may include all components or limit the request to recoverable items only. This report is required to support contract maintenance. The user may also request a Bulk Materiel List Report with this report (see **paragraph 6.4.8.**). To be included in this report, components must meet all the following criteria:

6.4.7.1. A component must have a NIIN, or have a source code (the first two positions of the SMR code) of "AD" or "MD."

6.4.7.2. Items must have a computed REPL% greater than zero.

6.4.7.3. Items must have a SID other than "D," "E," "F," "G," "L," "R," or "T." Blank is valid.

6.4.8. Bulk Materiel List Report (AD200.F80FA8A8). Users request this report with the MRL Report (see **paragraph 6.4.7.**). It is not available as a separate report. It contains all the components of a specified NHA with a SID "L," which identifies an item as bulk materiel.

6.4.9. NHA by ES Report (AD200.FF0FA8B5). This report provides a list of every NHA in D200F that is assigned to a given ES code within each site pseudo-division. It includes exemption codes and review dates. This provides an overview of all review dates and exempt coded items for each ES. This report may be sorted by NIIN or by PN.

6.4.10. PRSL – Purchase Request Support List (AD200.FC0FA8B2). This product displays physical relationship information for NHAs identified on repair Purchase Requests (PRs) or Military Interdepartmental Purchase Requests (MIPRs) that the requesting PMS is reviewing. This product helps the PMS identify components needed to support contract maintenance, and that may be candidates for GFM. The PRSL report can still be requested via the online screen. The PRSL Report allows the user to screen multi-item repair PRs or MIPRs on a single report. The user may choose to view all components or limit the request to recoverable items.

6.4.10.1. The PRSL has three parts:

6.4.10.1.1. Part I lists the items to be included in the PR or MIPR (exempt items are noted).

6.4.10.1.2. Part II lists the required component parts and their required quantities for repair.

6.4.10.1.3. Part III sums repair costs for the components.

6.4.10.2. Components for this report must meet all the following criteria:

6.4.10.2.1. Items must have a NIIN assigned or have a source code (the first two positions of the SMR code) of "AD" or "MD."

6.4.10.2.2. Items must have a computed REPL% greater than zero.

6.4.10.2.3. Items must have a SID other than "D," "E," "F," "G," "L," "R," or "T." Blank is valid.

6.4.11. REA Report (AD200.F60FA8A6). This report lists an item with its production history and all components that have consumption history for that item. This report also automatically generates when a Q302 BOM is requested (see **paragraph 6.3.19.)**. In a single request, users can request REA Reports for all NHAs assigned to a specific ES. This option will not be used indiscriminately, however, because the output can involve a large volume of paper. This output is a hard copy product for the ES of the NHA identity.

6.4.12. System Management ESD Identification Report (AD200.FQ0FA8D2). This report displays all components that have an ESD designator. This report is available to the organization appointed indenture monitor/D200F OPR.

6.4.13. Indenture Chain - Specified NHA Report (AD200.FT0FA8D7). This report lists all indenture chains between the user-specified NHA and the component. It provides the user with a starting and ending point within the indenture chain. Multiple chains are listed on separate pages.

6.4.14. SID Report (AD200.FQ2FA8D6). This report includes all components of a specified end item or NHA that are assigned a specific SID. The report includes all levels of components below the NHA. Users may use this report to identify all incomplete indenture relationships (SID "V") of an NHA. The list is sorted by PN and may be requested by NIIN, STD DES, or PN-CAGE (FSCM) combination, specifying the desired SID code. (See **Table 2.2.** for SID code definitions.)

6.4.15. System Management Exempt Code Report (AD200.FQ1FA8D5). This report displays all NHAs that have a given exemption code within a site, DIV, or ES. See **Table 2.1.** for exemption code definitions.

6.4.16. Tools and Test Equipment (AD200.FA0FA8B0). This report identifies and describes tools and test equipment used to repair an NHA. The user may choose to view all levels of components by leaving the "RECOVERABLES ONLY" field blank. Entering a "Y" in this field produces all levels of components to the point in each chain where a reparable component (ERRC code "T," "S," "U," or standard designator; i.e., MDS or TMS) is noted.

6.4.17. The Request for Reclamation Data Report is available via a flat file containing error records and another file containing reclamation data. No report is produced.

6.4.18. Projected Program Report (AD200.FL0FA8A2) (for future) and System Management Past Program Report (AD200.FK0FA8A1) (for past). This report displays all program data in quarterly increments. Data is broken down to MDS and command levels. Users must specify whether the request is for past or future data. Users can request a report that includes all program data, specify a single program type, or select an option that includes only the program types used in AFMC requirements processes (types "1," "2," "3," and "5").

6.4.19. System Management Past Program Change Report (AD200.FP0FA8D1). This report lists all current cycle past programs that have been changed since setting the change indicators to blank. The most recent past quarter is always included regardless of change status. Current quarter past actual data is not used for this report. The most recent quarter of past actual data is summed to quarter data for this report. All three monthly quantities are included regardless of the value of their change indicators. Program data may not have been complete in the previous quarter due to incomplete reporting at the end of the quarter (see **paragraph 3.8.1.**).

6.4.20. AFMC Tailored Modification Report (AD200.FU2FA8D8). This report displays time-phased data for each modification SPD. It includes 8 past quarters, 25 future peace quarters, 1 retention quantity, and 4 future war quantities of the EY year of modification schedules as stored on the Mod Schedules Database Table (**Table 6.4.21.**).

6.4.21. NHAs with Indenture Suppress Indicator On (AD200.F84FM8Q0). This report is output as a result of a user request. NHAs appear on this report when they meet the following conditions:

6.4.21.1. The indenture suppress indicator equals "Y."

6.4.21.2. The review date is within the requested range or within the default range.

6.4.21.3. The site matches the site in the selection criteria.

6.4.22. If specified, the DIV and ES match those selected by the requestor. This report will indicate that the indenture suppress indicator of those NHAs having a review date older than 18 months ago will be reset to space during the execution of the next monthly report. This report will also identify those NHAs having a review date between 17 and 18 months ago. The sequence of this report is site, DIV, ES, review year, review day, and item type. The report is further sequenced by PN/CAGE within the type "NSL," by NIIN within the type "NSN," and by standard designator within the type "SPD." A blank line occurs between each group of NHAs for an ES code. There are page breaks for each division within the site and a summary page at the end of the records for each site. The site summary page lists the number of records for each division within the site and a total for the site.

6.4.23. Standard Program Designators Report (AD200.F00FA8A1). This report lists all valid SPDs in the SPD Table. Users can limit the report to a single SPD type.

## 6.5. Batch Jobs.

6.5.1. Using the output products function, authorized users can launch the batch jobs listed in the following paragraphs. These batch jobs "report" the data that is passed to other systems or to other RMS processes.

6.5.2. Output Products IMOD Install Modification Schedule Screen (PRGM OP-SUBMIT IMOD). This screen allows the user to initiate the monthly install process of updated data to the Modification Schedule Table. The process also produces two monthly reports (see **paragraphs 6.3.29.2.** and **6.3.29.3.**).

6.5.3. Past Engine and PEC Computation. This process performs the computation of past engine and PEC programs whenever a user requests one. The job computes engine flying hour or sortie programs considering the engine's TMS applications, the QPAs, and APPL%s. The job computes PEC programs considering the APPL% of PEC to aircraft and the aircraft program data. These engine and PEC programs are passed to D200A during the snapshot process.

6.5.4. Projected Engine and PEC Computation. This process performs the computation of projected engine and PEC programs whenever a user requests one. The job computes engine flying hour or sortie programs considering the engine's TMS applications, the QPAs, and APPL%s. The job computes PEC programs considering the APPL% of PEC to aircraft and the aircraft program data. These engine and PEC programs are passed to D200A during the snapshot process.

6.5.5. Mod Program Computation. This job builds mod programs for the modifications having schedules on the Mod Schedule Table. It computes averaged running totals from the schedules, and using the TAI program (type “T”) for the MDS being modified from the D200F program time-phased tables and these averaged running totals, develops APPL%s. These APPL%s are then applied to the flying hour and inventory programs for the MDS being modified to develop flying hour and inventory program data for the modifications. These modification programs are passed to D200A during the snapshot process.

# Chapter 7

# CONTRACTOR SUBMISSION

## 7.1. Background.

7.1.1. Contracting actions are important sources of indenture data in D200F. In the early phases of weapon system deployment, contractors may perform maintenance and materiel management functions, including provisioning tasks and preparation of technical data.

7.1.2. Two DIDs are available for contractors to use to populate the D200F system with indenture data.

7.1.2.1. The contractor provides initial indenture data in the initial procurement package or in a follow-on contract action. Since some systems did not include initial indenture data with the initial procurement packages, it is necessary to either acquire or build this data, whichever is the most economical.

7.1.2.2. Repair history data may be acquired in the initial procurement package or in a follow-on contract action by tasking the contractor to submit production and consumption history data.

7.1.2.3. **NOTE:** All contractor requirements contained within this instruction must be contained within the contract/grant/agreement to be enforceable.

**7.2. Data Submission.** The contractor will submit data in an electronic medium as specified in the DID and a hard copy of the contents. The repair history will be updated at least once during the contract period and at the completion of the contract, but not more frequently than once a quarter.

## 7.3. Data Review Responsibilities.

7.3.1. The PMS or ES for the end item will:

7.3.1.1. Review data received from contractors for proper format, accuracy, and validity.

7.3.1.2. Forward the data to the organization-appointed indenture monitor who inputs them to the D200F system.

7.3.1.3. Return unacceptable data to the contractor through appropriate channels for corrective action.

7.3.2. If the data requires only minor corrections, PMS or ES may decide to correct the input themselves rather than returning it to the contractor. The decision to return data to the contractor depends on the volume of missing or incorrect data.

7.3.3. Data will not be input to D200F until the PMS or ES has reviewed and corrected as necessary.

## 7.4. Procuring Activity Responsibilities.

7.4.1. The procuring activity that uses a DID to acquire indenture data will supply the following information so the contractor can prepare data for the DID:

7.4.1.1. The alpha/numeric single-digit site code. See the formats in **Table 7.1.** or **Table 7.3.** for valid values.

7.4.1.2. An alpha/numeric single-digit division/pseudo division code. The site assigns this code.

7.4.1.3. An alpha/numeric 2-digit ES code. The site assigns this code.

**7.5. Contractor Materiel Management Support.** In some cases a support contractor performs materiel management tasks on behalf of the government. There are two types of contractual arrangements of this kind: ICS and Contractor Logistics Support (CLS). Under CLS, a contractor performs acts as an ICP for peculiar items that support a new system or subsystem. Under ICS arrangements, the contractor performs ICP functions for a mature system. These support functions include repair production management and technical management. In these cases the program office must ensure that the data are included as part of the transition package when the government assumes the materiel management functions.

**7.6. Initial Indentures.** Indenture records are procured from the manufacturer of new end items or weapon systems. The decision to buy records is part of the acquisition process. These data will be an integral part of any solicitation or procurement package. The records will be provided as complete indenture files in the specified format.

**7.7. RFP.** During RFP development, the ES will request the contract actions to ensure indenture data delivery by the contractor. As part of the LSA request package, the ES will identify the D200F indenture requirement. This DID will be used on all acquisitions and modifications, as applicable.

**7.8. Contractor Indenture Submittal.** The contractor's response to the DID, appended to the contract, will be in the form of an initial indenture using the format specified. Each contractor submittal will include a hard copy of the tape contents, which the procuring agency will use to review and validate the data.

**7.9. Initial Indenture Preparation Instructions.** This includes preparation instructions for an initial indenture. Every C/I record must follow a related NHA record. This format will not be modified; however, the procuring activity may specify default values for mandatory fields in the contract. Each contracted item requires the following data elements in the positions specified when the contractor is preparing an initial indenture:

7.9.1. NHA. NHA Content: Each NHA record must be accompanied by a C/I record. **Table 7.1.** shows the mandatory data elements by specified record position that are mandatory for each NHA item.

**Table 7.1. NHA Record Format, Indenture Record.**

| Line | Record Position | Element Title | Definition/Instructions (160-Position Format) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | Type Of Action (TOA) Code | Enter 1 for initial establishment. Enter 2 to change an existing record. TOA 3, to delete an existing record, will not be processed and will be bypassed. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 2 | Site Code | MANDATORY ENTRY<br>Use the alpha site code that has management responsibility for the NHA, or the code indicating a contractor management activity. The codes are:<br>G = Hill AFB<br>H = Tinker AFB<br>L = Robins AFB<br>P = Cryptologic and Cyber Systems Division (CCSD) |
| 3 | 3 | DIV Designator | MANDATORY ENTRY<br>Use the code assigned to the division that has management responsibility of the NHA. To be furnished by the procuring agency. |
| 4 | 4-5 | ES | MANDATORY ENTRY<br>Enter the 2-position code for the ES who has management responsibility of the NHA. Furnished by the procuring agency. |
| 5 | 6-37 | PN | Use the PN. Reference Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) Technical Procedures, Volume 10, Multiple Application References/Instructions/Tables and Grids, Tables 21 and 22, for guidance on use of special characters.<br>Not required if the NHA is a MDS or TMS and entered in positions 43-57. |
| 6 | 38-42 | CAGE Code | Not required if the NHA is a MDS or TMS and entered in positions 43-57. |
| 7 | 43-57 | MDS TMS Designator | When a MDS or TMS is entered in these positions, no entry is required in positions 6-42 or in positions 77-81. |
| 8 | 58-76 | NHA Name | MANDATORY ENTRY for TOA 1.<br>Use the appropriate NHA noun. See the Federal Item Name Directory - H6 found at https://public.logisticsinformationservice.dla.mil/H6/search.aspx. |
| 9 | 77-81 | SMR Code | MANDATORY ENTRY for TOA 1.<br>Use the SMR code assigned to the NHA item. See TO 00-25-195-WA-1. Not required if end item is a MDS or TMS and entered in position 43-57. |
| 10 | 82-160 | Blank | |

7.9.2. C/I. C/I Content: Each C/I record must be preceded by a related NHA record. When submitting components for an initial indenture, each C/I requires data elements in the positions specified as shown in **Table 7.2**. **NOTE:** Items with either known or anticipated removals or replacements during the repair of an NHA item will have a REPL%.

**Table 7.2. Component Record Format, Indenture Record.**

| Line | Position | Element Title | Definition/Instructions (160 position format) |
|---|---|---|---|

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | TOA Code | MANDATORY ENTRY<br>“6” for initial establishment.<br>“7” for changing an existing record. “8” to delete a C/I |
| 2 | 2-5 | | Blank. |
| 3 | 6-37 | NHA PN | Use the PN of the NHA. Reference FLIS Technical Procedures, Volume 10, Tables 21 and 22, for guidance on special characters. Not required if the NHA is a MDS or TMS and entered in positions 43-57. |
| 4 | 38-42 | NHA CAGE | MANDATORY ENTRY<br>Use the CAGE assigned to the manufacturer of the NHA PN. Not required if the NHA is a MDS or TMS and entered in positions 43-57. |
| 5 | 43-57 | MDS or TMS | Use the appropriate MDS or TMS designator if the NHA item is an aircraft, missile, or engine. When the MDS or TMS is entered in positions 43-57, no entry is required in positions 6-42 (PN and CAGE). |
| 6 | 58-76 | C/I Name | MANDATORY ENTRY for TOA 6<br>The C/I’s nomenclature. See the Federal Item Name Directory - H6 found at x.x. |
| 7 | 77-81 | SMR Code | MANDATORY ENTRY<br>Use the C/I’s SMR code assigned. See TO 00-25-195-WA-1. Entry not required if the C/I is an engine Type, Mission, Series Module (TMSM) and entered in positions 125-139, or if the SID code in position 148 is “D,” “E,” “F,” “G,” “L,” or “T.” |
| 8 | 82-87 | | Blank |
| 9 | 88-119 | C/I PN | MANDATORY ENTRY<br>Use the C/I’s manufacturer’s PN. Reference FLIS Technical Procedures, Volume 10, Tables 21 and 22 for guidance on use of special characters. Not required if the C/I is a TMSM and entered in positions 125-139. |
| 10 | 120-124 | C/I CAGE | Use the CAGE assigned to the C/I’s manufacturer. Not required if the C/I is a TMSM and entered in positions |
| 11 | 125-139 | TMSM | When the C/I is a TMSM, use TMSM designator. When the TMSM is entered in positions 125-139, no entry is required in positions 88-124 (PN and CAGE), or in positions 77-81 (SMR code). |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 140-144 | QPA | MANDATORY ENTRY for TOA 6<br>This entry indicates the quantity of each C/I installed in the NHA. The field is right justified, numeric, and prefixed with leading zeros. Items with a SID code "D," "E," "F," "G," "L," "R," or "T" in position 148 will be assigned a QPA of 00001. |
| 13 | 145-147 | REPL % | MANDATORY ENTRY for TOA 6<br>This is the average rate of replacement of a C/I during NHA overhaul, based on the C/I's unit of issue. This field is right justified, numeric, and prefixed with leading zeros. An entry of three zeros (000) is acceptable. |
| 14 | 148 | SID | Use this code, if applicable, to indicate additional information about a component. If no code applies, leave blank. Acceptable codes are: |
| | | | D - Special tools, field and depot. |
| | | | E - Special tools, depot only. |
| | | | F - Test equipment, field and depot. |
| | | | G - Test equipment, depot only. |
| | | | H - Variable tolerance item. |
| | | | L - Bulk materiel. This code will not apply to any C/I called out in the IPB portion of the TO or drawing. |
| | | | M - Shop manufacture item. |
| | | | N - Specific series or configuration application item. |
| | | | P - Serial number controlled item. |
| | | | R - Test equipment, field only. |
| | | | S - Repair/parts kit. |
| | | | T - TO/drawing. |
| | | | U - Selective fit. |
| | | | V – Review. |
| | | | W - Embedded end item not repaired separately. |
| 15 | 149-160 | | Blank |

**7.10. Repair History Reporting.** When the indenture is already established, end item production and C/I consumption repair history records are procured from the contractor who repairs the end items. These data will be an integral part of any maintenance contract package. The records will be provided on magnetic tape in the specified format.

**7.11. Reporting Schedule.** The repair history is updated at least once during the negotiated contract and when the contract is complete, but not more frequently than once a quarter. The contractor responds according to the DID instructions.

**7.12. Production and Consumption.** For repair history to be complete and usable in the D200F system, both end item production and C/I consumption must be reported. Every C/I consumption record must have a valid related NHA record. Also, the NHA must report production history so D200F can compute REPL%s.

**7.13. Repair History Preparation Instructions.** Each contracted item requires the data elements in the positions specified in **Tables 7.3.** and **7.4.** when the contractor is preparing repair history. Every C/I record must follow a related NHA record. This specified format may not be modified.

7.13.1. NHA Content. Each NHA record must be accompanied by a C/I record. See **Table 7.3.** for the data elements that are mandatory for each NHA item in the positions specified.

**Table 7.3. NHA Record Format, Repair Record.**

| Line | Position | Element Title | Definition (160-Position Format) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | TOA Code | Must contain 4. |
| 2 | 2 | Site Code | Enter the one-position alpha code to indicate the government or contractor activity with materiel management responsibility for the assembly. The codes for AF activities are:<br>G = Hill AFB<br>H = Tinker AFB<br>L = Robins AFB<br>P = CCSD |
| 3 | 3-5 | | Blank |
| 4 | 6-37 | PN | MANDATORY ENTRY<br>Use the PN of the repaired assembly. Reference FLIS Technical Procedures, Volume 10, Tables 21 and 22 for guidance on use of special characters. Used only if positions 43-57 are blank. |
| 5 | 38-42 | CAGE Code | MANDATORY ENTRY when the PN is entered in positions 6-37. |
| 6 | 43-57 | Repaired Assembly NSN, MDS or TMS | Use the NSN, including Materiel Management Aggregation Code (MMAC) if applicable, MDS or TMS of the repaired assembly. Use only if positions 6-42 are blank. |
| 7 | 58-81 | | Blank |
| 8 | 82 | Reversal Indicator | If too many assemblies were erroneously reported as produced in a previous report, use a minus sign (-) followed by the number of items erroneously reported. |
| 9 | 83-87 | Repaired Item Production | MANDATORY ENTRY<br>Use the quantity of assemblies produced (overhauled) during the reporting period. Prefix with zeros to fill. |
| 10 | 88-160 | | Blank |

7.13.2. C/I Content. Each C/I record must be preceded by a related NHA record. When TOA code “9” for end item production reporting appears in position 1, the C/I record requires the below data elements in the positions where MANDATORY ENTRY is specified in **Table 7.4**.

**Table 7.4. Component Item Record Format, Repair Record.**

| Line | Position | Type Of Action (TOA) | Definition (160-Position Format) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | TOA Code | MANDATORY ENTRY<br>"9" for consumption reporting. |
| 2 | 2 | Site Code | Enter the one-position alpha code to indicate the government or contractor activity with materiel management responsibility for the assembly. The codes for AFMC activities are:<br>G = Hill AFB<br>H = Tinker AFB<br>L = Robins AFB<br>P = CCSD |
| 3 | 3-5 | | Blank |
| 4 | 6-37 | Repaired Item PN | MANDATORY ENTRY<br>Use the PN of the repaired item. Reference FLIS Technical Procedures, Volume 10, Tables 21 and 22 for guidance on use of special characters. Used only if NSN/NC/MDS/TMSM is blank in positions |
| 5 | 38-42 | Repaired Item CAGE Code | MANDATORY ENTRY when the PN is entered in positions 6-37. Use the CAGE assigned to the manufacturer of the PN. |
| 6 | 43-57 | Repaired Item NSN, NC, MMAC (if applicable), MDS, or TMSM | Use the NSN, NC, and MMAC, if MMAC assigned, MDS, or TMSM of the repaired item. Use only if PN/CAGE in positions 6-42 is blank. |
| 7 | 58-81 | | Blank |
| 8 | 82 | Reversal Indicator | If too many assemblies were erroneously reported as consumed in a previous report, use a minus sign (-) followed by the number of items erroneously reported. |
| 9 | 83-87 | C/I Consumption | MANDATORY ENTRY<br>Use the quantity of items consumed during the reporting period. Prefix with zeros to fill. |
| 10 | 88-119 | Component PN | MANDATORY ENTRY when TOA = "9."<br>Use the PN of the C/I. Reference FLIS Technical Procedures, Volume 10, Tables 21 and 22 for guidance on use of special characters. Used only if NSN/NC/TMSM are blank in positions 125- |
| 11 | 120-124 | Component CAGE | MANDATORY ENTRY when the PN is entered in positions 88-119. Use the CAGE assigned to the manufacturer of the PN. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 125-139 | C/I NSN, NC, MMAC (if applicable), or TMSM | Use the NSN, NC, MMAC, if MMAC assigned, or TMSM of the C/I. Use only if PN/CAGE in positions 88-124 is blank. |
| 13 | 140- | | Blank |

# Chapter 8

# SYSTEM INTERFACES

## 8.1. Input Interfaces.

8.1.1. DMCODB (Q302). The input from the Q302, includes two interfaces:

8.1.1.1. The first is a request from the organization's maintenance planning function. This interface provides indenture information needed to establish the maintenance materiel standards that support the depot level repair of the item identified in the request. This interface must include the data in **Table 8.1**.

**Table 8.1. Q302 Input File - Site Depot Level Repair Indenture Information.**

| Line | Q302 Data Elements for Site Depot Level Repair Indentures |
|---|---|
| 1 | Requesting Organization Symbol |
| 2 | NHA Identity (NSN or MDS) or NHA PN/CAGE |
| 3 | Job Number |
| 4 | Requesting site |

8.1.1.2. The second input is a file with information that portrays the results of a single quarter's repair experience at the site. The extract identifies the end items and quantity repaired (production), and the C/Is and quantity used (consumption). Extract criteria and file data content are shown in **Table 8.2**.

**Table 8.2. Q302 Input File - Site Repair Experience.**

| Line | Q302 Data Elements for Site Repair Experience |
|---|---|
| 1 | NHA Identity or NHA PN/CAGE |
| 2 | C/I or Component PN/CAGE |
| 3 | Source of Repair |
| 4 | Production Quantity |
| 5 | Consumption Quantity |
| 6 | Item Code (NHA only) |
| 7 | Unit of Issue (C/I only) |

8.1.2. Commercial Asset Visibility Air Force (CAV AF). This input includes data that portrays the results of a quarter's repair experience at contract repair facilities. The extract identifies the NHA and quantities repaired (production), and the C/Is and quantity used (consumption). The file includes two records: one is for the NHA and C/Is identified by an NSN; the second is for components identified by PN. These records contain the data identified in **Table 8.3**. Reference AFMCI21-149 for more information pertaining to CAV AF.

**Table 8.3. CAV AF Input of Contractor Repair Data.**

| Line | CAV AF Data Elements |
|---|---|
| 1 | **NHA and C/Is Identified By NSN** |
| 2 | Component Identity (NSN) |
| 3 | NHA Identity (NSN) |
| 4 | History Data |

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 | Reversal Indicator (“-” for minus) |
| 6 | Production Quantity or Consumption |
| 7 | Item Code (NHA = E, C/I = blank) |
| 8 | **C/Is Identified By PN** |
| 9 | NHA Assembly Identity (NSN) |
| 10 | History Data |
| 11 | Reversal Indicator (“-” for minus) |
| 12 | Consumption History |
| 13 | Component Reference Number Log (PN) |

8.1.3. AFMC Provisioning System (D220). This system is an automated source of Master Materiel Support Record Data, which identifies C/Is subject to repair. The system identifies NHA and its related descriptive elements, and all components with their descriptive elements. The ES requests the provisioning function at the responsible site for an interface with the D220 system. D220 then generates a hard copy output that identifies the recoverable items in D220 of interest, to the requesting ES. The ES codes the product to indicate the components to be reported, and returns it to the provisioning function. D220 then generates an interface file that D200F can use to establish the initial relationships represented by the NHA and related components on the file. Information required for the D220 input to D200F is presented in **Table 8.4**.

**Table 8.4. D220 Input Information Required For Input to D200F.**

| Line | D220 Data Elements |
|---|---|
| 1 | **Data for the NHA File** |
| 2 | NHA Reference Number Log (PN) |
| 3 | NHA CAGE (FSCM) |
| 4 | Item Name |
| 5 | SMR Code |
| 6 | Item Code (Constant “E”) |
| 7 | AF Manager Site Code |
| 8 | ES Code |
| 9 | DIV Designator ES |
| 10 | Submitting Site Code |
| 11 | **Data for the Component** |
| 12 | Component Reference Number Log |
| 13 | Component CAGE (FSCM) |
| 14 | Item Name |
| 15 | SMR Code |
| 16 | QPA |
| 17 | Overhaul REPL% |

8.1.4. Reutilization and Disposition System (RDS) D035G. The input from D035G includes three interfaces.

8.1.4.1. Two of these interfaces contain the stock numbered items for which D035G is requesting all direct components and all direct NHAs as stored in the physical relationships

in D200F. One of these interfaces is received on a quarterly basis; the other is received on an as required basis. The input for these two interfaces contains the element: NIIN.

8.1.4.2. The third interface comes to D200F on an as required basis and contains a request from D035G for reclamation information. This interface contains the following data elements: application program designator, reclamation project code, and reclamation project quantity. Reference AFMCMAN 23-5, Volume 3 for more information regarding D035G.

8.1.5. Enterprise Business Suite (EBS). The interface file from SBS identifies ESD. D200F uses this information to produce a report that identifies NHAs of ESD items that reside in the database. Input data elements are: NSN, consisting of Federal Supply Class, National Codification Bureau Code, and serial number.

8.1.6. REMIS (G099). AFLCMC/HGGI (formerly ESC/HGGI) provides a monthly interface of the most recent month's past actual program by OIM program. The OIM program types are: types "1" (flying hours), "5" (sorties), and "3" (equipment inventory months). The interface can also contain inventory (type "3") or flying hour data (type "1") for simulator trainers. Data elements that G099 inputs to D200F for aircraft and simulator trainers are listed in **Table 8.5.**

**Table 8.5. G099 Input to D200F for Aircraft and Simulator Trainers.**

| Line | G099 Data Elements |
|---|---|
| 1 | Year of Run (YYYY) |
| 2 | Month of Run (MM = 01 – 12) |
| 3 | AV Identifier (MDS or Trainer) |
| 4 | Possessing Command (Command Code) |
| 5 | Usage Year (Program Year) |
| 6 | Usage Month (Program Quarter) |
| 7 | Average Inventory (Program Type = "E" or "3") |
| 8 | Flying Hours (Program Type = "1") |
| 9 | Sorties Quantity (Program Type = "5") |
| 10 | Landings (Program Type = "D") |
| 11 | Full Stop Landings (Program Type = "F") |

8.1.7. PA File, Aerospace Vehicle Inventory and Flying Hours. AF/A3O provides the PA file, which includes nearly all future aircraft OIM programs. This includes flying hours, inventory, sorties, squadron months and inventory programs. Since the RMS file must retain the file contents unchanged, all of the elements on the interface (**Table 8.6.**) are retained in the PA database. The quantities on this input are used to develop program types "E," "S," "T," "1," "2," "3," "4," and "5" data for D200F.

**Table 8.6. PA File (Aerospace Vehicle Inventory and Flying Hours) Input to D200F.**

| Line | PA File Data Elements for AV Inventory and Flying Hours |
|---|---|
| 1 | SPD* |
| 2 | PA Group Indicator |
| 3 | Active/Inactive Indicator |
| 4 | PA Group Identifier |
| 5 | Data Type |

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 | PA Cycle |
| 7 | Number of Data Years |
| 8 | Nonzero Data Indicator |
| 9 | Command* |
| 10 | Program Element |
| 11 | Assignment Code |
| 12 | Foreign Government Owned Indicator |
| 13 | Aircraft Type ID |
| 14 | Aircraft Engine Type ID |
| 15 | Mission Description |
| 16 | 30 September of previous FY |
| 17 | 36 Future Program Quantities* |
| 18 | **NOTE:** Elements indicated by an asterisk (*) are displayed on the on-line system screens and on management products. |

8.1.8. EI Production and C/I Consumption Repair History Data. This input provides data for overhaul or repair of AF equipment. The input portrays the range and usage rates of parts and materiel needed to repair an item. File medium can be via file transfer protocol, as a text file, or another medium agreed to by the input activity and AFLCMC/HIAR. Older formats are valid for contracts established before the new DIDs were published. Any new contracts will be written to include the new data formats detailed in these DIDs. The file contains two records: The first includes NHA and C/Is identified by NSN. The second includes components identified by PN. See **Tables 7.3.** and **7.4.** for the data elements and formats.

8.1.9. API Data. This input provides initial indenture data. The records are complete indenture files. File medium can be via file transfer protocol, as a text file, or another medium agreed to by the input activity and AFLCMC/HIAR. Older formats are valid for contracts established before the new DIDs were published. Any new contracts will be written to include the new data formats detailed in these DIDs. See **Chapter 7** for input formats. The file contains two records: The first includes NHA and C/Is identified by NSN. The second includes components identified by PN. See **Tables 7.1.** and **7.2.** for the data elements and formats.

8.1.10. MP&E (D363), Modification Schedule Summary. D363 Description/Purpose: This file interface is received monthly from the ALCs. The system uses this input (**Table 8.7.**) to develop the tailored future modification program data.

**Table 8.7. D363 Data Elements Input to D200F.**

| Line | D363 Data Elements |
|---|---|
| 1 | MDS |
| 2 | Previous Quantity Scheduled |
| 3 | 1st FY and Quarter |
| 4 | Application Indicator |
| 5 | System Design |
| 6 | Site Code |
| 7 | Qtrly Mod Schedules (33 occurrences) |
| 8 | Mod Number |
| 9 | Remove/Install Indicator |

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 | Install Level |
| 11 | Modification Classification |
| 12 | Type Equipment |
| 13 | Start Date |
| 14 | End Date |
| 15 | Quantity Programmed |

8.1.11. Logistics Management Data Bank (D075). This was to be a temporary interface providing repair requirements data to D200 until D200D (Repair) was implemented. Since D200D was cancelled, this interface still exists and is received quarterly. See **Table 8.8.** for data elements input.

**Table 8.8. D075 Data Elements Input to D200F.**

| Line | D075 Data Elements |
|---|---|
| 1 | Actual Stock Number |
| 2 | Subgroup Master Stock Number |
| 3 | MIEC Priority Sequence Code |
| 4 | Item Category Code |
| 5 | ERRC Code |
| 6 | ES Code |
| 7 | AF Manager Site Code |
| 8 | Source of Repair Code |
| 9 | Requirement Begin Date (Fiscal YYQ) |
| 10 | Quarterly Repair Requirement Quantity (10 occurrences) |
| 11 | Yearly Repair Requirement Quantity (3 occurrences) |
| 12 | Processing Date |

8.1.12. CSWS (D375) Data Exchange. This is a daily input interface between D375 and D200F, for the purpose of submitting application, program, and indenture data from the CSWS to D200F. The data provided will be used by the D200 systems in support of performing spares computations.

8.1.12.1. CSWS indenture NHA data will include the data elements in **Table 8.9.**

**Table 8.9. D375 Indenture NHA Data Elements Input to D200F.**

| Line | D375 Indenture NHA Data Elements |
|---|---|
| 1 | Document Identifier Code (DIC) = “AIN” |
| 2 | Routing Identification Code (To) |
| 3 | Type Action Code |
| 4 | Site Code |
| 5 | DIV Code |
| 6 | ES Code |
| 7 | NHA PN |
| 8 | NHA CAGE |
| 9 | NHA TMS/MDS |
| 10 | Item Name |
| 11 | SMR Code |

| | |
|---|---|
| 12 | Cataloging Activity Code |
| 13 | Routing Identification Code (From) |
| 14 | Indenture Level Code |

8.1.12.2. CSWS indenture component data will include the data elements in **Table 8.10.**

**Table 8.10. D375 Indenture Component Data Elements Input to D200F.**

| Line | D375 Indenture Component Data Elements |
|---|---|
| 1 | DIC = "AIC" |
| 2 | Routing Identification Code (To) |
| 3 | TOA Code |
| 4 | NHA PN |
| 5 | NHA CAGE Code |
| 6 | NHA TMS/MDS Number |
| 7 | Item Name |
| 8 | SMR Code |
| 9 | Indenture Level Code |
| 10 | Component PN |
| 11 | Component CAGE Code |
| 12 | Component TMS/MDS Number |
| 13 | QPA |
| 14 | Component REPL% |
| 15 | Special Identification Designator Code |
| 16 | Cataloging Activity Code |
| 17 | Routing Identification Code (From) |

8.1.12.3. CSWS program select data will include the data elements in **Table 8.11.**

**Table 8.11. D375 Program Select Data Elements Input to D200F.**

| Line | D375 Program Select Data Elements |
|---|---|
| 1 | DIC = "APS" |
| 2 | Routing Identification Code (To) |
| 3 | Major End Item TMS/MDS Number |
| 4 | Component TMS Number |
| 5 | PSC |
| 6 | PDC |
| 7 | MIEC |
| 8 | SSEC |
| 9 | SRC |
| 10 | Operational APU Rate (mandatory for engines) |
| 11 | PBD |

8.1.12.4. CSWS override time phase data will include the data elements in **Table 8.12.**

**Table 8.12. D375 Override Time Phase Data Input to D200F.**

| Line | D375 Override Time Phase Data Elements |
|---|---|
| 1 | DIC = "APO" |

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 | Routing Identification Code (To) |
| 3 | Major End Item TMS/MDS Number |
| 4 | Component TMS Number |
| 5 | APPL% |
| 6 | Application Quantity |
| 7 | REPL% |
| 8 | Effective Date |

8.1.12.5. CSWS application program master data will include the data elements in **Table 8.13.**

**Table 8.13. D375 Application Program Master Data Input to D200F.**

| Line | D375 Application Program Master Data Elements |
|---|---|
| 1 | DIC = "APM" |
| 2 | Routing Identification Code (To) |
| 3 | Site Code |
| 4 | Application Program Designator Number |
| 5 | Type Program Code |
| 6 | Service Code |
| 7 | War or Peace Program Code |
| 8 | DIV Code |
| 9 | Item Manager Clerk Code |
| 10 | Asset Cutoff Date |
| 11 | Past Program Quantity (12 occurrences) |
| 12 | Future Program Quantity (60 occurrences for war, 38 occurrences for future peace) |
| 13 | Retention Program Quantity |

8.1.13. AF DMSMS Program Case Requests. The input from the DMSMS consists of an interface, listing the discontinued NSNs and their associated case numbers. The presence of an NSN on this input constitutes a request for a file containing all NHAs directly attached to these NSNs in the physical relationships. Data elements provided in the input are DMS case number and NSN (consists of FSC, NIIN, and MMAC).

8.1.14. PR Process System (D203). This interface file is received from D203 on a daily basis and contains one NIIN per record. This information is used to produce a file that identifies the NHA and end item data of the requested NIINs. The data element provided from D203 is NIIN.

8.1.15. Joint Reliability and Maintainability System (A400), A400 FRL Request File. This interface file is received on a quarterly basis from A400. The input from the A400 system contains the aircraft request for the FRL. The data element from A400 is MDS.

## 8.2. Output Interfaces.

8.2.1. DMCODB (Q302). D200F produces an output file upon request (as described in **paragraph 8.1.1.**) to Q302. The file contains physical indentures for the request.

8.2.1.1. Data elements that appear on the output file for NHA are found in **Table 8.14.**

**Table 8.14. D200F - NHA Data Output to Q302.**

| Line | NHA Data Elements Output to Q302 |
|---|---|
| 1 | Production Number (Job Number) |
| 2 | NHA Identification |
| 3 | Item Code (“E” for end item) |
| 4 | NHA Manufacturer PN |
| 5 | CAGE Code (formerly FSCM) |
| 6 | ERRC |
| 7 | Unit Price Cataloging |
| 8 | Budget Code |
| 9 | Procurement Source Code |
| 10 | Site (1 position, site code of AF manager) |
| 11 | DIV Code (Division code of ES) |
| 12 | ES Code |
| 13 | BOM Code (BOM Indicator (“I” if exempt code = spaces, else “N”)) |

8.2.1.2. Data elements that appear on the output file for components are found in **Table 8.15.**

**Table 8.15. D200F - Component Data Output to Q302.**

| Line | Component Data Elements Output to Q302 |
|---|---|
| 1 | NHA Identification |
| 2 | Component Identity (FSC/IIN/MMAC, Standard Designator) |
| 3 | Component Manufacturer PN |
| 4 | Component CAGE Code (Formerly FSCM) |
| 5 | BSN |
| 6 | Indenture Level Indicator |
| 7 | ERRC Code |
| 8 | Component REPL% |
| 9 | PSC |
| 10 | Component SID |
| 11 | Unit of Issue |
| 12 | Item Name |
| 13 | Unit Price Cataloging |
| 14 | AF Manager Site Code (1 position, site code of AF manager) |
| 15 | DIV Designator (Division code of ES) |
| 16 | QPA |
| 17 | BOM Indicator |

8.2.2. Reutilization and Disposition System (RDS) D035G. D200F passes information to the RDS as a result of input discussed in **paragraph 8.1.4.** There are three output interfaces – two are identical except for frequency. The identical interfaces contain the data elements identified in both **Tables 8.16.** and **8.17.**

8.2.2.1. D200F component data, output to D035G quarterly or on an as required basis, is presented in **Table 8.16.**

**Table 8.16. D200F File – Component Data Output to D035G.**

| Line | D200F Component Data Output to D035G |
|---|---|
| 1 | RMS Type Record Code = "1" |
| 2 | NIIN of D035G input (requested NIIN) |
| 3 | Component NIIN |
| 4 | Component PN |
| 5 | Component CAGE Code |
| 6 | QPA of NIIN of D035G input / component relationship |

8.2.2.2. D200F NHA data output to D035G quarterly or on an as required basis is presented in **Table 8.17**.

**Table 8.17. D200F File – NHA Data Output to D035G.**

| Line | NHA Data Elements Output to D035G |
|---|---|
| 1 | RMS Type Record Code = "2" |
| 2 | NIIN of D035G input (requested NIIN) |
| 3 | NHA NIIN |
| 4 | NHA PN |
| 5 | NHA CAGE Code |
| 6 | NHA QPA / NIIN of D035G relationship |

8.2.2.3. D200F reclamation data is output to D035G on an as required basis (see **Table 8.18**.)

**Table 8.18. D200F File – Reclamation Data Output to D035G.**

| Line | Reclamation Data Elements Output to D035G |
|---|---|
| 1 | MMAC |
| 2 | FSC |
| 3 | NIIN |
| 4 | Unit of Issue |
| 5 | QPAPPL |
| 6 | Service Designator (Constant = "AF") |
| 7 | Reclamation Project Code |
| 8 | Reclamation Project Quantity |
| 9 | Application Program Designator |
| 10 | Unit Price (U-P COMP) |
| 11 | Site Code |

8.2.3. Weapon System Cost Retrieval System (H036C). This interface provides H036C with three types of data at the end of each FY: past programs, a list of all valid aircraft and engine designations, and engine and aircraft APPL%s and QPAs. The three categories of D200F data output to H036C are listed in **Table 8.19.**

**Table 8.19. D200F Data Output to H036C.**

| Line | D200F Data Output to H036C |
|---|---|
| 1 | **Data Elements for Past Programs** |
| 2 | Standard Designator Type |

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 | Standard Designator |
| 4 | Program Type |
| 5 | Past Program Quantities |
| 6 | **Data Elements Containing All Valid Aircraft and Engine Designations** |
| 7 | Reference Designator (if it exists) |
| 8 | Standard Designator |
| 9 | **Data Elements Containing Engine and Aircraft APPL%s and QPAs** |
| 10 | Standard Designator (Aircraft) |
| 11 | Standard Designator (Engine) |
| 12 | Standard Designator Type |
| 13 | QPA |
| 14 | APPL% |
| 15 | Operation Factor |

8.2.4. AF Application Data for Weapon System Management Information System (WSMIS) (D087W). This process generates an output file to WSMIS (see **Table 8.20.**). The output contains weapon system and major end item applications for recoverable and equipment items to be used for computing/stratifying equipment and spare parts requirements.

**Table 8.20. D200F Data Output to WSMIS.**

| Line | D200F Data Output to WSMIS |
|---|---|
| 1 | **Data Elements for Cataloging Management Data** |
| 2 | Record Type (Constant "1." Only 1 record per item.) |
| 3 | FSC |
| 4 | NIIN |
| 5 | ERRC Code |
| 6 | SOS |
| 7 | Source of Repair |
| 8 | Item Name |
| 9 | Inventory Manager Code |
| 10 | AF Manager Site Code of IMS |
| 11 | DIV Designator of IMS |
| 12 | IMS |
| 13 | Catalog Unit Price |
| 14 | **Data Elements for Application Data** |
| 15 | Record Type (Constant "2." May have multiple |
| 16 | FSC |
| 17 | NIIN |
| 18 | Application (1st Occurrence) |
| 19 | Application (2nd Occurrence) |
| 20 | Application (3rd Occurrence) |
| 21 | Application (4th Occurrence) |

8.2.5. AF DMSMS Program NHA Data. The output to the DMSMS consists of an interface listing the discontinued NSNs and their associated case numbers. It also includes additional information about the discontinued NSN, plus information about the non-obsolete NHA and

about the physical relationship between the NHA and NSN. This is produced as a result of the data request in **paragraph 8.1.13.** Data output elements are shown in **Table 8.21**.

**Table 8.21. D200F Data Output to DMSMS.**

| Line | Data Elements Output to DMSMS |
|---|---|
| 1 | DMS Case Number |
| 2 | NSN (consists of FSC, IIN, MMAC) |
| 3 | Activity Code (Discontinued NSN) |
| 4 | MDC (Discontinued NSN) (DIV DESIG IMS + IMS) |
| 5 | NHA NSN |
| 6 | NHA PN |
| 7 | NHA CAGE Code |
| 8 | NHA Activity Code |
| 9 | NHA MDC (DIV DESIG IMS + IMS) |
| 10 | Catalog Unit Price (Discontinued NSN) |
| 11 | REPL% (Discontinued NSN to NHA) |
| 12 | QPA (Discontinued NSN to NHA) |
| 13 | AF Manager Site Code of NHA |
| 14 | DIV Designator of ES of NHA |
| 15 | ES of NHA |

8.2.6. NHA and End Item Data for PR Process System (D203) Query Request. D200F produces an output file to D203 in response to their interface request described in **paragraph 8.1.14.** This file contains NHA and end item data as listed in **Table 8.22**.

**Table 8.22. D200F Data Output to D203.**

| Line | Data Elements Output to D203 |
|---|---|
| 1 | Requested NSN |
| 2 | **NHA Information** |
| 3 | NHA NSN or Standard Designator |
| 4 | NHA Type (N = NSN, P = Pseudo, S = Standard Designator) |
| 5 | NHA Item Name |
| 6 | NHA Reference Number Logistics |
| 7 | NHA CAGE (FSCM) Code |
| 8 | **End Item Information** |
| 9 | End Item ID (FSC + IIN + MMAC or STD DESIG or REF NR LOG + CAGE (FSCM) or REF NR LOG NHA + CAGE (FSCM) NHA) |
| 10 | End Item Type (N = NSN, P = Pseudo, S = Standard Designator) |

8.2.7. FRL Data for A400. This process generates a quarterly output file to the A400 System in response to the A400 request described in **paragraph 8.1.15.** The output (**Table 8.23.**) contains weapon system and major end item applications for recoverable and equipment items to be used for computing/stratifying equipment and spare parts requirements.

**Table 8.23. D200F Data Output to A400.**

| Line | Data Elements for MDS Data |
|---|---|
| 1 | Item Code (“E”) |

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 | Requested Identity (Aircraft MDS) |
| 3 | Type Identity |
| 4 | NHA SMR Code |
| 5 | Exempt Code |
| 6 | Review Date |
| 7 | Site/DIV/ES |
| 8 | Z Record Count (Tally of Z records for requested identity) |
| 9 | Record Sequence Number (within FRL file) |
| 10 | **Data Elements for Indenture Data** |
| 11 | Item Code (“Z”) |
| 12 | Requested Identity (Aircraft MDS) |
| 13 | NHA Identity (IIN or Standard Designator) |
| 14 | NHA Type Identity |
| 15 | NHA PN (Reference Number Logistics) |
| 16 | NHA CAGE (FSCM) |
| 17 | Component Type Identity |
| 18 | Component Indenture Level |
| 19 | Component PN (Reference Number Logistics) |
| 20 | Component CAGE (FSCM) |
| 21 | Component Name |
| 22 | Component SMR Code |
| 23 | Component ERRC Code |
| 24 | Component PMI Code |
| 25 | Component PSC |
| 26 | Component AAC |
| 27 | Component ESD Designator |
| 28 | Component SID |
| 29 | Component SOS |
| 30 | Component Unit of Issue |
| 31 | Component Unit Price Cataloging |
| 32 | Component BSN |
| 33 | Component QPA |
| 34 | Component REPL% |
| 35 | Component REPL% SRC |
| 36 | Component Identity |
| 37 | Component AF Manager Site Code |
| 38 | Component DIV Designator Code |
| 39 | Component ES |
| 40 | NHA AF Manager Site Code |
| 41 | NHA DIV Designator |
| 42 | NHA ES |
| 43 | NHA ERRC Code |
| 44 | Record Sequence Number (within FRL file) |

8.2.8. Flying Hours and Application Transfers for Other War Reserve Materiel Requirements (OWRMR) (D072). This process generates two weekly output files to the OWRMR System. The first output file contains flying hour data and the second output file contains application transfers (see **Table 8.24.**) for standard designator types MDS and TMS.

**Table 8.24. D200F Data Output to OWRMR.**

| Line | Data Elements Output to OWRMR |
|---|---|
| 1 | **Flying Hour Data** |
| 2 | Standard Designator |
| 3 | Peacetime Flying Hours for 1st Quarter War Year (EY) |
| 4 | Peacetime Flying Hours for 2nd Quarter War Year (EY) |
| 5 | Wartime Flying Hours Month 1 (EY) |
| 6 | Wartime Flying Hours Month 2 (EY) |
| 7 | Wartime Flying Hours Month 3 (EY) |
| 8 | Wartime Flying Hours Month 4 (EY) |
| 9 | Wartime Flying Hours Month 5 (EY) |
| 10 | Wartime Flying Hours Month 6 (EY) |
| 11 | Standard Designator Type (A, B, D, E, M, R, U, X) |
| 12 | Service Code (A, B, C, D, G, M, X) |
| 13 | **Application Transfers Data** |
| 14 | Actual Stock Number |
| 15 | Standard Designator Type (A, B, D, E, M, R, U, X) |
| 16 | Standard Designator |

8.2.9. D375 CSWS Data Exchange Errors. Any error record rejected by D200F from the D375 input file, described in **paragraph 8.1.12.**, will be sent back to D375. This data consists of the D375 CSWS data exchange data record image and the error message.

ALLAN E. DAY, Brigadier General, USAF
Director, Logistics, Civil Engineering, and Force Protection

## Attachment 1

## GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

***References***

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MIL-HDBK-502, *Product Support Analysis*, 8 March 2013

TO 00-25-195-WA-1, *Source, Maint, and Recoverability Coding of Air Force Weapons, Sys, and Equip*, 1 October 2012

***Adopted Forms***

AFMC Form 206, *Temporary Work Request*

DD Form 2875, *System Authorization Access Request (SAAR)*

***Abbreviation andAcronyms***

**A&AS**—Advisory & Assistance Service

**A&S**—Administration and Support

**AAC**—Acquisition Advice Code

**AAM**—Aircraft Availability Model

**ACC**—Air Combat Command

**AFA**—Air Force Academy

**AFAA**—Air Force Audit Agency

**AFB**—Air Force Base

**AFLCMC**—Air Force Life Cycle Management Center

**AFMC**—Air Force Materiel Command

**AFNWC**—Air Force Nuclear Weapons Center

**AFSC**—Air Force Sustainment Center

**AFR**—Air Force Reserve

**ALC**—Air Logistics Complex

**AMC**—Air Mobility Command

**ANG**—Air National Guard

**APB**—Amended President's Budget

**API**—Applications, Programs, Indentures

**APPL%**—Application Percent

**APU**—Auxiliary Power Unit

**AR**—Attrition Reserve

**ASD**—Average Sortie Duration

**AV**—Aerospace Vehicle

**BAA**—Backup Aircraft Authorized

**BAI**—Backup Aircraft Inventory

**BES**—Budget Estimate Submission

**BOM**—Bill Of Material

**BSN**—Breakdown Sequence Number

**C/I**—Component Item

**C-E**—Communications-Electronics

**CA**—Computer Associates

**CAGE**—Contractor and Government Entity

**CAV AF**—Commercial Asset Visibility System Air Force

**CEM**—Communication/Electronic/Meteorological

**CLS**—Contractor Logistics Support

**CSRD**—Communications-Computer Systems Requirements Document

**CSWS**—Contractor Supported Weapon Systems

**DID**—Data Item Description

**DIS**—Display

**DISA**—Defense Information Systems Agency

**DIV**—Division

**DLA**—Defense Logistics Agency

**DLM**—Depot Level Maintenance

**DMCODB**—Depot Maintenance Consolidated Operational Data Base

**DMSMS**—Diminishing Manufacturing Sources and Materiel Shortages

**DoD**—Department of Defense

**DR**—Deficiency Report

**E-mail**—Electronic Mail

**EBS**—Enterprise Business Suite

**EI**—End Item

**ENTNAC**—Entrance National Agency Check

**EOH**—Engine Overhaul

**ERRC**—Expendability, Recoverability, Reparability, Category

**ES**—Equipment Specialist

**ESD**—Electrostatic-Sensitive Device

**EY**—Extended Year

**FD**—Functional Description

**FH**—Flying Hours

**FLIS**—Federal Logistics Information System

**FMS**—Foreign Military Sales

**FOE**—Final Operating Environment

**FRL**—Full Range List

**FSCM**—Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers

**FY**—Fiscal Year

**GEIA**—Government Electronics and Information Technology Association

**GFE**—Government Furnished Equipment

**GFM**—Government Furnished Material

**GIDEP**—Government-Industry Data Exchange Program

**GUI**—Graphic User Interface

**HQ**—Headquarters

**IAW**—In Accordance With

**ICP**—Inventory Control Point

**ICS**—Interim Contract Support

**IEC**—Item Essentiality Code

**IIN**—Item Identification Number

**IIRP**—Improved Item Replacement Program

**IMS**—Inventory Management Specialist

**INS**—Insurance

**IPB**—Illustrated Parts Breakdown

**LOR**—Letter of Responsibility

**LRU**—Line Replaceable Unit

**LSA**—Logistics Support Analysis

**MAJCOM**—Major Command

**MAP**—Military Assistance Program

**MD**—Mission Design

**MDS**—Mission Design Series

**MGM**—Materiel Group Manager

**MIEC**—Mission Item Essentiality Code

**MIICS**—Master Item Identification Control System

**MIPR**—Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request

**MISTR**—Management of Items Subject To Repair

**MM**—Materiel Manager

**MMAC**—Materiel Management Aggregation Code

**MP&E**—Maintenance Planning and Execution

**MRL**—Materiel Requirements List

**NAC**—National Agency Check

**NHA**—Next Higher Assembly

**NIIN**—National Item Identification Number

**NMCS**—Not Mission Capable Supply

**NSN**—National Stock Number

**OCR**—Office of Coordinating Responsibility

**OH**—Overhaul

**OIM**—Organizational and Intermediate Maintenance

**OPR**—Office of Primary Responsibility

**OSS&E**—Operational Safety, Suitability & Effectiveness

**OWRM**—Other War Reserve Materiel

**OWRMR**—Other War Reserve Materiel Requirements

**P&E**—Planning & Execution

**PA**—Program Authority

**PAA**—Primary Aircraft Authorized

**PAF**—Pacific Air Forces

**PAI**—Primary Active Inventory

**PB**—President's Budget

**PBD**—Program Begin Date

**PCR**—Program Change Request

**PDC**—Program Development Code

**PDM**—Programmed Depot Maintenance

**PDMSS**—Programmed Depot Maintenance Scheduling System

**PE**—Program Element

**PEC**—Program Element Code

**PIN**—Personal Identification Number

**PM**—Program Manager

**PMS**—Production Management Specialist

**PN**—Part Number

**POM**—Program Objective Memorandum

**PPL**—Provisioning Parts List

**PR**—Purchase Request

**PRGM**—Program

**PRSL**—Purchase Request Support List

**PSC**—Program Select Code

**QPA**—Quantity per Assembly

**QPAPPL**—Quantity per Application

**RDS**—Records Disposition Schedule or Reutilization and Disposition System

**REA**—Repair Experience Analysis

**REMIS**—Reliability and Maintainability Information System

**REPL%**—Replacement Percent

**RFP**—Request For Proposal

**RIID**—Requirements Item Identification Data

**RMS**—Requirements Management System

**RPCO**—Reclamation Program Control Officer

**SAAR**—System Authorization Access Request

**SAP**—Security Assistance Program

**SCMG**—Supply Chain Management Group

**SCMS**—Supply Chain Management Squadron

**SCMW**—Supply Chain Management Wing

**SCOW**—Supply Chain Operations Wing

**SEC**—System Essentiality Code

**SERD**—Support Equipment Recommendation Data

**SID**—Special Identification Designator

**SIRS**—Secondary Item Requirements System

**SMR**—Source, Maintenance, Recoverability

**SOS**—Source Of Supply

**SPD**—Standard Program Designator

**SRC**—Source Reference Code

**SRD**—Standard Reporting Designator

**SRRB**—Spares Requirements Review Board

**SSEC**—Sub-System Essentiality Code

**TAI**—Total Active Inventory

**TCO**—Technical Control Officer

**TCTO**—Time Compliance Technical Order

**TMS**—Type Model Series

**TO**—Technical Order

**TOA**—Type Of Action

**TOAI**—Total Overall Aircraft Inventory

**USAF**—United States Air Force

**USERID**—User Identification

**WRM**—War Reserve Materiel

**WSMIS**—Weapon System Management Information System

**WSSP**—Weapon System Support Program

***Terms***

**Acquisition** —Obtaining logistics support, supplies, or services under an acquisition agreement or under a cross-servicing agreement. This includes purchasing (whether for payment in currency, replacement-in-kind, or by exchange for equal value), renting, leasing, or any method of temporarily obtaining logistics support, supplies, or services. Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 1, *DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures: Operational Requirements*.

**AFMC Provisioning System (D220)** —The automated source of master materiel support record data, which identifies component items subject to repair. Reference AFMCI 23-101.

**Application** —Any assembly in an indenture chain, including the end item that generates measurable program activity. An assembly becomes an application when the ES determines that it requires spare part support as part of its normal maintenance.

**Application Percent** —The percentage of the population of higher assemblies that has a given component installed in it.

**Applications, Programs, and Indentures System** —(D200F) — A subsystem of the Air Force RMS and the approved Air Force tool for maintaining hardware indentures and relating program data to secondary items.

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

**CA Dispatch** —A commercial software package that processes and generates reports for all RMS subsystems.

**Cataloging** —The process of uniformly identifying, describing, classifying, numbering, and publishing in the FCS all items of personal property (items of supply) repetitively procured, stored, issued, or used by federal agencies. Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 8, *DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures: Materiel Data Management and Exchange*.

**Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE)** —(5-position A/N). Identifies the manufacturer of an item. Reference AFH 23-123, Volume 1, *Materiel Management Reference Information.*

**Component** —In logistics, a part or combination of parts having a specific function, which can be installed or replaced only as an entity. Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 6, *DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures: Materiel Returns, Retention, and Disposition*.

**Consumption** —Removal and replacement of component parts during repair or overhaul of a higher assembly.

**Contractor Logistics Support (CLS)** —A method of contract support for a program, system, subsystem, training system, equipment, or end item used to provide all or part of the sustainment elements in direct support of the approved sustainment strategy. It may include work managed and/or accomplished by the Government but for which the contracted communities are responsible for performance output. Reference AFPAM 63-128.

**Data Element** —A grouping of informational units which has a unique meaning and sub-units (data items) of distinct value.

**Data Item Description** —A completed form that defines the data required of a contractor. DIDs specifically define the data content, preparation instructions, format, and intended use. Reference (aa) covers the content and format for DIDs. Reference DoDM 4120.24, *Defense Standardization Program (DSP) Procedures*, and Military Standard MIL-STD-963C, Data Item Descriptions (DIDs).

**Demand** —An indication of a requirement, a requisition or similar request for an item of supply or individual item. Demands are categorized as either recurring or non-recurring. Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 2.

**Depot Level Maintenance** —Maintenance consisting of those on- and off-equipment tasks performed using the highly specialized skills, sophisticated shop equipment, or special facilities of a supporting command; commercial activity; or inter service agency at a technology repair center, centralized repair facility, or, in some cases, at an operating location. Maintenance performed at a depot may also include organizational or intermediate level maintenance as negotiated between operating and supporting commands. Reference AFI 21-101, *Aircraft and Equipment Maintenance Management*.

**Derived Data** —Indenture data (QPA, QPAPPL, APPL%) that were developed in other systems and passed to D200F through system interfaces.

**Diminishing Manufacturing Sources and Materiel Shortages (DMSMS)** —The loss or impending loss of manufacturers of items or suppliers of items or raw materials that may cause material shortages that endanger a weapon system's or equipment's development, production, or post production support capability. Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 3, *DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures: Materiel Sourcing*.

**End Item** —A final combination of end products, component parts, or materials that is ready for its intended use, e.g., ship, tank, mobile machine, or aircraft. Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 2.

**Equipment Specialist (ES)** — The individual or position responsible for assisting the acquisition team during the development/production phase and for technical management of a system, subsystem or commodity during the sustainment phase of a program. Reference TO 00- 5-3 *Air Force Technical Order Life Cycle Management*.

**Essentiality code** —Weapon system or end item designation used to indicate the measure of an item's military worth in terms of how its failure (if a replacement is not immediately available) would affect the ability of a weapon system, end item, or organization to perform its intended functions. In stockage models, it is the number by which the shortage cost parameter is multiplied to reflect the differences in military worth among items. Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 2.

**Exemption Code** —A code that precludes D200F from reporting indentured components for a given assembly.

**Expendability, Recoverability, Reparability, Category (ERRC) Code**—A code employed by the Air Force to categorize AF inventory into various management groupings. The three position ERRC Designator and the one-position ERRC code are completely interchangeable. Generally, the three position is used in correspondence and publications and the one position in automatic data processing programs (space premium). Reference AFH 23-123, Volume 1, Table 2.105 for ERRCD and ERRC code breakouts.

**Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS)** —A management system designed to collect, store, process, and provide item-related logistics information. Reference DoDM 4100.39, *Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) Procedures*.

**Improved Item Replacement Program (IIRP)** —Product improvement effort combining the preferred spares and 100% replacement program into one integrated effort. Reference AFI 23-101, *Air Force Materiel Management*.

**Inactive Item** —An item without a wholesale demand in the last 5 years for which no current or future requirements are anticipated by any registered user or the materiel manager. Reference DoDM 4100.39.

**Indenture** —The breakdown of an assembly to its constituent components, and the data that defines the relationship of the assembly to its components.

**Indenture Chain** —The "bottom up" linkage of a component to its end item through an upward progression of higher assemblies.

**Indenture Structure** —A conceptual tree that breaks an assembly down to its components, and in turn breaks each component down to its parts until the bottom level is reached.

**Interchangeability and Substitutability (I&S)** —Conditions that permit the exchange of one item for another without affecting design or performance beyond acceptable limits. Reference DoDM 4100.39.

**Interim Contractor Support** —(ICS) — A temporary support method for an initial period of operation fora system, subsystem, equipment, or end item. Reference AFPAM 63-128.

**Inventory Management Specialist** —Individual who performs analytical work in managing, regulating, coordinating, or otherwise exercising control over supplies, equipment, or other materiel. The work includes one or more phases of materiel management including initial planning, provisioning and requirements determination, acquisition and distribution, accountability, and ultimate issue for consumption, retention, or disposal. The work requires knowledge of acquisition processes, automated records and control systems, materiel substitution criteria, and storage, issue, and disposal processes.

**Inventory Program** —The population of end item applications that are in use by field activities.

**Item Identification** —A collection and compilation of data to describe an item. The minimum data to develop an item identification are a combination of the item name, CAGE, manufacturers' identifying part or reference number, Reference Number Category Code, and Reference Number Variation Code. It may also include the item name, all of the physical and performance characteristics data that a specific IIG prescribes, the manufacturers' identifying part or reference number, and additional related reference numbers. Reference DoDM 4100.39.

**Linkage Data** —Information that defines the relationship of a component with its next higher assembly; includes quantity per assembly and application percent.

**Manufacturer** —The producer that is responsible for the fabrication or assembly of the final item. Reference DoDM 4120.24.

**Materiel Group Manager** —The single manager who is charged with all cost, schedule, and performance aspects of a materiel group that includes end items and components that do not require a standing development capability.

**Materiel Manager** —Any DoD activity or Defense Agency that has been assigned materiel management responsibilities for the DoD and participating federal agencies. The term includes responsibilities performed by either wholesale materiel managers or retail materiel managers: managing, cataloging, demand and supply planning, requirements determination and definition, procurement, distribution, overhaul and repair of reparable materiel, and disposal of materiel. Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 2.

**Mission Design Series** —Alpha and numeric characters denoting primary mission and model of a military weapons system. Reference AFI 21-101.

**Mission Item Essentiality Code (MIEC)** —Three-position alpha/numeric code that designates the level of criticality of an asset to the mission. This code is broken down into: position 1 = System Essentiality, position 2 = Item Essentiality, and position 3 = Organization Essentiality. This code is provided to the bases by the major commands. Reference AFH 23-123, Volume 1.

**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 affecting a life-cycle cost savings. Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 2.

**National Stock Number (NSN)** —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. The national item identification number 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. Arrange the number as follows: 9999-00-999-9999. Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 2.

**Next Higher Assembly (NHA)** —The next higher assembly on or with which the item is used as a subassembly, part, attachment, or accessory. Also, the classification of the higher assembly is indicated specifically in Groups and Classes of the Federal Supply Classification (Cataloging Handbook H22). May actually include components subassemblies, assemblies, and end items or systems.

**Operational Effectiveness (OE)** —Measure of the overall ability to accomplish a mission when used by representative personnel in the environment planned or expected for operational employment of the system considering organization, doctrine, tactics, supportability, survivability, vulnerability, and threat. Reference AFPAM 63-128.

**Operational Program** —Activity performed by users of an end item when carrying out their missions. Air Force operational programs are expressed as flying hours or sorties.

**Operational Safety** —The condition of having acceptable risk to life, health, property, and environment caused by a system or end-item when employing that system or end-item in an operational environment. This requires the identification of hazards, assessment of risk, implementation of mitigating measures, and acceptance of residual risk in accordance with the process in MIL-STD-882. Reference AFPAM 63-128.

**Operational Suitability** —The degree to which a system can be placed and sustained satisfactorily in field use with consideration given to availability, compatibility, transportability, interoperability, reliability, wartime usage rates, maintainability, safety, human factors, habitability, manpower, logistics supportability, natural environmental effects and impacts, documentation, and training requirements. Reference AFPAM 63-128.

**Organizational Intermediate Maintenance (OIM)** —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.

**Other War Reserve Materiel (OWRM)** —Consumable and reparable items required to sustain forces after the RSP support period. Reference AFI 25-101, *War Reserve Materiel (WRM) Program Guidance and Procedures*.

**Overhaul**—The process of disassembly sufficient to inspect all the operating components and the basic end article. It includes the repair, replacement, or servicing as necessary, followed by the reassembly and bench check or flight test. Upon completion of the overhaul process, the component or end article will be capable of performing its intended service life or service tour. Reference AFI 20-106 (IP), *Management of Aviation Critical Safety Items*.

**Override Data** —Values that the ES assigned to indenture relationships that supersede the derived or default data.

**Production** —The number of assemblies or end items output by a depot level repair or overhaul activity.

**Program** —Any activity that creates the need for spare parts.

**Program Begin Date** —The starting point for computing an item program from the application program identified by the standard program designator and the program select code.

**Program Element Code (PEC)** —A description of a mission by the identification of the organizational entities and resources needed to perform the assigned mission. Resources consist of forces, manpower, materiel quantities, and costs, as applicable. The program element is the basic building block of the Future Years Defense Program. Reference AFMAN 65-604, *Appropriation Symbols and Budget Codes*.

**Program Manager (PM)** —The DoDD 5000.01 designated individual with responsibility for and authority to accomplish program objectives for development, production, and sustainment to meet the user's operational needs. The PM for acquisition programs should be accountable for credible cost, schedule, performance, and materiel readiness to the MDA. ACAT I, ACAT IA, and ACAT II PM should be appointed by the SAE and the PEO. Delegated ACAT II and III PM should be appointed by the PEO. The PM for sustainment programs should be accountable for credible cost, schedule, performance, and materiel readiness to the AFMC/CC or designee. Reference AFPAM 63-128.

**Program Office** —An office created by the Component Acquisition Executive to complete the necessary actions associated with planning of an acquisition program. Reference DoDI 5000.02, *Operation of the Defense Acquisition System*.

**Program Select Code** —A four-position code that determines the type(s) of item program(s) to be developed. It is assigned to each component that is expected to be removed from a higher assembly and replaced. The four-position PSC in D200A translates to a two-position PSC in D200F.

**Program Selection** —The process that assigns program data from an application to a component.

**Programmed Depot Maintenance (PDM)** —Inspection and correction of defects that require skills, equipment or facilities not normally possessed by operating locations. Reference T.O. 00-25-4, *Depot Maintenance of Aerospace Vehicles and Training Equipment*.

**Quantity per Application (QPAPPL)** —The number of components that are installed in a higher assembly that is also the component's application. The application and the next higher assembly may or may not be the same assembly.

**Quantity per Assembly** —The number of components that are installed in that component's next higher assembly.

**Reclamation** —The process of reclaiming required serviceable and economically reparable components and material from excess or surplus property for return to the proper supply activity, whereas the residue is processed as disposable property. Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 2.

**Reclamation Program Control Officer** —Individual who coordinates actions required to develop programmed and non-programmed save lists for aircraft and aircraft engines. They also manage the reclamation save list activity for their ALC. Reference AFMCI 23-111.

**Recoverable Component** —A component that can be removed from its next higher assembly, repaired, and returned to inventory.

**Reference Number** —A part, drawing, model, type, source controlling number that when used in combination with a CAGE code is used to identify an item of production. Additionally a R/N can be a manufacturer's trade name, specification, or standard number, specification or standard part, drawing or type number. Reference AFI 23-101.

**Reliability** —The ability of a system and its parts to perform its mission without failure, degradation, or demand on the support system. Reference AFPAM 63-128.

**Replacement Percent** —The percentage of components installed in the application that are removed and replaced as the application undergoes overhaul or repair.

**Retention Program** —The sum of the last three years of authorized program; used by SIRS to determine the quantities of components that are in excess of inventory needs.

**Retention Quantity** —The sum of the last three years of program data and the 39th position indicator.

**Save List Items** —Parts (bits, pieces, assemblies) that are reclaimed from a higher assembly at the direction of the item manager concerned. Reference AFI 23-101.

**Secondary Item** —An item of supply that is not defined as a principal item and includes reparable components, subsystems, and assemblies, consumable repair parts, bulk items and material, subsistence, and expendable end items, including clothing and other personal gear. Reference DoDM 4140.01, Volume 1.

**Source, Maintenance, and Recoverability (SMR) code** —Provides maintenance activities with repair level responsibilities, support method (that is, procure, manufacture, etc.), and disposition instructions. Reference AFMAN 21-106.

**- Source Code —** Codes assigned to end items and support items to indicate the manner of acquiring items for the maintenance, repair, or overhaul of end items.

**- Maintenance Code —** A two position code assigned to support items and end items to indicate the specific maintenance activities authorized to perform the required maintenance functions or tasks. The first position indicates the lowest maintenance activity authorized to remove and replace the item. The second position indicates the lowest maintenance activity authorized to perform a complete repair action for the item.

**- Recoverability Code —** A one position code assigned to end items and support items to indicate the recoverability intention and the LOM activity authorized disposition action on unserviceable support items, and for repairables, it is used to indicate the maintenance activity responsible for repair or condemnation and disposition of the item.

**Source Reference Code** —A code that indicates how the value of a field was acquired.

**Special Identification Designator** —A code that identifies a special condition or additional information pertaining to a component in an indenture chain.

**Specification** —A document prepared to support acquisition that describes the essential technical requirements for purchased materiel and the criteria for determining whether those requirements are met. Reference DoDM 4120.24.

**Standard** —A document that establishes uniform engineering or technical criteria, methods, processes, and practices. Reference DoDM 4120.24.

**Standard Program Designator** —Any end item or assembly that requires spare part support for continued operation.

**Technical Data** —As used in this Manual, the term technical data has the same meaning as the term data. (When used in reference to rights in data and computer software, the term technical data means recorded information of a technical or scientific nature. The term does not include computer software or data incidental to contract administration such as financial or management information.) Reference DoD 5010.12- M, *Procedures for the Acquisition and Management of Technical Data*.

**Technical Manual (TM)** —A publication that contains instructions for the installation, operation, maintenance, training, and support of weapon systems, weapon system components, support equipment, or other items procured by the Department of Defense. TM information may be presented in any form or characteristic, including, but not limited to, hard copy, audio and visual displays, magnetic tape, disks, and other electronic devices. A TM normally includes operational and maintenance instructions, parts lists or parts breakdown, and related technical information or procedures exclusive of administrative procedures. Technical orders (TOs) that meet the criteria of this definition may also be classified as TMs. Reference DoD 5010.12-M.

**Technical Order (TO)** —AF procedures developed or acquired for performance of organic operation, maintenance, inspection, modification, or management (exclusive of administrative procedures) of centrally-acquired and managed AF systems or commodities. TOs include paper and digital media developed to Technical Manual Specifications and Standards (TMSS), contractor-developed manuals adopted for AF use, and approved commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) manuals. The term "Technical Order (TO)" is equivalent to the DoD term "Technical Manual (TM)". Reference AFPAM 63-128.

**Time Phasing** —Manipulation of the application percent in a way that allows an application's projected program to increase or decrease in quarterly increments. The primary use for time phasing is in support of tailored modification programs that involved phasing out of an obsolete component and phasing in a replacing component.

**Trend Analysis** —A feature of the RMS on-line system that allows users to view and compare SPD's most current program authorization with previous authorizations, and to compare past authorized programs with program that actually generated.

**Weapon System** —A combination of elements that function together to produce the capabilities required for fulfilling a mission need, including hardware, equipment, software, and all performance based logistics (PBL) sustainment elements, but excluding construction or other improvements to real property. Reference AFPAM 63-128.

## Attachment 2

## API QUALITY REVIEW CHECKLIST

**Table A2.1. API Quality Review Checklist.**

| **NSN PN CAGE (FSCM)** | | | | **Date Reviewed** | **ES Name/Office Symbol/DSN** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| **Line** | **Element** | **OK** | **Error** | **Nature of Error** | **Comments/ Recommended Corrective Action** |
| 1. | NHA | | | TO shows components, but no C/Is indentured to the NHA in D200F. | |
| 2. | Component Items (C/I) | | | C/Is in the indenture chain are not valid components to that particular NHA per TO | |
| 3. | Indenture Data | | | | |
| 3.1 | Standard Designator (STD DES) | | | STD DES is not in the proper format to be recognized by D200F. | |
| 3.2. | SPD | | | (1) Component not linked through indenture chain to the SPD.<br>(2) Quarterly Incomplete Indenture Chain Report reports error(s). | |
| 3.3. | SMR and ERRC Code | | | (1) SMR is missing in D200F.<br>(2) Invalid ERRC code. | |
| 3.4. | Interchangeability and Substitutability (I&S) | | | I&S relationship is incorrect. | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.5. | Indenture REPL%s | | | Indenture REPL%s is incorrect. | |
| 3.6. | Override REPL% | | | Override REPL% is incorrect. | |
| 3.7. | SRC | | | When two or more levels of indenture separate the related NHA and component, the SRC is not blank. | |
| 3.8. | Special Identification Designator (SID) Code | | | SID is incorrect in D200F. | |
| 3.9. | Program Select Data | | | Program Select Data is incorrect. | |
| 3.10. | PN | | | PN in D200F does not match TO or drawings. | |
| 3.11. | FSCM/CAGE | | | FSCM/CAGE in D200F does not match TO or drawings. | |
| 3.12. | Review Date | | | Review date is expired/greater than 18 months | |
| 4. | Signature | | | The summary or recomputed Factors/Usage Printout has not been signed and dated by the ES. | |
| **Reviewer** | | | **Office Symbol** | | **Date** |