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

*AIR FORCE MATERIEL COMMAND*
*INSTRUCTION 21-156*

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*Maintenance*

# *OPERATIONAL WORKLOADING, PLANNING AND SCHEDULING CONTROL*

**COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY**

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This instruction establishes policies and procedures for organic depot level maintenance internal workload control functions, planning functions, and scheduling functions within the Maintenance Directorate (M/D) at the Air Logistics Centers (ALCs) and AMARC. Additionally, AMARC stores aerospace assets and reclaims parts for Department of Defense (DoD) and other customers. AMARC systems meet the intent of these requirements. Specific procedures in this instruction pertaining to systems that AMARC does not utilize are not applicable. It prescribes management techniques for establishment of labor and material requirements and the associated document process to control work requirements at the ALCs. It prescribes standard forms, reports and various data system input requirements, and output products necessary for effectively executing depot maintenance production. Compliance with this instruction is MANDATORY.

This document provides the procedures, terminology, and responsibilities for depot maintenance operational workloading, planning, and scheduling. This instruction has been aligned to be compatible with AFMCI 21-129, *Depot Maintenance Management, Depot Repair Enhancement Process* (DREP). All terminology and procedures reflect DREP concepts. The instruction has one chapter each for workloading, planning, and scheduling. Some new definitions, abbreviations, and acronyms have been added to bring the instruction up to the present. Additional information for explanation of the Depot Maintenance Accounting and Production System (DMAPS) can be found at the URL site: **http://dmaps2.ingr.com/** under website information, document index.


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# Chapter 1

# OPERATIONAL WORKLOAD AND CONTROL

## *Section 1A—CONTROL OF WORKLOAD*

**1.1. General.** The Air Logistics Center (ALC) and AMARC Maintenance Directorate manages organic depot-level maintenance production facilities required to repair and modify Air Force materiel. AMARC also stores aerospace assets and reclaims parts. Workload control is an integral part of that mission. It starts from the point of building a plan, and ends when the last item is completed for the last job order for a given fiscal period. The buyer-seller relationship is outlined in AFMCI 21-111, *Depot Maintenance Business Area (DMBA) Financial Operating Procedures.* AFMCI 21-105, *Depot Maintenance Work Measurement,* covers the policies and procedures governing the Depot Purchased Equipment Maintenance (DPEM) customers of the Depot Maintenance Activity Group (DMAG). Criteria in this directive pertain to policies, controls, and procedure applicable to each individual item of workload from the point before induction through job closure.

**1.2. Relationship with Other Functions.** Workloading cannot be entirely separated from other internal M/D functions. ALC and AMARC M/D personnel involved with the workloading process must also be aware of the required relationship with the planning and scheduling functions. The planning aspects of a job order system are outlined in **Chapter 2**; scheduling in **Chapter 3**.

**1.3. Operating Policy.** The emphasis on workload management includes control of all direct work from point of input through the resulting costs. This control over workload in no way affects the basic charter of the M/D, but enhances response by limiting support to valid mission requirements of a legitimate customer. The following policies will be adhered to:

1.3.1. Processing Technical Order Compliance (TOC). These are items that did not generate from the Technical Repair Center (TRC). Certain commodity items are coded by the Item Manager (IM) as being within the capability of any SPD to perform TOC regardless of their TRC designation. When the maintenance workloading function determines the items are acceptable, the required support must be charged against the responsible IM's type 6 Project Order (PO). If there is no current PO from the originating SPD, workloading personnel will negotiate with the responsible IM to obtain a type 6 PO to cover the prescribed work. Under no circumstances may this non-TRC TOC work be accomplished against another type PO. Refer to AFMCI 21-111 for all types of POs.

1.3.2. Required Correlation Between Negotiated Work Specifications and Quality Assurance Verification Requirements. Under the DMAG operation, the M/D must rigidly observe the negotiated job specification as established with the customer. Planned workbooks and quality verification requirements will be developed within these guidelines. During the course of the job, when there are other defects or work requirements identified by the quality or production function and when correction would cause the man-hour ceiling originally agreed to with the customer to be exceeded, the criteria of AFMCI 21-125, *Management of Depot Maintenance Programs* will be followed. The Project Administrative Officer (PAO) will approve all over and above work.

1.3.3. Work negotiated (as well as MISTR items driven by daily Execution and Prioritization of Repair Support System (EXPRESS) requirements, with the exception of Aircraft) is a continuous effort. Express items are referenced in AFMCI 21-129 and managed in D075. The processes will

always have the objective of meeting warfighter requirements and maintaining mission capable rates. To accomplish this necessitates eliminating capability where requirements no longer exist and shifting capability to match changes in requirements.

1.3.4. Control numbers will be electronically assigned to provide a method of continuity and assurance so that specific commodities can be identified to either a permanent or temporary category. All data products, in relation to control number assignment, are designed and distributed specifically for the use of the central control number assignment function. Workload personnel review current management products to assure the proper use of production numbers on Work Authorization Documents (WADs). WADs are related to all supporting documents through the medium of the production number, which consists of a basic control number and job designator and results in:

1.3.4.1. Identification and control of work being done in the maintenance shops.

1.3.4.2. Identification of the type work to be done.

1.3.4.3. A medium for the allocation and control of parts and material required to do the work.

1.3.4.4. A medium for the accumulation of Direct Product Earned Hours (DPEH) and end item inductions/completions at Job Order Number (JON) level.

1.3.4.5. A medium for the control of the accumulation and application of material consumption data and accurate cost data.

1.3.5. For management purposes, changes to control numbers are not authorized. If an incorrect control number has been opened, correct the error by closing the incorrect control number and opening a new control number. When workloads are transferred from one division to another, the control number won't be changed. Block assignment of control number for any reason is not authorized.

**1.4. Stabilization of Rates.** AFMCI 21-111 contains AFMC policy on sales rates. ALC M/D personnel involved with various WADs should be aware of the contents of that reference as well as the fact that AFMC must approve any changes to those rates.

**1.5. Workload Requirements.** Accurate identification of individual workload requirements is necessary to ensure that each item of inducted workload will be properly categorized throughout the M/D production process. Examples of this are the Repair Group Categories (RGCs) and reimbursement codes. These types of identifiers apply to each workload during the actual negotiations with the DMAG customer. All items must have a PO established before any work or service is performed.

**1.6. Project Orders.** AFMCI 21-111, contains the policies and procedures associated with PO management and control. M/D workload personnel must be aware of their roles outlined therein. No workload, regardless of size, can be brought into the production process without an impact on the financial picture of a PO. Numerous computer output products are available electronically from the Project Order Control System (G004B) to portray a current position for those workloads, which have been inducted.

***NOTE:*** **Under Depot Information Financial Management System (DMAPS) Phase II the G004B is obsolete. The information for a financial picture is contained in the DMAPS website.**

**1.7. Workload Generation.** Depot maintenance workloads may be generated from various sources such as base or tenant organizations, M/D Management of Items Subject to Repair (MISTR) drives, M/D aircraft/missile/engine project directives, as well as from internal M/D requirements. Regardless of the

source, any workload going through the production process will be associated with a production number. A production number is composed of a five-digit control number and a one-digit job designator. Production numbers are categorized as permanent, temporary, or support, depending upon the type/situation of the specific workload involved. General guidelines are as follows:

1.7.1. Permanent Production Numbers. Contain a numeric in the first position. Application:

1.7.1.1. Serialized aircraft, missile, and Other Major End Items (OMEI).

1.7.1.2. All other areas where there is a repetitive/continuous workload; that is, MISTR, Mission Design Series (MDS), Type/Model/Series (TMS) engines, or areas that involve a workload with a long flow time.

1.7.2. Temporary Production Numbers. Begin with an alpha in the first position. Application:

1.7.2.1. All off-base work.

1.7.2.2. All repairs done on M/D equipment,

1.7.2.3. All manufacture.

1.7.2.4. All other workloads that don't justify the establishment, file maintenance of extensive permanent material, and labor standards in the associated computer systems. This area includes both planned and unplanned workloads.

1.7.3. Project Directives. These will normally have a permanent production number assigned. However, if the quantity is insufficient to warrant setting up of finite labor and material standards, the workload technician will contact the issuing activity and request the issuance of a computer generated AFMC Form 206, **Temporary Work Request**. This action allows setting up a temporary production number and use of the project directive as an attachment to the WAD.

1.7.4. Base Tenant Support. All Base Tenant support should be in accordance with local Host Tenant Agreements. Where differences occur between the Host Tenant agreements and Depot Maintenance Activity Group (DMAG) policy and procedures, the Depot Maintenance Systems (DMS), Air Force Industrial Funds (AFIF) policy and procedures will take precedence. Whenever Host-Tenant agreements are initially set up or revised, the Maintenance personnel will be familiar with the DMAG procedures and will consider these procedures/policies in their agreement. Recurring work will be requested on computer generated AFMC Form 206 by the tenant, and may involve either of two Resource Control Center (RCC) rate End Item Sales Price (EISP) applications Bill of Material Indicator (BOMI = *M* or *R) (unclear)*. The Data Processing Code (DPC) will be *S, T* prefix CN will be used. BOMI will be *M* or *R*, only one labor operation with OSH = 1.000 hour, Repair Group Category (RGC) will be *N* and the JON Quarterly Sales Indicator (QSI) of *M* and Unit of Measure (UOM) of *HR* will be machine assigned. In the job quantity block, the originator will show the 1st quarter's man-hour requirement. MAWW will prepare AFMC Forms 206 for each RCC doing work for that tenant and send them to the responsible Production Planning Office for preparation of the AFMC Form 237, **Temporary Labor and Material Plan**. For Base Tenant Support temporary jobs, the Bill of Material Indicator (BOMI) now becomes an RCC rate indicator and shows which rate is to be used to compute the EISP. When the BOMI = *R,* the EISP is computed using the RCC labor rate plus the RCC direct material rate. Any bill of material list when the BOMI is *R* is not computed in the EISP. When the BOMI = *M* the EISP is computed using the RCC labor rate plus the bill of material list. If no bill of material list exists, and the BOMI = *M* the EISP will be computed using the RCC labor rate only. If a tenant support job is going to require an excessive amount of direct material which will not

be covered by the RCC direct material rate, a separate AFMC Form 206 and AFMC Form 237 is prepared and material planned accordingly. In this situation, use RGC *N* and DPC *N*. If this type of tenant support jobs is recurring, consider making them permanent jobs with project order 7, RCC *N* and DPC *N*. Temporary JONs with DPC *S* won't be automatically closed, but will be updated each succeeding quarter by the computer. At the end of each quarter, the computer will reduce the Job Order Quantity (JOQ) to what has been completed, and allow the JON to go to sales. The computer will then reestablish the production number with the next quarterly JON suffix. At the beginning of each quarter, the tenant will electronically initiate a new 206 to the workload technician depicting the new man-hour and dollar value requirement in the JOQ and estimated job total cost blocks. The workload technician will then submit computer generated 930 transaction, G004L File Maintenance Transactions, to file maintain the new JOQs for each JON set up for that tenant.

1.7.5. Field Engine Exchangeable Management System (FEEMS). Identifies contract exchangeable requirements that support aircraft engines repaired at the co-located ALC DMAG organic facility. This system identifies these exchangeables as part of the engine requirements package for incorporation in the POM, BES, and FP. When these packages are funded, the exchangeables identified to these engines are then managed as part of the RGC J MISTR program.

**1.8. Hourly Sales Rates and End Item Sales Prices (EISP).** Each individual workload, when completed, will generate revenue for the DMAG. That revenue is designed to offset expenses that have been incurred to complete the workload. The generation of the revenue is accomplished by establishing a rate or price for the product(s) or service. While AFMCI 21-111 contains the criteria applicable to sales rates approval, the criteria outlined below represents the application of those rates

1.8.1. Resource Control Center (RCC) Rates. These are annual average hourly rate approved by HQ AFMC before the beginning of a fiscal year, and used as follows:

1.8.1.1. Aircraft, Missile, Other Manufactured End Item (OMEI). The RCC rate forms the initial M/D baseline for the HQ AFMC approved Direct Product Standard Hour (DPSH) rate for these areas. Before the M/D requests approval of the generated rates, the financial impact caused by carry-over work must be considered. This may dictate a change to the RCC rate or the M/D may elect to change only the computer generated end result.

1.8.1.2. Permanent production numbers on all other workloads. The RCC hourly rate is input to the Depot Maintenance Production Cost System (G072A) by the Workload Programming Planning and Control System (G004C) as directed by HQ AFMC before computation of the next fiscal year EISP. The G072A system then computes an EISP for each assigned permanent production number. During September each year these prices are input to the G004L system. The G004L system maintains a separate file of these prices called the Sales Price Master. These prices remain firm throughout the next fiscal year unless a change is approved by HQ AFMC. For new workloads, (new production numbers) the new price is input to the Sales Price Master (SPM) file 600D, **Production Order**. Individual price changes authorized by HQ AFMC are electronically input to the SPM and controlled by Financial Management. AFMCI 21-111, identifies the engine sales price development and usage.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II the G072A is obsolete.**

1.8.1.3. Temporary production numbers. The RCC hourly rate is input to a computer system (G004L) by G004C on or about 1 October to compute either an average hourly sales price or an EISP.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II the G004C may not be available.**

1.8.1.4. All production numbers. The input of RCC rates to the above designated computer systems pertains to RCCs which are in existence in G004C as of 1 September of each year. If new RCCs are set up during the year, their rates are provided to the designated systems after HQ AFMC approval. See AFMCI 21-111 for complete detail on RCC rate approval process.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II the G004C may not be available.**

1.8.1.4.1. Types of Sales Rates. These are either hourly or end item. The specific workload and/or a method of accomplishment dictate which of the two types applies.

1.8.1.4.2. Computational Routines for Temporary Production Numbers. Specific details are contained in this instruction under **Chapter 2**, Operational Planning.

1.8.1.4.3. Computational Routines for Permanent Production Numbers (non-serialized). See AFMCI 21-111.

1.8.1.4.4. Other Major End Item (OMEI) Pricing. See **Chapter 2** this instruction for specific details.

**1.9. Responsibilities of the Workloader.**

1.9.1. Ensures valid production numbers are established on all WADS.

1.9.2. Ensures all new work requests are covered by a funded PO. If determined to be unfunded (error messages of ****** on G004L-L3G listing), takes immediate action to get a PO amendment. Emergency unfunded work, Mission Capability (MICAP) may be started with a telephone call from the customer to the workloader. Starts daily follow-up action to get proper funding. Reference 21-111 *Financial Operating Procedures*. Makes sure all nonemergency unfunded work is not started.

***NOTE:*** **For DMAPS all new work requests are covered by a funded PO upfront with no exceptions.**

1.9.3. Negotiates, accepts, or rejects all depot maintenance requests from the customer. Acceptance of project orders should be based on the existing or adjusted organic capability to perform the work or service requested and if the completion date is feasible.

1.9.4. Verifies that all fields on the computer generated AFMC Form 206 are correct.

1.9.5. Ensures all manufacture requests other than line support and tenant support priorities 2A or 2B are processed through supply.

1.9.6. Ensures joint tenant agreements require the tenant to first contact supply for a serviceable item before requesting depot maintenance support.

1.9.7. Processes and controls all error/valid transaction listings for tenant activities related to temporary work requests. Coordinates by telephone for correction of erroneous data on high priority tenant requests.

1.9.8. Ensures sales rates being used by the data systems are only those that have been approved by HQ AFMC.

1.9.9. Maintains an audit function for control and quality of all file maintenance transactions. This includes:

1.9.9.1. Edits all pertinent blocks on computer-generated forms to ensure information is correct before sending to G004L.

1.9.9.2. Receives and checks the G004L-L3G daily to ensure previous day's input was accepted. If errors exist, initiates and completes corrective action. G004L-L3G workloader review list is obtained electronically.

1.9.10. Determines/updates travel and per diem costs for A-Prefix WADS. Obtains planned expense material costs, if applicable, from the planning function. Reviews for adequacy and inserts into the applicable data system before closing *A-prefix* WADS. Obtains from the G004H system and file maintains, with a computer generated AFMC Form 930, **G004L File Maintenance Transactions,** transaction, material costs related to tenant workload requests. This must be done on time to prevent M/D absorbing costs.

1.9.11. Aids the scheduler in designating the type of JON suffix, either monthly or quarterly, for the initial opening of permanent WADS when requested.

1.9.12. Acts as the directorate focal point for providing applicable production status to the initiator of the depot maintenance repair requirement.

1.9.13. Ensures all RCCs established within the M/D are contained in the master table. Updates as required according to AFMCI 21-111.

1.9.14. Reviews Customer Account Identity (CAI) and Mission Design Series (MDS) table in G004L as required. Additions/deletions must be submitted thru the G004L System OPR. HQ AFMC must approve any change to the MDS table.

1.9.15. Ensures the correct Funds Classification Reference Number (FCRN) is maintained in the master JON record of the G004L system at all times.

**1.10. Work Performance Category Descriptions (Job designator).**

1.10.1. Code A - Major Overhaul. This type maintenance consists of complete end item disassembly, cleaning, inspection for repair requirements, and tests on the operating components and basic structure to determine the authorized support necessary to restore serviceability. Inspection and repair actions may include: replacement of subassemblies or operating components, and adjustment, calibration, reassembly, and functional testing of the complete unit. It is considered to be synonymous with the terms rework or rebuild. Modification may be done along with the repair when its man-hours are subordinate to the repair requirement. This includes complete rehabilitation of AF equipment: structural repairs required on major airframe components as the result of crash, battle, or comparable damages which require depot facilities, skills, and tooling to restore alignment.

1.10.2. Code B - Progressive Maintenance/Programmed Depot Maintenance (PDM). PDM or progressive maintenance includes a predetermined amount of repair work requiring depot skills, equipment and tooling, that requires disassembly, necessary cleaning, and inspection for repair or replacement, as necessary, of the component and assemblies. This defined cycle of repair may be equated with one increment of a periodic maintenance overhaul when done on a progressive basis requiring two or more inputs to the end item. It is authorization to reassemble, calibrate, adjust, and

functionally test the complete assembly. Modifications may be done along with and included under code B when it is considered a subordinate portion of the total work.

1.10.3. Code C – Depot performance of all two level organizational and intermediate workloads other than engines. This code applies to that level of maintenance done by the DMAG organic facilities that does not require skills or equipment capabilities above that authorized for an AF organization or intermediate maintenance function. Maintenance will be performed in a depot under this code on commodity component items Expendability-Recoverability-Reparability-Category (ERRC) coded for repair at organizational or intermediate level (*XF, NF, XD, and ND*) which can be economically restored to a serviceable condition within this level of repair.

1.10.4. Code D - Activation of Stored Major Item. This maintenance includes the depreservation, servicing, inspection, testing, and replacement of subassemblies, as required, on major end items that have been stored or kept in an inactive pool at an authorized storage point. The range of end items includes aircraft, missiles, aircraft engines, vehicles, and motorized equipment. Removal from shipment is included under this code.

1.10.5. Code E - Inactivation, Storage Preparation, and In Storage Maintenance of Major Items. This code applies to the preparation for temporary or long-term storage of major items at authorized AFMC storage points. Major end items include aircraft, missiles, aircraft engines, vehicles, and motorized equipment. For routine maintenance required on the stored items to maintain the desired level of serviceability, refer to Code *M*. Preparation for shipment is included under this code.

1.10.6. Code F – Renovation Proof Testing. This code applies when the maintenance work consists of performing a proof test procedure on a representative quantity of items or material to determine whether specification characteristics are satisfactory. This testing will result in the destruction or loss of a predetermined stock of supply or customer owned items. Items requiring proof testing will include ordnance items, missile propellant mixtures, or other items or material whose projected shelf life can only be determined through a sample destruct and analysis process. Included under this code is the required documentation evaluating the test results necessary to ensure retention of the desired capability in the remaining on hand stock.

1.10.7. Code G – Analytical Rework Evaluation of Materials and In-Service Items. This code is applied when a depot maintenance mission organization performs a chemical or physical analysis of in service items or new material, including Analytical Condition Inspection (ACI) of aircraft. This analysis includes the tear down necessary for deficiency inspection of components or to facilitate laboratory processing that is, chemical, metallurgical, physical, etc. Included is the technical evaluation and documentation of the findings or determination of maintenance criteria as in an item undergoing prototype analysis for planning purposes during which no repair is involved. If depot maintenance (Code *A, B*, or *C*) is to be performed concurrent with the teardown and analysis work, the appropriate code will apply for the repair portion of the job. Turn-in to supply on the code *G* job and issue to the code *A* job order if required. Material Deficiency Reports (MDR) under coverage of (Technical Order) TO 00-35D-54, *USAF Deficiency Reporting And Investigating System*, may be processed using permanent or temporary job order with code G. If the TRC is not the responsible TRC for the item, use the temporary job order with code G and include the analysis for, teardown, (repair and test) along with the documentation as applicable. The item manager initiates AFMC Form 206 in this case. Code *G* also applies when an end item is undergoing prototype analysis for labor and material planning purposes in which no repair is involved. Code *G* may also apply when the technical evaluation and docu-

mentation result from kit-proofing and print proofing AFMC Form 206 is initiated by the item manager for each evaluation.

***NOTE:*** **Local OI's need to apply.**

1.10.8. **Code H – Conversion/Modification.** A conversion will alter the basic characteristics of an item to change the mission, performance, or capability. Normally, these modifications are known as Class V Mods. Minor repairs may be performed under this code only when accomplished along with conversion and the man-hours requirement is either subordinate to the change or essential to the operating safety of the end assembly. A modification is the alteration or change of the physical makeup of a weapon support system, subsystem, component, or part in accordance with approved technical direction of TOC. These are known as Class IV modifications. This type of maintenance covers the accomplishment of Time Compliance Technical Orders (TCTO) on otherwise serviceable stock. These types of items require periodic inspection and testing, as specified in the technical order governing the item's maintenance cycles.

1.10.9. **Code I - Repair.** Depot performance of Organizational and Intermediate Level Maintenance. This code applies to that level of maintenance done by the DMAG organic facilities that do not require skills or equipment capabilities above that authorized for an AF organizational or intermediate maintenance function. This code applies to maintenance performed on aircraft that are base assigned, or in a transient status, not scheduled for input on a PDM project. This aircraft maintenance includes daily and routine inspection and replacement of defective or time change accessories, the accomplishment of periodic inspections specified in applicable TOs, and the required maintenance. When a portion of a job requires depot level support, include the organizational or intermediate level part of the work under the higher level. Repair of damages to exterior aircraft surfaces, corroded or worn airframe components, or correction of minor structural defects not requiring depot precision alignment is also included in Code *I*. The disassembly or buildup maintenance required for engine power packs is within the scope of this code. Maintenance will be done in a depot under this code on commodity component items Expendability-Recoverability-Reparability-Category (ERRC) coded for repair at organizational or intermediate level (*XR, XF*, or *NF*) which can be economically restored to a serviceable condition within this level of repair. This level of repair will also apply to any recoverable type end item (*XD, ND*) that is generated regardless of its assigned overhaul TRC depot. This code applies to M/D owned PME (*S* prefix control number only is authorized). All cost class 4 work will be done under this code (**Exception** - see code *T*).

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II S prefix control numbers no longer exist.**

1.10.10. **Code J -Inspection and Test, Condition Determination or Bench Check.** This code applies to the physical examination or testing required in determining the condition status of an item. This action must be a separate and distinct requirement applicable to the total job. Condition status includes the determination of whether the item being examined can properly perform its intended use, and the level of repair that would be necessary to restore serviceability should the item be classified as reparable. No type of repair is authorized under this code. NOTE: When asset characteristics are outside of normal repair requirements, use of code *J* is required to process assets for base supply through the M/D before the actual repair or restoration to a serviceable condition. The WAD must contain a data processing code *T*. These are items having a high condemnation rate or an extremely low condemnation rate when condition classification is undetermined. Use this code as directed by AFMCI 21-111.

1.10.11. **Code K - Manufacture and Fabrication.** This code applies to the manufacture or assembly/fabrication of any item. Manufacture of suggestion items, tools, and equipment is included.

1.10.12. **Code L - Reclamation.** This code authorizes to process end items, assemblies, or subassemblies for parts and components that will be added to the supply inventory or immediately consumed. Limit repair of the part reclaimed under this code to the minimum usable level. Dispose of the remains of the reclaimed end items. It is authorized to process the residue material to disposal. Code L also covers the demilitarization of assemblies before disposal. Use code *L* for IM/SM directed cannibalization of stock from supply using cost code H. Dispose of the cannibalized asset as directed by the manager. Use *DPC N* with this type of JOB regardless of origin. (See AFMCI 21-130, *Equipment Maintenance Material Control*, for the schedulers' instructions for cannibalization.)

1.10.13. **Code M - Storage.** This code includes the inspection, represervation, and routine maintenance of weapons systems, equipment items, subsystems, and components in the supply system in a storage status to maintain a predetermined level of serviceability.

1.10.14. **Code N -Technical Depot Assistance.** This code is used to authorize the use of qualified depot maintenance workers to provide technical information, instructions and guidance, or to perform work requiring specialized depot skills at a customer's location outside the M/D under an RGC of area or base assistance, (AFR 11- 4 agreement or TO 00-25-107, *Maintenance Assistance*). This code is also used for accounting of foreign student training when accomplished in the M/D shops (AFMCI 21-111).

1.10.14.1. Within depot shops, *T*- prefix control number and code *N* must be set up in the appropriate RCC where the training is performed. When a job price has been negotiated, the price will be divided by the RCC rate to determine the total man-hours that will be earned. The JOQ should be 1 and the operation occurrence 1. In this case, the operation standard hours are the same as the man-hours to be earned. This code is also used for accounting of foreign student training under RGC *N* when done in the M/D shops. Costing of this training is accomplished using the applicable RCC approved rate from the G004C system. See AFMCI 21-111, for policy and procedures.

1.10.14.2. This code includes all demilitarization other than that incidental to reclamation (Code *L*).

1.10.15. **Code T - Other Work.** This type applies to other work not covered by other authorized WPCs.

1.10.16. **Code U - Software Support.** The sum of all efforts required to correct software deficiencies to ensure that, during the post-deployment phase of a mission-critical computer system's life, the implemented and fielded software continue to support the system mission. Depot maintenance software support excludes efforts required to update software to operate the new hardware configurations or required to support new missions. Depot maintenance software support addresses both embedded software systems and support equipment software (e.g., automated test equipment.

1.10.17. **Code W - Contractor Logistics Support (CLS).** CLS is commercial support for those weapons systems and equipment that do no have an organic support base established. Contractors provide total support including depot maintenance for the equipment, end-item, and components. Only those maintenance functions that would be classified as depot level, if the equipment was maintained organically, will be included.

1.10.18. **Code Y - Scheduled Maintenance.** The application of certain maintenance procedures to ensure that aeronautical equipment is maintained by controlling degradation resulting from time, operation cycles, use, and climatic exposure. Scheduled maintenance requirements are the minimum necessary under all conditions, and are mandatory to insure timely discovery and correction of defects. Includes Standards Depot Level Maintenance (SDLM) and Programmed Depot Maintenance (PDM).

**1.11. Field Team Requirements.** These requirements are normally within the scope of TO 00-25-107. AFMC Form 206 is initiated using Repair Group Category, (RGC) *B/M* on a type 6 Project Order with a job designator of *N*. When additional off base *A* prefix requirements generate for RGC's *D, F, H, L,* or *S*, man-hours expended in the following functions related to each requirement are chargeable:

1.11.1. Preparation for trip:

1.11.1.1. Inventory tool kits.

1.11.1.2. Process special tools/equipment.

1.11.1.3. Obtain equipment/tool property passes.

1.11.1.4. Acquire technical data.

1.11.1.5. Obtain work control documents with referenced technical data.

1.11.1.6. Obtain advance payment.

1.11.1.7. Obtain airline tickets.

1.11.1.8. Clear their organizations.

1.11.1.9. Obtain any special clothing issues.

1.11.2. Return processing:

1.11.2.1. Process individual itinerary.

1.11.2.2. Process back into work center.

1.11.2.3. Check tools into shop.

1.11.2.4. Turn-in equipment used on TDY.

1.11.2.5. Clear property pass.

1.11.2.6. Turn in special issue material.

***Section 1B—PROCEDURES***

**1.12. Job Order Number (JON).** A JON is a nine-position alphanumeric combination composed of the control number, job designator, and a three-position suffix.

1.12.1. Type of Production Control Numbers:

1.12.1.1. Permanent. A permanent control number is a five-digit number assigned to each end/line item of planned workloads: MISTR, Type Mission Series (TMS), and Mission Design Series (MDS), or any recurring planned workload. The range of permanent control numbers (to be electronically and or manually assigned) will run from numbers 00001 through 99999. The assign-

ment of the number also dictates a need to set up labor and material standards (by planning) in the applicable data systems.

1.12.1.2. Temporary. A temporary control number is composed of one alpha (first position) assigned by the workloader, and four numerics assigned to each end/line item of temporary or nonrecurring workloads. These four numerics are computer generated.

1.12.2. JON Suffix. This is a three-position alphanumeric code that will be determined and assigned in accordance with the following:

1.12.2.1. If the estimated unit cost is $90,000 or more and is subject to Examination and Inspection (E & I), such as aircraft, missiles and OMEI, the last three positions must relate to a specific serial number. The following rules apply to serialized suffix assignment:

1.12.2.1.1. For G037E records, the JON suffix must be numeric and correspond to the G037E weapon identity code.

1.12.2.1.2. For non-G037E items involving supply, the JON suffix must be numeric with a zero in the third position for Air Force items and Ownership Purpose Code (OPC) of 1, 4, or 5 for DMISA items.

1.12.2.1.3. Serialized items that are non-G037E not involving supply will have a JON suffix of all alphas.

1.12.2.2. If the estimated unit cost is $15,000 to $90,000 and is subject to E & I. The first and second positions represent the fiscal year and month, respectively, of the actual induction. If the OPC is *A* (Air Force), the third position will be *A*. For other than Air Force ownership, the third position will agree with the OPC available as an attachment to this regulation. The same fiscal year and month for a production number won't be allowed with two different OPC.

1.12.2.3. If the estimate unit cost is less than $15,000 the three-position suffix can be monthly or quarterly. The first and second positions will be fiscal year, quarter, and month. The third position is the same as in (2) above.

1.12.2.4. If the estimated unit cost is greater than $15,000 and is not subject to E & I, a monthly JON suffix is assigned.

1.12.2.5. If the estimated unit cost is less than $15,000 and not subject to E & I, a monthly or quarterly JON suffix may be assigned.

1.12.2.6. All JONs carrying the monthly identifier in the second position of the JON suffix will use a coding scheme of *A = October, B = November, C = December, D = January, E = February, F = March, G = April, H = May, I = June, J = July, K = August, and L = September.* Any JON carrying the monthly identifier of M can be used in October, November, or December with the previous fiscal year for replacement of nonserviceable assets only.

1.12.2.7. Paragraphs **1.12.2.1.** through **1.12.2.5.** pertain to the JON suffix structure for all permanent production numbers and for *C* and *S* prefix (with data processing code of *P*) temporary production numbers. All other temporary jobs will have a quarterly JON suffix assigned by G004L in accordance with the current PO number and the applicable data processing code.

1.12.2.8. When a monthly JON suffix has been established, a quarterly JON suffix won't be allowed before the next quarter. When a quarterly JON suffix has been established, a monthly suffix won't be allowed before the next quarter.

**1.13. Temporary Work Requests.**

1.13.1. Initiation of computer generated AFMC Form 206 by the maintenance is limited to the establishment of *C* prefix PME customer account job orders, *S* prefix (cost class 4) job orders and *T* prefix (*S* data processing code) job orders for tenant support. See AFMCMAN 21- 4, *Maintenance Workload Management System,* (for preparation instructions).

**1.14. Production and Control.**

1.14.1. Status for Internal M/D Use. The current production status, as of Thursday of each week or the end-of-month (EOM), may be obtained for any assigned production number by referencing the end item master lists. The master lists are produced in the following sequence and reflect the status of each item: Production Number (G004L-G1A), Production Section - Scheduling Designator (G004L-G3A) and Stock Number/End Item (G004L-G3B). These lists show the status of all records that are on the temporary or permanent JON master files.

1.14.2. Production Status for Customer Feedback. This action is accomplished through the data contained on the G004L-L3C.

1.14.3. Assignment of Permanent Control Numbers:

1.14.3.1. The assigned portion of the permanent control number register will consist of two master listings and serve two purposes. All control numbers currently assigned will be shown and any control number, which doesn't appear on these lists, is available to be assigned. The JON Master List - JON Sequence (G004L-G1A) and the JON Master List - Stock Number End Item Sequence (G004L-G3B) is stored electronically and viewed on line.

1.14.3.2. Permanent control numbers will be computer generated or can be manually established to indicate a particular workload TMS/MDS.

1.14.4. Closing of Permanent Control Numbered JONs. The G004L system, through the use of status codes related to actions taken on any specific JON master record, will close a JON master at the end of the JON period.

1.14.4.1. A computer generated 930 transaction; with action code 6 may be used to delete the permanent JON master when the record has no suffix assigned. The G004L system will electronically delete these at the following EOM.

***NOTE:*** **This action will delete the entire production number, not just the JON Master.**

1.14.5. Assignment of Temporary Production Numbers:

1.14.5.1. Temporary Production Numbers are assigned electronically when the workloader correctly completes the required information, on the AFMC Form 206. A-Prefix. This prefix is used only for workloads that will be accomplished off base, with personnel on actual temporary duty. Procedures for the use of hourly standards are given in **Chapter 2**. For work done under a type 7 PON, the EII must be a CAI. All other *A-prefixed* work must have a valid MDS/TMS or stock number as the end item identity. Only one *A-prefixed* control number will be set up for each area

technical assistance request. Personnel from support M/D RCCs will be loaned to the responsible RCC.

1.14.5.1.1. For normal TDY job orders, including CLSS, the JOQ should be the total number of man-hours required for the TDY requirement.

1.14.5.1.2. C-Prefix. This prefix is used only for non-M/D PME work that will be done as cost class 1. This prefix will be assigned to accumulate production costs to a specific CAI for other than the M/D PME. The CAI must be used for all C-prefixed control numbers.

1.14.5.1.3. M-Prefix. This prefix is used only for local manufacture. This prefix will be assigned to all manufacture work except line and cost class 4 support.

1.14.5.1.4. S-Prefix. This prefix will be assigned only to cost class 4 work, including M/D owned PME. This will include all repair and fabrication performed by the direct shops in support of the M/D facilities and equipment.

1.14.5.1.5. T-Prefix. This prefix will be assigned to all temporary repair work done on base within the M/D shop and/or all off base modification programs under serial number control. For serialized workload, see this instruction **Chapter 2**.

1.14.6. When a JON completion is processed in the end item production segment of the G004L system and it completes the JOQ for a temporary production number with a *K, N, T*, or *U* data processing code, the system will automatically close the JON.

1.14.7. Production Number Errors. Any opening WAD with errors will be printed out on the G004L-L3B and G004L-L3G list. The workloader/planner must correct the input as necessary. Any JON master record, once established, will be automatically deleted only when the JOQ and completions are equal on temporary JONs or when there have been no inductions on a permanent number at the end of the JON period. All temporary JONs (*A, M,* or *T* prefix) will close automatically. Temporary JONs for tenant support *T* prefix (DPC = *S*) and cost class 4 *S* prefix will close and regenerate with the latest labor, material and JOQ. All permanent JONs close at the EOM when all inductions for the JON period have been completed.

1.14.8. Production Numbers for Training (Reimbursable). The WAD will be established using the appropriate CAI. The trainer will be considered direct labor and loaned to the RCC in which the labor operation is set up. Duty Code *11* will be used. A local special projects shred code may be used if desired. The approved RCC rate, which does not include direct material, will be used to compute the sales price by G004L. These workloads will use a *T* prefix production number with job designator *N*. The RGC must be *N*, reimbursement code of *J, L, M*, or *V*, and the PON must be type *6* or *7*. The temporary work request (206) prepared for this work must contain the funding document number in block 13 (Authority).

1.14.9. Increased Job Order Quantities (JOQ). Job order quantities input using AFMC Form 206 may be increased by the initiator with a changed computer generated Form 206 until such time as Part II of AFMC Form 206 is accepted. After that time, increased JOQs will be accepted only on three different control numbers: (a) *A* prefix, (b) *S* prefix, and (c) *T* prefix with a DPC of *S*. Requests for JOQ increases should be substantiated with proper documentation. The JOQ of prior year requirements cannot be increased.

1.14.10. File Maintenance of the JON Master File. This will be accomplished per computer generated from 930 instructions.

**1.15. Project Order Status and Tracking.** The criteria applicable to project order management and control are established in AFMCI 21-111. That does not relieve the workload technician of being aware of the impact of each WAD as it is inducted to the production process. The foregoing paragraphs are a goal of day-to-day workload control and each technician must be aware of and responsible for the financial impact. That impact starts from the point of induction and goes through the sales and project order closure.

**1.16. Sales.** The generation of sales is the method used by the DMAG to generate revenue to offset operating expenses. If the sales values are incorrect in any way, the ability to offset the expenses becomes questionable. It is, therefore, essential that each sale be consummated at the earliest practical date and be validated. AFMCI 21-111, outlines the methods used by the G072A data system for making sales (with the implementation of DMAPS Phase II the G072A is obsolete); AFMCMAN 21-5, *Depot Maintenance Material Support System G005M Users Manual*, outlines the methods used by G005M in obtaining the sales for various comparison purposes. All workloading technicians should be familiar with both of these cited directives.

**1.17. File Maintenance.**

1.17.1. H1 Customer Job Order Release. The workloader technician will coordinate with the customer for each AFMC Form 206 accepted and planned by the M/D, which has the EISP suspended. The following jobs don't get the EISP suspended: C & S Prefix JONS. T Prefix JONS serialized (except those with DPC = 7) and A Prefix JONS. These exceptions don't require an H1Transaction. The G004L system will automatically release the above when the AFMC Form 237 is processed validly into the system with the Status of Planning Indicator (SOPI) marked complete.

1.17.1.1. For all M-Prefix and T-Prefix temporary work requests, a customer action is required when the EISP exceeds the estimated total job cost. If the customer provides no positive action within ten cycles, the EISP will be released, the job will be worked at the higher EISP, and the customer will be billed at the higher cost. If the PON differs from that designated on the initial computer generated Form 206, it can be changed on the HI transaction by the customer only when the job has not been released to M/D scheduling (JON Status Code = blank). Once released to the scheduler, the change must be coordinated with the workloader and the appropriate scheduler.

1.17.2. Cost Class Four Man Hour Summary G004L-F3C. This provides the relationship between the performing organization and the owning (requesting) organization. If the owning organization is also the performing organization, do not show the relationship. When an RCC does work for itself, no production count is taken and the hours for this work are exceptioned to duty code 24 and reported to G037G. Planning will establish this relationship for each cost class 4 AFMC Form 206 processed in G004L before issuing the AFMC Form 237 or G004L-L3A list to the shop. Each performing RCC must be included in the table. If an owning or performing RCC is deleted from the cost class 4 table, it will be coded for delete but will not actually be deleted until the end of month.

***NOTE:*** **With the implementation of DMAPS Phase II cost class 4 production count is taken from DMAPS system**

**1.18. For Data System Products see Attachment 20.**

# Chapter 2

# OPERATIONAL PLANNING

## *Section 2A—PLANNING AND CONTROL*

**2.1. General.** Production Planner (Industrial Engineering Technician), within the Maintenance Directorate (M/D) provides the labor and material standards, shop capability, work control documents, and associated data to accomplish the production processes. The planning function requires technical knowledge of data systems, production processing methodology for various end items, ability to interpret directives, and complete understanding of management objectives related to the Depot Maintenance and Maintenance Support Cost Accounting and Production Reporting System and at AMARC to the applicable system. The G004L, Job Order Production Master System, is used to provide the basis for job order costing by end item identity. The system accounts for end items input to work, accumulates hours earned during the repair process, and outputs these hours to other data systems for computation of effectiveness. It creates work in process records and accumulates production units completed for output to G072A at the job order level, which results in revenue to offset costs incurred. The system provides several data products for use at different levels of management. These products track production and show work in progress. Industrial engineering technician will be known as Planner throughout this chapter.

**2.2. Relationship With Other Functions.** The planning function depends on the workload function, the scheduling function located throughout the production shops, and the production function of the various shops which accomplish repair processes or services on end items for which the planning organization is responsible. (Reference AFMCI 21-110, *Depot Maintenance Technical Data and Work Control Documents)*.

2.2.1. Workload Control. The workload function provides requirements for which the repair capability exists, and ensures funds availability and ample lead-time for setting up the basic Job Order Number (JON), labor, and material standards (**Chapter 1**).

2.2.2. Scheduling. The scheduling function uses the tools provided by planning to ensure proper shop loading of end items and manpower, the acquisition of the component parts required by the production shops to produce serviceable end items, and a measurement capability of the shop's performance. Scheduling personnel are active members of the Preproduction and Production planning teams, and as such, support the planning function in the depot production process.

2.2.3. Production. Production units produce project orders as assigned. The production unit provides direct feedback regarding current workload status such as unplanned material requirements, word control document, and technical data discrepancies etc. Production personnel are active members of the Preproduction and Production planning teams, and as such, support the planning function in the depot production process.

2.2.4. Quality Assurance. The quality assurance function gives quality guidance during preproduction and production planning and through work completion. Quality assurance ensures depot maintenance produces quality products.

**2.3. Responsibilities.** Each planning organization within each production division accomplishes the following:

2.3.1. Participates in and coordinates on workload negotiations as required. Organizations utilizing EXPRESS do not negotiate workloads.

2.3.2. Performs Pre-Production Planning and serves as the chairperson of the production planning team.

2.3.3. Provides cost estimates and source selection support, provides technical inputs to decision tree analysis and interservice studies.

2.3.4. Provides logistics planning support to the acquisition process for weapon systems and end items.

2.3.5. Identifies and justifies Contract Engineering and Technical Services (CETS) requirements.

2.3.6. Provides production planning for current workloads.

2.3.7. Prepares and or coordinates, processes, and provides follow-up on all technical data change requests forwarded to the responsible agency.

2.3.8. Prepares and maintains work authorization and work control documents.

2.3.9. Develops and maintains resource standards for labor and material.

2.3.10. Performs periodic labor standard reviews on permanent workloads. Reference AFMCI 21-105.

2.3.10.1. Develops task sequences including workbooks and station instructions, compatible with tech data, work requirements, and work specifications.

2.3.10.2. Ensures Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA) standards are incorporated in the design of all repair processes.

2.3.11. Provides management consulting services.

2.3.12. Reviews and coordinates on actions of Material Review Boards (MRBs).

2.3.13. Initiates/coordinates and reviews proposals for equipment, products, and industrial processes to determine application and acceptability.

2.3.13.1. Assists in determining requirements and establishing justification for division modernization projects and programs.

2.3.13.2. Provides Planning support as required during the development and implementation of new technologies, and reviews new industrial processes for impact to the current production process. Updates associated logistics data Process Flow Charts, Labor Standard, Flow Day computations and etc.

2.3.13.3. Provides Planning support to safety and health related programs as needed.

**2.4. Preproduction Planning (New Work Loads).**

2.4.1. Absolute Prerequisite. Production planning is an absolute prerequisite to establishing a successful depot repair process. It is done after Technology Repair Center (TRC) workload assignment and before a new weapon system becomes operational or at least concurrently with the operational phase. When TRC workload assignments are transferred from one ALC to another, some preproduc-

tion planning is required by the receiving TRC, for a smooth and efficient transfer with minimum impact on customer requirements.

2.4.2. Pre-production Planning, New Workload Assignment. For each new programmed (negotiated) workload end item, according to AFMCI 21- 110, the directorate of maintenance will establish pre-production planning teams composed of representatives from Production, Scheduling, Quality Assurance and Planning. When additional expertise is desired, other organizations possessing the skills required may be included. These additional members may serve on either a full-or part-time basis. The lead planning technician or designated alternate will chair the team. Pre-production personnel are responsible for the initial resource development and system input of workplace facility layouts, process flow charts, bills of material requirements, work structure breakdowns and associated work control documents, labor standard operations, identification of training and certification requirements for production personnel, overseeing all prototype first article demonstrations, review all hardware and software technical data, review of all associated equipment and hand tools, review of all special processes, finalization of direct costs, reporting of shortfalls that prohibit organic start and requesting work authorization documents for programmed workload start. Time line for support of this function may begin as far out as five (5) years on new acquisition weapons systems, or as close as one (1) year on depot transfers.

***NOTE:*** **It is important that this planning chairperson have a thorough working knowledge of the maintenance industrial repair process. In addition, a thorough understanding of all maintenance organizations and their responsibility to each other is required. This person should also have a working knowledge of the responsibilities of the M/D and Supply as they relate to the repair/overhaul process.**

2.4.3. Ongoing Preproduction Planning. Preproduction planning will also be applied to:

2.4.3.1. New major end item repair requirements that generate after the initial TRC assignment. These items may be the result of modification, product improvement, or engineering change proposals.

2.4.3.2. Major modification requirements may be of such magnitude and sophistication as to require the effort of a preproduction planning team. Under those conditions, the responsible planner will take the necessary action to call other team members into action.

2.4.3.3. Safety of flight, life support of quality assurance verification requirements. When items have been identified as a safety of flight, loss of life support item, or quality assurance verification requirements, they will receive formal preproduction planning team coordination as it applies to Work Control Document (WCD) preparation before work. Refer to AFMCI 21-110.

2.4.3.4. Depot Field Team (DFT) activities, special planning may be required depending on the tasks that will be done in the field by DFT. Therefore, WCDs are developed and used during *kit proofing* of and modification that will be done in the field. Other work done in the field by the DFT will be planned and will result in a planned package that will contain all required specific operations and quality verification inspection requirements. (Reference AFMCI 21-120, *Organic Depot Field Teams*).

2.4.4. One or more preplanning teams will be established for each division designated to perform repairs. The magnitude of pre-production planning is determined by the complexity of the weapon system/end item and by the requirements established and negotiated by the responsible Weapon System Program Manager/Item Manager (WSPM/IM). Planning has the basic responsibility for prepro-

duction planning; therefore, the planner serves as chairperson of the preproduction planning team. The team will:

2.4.4.1. Identify RCC manning requirements, as required. Identify the total required versus available manpower by required skill level and RCC. The total standard hours required versus the total manpower available by skills is the basis for determining the depot's manpower capability to accomplish the programmed workload by the desired date. Any new manpower requirements will be identified in terms of personnel equivalents. To accomplish this, it will be necessary to develop labor standards for those items processed within a given RCC.

2.4.4.2. Identify tool, equipment, ground handling, and mockup requirements, as required. Review all applicable technical data and determine the availability and adequacy of the above items. Identify any items that aren't available locally and take steps to ensure they will be on hand in time to support the programmed workload. Identify the workload to be applied across common test equipment; and, as a result of that finding, determine the number of test set/stations required to provide support for a smooth repair-line flow. When bottlenecks occur or when a 3-shift operation won't satisfy negotiated requirements, take action to obtain additional test equipment or test stations not provided for initially.

2.4.4.3. Identify facility requirements, as required. Review the technical data and flow process requirements to determine whether or not existing facilities are adequate for the proposed workload. Consider any peculiar needs such as light, heat, power, water, ventilation, floor drains, compressed air, cleaning booths, paint booths, clean room, noise suppression, special safety considerations, etc. Take action to ensure peculiar facility needs are provided in time to support the programmed workload.

2.4.4.3.1. A layout of work areas by RCC is required. Prepare area layout drawings with floor space required, showing all workbenches and the location of equipment, test stations, machines, utilities, etc., as required.

2.4.4.4. Determine repair requirements. Repair requirements should be an integral part of the project directive, work order Statement of Work (SOW) as applicable. Preproduction planning team should ensure that these requirements are clearly stated and tech data covering these requirements is available. Technical data will be reviewed; homogeneous end items assigned to given RCCs, and flow process charts developed for each item. The team will identify and establish shipping/receiving areas as end item storage for each RCC. Storage will accommodate those items AWM or AWP. A first article/prototype inspection will be scheduled and walk-through disassembly/assembly will be accomplished to:

2.4.4.4.1. Verify the repair process.

2.4.4.4.2. Determine the proper sequence of disassembly/assembly.

2.4.4.4.3. Determine, which subindentured items, will be repaired/replaced.

2.4.4.4.4. Determine which subindentured items will be routed, for what purpose and at what frequency. (Identify support RCCs required and manpower for each).

2.4.4.4.5. Identify all items to be processed across the same test equipment/test station(s) and locate that equipment/test station(s) within the plant so as to be readily accessible to all or most of the related repair lines. Identify and quantify any additional equipment/test stations required to support the programmed workload.

2.4.4.4.6. Validate the use of designated ground handling equipment, special tools, test equipment, etc.

2.4.4.4.7. Determine quantities and types of skills required not formerly identified.

2.4.4.4.8. Determine standard man-hours required for removal or installation.

2.4.4.4.9. Determine the number of people required for removal or installation.

2.4.4.4.10. Identify any required special tools, equipment etc, not previously identified.

2.4.4.4.11. Determine what inspection requirements and quality verification is necessary during repair/installation.

2.4.4.4.12. Prepare, by RCC, a list of nonprogrammed type items that may be routed in support of nonprogrammed end item workload.

2.4.4.4.13. Determine probable frequency of item **2.4.4.4.4.** above.

2.4.4.4.14. Determine probable work to be done by those support shops identified in 1 above (that is, bench check, minor repair, Technical Order Compliance (TOC), etc).

2.4.4.4.15. Identify the exchange items that require turn in for movement to the responsible technical repair center/source of repair (TRC/SOR). This is considered a remove and replace concept due to TRC/SOR assignment to another location.

2.4.4.5. Develop a Quality Assurance plan. All commodities and work areas covered by established quality assurance methods. The development of a planned quality assurance plan is an integral part of the preproduction planning function. For those activities, which are exceptions, quality assurance coverage is discussed in AFMCI 21-108, *Maintenance Training and Production Acceptance Certification (PAC)*. The quality assurance representative, with the planning activity, will develop and refine the planned quality assurance plan according to AFMCI 21-115, *Depot Maintenance Quality Assurance (QA)*.

2.4.4.6. Develop production control requirements. Develop material standards for each end item programmed for repair. Should formal -4 parts breakdown TOs not be available, blue line -4s or provisioning documents may be used to identify parts for material standard development (Reference AFMCI 21-130 and AFMCMAN 21-5). Labor standards will be developed from blue line copies of the -3 overhaul TOs if the formal -3s are not yet published. Work control documents will be developed and validated during the first article/prototype inspection. Work control document inspection points and required support shop routes will be identified and provided for.

2.4.4.7. Ensure proper technical data is available in sufficient quantity to support the scheduled repair. The preproduction planning team will review preliminary technical data and make the necessary changes to provide adequate repair coverage. They will also review the preliminary illustrated parts breakdown data to ensure all replaceable parts are identified. In addition to the depot overhaul technical data reviews pertaining to the items scheduled for repair, the team will also ensure (where appropriate) that the test station data will be available and adequate to support operation and maintenance. **Note:** A production technician should be present when technical data, test station data, or process procedures are being discussed.

2.4.4.8. Determine shop and quality personnel training requirements. As a result of technical data review and the first article/prototype inspection, the team will determine any shop training requirements that need to be accomplished before starting the repair schedule.

2.4.4.9. Determine Special Safety Consideration and Requirements.

**2.5. Production Planning.** Production planning is started upon receipt of the document authorizing the accomplishment of workloads as described in **Chapter 1**.

2.5.1. Labor Standards. The appropriate planning activity ensures adequate labor standards are developed to do the work. AFMCI 21-105 gives procedures for developing permanent labor standards.

2.5.2. Material Standards. Material standards are developed by the appropriate planning activity and are used to calculate material requirements for a given workload. Each workload assigned a permanent production number established in G004L system must be evaluated for component material items to be used in the repair process. Material standards are then prepared and input to the G005M system. These standards are an integral part of the Uniform Cost Accounting System and provide a means to compute an End Item Sales Price (EISP) AFMCMAN 21-5, for temporary workload.

2.5.3. Work Control Documents. The Work Control Document (WCD) is used to provide portrayal and use of technical information, identification, item movement, and routing. The objective of the WCD is to ensure quality and proper control of required maintenance. A WCD will be developed for all programmed and temporary workloads except some tenant support, PME and preventive maintenance type support work, Aircraft Workload Control as defined in AFMCI 21-133, *Depot Maintenance Management for Aircraft Repair* and for mechanized temporary workload control documents defined in preceding paragraphs. Work Control Documents will be developed and implemented IAW this instruction, AFMCI 21-110, and local Operating Instruction (OI) Policy and Procedures.

2.5.3.1. Types of Work Control Document:

2.5.3.1.1. AFMC Form 959, **Work Control Document.**.

2.5.3.1.2. ITS, Inventory Tracking System (G337 System).

2.5.3.1.3. AFMC Form 173, **MDS/Project Operation Assignment**.

2.5.3.1.4. D012, Management, Planning and Control System (MPCS).

2.5.3.1.5. AMARC uses MAXIMO computer generated WCDs.

2.5.3.2. The assigned RCC Planning Organization is responsible for WCD specified task performed within their respective area(s) of responsibility. When the responsible RCC Planning organization is not the primary organization for the WCD (Imbedded Process Routes), the production-planning technician responsible for the RCC where the task is performed will notify the primary WCD Planner of required WCD changes.

2.5.4. Move Item Control. When a maintenance organization requires support in the repair of end items from organizations outside the primary Resource Control Center (RCC) coordination between the primary and supporting organization is essential. Locally developed Move Item Control Documents such as OC-ALC Form 238 may be used to request and coordinate support within the product management directorates. Policy, Instructions, and procedures for use of Move Item Control documents will be governed by locally developed publications, Instructions, OI's and etc.

2.5.5. Non-programmed Workload. Prepare an AFMC Form 237 for each non-programmed work request. A Work Control Document will be prepared for this type work and sent to the quality assurance specialist to determine any quality verification inspection requirements. The system will output a Temporary Job Record (G004L-L3A). In addition, on a selected basis, there may be times when a non-programmed work request is of such a magnitude or nature as to require the effort of a pre-production planning team. Under those conditions, the planner will determine the need and take action as required.

2.5.5.1. Safety of flight. The WCD requires formal pre-production planning team coordination before work can begin.

2.5.5.2. Nonsafety of flight. The WCD may be handscribed by the planner and will not require formal pre-production planning team coordination and signoff before work unless the magnitude or nature of the work requires total pre-production planning as identified by the customer or determined by the planner.

2.5.6. Programmed Work. An AFMC 600D transaction is completed for each end item identified as a requirement. This workload is presented to maintenance by a project directive from the M/D. If the annual requirement is for ten or less, nonengineered labor standards and Low Volume Workload Bills of Material or Expense Standard may be input (See AFMCMAN 21-5 and AFMCI 21-105). In addition, formal preproduction planning of the WCD isn't required for items with an annual requirement of ten or less unless it is a safety of flight item or the magnitude or nature of the work requires total pre-production planning as identified by the customer or determined by the planner.

**2.6. Support Shop Application.** Items removed from an end item or weapon system and forwarded to a support shop for repair as an operation on the same job order number aren't considered as a route. Use AFMC Form 127, **Routed Order** or WCD as the move document.

2.6.1. Routing is the removal, repair/reconditioning, and reinstallation of a subcomponent, while excluding supply from the process. Conversely, a non-routing process is a strictly remove and replace operation. Routing may involve multiple Resource Control Centers, or may occur within a single shop. Routing may be classified as either Job routing or Process-routing. The decision rules for determining Job & Process routing is defined in AFMCI 21-129).

2.6.1.1. Process routing is the movement of an item (Exchangeable, Non-Exchangeable) through a conditioning/reconditioning process. Typical process routes are defined as follows:

2.6.1.1.1. Cleaning

2.6.1.1.2. Plating

2.6.1.1.3. Heat Treating

2.6.1.1.4. Battery Servicing

2.6.1.1.5. Grinding

2.6.1.1.6. Machining

2.6.1.1.7. Check & Testing

2.6.1.2. Job-routing is similar to process routing, except that the repair does not involve a sequence of conditioning processes. Job routing consists of removal, repair, and reinstallation of a

Line Replaceable Unit (LRU) without including a supply transaction in the process. Job routing is not permitted between ALC's. The proper procedure is to exchange the unserviceable for a serviceable with a supply transaction. If serviceable assets are unavailable in supply, supply will forward the asset to the appropriate repair shop for serviceable conditioning and reissue.

2.6.2. Items removed for accessibility purposes will be reinstalled, without exception, on the end item from which removed.

2.6.3. Where direct material is required for support shops on permanent production numbers, it is necessary that a material standard be input to the G005M system.

2.6.4. Unserviceable exchangeable components from aircraft and engines are normally removed, turned into supply, and a serviceable replacement acquired (AFMCI 21-129, AFMCI 21-130, and AFMCI 21-133). Exchangeable components are processed according to AFMCI 21-129.

2.6.5. To ensure the M/D recoups operating costs under the industrial fund (see AFMCR 66-40, *Policies and Procedures for Customers of the Depot Maintenance Service, Air Force Industrial Fund (DMS, AFIF)* and AFMCI 21-111) for the production of each end item, timely reporting of all support must be affected. Selected types of workload, including items removed from complete aircraft, complete missiles, and complete engines under modular control, or inertia, guidance systems, require serial number reporting. One AFMC Form 959, /ITS must be prepared for each item (one of a kind) identified to a serial number controlled end item. Multiple items of a like stock number moved from the same serial number end item may be included on one AFMC Form 959/ITS document.

2.6.6. All direct material transactions used in support of moved items will contain the 9-position JON of the supported end item. This data is mandatory to comply with G004H costing of material by JON, reporting requirements, supply posting control, stock balance reporting procedures, and material standard refinement.

2.6.7. Data, contained on AFMC Forms 127/959/ITS, is required to ensure proper control of all support work; to ensure required maintenance; and to ensure return of the items to the final destination. AFMC Forms 137/959/ITS are used as movement tags. AFMC Forms 127/959 may be initiated by M/D production personnel for battery and hydrostatic services when accomplished for resident organizations (fire department, air base group, directorate of distribution, etc.) All WCD prepared by production will be verified by Planning and Quality personnel. Preparation of AFMC Forms 959/ITS WCDs will be IAW AFMCI 21-110.

2.6.8. Preprinting of AFMC Form 127. When preplanning has established the necessary support on programmed workloads, preprinting of AFMC Form 127 may be done. Entries that may be preprinted are:

2.6.8.1. Block 1 - Enter the control number and job designator and the control number portion only. Use the job designator portion to insert the JON suffix/aircraft identity code.

2.6.8.2. Blocks 3, 5, 7, 9, 11a, 12, 13a and b, and 14 may be completed, if known.

2.6.9. Routed Order (Aircraft) (AFMC Form 127).

**2.7. Cost Awareness.** The planner ensures proper costing through finite planning of the labor, material required and WCD preparation. AFMC Forms 959/ITSs are used as the WCD for negotiated workloads and permanent control numbers are assigned. End item prices will be included in the JONs (except serial number controlled items), and an average hourly sales rate/end item price for temporary JONs dependent

upon the UOM. The planner will review these prices/rates to determine when a change is required as the intent under the DMAG is to break even. Good planning will result in a break-even position and an efficient shop operation.

2.7.1. Temporary JONs. The planner prepares and inputs the labor plan and the (Bill of Material) BOM to the Maintenance Workload Management System. The system will output the Temporary Job Record (G004L-L3A) containing all pertinent control data, the man-hour cost for A-prefix control numbered JONs, and end item price for *M*-prefix JONs. Based upon the UOM, the system will compute an average hour *P* sales rate or end item price for *T*-prefix JONs. The planner must review these documents to ensure completeness before release to scheduling.

2.7.1.1. Various computations must be made by G004L to provide an end item sales price (EISP) or an average hourly sales rate. Funded material is known as expense (nonexchange) material. On temporary job orders, cost code is *A* and 100 percent of stocklist price is used. Unfunded material is known as exchange (investment) material. Cost codes applicable are *D/E/M/T/X* or *Z* codes. Cost code E is costed at the average repair cost. Cost codes *M/D/T/X* and *Z* are costed at 100 percent of the stocklist price. The computer will do the computation based upon planning input. For cost codes *M/D/T/X* or *Z*, the unfunded material cost by operation equals the stocklist price times the material quantity. For cost code *E*, the unfunded material cost per operation equals the stocklist price times the material quantity times average repair cost. To compute the labor cost per operation, multiply the operation count limit times the operation standard hours times the RCC rate (provided by the G004C system).

2.7.1.2. To compute an end item price (for all jobs with UOM equal to EA), G004L will summarize the total funded material cost, and other direct cost, summarize the total labor cost, add the two summary figures, and divide that result by the job order quantity (JOQ).

2.7.1.3. To compute an average hourly rate (for all jobs with the UOM equal to HR), G004L will summarize the total funded material cost, the total labor cost, the other direct costs, and divide the result by the total labor hours for the job.

2.7.1.4. Recomputation of the hourly sales rate or EISP is required for all temporary JONs when any element affects the cost of a labor operation (such as added or deleted material from an operation) or when the total job quantity is changed. When a new labor operation is added in a new RCC, the current rate for that RCC as provided by G004C is used. All other computations are made using the applicable RCC rate in existence at the time the record for the labor operation was set up on the master record.

2.7.1.4.1. Establishing and Revising AFMC Form 206. Sample screens and instructions are as follows:

**Figure 2.1. Temporary Work Request.**

```
AB4044      EST/REV TEMPORARY WORK REQUEST (206)   DATE: 99/04/15 12:37:01

 ADDRESSEE:          MATEAG                    (ALC D)
   REQUEST NBR:      DUH9  1245                VOUCHER #/AUTHORITY:  _________
   CUSTOMER ID:       DLPARG                   EST COST:  500
   TRC/WTC:          D  MAWWC                  ERRC:        T
   PHONE NBR:        67714                     FSC IMC:     SK
   END ITEM ID:      6685012482303PR           JOB DESIG:  G
   JOB QTY:          __1                       FUNDS CERTIFIED:  Y
   PCN:              ULDWAT                    REJ/DIV:      T
   PON:              93116                     FCRN:       2937
   NEED DATE:        990416                    CONTROL NBR:  T5023
   PSC:              2                         DPC:         T
   U/I:              EA                        PS/SD:    MTPC9J
   PRI:              3 MICAP (Y/N) N           PO/PTC:  MATEAG
   PART NBR:         1344M74P01___             NOUN:    PYROMETE
   DOC NBR:
             SEND TO: ___   (REMOTE ALC D)
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
F2-SEND TO G004L      SF6-ESTAB WORK REQ        F16 - RETURN
F4-LIST WORK REQ      F7-REVISE WORK REQ        SF1- SPECIAL INSTRUCT
F5-LIST NEXT REQ      F9-LIST MAIL FILE         SF16 - LOGOFF
 AB00001: RECORD FOUND
```

**Figure 2.2. Temporary Labor and Material Plan.**

```
AB2002                          TEMP LABOR & MATERIAL PLAN                DATE: 2/04/15 2:39:12
                                       HEADER 237-C
LIST BY:     * ADDRESSEE: MAXXX
                PROD NBR: T5023A                      PLANNER:  SDKJDJS   63420

  END ITEM NSN:  6685012482303PR                                          PRI:  03
              PCN:  ULDWAT                                                DPC:  T
                                                                          JOQ:  1

PROD            NEW                                                 DLVY
NBR   PO/PTC    JD     PSSD   OTHER DIR COST   PCI    BOMI        UOM     DATE     SOPI
------ --------- ----  -------  ------------------------  ---   --------    ------  --------  ------
(1)    (2)      (3)    (4)        _____ _____(5)   (6)    (7)     __(8)_   ___(9)   __(10)

  PART NUMBER      FSCM     NOUN        WORK UNIT     SAVE PLAN   Y/N
 ----------------------  --------  ---------  ----------------------  -----
 1344M74P01____   _____  PYROMETE  _____                          N

                                                        TRANSFER PLAN TO _____ _____

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
F2 - SEND TO G004L              F7 - UPDATE TEMP PLAN        SF1 - BLD LABOR PLAN
F4 - LIST TEMP PLAN             F8 - DELETE PLAN             SF2 - BLD MATL PLAN
F5 - LIST NEXT PLAN             F9 - LIST MAIL FILE          F16 - RETURN
                                F12- CLEAR SCREEN            SF16 - LOGOFF
```

**Figure 2.3. Records Do Not Exist.**

```
AB00003: NO MORE RECORDS EXIST FOR THIS SELECTION

(1)     Control Number.
(2)     Planning Organization/Planner Technician Code (PO/PTC).
(3)     Job Designator (New).
        This is that last chance to change the Job Designator.
(4)     Production Section/Scheduling Designator (PS/SD).
(5)     Other Direct Costs.
        In dollars & cents.
(6)     Production Count Indicator (PCI).
        A = Automatic; B = Manual (Usually A).
(7)     Bill of Material Indicator (BOMI).
        M = Material; R = Hourly (Usually M).
(8)     Unit of Measure (UOM).
        EA if sold at EISP, or HR if sold at hourly rate (Usually EA).
(9)     Delivery Date.
(10)    Status of Planning Indicator.
        C = Complete; I = Incomplete (Must be C before JON will be assigned).
```

**Figure 2.4. Build Temporary Labor Plan 237-D.**

```
AB2004                BUILD TEMPORARY LABOR PLAN 237-D                DATE: 99/04/15

PROD NBR: T5023G                                  ACT - A=ADD C=CHANGE D=DELETE

(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)   (5)   (6)   (7)   (8)   (9)      (10)                A
      F     OPER  B     OPER        STD                                     C
RCC   C     NBR   S     OCC   TI    HRS   SK    OPERATION DESCRIPTION       T
----- - ----- - --- -- ------ -- ---------------------------- -
MTPC  C     5     00010 S     1 __ __6.55 AY    RECEIVE & REPAIR  CCT85A    A
_____ _     _____ _ ___ __    ___   .00 __    ____________________________ _
_____ _     _____ _ ___ __    ___   .00 __    ____________________________ _
_____ _     _____ _ ___ __    ___   .00 __    ____________________________ _

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  F4 - LIST TEMP LABOR          F7 - UPDATE          SF2 - BLD MATL
  F5 - LIST NEXT TEMP LABOR     F12 - CLEAR SCREEN   F16 – RETURN
```

**Figure 2.5. Record Not On File.**

AB00008: REQUESTED RECORD NOT FOUND ON FILE

(1) Resource Control Center (RCC).

(2) Facility Code.

(3) Operation Number.
Must be numerical for *T* prefix Control Numbers.

(4) Batch/Single Processing Indicator (BSPI).
B = Batch; S = Single

(5) Operation Occurrence.
If Batch BSPI, the number of time per 206; if Single BSPI, the number of times per End Item.

(6) Type of Inspection (TI).
To be filled in by the Quality Assurance organization.

(7) Operation Standard Hours.

(8) Skill Code.

(9) Operation Description.

(10) Last 6 positions will contain the WCD No.

**Figure 2.6. Build Temporary Labor Plan 237-E.**

AB2005 BUILD TEMPORARY MATERIAL PLAN 237-E DATE: 99/04/15

PROD NBR: T5023G ACT - A=ADD C=CHANGE D=DELETE

| (1) OPER NBR | (2) MAT NSN | (3) P/N | (4) MFG CODE | (5) UI | (6) MATL QTY | (7) STD/STK LIST PRICE | (8) C C | (9) NET PRICE /TIV | A C T |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00010 | xxxxxxx | xxxxx | 07482 | EA | 3 | 0.00 | A | .00 | A |
| 00010 | xxxxxxx | xxxxx | 07482 | EA | 3 | 0.00 | A | .00 | A |
| 00010 | xxxxxxx | xxxxx | 07482 | EA | 3 | 0.00 | A | .00 | A |

F4 - LIST TEMP MATL F7 - UPDATE TEMP MATL F12 - CLEAR SCREEN
F5 - LIST NEXT TEMP MATL F9 - SEL/LIST PLAN COMM F16 - RETURN

**Figure 2.7. Requested Record Not Found.**

AB00008: REQUESTED RECORD NOT FOUND ON FILE

(1) Operation Number.
Must match a Labor Operation Number.

(2) Material National Stock Number.
NOTE: The REVIEW TEMP BILL OF MATERIAL, Screen No. AB2011, has a place to add Planner's comments if desired; for instance, denoting if this NSN is an authorized substitute.

(3) Part Number.
NOTE: Use the Part Number found in Tech Data; D043 may have several P/N's tied to one NSN & the Part Number required by Tech Data may not be listed in the D043 under a sub NSN.

(4) Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers (FSCM).
FSCM or CAGE of P/N; from D043. NOTE: If NSN is an authorized substitute, use the Part Number found in Tech Data and *99999* for the FSCM (or CAGE).

(5) Unit of Issue (UI).
From D043 Unit/Issue.

(6) Material Quantity.
Total quantity needed for the whole 206.

(7) Stock List Price.
From D043 Unit Price.

(8) Cost Code (CC).
Generally ***A*** for Direct, ***B*** for Exchange, ***L*** for Indirect, etc. (see page 87 of AFMC R 66-61 for complete list)

(9) Net Price.
For ***B*** Cost Code items only; from the D043 ***P*** Screen; Exchange Price.

2.7.2. Permanent JONs. The G004L system will interface to the G072A system for existing permanent JONs. For new workloads, the planner must compute the EISP based upon known labor and material planned for each end item and input this price to the G004L system by AFMC Form 600D transaction. **Note:** With the implementation of DMAPS Phase II, G072A is obsolete.

2.7.2.1. Establishing a Permanent JON Workload. The forms used for workload management are computer screens generated by the Maintenance Workload Management System (MWMS). Samples and process procedures to open new workload in MWMS are as follows:

2.7.2.1.1. The Actual NSN is the item that will be produced. The Master NSN is used for filling linked requirements and does not necessarily have an open Control Number. If any Modification NSNs are listed, they must be modified to the Actual NSN before being sold.

2.7.2.1.2. Determine work requirements. If no prototype was performed within the last two years another may be required. Make sure all Support Equipment, Technical Data, Material, Skills, Routed Support, etc., are available before accepting the work. This is a function of the planning team.

2.7.2.1.3. Determine an estimated End Item Sales Price (EISP). This price cannot be changed for about 2 years, so it should be as accurate as possible and also anticipate future events. The EISP is calculated by multiplying the Standard Hours by the RCC Labor Rate and adding the material cost. The material cost is calculated by multiplying the price of each line item on the Bill of Materials by the Units per Assembly and by the replacement percentage and then totaling them up. The EISP includes all routed labor and material support required. Preliminary Labor Standards may be established in the E046B system using Control Number 09888A. Preliminary Bills of Materials may be established in the G005M system using a P Job Designator.

2.7.2.1.4. Complete AFMC 600D transaction, Screen AB4055, ESTABLISH WORK AUTHORIZATION (MISTR), to establish end item in G004L. Prior to sending 600D to G004L, annotate Special Instructions, Screen AB4042, with Part Number and Technical Data requirements.

2.7.2.1.5. Complete planning tasks. This includes completing the Labor Standards, Bill of Materials, Work Control Documents, Routed Support requests, etc. The AFMC Form 600D must be completed and overlay the E046B and G005M systems before Labor Standards and Bills of Material can be input.

2.7.2.1.6. When all planning tasks are complete, send to Workloading and open Control Number in G019C. Before sending to Workloading, annotate Special Instructions, Screen AB4042, with implementation date. This date is the date that all elements will be ready for the shop to start work.

**Figure 2.8. AFMC FORM 600D Transaction.**

```
AB4055        ESTABLISH WORK AUTHORIZATION (MISTR)    DATE: 99/04/16 15:54:25

            PO/PTC:  MATEAG

(1)** END ITEM ID:  16800142528 13YQ        (10)**  FCRN:  3962
(2)*         NOUN:  CONTROL                 (11)**   PRI:  2D
(3)*     PLAN ORG:  MATEA    PTC:  G        (12)*   FJCC:  A
(4)*         PSSD:  MTPC9J                  (13)*   EISP:  213
(5)*      FSC/IMC:  SE                      (14)**  ERRC:  T
(6)*          DPC:  T                       (15)     PSC:  _
(7)**         PCN:  UJFITK                  (16)**   WTC:  MAWWT
(8)** CONTROL NBR:  29277                   (17)*   FPCI:  A
(9)**          JD:  A

                              SEND TO:  ______
*     Entered by Planning Organization.
**    Filled out when 801 is initiated.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------

    F2 - SEND TO G004L            F9 - LIST MAIL FILE           F7 - SEND
                                                                     /POPTC
    F4 - LIST PO/PTC             SF1 - SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS     F16 - RETURN
    F5 - LIST NEXT PO/PTC        F12 - CLEAR SCREEN            SF16 - LOGOFF
```

*(1)* End Item Identity (EII).
*(2)** Noun.
A brief description of the EII unless the 801 screen has a Miscellaneous Code of ***X*** (PP72-10 or FEMS). Then the Noun will be the 2 position MMAC followed by the 3 position IMC for the EII.
*(3)** Planning Organization and Planning Technician Code.
*(4)** Production Section/Scheduling Designator.
*(5)** Federal Supply Class-Item Manager Code.
The appropriate code for the ALC which is prime for the EII: OC-ALC = SK; OO-ALC = SU; & WR-ALC = TG.
*(6)** Data Processing Code.
Usually ***T***. If Miscellaneous Code is ***X*** then DPC is ***X***.
*(7)* Program Control Number.
*(8)* Control Number.
*(9)* Job Designator.
*(10)* Funds Classification Reference Number.
Priority.
Usually ***2D***, but should normally be ***4C*** for routine MISTR items, or ***4B*** for ***G*** job designator. See regulations for other Priority codes.
*(12)** Future JON Classification Code.
Usually ***A*** for high volume; ***B*** is for low volume.
*(13)** End Item Sales Price.
In whole dollars. (Labor Standard times RCC Rate plus Material costs) Make sure this is correct before the 600D is sent as this price is fixed for the first full Fiscal Year and cannot be changed except by authorization from headquarters.
*(14)* Expendability-Recoverability-Reparability Category Code.
ERRC Code for EII.
Procurement Source Code.
Applicable to EII.
*(16)* Workloader Technician Code.
*(17)** Future Production Count Indicator.
Usually ***A*** for Automatic. ***M*** is for Manual.

**Figure 2.9. Special Instructions for AFMC Form 600D Transaction.**

```
AB00001: RECORD FOUND

AB4042        LIST SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR PDN     DATE: 99/04/16  16:04:26
 PDN:  57283A                                       REMOTE ALC:  _

(1)  P/N 43051-021
(2)  Repair Per TO 2JA8-20-3.

(3)   PBA Item; EISP fixed per contract.

   F4 - LIST NAR     F6 - EST NAR       F7 - REV NAR      F8 - DEL NAR
AB00001: RECORD FOUND
```

(1) Add Part Number of item being repaired.
(2) Add Tech Order number containing instruction for work being performed.
(3) Add any other pertinent information.

**2.8. Data Reliability.** The planner provides complete labor and material plans for the job processes required to complete one unit of sales. This data is used to compute labor effectiveness for the accomplishing organization(s), to compute EISP and average hourly sales rates, and to measure the profit/loss position of the depot at any organizational level. The data is used by several interfacing data systems and, as a result, is entered into the DD-I & L (A) 397 Depot Maintenance Cost and Production report at the work performance category level (job designator) with dollar costs. Proper planning allows proper reporting and visibility afterward to enable management to make decisions on the disposition of weapons systems/end items.

**2.9. Control of Manufacture at the ALC.** Manufacture is the fabrication of an item through the application of labor, machines, and tools to material. During manufacture, raw (general purpose) material is transformed into an item with a specific form, fit and function.

2.9.1. Authorization to Manufacture. Items to be manufactured must meet at least one of the following criteria:

2.9.1.1. Organic accomplishment is necessary for the Air Force to maintain an in-service depot maintenance capability for mission-essential items as provided by AFI 21-102, *Depot Maintenance Management.*

2.9.1.2. Acquisition of the part from a commercial source will result in higher cost to the Air Force.

2.9.1.3. The product or service isn't available through interservice or other Federal agencies.

2.9.1.4. Acquisition from private commercial sources will disrupt or materially delay an Air Force program.

2.9.1.5. A satisfactory commercial source isn't available and can't be developed in time to provide the part when needed.

2.9.2. U/MM Function. For stock listed **P** coded items (procured by stock number requisition) are managed by the Air Force. Stock listed **M** coded items (M code is manufacture) are processed through Supply for action.

2.9.2.1. When stock listed items are to be routinely provided through manufacture, they will be identified through source coding. The equipment specialist codes these items for either organizational level manufacture (Code MO), Field Manufacture (Code MF) or Depot Manufacture (Code MD). Generally, these items are limited to low usage or casual replacement type items that are more economical and practical to manufacture than they are to acquire, store and distribute for use. The manufacture of such items generally enhances the logistics support process and results in greater economy.

2.9.2.2. The decision to manufacture stock listed items not source coded MO, MF or MD, is made on a case-by-case basis by the item manager/equipment specialist only on AF-managed items.

2.9.2.3. Other items aren't stock listed because failure or a recurring demand for their replacement hasn't been anticipated. Normally, these items will be manufactured until sufficient information becomes available to warrant cataloging action and making a source-coding decision.

2.9.3. ALC Maintenance Guidelines. Since the basic responsibility for manufacture rests with the M/D, the M/D may undertake manufacture only when a properly completed work request is received from Supply.

2.9.3.1. The basic source for all material requirements is Supply. Accordingly, all material requests will be submitted to Supply. This includes material requests that are likely to be satisfied through depot maintenance manufacture.

2.9.3.2. Supply will review all material requests from the M/D, tenants, and other organizations they support, and will determine the proper source of supply. When source coding doesn't exist, consultation with the appropriate M/D may be required. When Supply determines that manufacture is the proper source of supply, they will process an AFMC Form 206 to the M/D for the manufacture.

2.9.3.3. The M/D will manufacture and upon completion turn in the materials to Supply. The requesting appropriation will be billed for the labor, raw material, and indirect/overhead expenses.

2.9.3.4. Manufactured items issued by Supply to the M/D will be charged to the using job order as material using the D035 issue price.

2.9.4. Line Support Manufacture:

2.9.4.1. NSN Items Coded for Manufacture:

2.9.4.1.1. The D035 system will maintain demand data for NSN items source coded for manufacture in the same manner as items having another source of supply. When the demand is sufficiently recurring, a stock level and reorder point will be computed. Supply will maintain this stock level by submitting AFMC Forms 206 to the M/D for the required manufacture.

2.9.4.1.2. Material standards maintained in the G005M system won't influence the Supply stockage of NSN items source coded for manufacture. However, material standards are required for use in computing the sales prices of the using end item.

2.9.4.2. Local manufacture for line support of one-time requirements (nonrecurring) on serialized workloads, when included in the work package negotiated with the M/D or approved by the Project Administration Officer for over-and-above accomplishment, does not require the processing of AFMC Form 206. This line support may be accomplished as a labor operation on the JON applicable to the end item and worked under the G037E system. Prepare a handscribed AFMC Form 173, MDS/Project Operation, or AFMC Form 127. This AFMC Form 127/173 may be use by the supporting shop for processing the manufacturing requirement. The analysis of unpredictable operations will also be used to determine recurrence and, when applicable, will be used as the basis for preparing AFMC Form 206.

2.9.5. Work Authorization:

2.9.5.1. All manufacture requests submitted on AFMC Forms 206 must have AFMC Forms 206 and 237 processed validly by the G004L system before work may begin. The AFMC Form 206 establishes the basic authority to accomplish manufacture. The AFMC form 237 and AFMC Form 240, **Temporary Labor and Material Plan Addendum**, provide the labor and material data required for costing.

2.9.5.2. Issue a separate JON according to DOD 7220.29H, *Depot Maintenance Support Cost Accounting and Production Reporting Handbook,* for the manufacture of an item. Prepare AFMC Form 237 using an ***M*** control number prefix and ***K*** job designator. Input of the AFMC Form 237 to the G004L system will result in the automatic assignment of the JON suffix based upon the computer processing date with Status of Planning Indicator (SOPI) marked Complete (***C***). The End Item Identity (EII) will be by NSN or NC, ND, or part number (FSC, ***P*** in position 5, followed by the item part number).

2.9.6. Pricing. The G004L system will compute a unit price for each unit of the JON quantity when the SOPI is marked Complete (***C***). The UOM is always Each (EA). Update of the D035K record by tape interface from G004L.

## 2.10. Local Manufacture of Equipment.

2.10.1. All M/D proposals for the local manufacture of depot maintenance shop equipment must be prepared by the appropriate engineering and planning offices and submitted through the responsible equipment custodian to the Installation Equipment Management Office (IEMO) on AF Form 601, **Equipment Action Request**.

2.10.2. In compliance with AFMCI 21-109, *Support and Industrial Operations Depot Facilities and Equipment* actions by the IEMO will be based on the following:

2.10.2.1. The manufacture of stock listed local manufacture equipment items prescribed by allowance documents will be authorized and controlled as prescribed by those documents.

2.10.2.2. Stock catalog data will be researched by IEMO Research Unit to determine if a standard locally or centrally acquired item will meet the requirements for non-stock listed equipment items instead of local manufacture.

2.10.2.3. The manufacture of non-stock listed items is contingent upon IEMO approval when the estimated unit cost is less than $249,999.99 and upon Command Equipment Management Office (CEMO) approval when the estimate cost is $250,000 or more. Approval requires that adequate justification be provided by the M/D on the AF Form 601 request submitted to the IEMO.

2.10.2.4. Non-stock listed equipment items may be authorized for local manufacture when the M/D existing resources are adequate and any of the following occur:

2.10.2.4.1. The equipment is required to meet a locally unique requirement.

2.10.2.4.2. The use of spares and related accessories is required by technical order to perform maintenance checks or repairs.

2.10.2.4.3. An emergency condition exists and the equipment is required to preclude an adverse effect on mission accomplishment.

2.10.3. If the local manufacture request is approved, an AFMC Form 206 will be processed to the M/D by Supply. After the manufacture of the equipment item, the M/D will contact Supply for disposition instructions. The use of an **L n**umber in the EII field is mandatory when the end item being manufactured has an assigned ERRC code of either ***S*** or ***U.***

2.10.4. Costs associated with the local manufacture of equipment will be treated as follows:

2.10.4.1. The unit price entered into supply records determines whether the manufactured item is expense or investment equipment. If the unit price is less than $249,999.99 the item will be classified as expense equipment and it is a stock fund item. If the unit price is $250,000 or more, the item will he classified as investment equipment and it is a non-stock-fund item.

2.10.4.2. The unit price of locally manufactured equipment consists of the actual manufacturing cost of the unit, plus the supply surcharge.

2.10.4.3. The actual unit cost is computed from planning data entered on AFMC Form 237 by the G004L system before the manufacture of the equipment item. In rare cases, the computed cost may result in a change in the original classification of an item as either expense or investment equipment. When this occurs, action must be taken to cancel and reinitiate all actions related to the item.

2.10.4.4. The DMAG will bill the customer for the actual manufacturing cost.

**2.11. Control of Quarterly Sales of End Items.** Once the quarterly sales indicator (QSI) has been assigned, it cannot be changed through a simple file maintenance action. For example, if the QSI for a specific serial number record must be changed from ***M*** to ***C***, a new production number must be established as well as a new serial number record with the new QSI = ***C***.

**2.12. Exchangeable Component Item Control.** The basis for pricing end items is determined 12-15 months in advance of the actual generation of those items for repair. Because of this time-phasing and the

necessity of establishing the pricing rates some 14 months in advance of workload generation, the customer has no reliable visibility of serviceable component availability, nor can maintenance rely upon such availability when establishing their labor standards for repair of the end items. These situations force consideration of concurrent repair of exchangeable components. The M/D is responsible for disposing of the exchangeable components, and concurrent repair of these items must be approved by the M/D. Repair concepts for exchangeable items are normally agreed upon between the material management and M/D during the initial preproduction planning accomplished after TRC assignment or when new major end item repair requirements are made known through major modification/engineering change. Those requirements may be of such magnitude or sophistication as to require a preproduction planning effort. That preplanning effort will determine and establish the repair process of those agreed upon items; and will remain in effect unless those items, subsequently, become in serviceable long supply.

2.12.1. Job Routed Items (Exchange Items). When the M/D is notified by the material management that items have become in serviceable long supply (sufficient quantities to meet demand), they will make every effort to change the repair concept to a remove and replace policy, which will require establishment of those items on the applicable end item material standard, in order to preposition sufficient assets to support the repair program. Those items will then be removed, turned in to supply, and replaced with a like serviceable item until serviceable long supply assets no longer exist, at which time the original repair concept will be reinstituted. During the in serviceable long supply period (sufficient quantities to meet demand), assets will be ordered on a fill or kill requisition (when sufficient quantities do not exist the requisition will be killed and item will be routed for repair). Should the requisition be killed, the M/D (scheduling) will immediately contact the PM/IM and mutually determine whether or not concurrent repair may be employed. There are exceptions to the remove and replace concept as indicated above, predicated upon the number and location of the long supply assets. Whenever the repair/schedule is jeopardized by the inability to obtain long supply assets, concurrent repair may be accomplished with concurrence of the M/D and the PM/IM. Any agreement to perform concurrent repair of long supply assets will be documented by the M/D (scheduling and material function) and filed by the responsible planner in the pertinent planning jacket file.

2.12.2. MISTR IPP 72-10 Repair. (Incorporate FEEMS policy) (Non-Job-Routed). Non Job-Routed (NJR) concept is the procedure for repairing the Next-Higher Assembly (NHA) and the subindentured items separately. Each has its own labor and material standard for the repair process. The reparable subindentured item is removed, turned into supply, and replaced with a like serviceable item (remove and replace except PP 72-10 items). If an NJR item cannot be supported from supply and the repair capability exists at the source of repair (SOR), repair can be accomplished concurrently with the NHA and funded on an AFMC Form 206. If the SOR for the NJR item is collocated, the item may be transferred to the MISTR Line using 971 transaction, Maintenance Production Transactions, or a 244 transaction, Material Request/Turn In/Custody Receipt, as appropriate. If the MISTR control number has a DPC = **X** (engines), a 971 transaction will be used. If the MISTR control number has a DPC = **T**, then the item will be wash posted on a 244 transaction. When non-job routed items are identified as **in-serviceable long supply** it will be the prime PM/IM responsibility to terminate depot repair of those items, by canceling or decreasing repair requirements as may be needed on any project directive or MISTR requirements, as may be appropriate. When ***serviceable long supply*** assets no longer exist, Production Management (PM)/Item Manager (IM) will initiate action to reestablish any pertinent project directive or MISTR requirements. PP 72-10 FEEMS items, required to support engine repair, that have been identified as in ***serviceable long supply*** will be placed on the engine material standard and ordered on a fill or kill requisition. Any deviation from this policy will require the necessary head-

quarters approval IAW AFMCI 21-129. If killed, an operation number may be established against the engine control number to accomplish the necessary repair; however the (scheduler) will contact the PM/IM to obtain the necessary approval to do the repair. Documentation will then be filed in the appropriate planner's jacket file.

2.12.3. Field Level Repair. This type repair, when done in support of serialized end items, should be costed as over and-above work to the end item with the approval of the Project Administrative Officer (PAO) (Reference AFMCI 21-111) normally, a block of hours per end item will be identified for this type effort. Once repair on a component has been made by the maintenance activity, and the component leaves maintenance, but subsequently fails for reasons other than material failure, any follow-on repair of that item will be costed as rework. The labor and material used in rework are charged to operations overhead in the RCC doing the work.

2.12.4. Other End Item Repair. These end items are sold to the customer at a predetermined EISP. The material standards normally include the exchangeable component also. The component repaired on its own MISTR identity must be issued as material to the job order applicable to the next higher assembly. Multiple turn-in and issue documents are required in this case. The technical order for repair of the end item may have to be supplemented by use of the subindentured item technical order to complete the repair process.

**2.13. Reorganization Functions.** Planning must provide timely support to workloading for all organizational changes. Due to the need to pass valid production and actual hour data to other systems, it becomes necessary to closely manage the data systems update preparation relative to organizational change. The net result is to limit organizational changes to being effective at the beginning of a fiscal quarter.

2.13.1. The data systems that must be closely monitored as required.

2.13.1.1. G004C - Workload and Program Control System.

2.13.1.2. G004L - Job Order Production Master System.

2.13.1.3. G035A - Depot Maintenance Budget and Management Cost System.

2.13.1.4. G037G - Maintenance Labor Distribution and Cost System.

***NOTE:*** Under DMAPS Phase II this system is obsolete.

2.13.1.5. G072A - Depot Maintenance Production Cost system.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II this system is obsolete.**

2.13.1.6. E046 - Labor Standard Mechanization System.

2.13.1.7. G005M - Depot Maintenance Material Support System.

2.13.1.8. G337 Inventory Tracking System (ITS).

2.13.1.9. G037E - MDS/Project Workload Planning System.

2.13.1.10. G097 – Program Depot Maintenance Scheduling System (PDMSS).

**2.14. Product Quality Deficiency Report (PQDR) Control.**

2.14.1. Reference TO 00-35D-54, *USAF Material Deficiency Reporting and Investigation System for Category Descriptions*. PQDR exhibits will be processed in accordance with TO 0035D-54 and by

locally developed procedures (Base regulations, Etc.) to ensure funding, analysis, report preparation, rework (if applicable) and/or return to service is accomplished in a timely manner to support our customers. PQDR analysis and report preparation is funded by the prime ALC. The Job Order Number (JON) established for processing these items will have a job designator **G** assigned (if the repair ALC has MISTR workload established, the same JON with job designator **G** will be utilized). The prime ALC is the ALC that manages the asset in question. The repair ALC will not perform PQDR investigations without being reimbursed in accordance with the no free work policy on the DMAG. Reference AFMCI 21-111. The Labor Standard will cover the cause determination (analysis) and the report preparation; no repair is authorized on these permanent JON's with the **G** designator. If the repair ALC does not have an established MISTR workload, an AFMC Form 206 will be issued by the technical focal point, e.g., item manager, equipment specialist, quality specialist, etc., and a temporary JON established to include the cost of restoring the exhibit to an serviceable condition , if applicable.

2.14.1.1. Documentation. To provide a proper audit documentation trail, written notification of the exhibit numbers, by NSN, must be provided to the processing directorate. This notice may be maintained centrally or in the responsible scheduler's file per local option. DD Form 2332, **Product Quality Deficiency Report Exhibit**, will accompany each exhibit sent to the repair ALC for processing (no exhibit will be accepted for processing by the repair ALC without the DD Form 2332. A copy of the DD Form 2332 and the communication notice (message or other) is sufficient information for audit documentation trail.

2.14.1.2. Rework of PQDR exhibits. When the analysis of the PDQR exhibit determines the Technology Repair Center (TRC), where the work was accomplished, was not at fault, the effort to restore the exhibit to a serviceable condition will be accomplished by the TRC as new work and will be inducted into the MISTR line. When the analysis of the PQDR exhibit determines that the TRC, were the work accomplished, was at fault, the work to restore the exhibit to a serviceable condition will be accomplished by that TRC as rework in accordance with **Chapter 3**. For those items undergoing rework for which the analysis has determined that TRC to be at fault, production count will not be taken. The material utilized in this particular case will be charged to unload with cost code **L** for those items normally costed under codes ***A or L***. To unload with cost code ***X*** for those items normally costed under codes ***D*** or ***M*** and to unload with cost code ***X*** for those items normally costed under codes ***E*** or ***J*** (blank job designators in all cases), the direct labor expended for this effort will be charged to duty code .26 with special project code 14 in the Resources Control Center (RCC) where expended.

2.14.1.3. Restoration Policy. The restoration of the exhibit item to an ALC reported PQDR's. When a deficient item is discovered by an ALC directorate user from an ALC directorate repair line (the discovering directorate becomes the initiator), the item must be processed with proper notification to the prime or managing ALC (See TO 0035D-54 for routing and processing control procedures). No work will be accomplished on these items without proper prime or managing ALC direction. When an ALC directorate initiates a PQDR on material provided or repaired by another TRC, the above procedures apply. When the directorate management elects to correct the deficiency without the prime or managing ALC direction, the item will be processed and costed as rework. In this case, the labor expended will be charged to duty code .26 with special project code 14 in the responsible RCC and any direct material used will be charged. No earned hour credit to a JON or charges to a customer will be made.

2.14.2. Policy for costing PQDR MISTR workload. Each quarter an AFMC Form 181, **Project Order**, will be issued by the prime ALC to cover this workload. Each repair ALC performing this type of workload must receive the AFMC Form 181 from each prime ALC.

2.14.3. Restoration Policy. The restoration of the exhibit item to a serviceable condition will be accomplished as follows:

2.14.3.1. If the TRC was not at fault for the deficiency, wash post procedures from the analysis job order (***G*** designator) will be used. To the MISTR overhaul job order ***A*** job designator will be used.

2.14.3.2. If the TRC was not able to duplicate the reported deficiency and the unit passed all functional test requirements. The unit will be condition tagged as serviceable and returned to the supply system. Wash post procedures form analysis job designator ***G*** to MISTR overhaul job designator ***A*** will not be used.

2.14.3.3. When the TRC is at fault for the deficiency, charges to the customer is prohibited. The restoration to a serviceable condition will be accomplished and direct labor will be charged to duty code .26 with the special project code 14 in the RCC where performed. Material will be costed in accordance in the RCC where used.

2.14.3.4. If the work is accomplished at a TRC, which does not have assigned workload responsibilities charges, will be made on a temporary job order number on the type ***6*** project order. In this case an AFMC Form 206 must be received from the technical focal point prior to the start of the restoration process.

2.14.4. Capacity Utilization (DoD 4151.18-H, *Depot Maintenance Production Shop Capacity Measurement Handbook*).

2.14.5. The following steps outline the procedures for calculating the physical capacity:

2.14.5.1. Obtain a detailed shop layout print, which identifies the functions of the shop, its boundaries, its area, and its equipment/workbench locations. Verify and update as necessary the layouts to reflect the current situation.

2.14.5.1.1. On the current plant layout print, clearly outline and label each production area represented by a one-line entry on the applicable AFMC Form 45. Within the outlined areas, draw a line encircling the area of each work station that is used for doing work within the existing and programmed workload mix. If some equipment or process is infrequently used or supports more than one workstation, it will be included in a workstation as support equipment and will not add to the number of work positions for that station. Within each workstation area, enter a three-digit code that identifies the function(s) performed at the workstation. First digit of the code should be the same as the fifth digit of the Resource Control Center (RCC) code and the last two digits are assigned sequentially. (As required.)

2.14.5.1.2. Facility Code. Developing and maintaining the Resource Control Center (RCC) to Facility Code requires identifying every Process Shop Category (PSC) Code and Building Number combination in which the RCC performs work. A unique Facility Code is then assigned to the combinations as indicated in the sample below. These codes are assigned independently within each RCC. Numbers 1 through 9 are used to identify up to nine Building and PSC Code combinations. If additional codes are required, alpha characters A through Z may be used.

**Table 2.1. Example.**

| RCC | Bldg No. | PSC Code | Facility Code |
|---|---|---|---|
| MTPCC | 3001 | 103-058-A | 5 |
| MTPCC | 3001 | 103-057-A | 6 |
| MTPCC | 3001 | 104-015-I | 7 |
| MTPCC | 3123 | 103-022-B | 8 |
| MTPCC | 3108 | 103-070-H | A |

2.14.5.1.3. The RCC/Facility Code master file is maintained in the G029, *Depot Maintenance Strategic Management System*. Changes must be coordinated with the E046B and G004L systems prior to implementation.

**2.15. Analytical Rework.** The assembly, disassembly, test and inspection of prints, modification kits, end items, assemblies or subassemblies to determine maintenance criteria includes prototype teardown, analysis, and rework of an item to determine adequacy of job content and material specification on future workload.

**2.16. Job Designator/ Work Performance Category Application.**

2.16.1. The job designator is an alpha code used in the maintenance data systems which has been redefined to equate to the work performance category described in DoD 7220.29H**,** *Depot Maintenance Support Cost Accounting and Production Reporting Handbook*. This code is used for the aggregation of data for all organic workloads for reporting to DoD. The job designator signifies the type and extent of repair authorized to be done. Application of the job designators is critical in relation to generation of sales billing to DMAG Customers. Organic sales are based upon two categories of production:

2.16.1.1. The completion of serviceable end items.

2.16.1.2. The performance of maintenance services, not necessarily resulting in the production of serviceable end item.

2.16.2. The specific job designators are directly related to the foregoing categories. The various interfacing maintenance data systems are programmed to treat production in relation to job designators a follows:

2.16.2.1. Straight job designators. These job designators, ***A, B, C, D, I, K, M***, and ***N,*** require production of serviceable end items as the basis for DMAG sales.

2.16.2.1.1. U is used for software support, ***W*** is for CLS use.

2.16.2.2. Service Job Designators. These Job designators authorize maintenance tasks for which the M/D must be reimbursed regardless of the condition of the end item service. Reparable Technical Order Compliance (TOC), and condemned as well as serviceable end item returns, will generate sales to customers. These job designators are ***E, F, G, J, L,*** and ***T***. ***NOTE:*** At Aerospace Guidance and Metrology Center (AGMC), job designators ***D, F, G, J, K, L, M, N,*** and ***T*** are considered as service job designators.

2.16.2.3. Combination job designator. This is job designator ***H***, Modification (alteration or physical makeup change, TOC). Depending upon the type of workload, job designator ***H*** will be either straight or ***service***. The distinction is made as follows:

2.16.2.3.1. The MISTR items (RGC J, PON 4) covered by job designator ***H*** require serviceable end item completions to generate DMAG sales revenue. The basis is that:

2.16.2.3.1.1. The MISTR scheduling logic gives first priority to select inventory items in TOC status for input to the M/D shops.

2.16.2.3.1.2. The MISTR system will affect sales only for the return to supply of serviceable end items.

2.16.2.3.2. Job designator ***H*** is treated as a service accomplishment for non-MISTR workloads. All end item completions, regardless of condition, will generate G072A DMAG sales.

2.16.3. Authorized job designator codes are found in **Chapter 1**.

2.16.4. ATE and Master Layout (MLO) (Numerically Controlled Equipment [NCE]). This type effort requires development of programs for application. The cost of this development, if significant and performed for a customer (not the M/D), is identified as a service and costed to a temporary JON using code *R*. Cost of this effort, when expended for M/D, is charged as cost class 4 (S-prefix JON with 1 job designator) in the performing center. Note: When DMAPS Phase II is completed S-prefix will be invalid.

2.16.5. PME is used by many of the maintenance RCCs and outside agencies. Work done on items contained in the maintenance PME inventory, if owned by maintenance RCCs, is costed under an S-prefix JON with JD ***1***; if owned by an outside agency, the work is costed to a C-prefix JON with JD ***T***.

***Section 2B—Planning Procedures,***

**2.17. Address Tables.** To ensure proper distribution of data system products, establish address tables for maintenance planners and tenant organizations in G004L. Timely update of changes (new or discontinued units) must be accomplished. The planning organizations will maintain the Planner Address Table (PAT).

**2.18. Planning Priorities.** The sequence for planning of temporary jobs is portrayed on a computerized listing (G004L-G5C), Planning Backlog of Temporary Requests. Ranking is based upon the job priority and the delivery date. For depot generated support requirements worked under temporary job orders, priority **1A** won't be used if the scheduled completion date of the end item is more than 8 days away. The priority code is input by the initiator of AFMC Form 206. See **Attachment 6**.

2.18.1. Backlog. Backlogs of AFMC Forms 206 may exist for any workloading or planning organizations. Workloading backlog/control number assignment /backlog of work requests is listed on the G004L-G5B Report. The planning backlog of temporary job requests is shown on the G004L-G5C listing. These backlogs occur when workloading or planning technicians accept work requests, and other pressing negotiated requirements override the workload or planning effort. Ranking of the backlogged requests will be by priority and delivery date.

2.18.2. Production delay codes must be input by workloaders for any backlogged temporary work requests with overdue delivery dates in workloading; by planners for any temporary work requests

backlogged in planning with past delivery dates, and by schedulers for any temporary jobs where the JOQ has not been completed by the delivery date. Production delay codes will also be input for permanent JONs except for MISTR, serialized, and engine workloads. They will be input for permanent JONs when a scheduled or negotiated completion date hasn't been met, or as soon as it is known that the JON quantity cannot be completed by the scheduled date of completion. The production delay codes are necessary to provide feedback to the customer and to the MA internal management units. These codes are input with the 930 transaction, and will appear on the applicable G004L system products. See **Attachment 7**.

**2.19. Workload Control Methods.** For each workload requirement, it is necessary to set up a means of identification for allocation of material, reporting labor used and accounting for sales of production. These accounts are basically established by Workloading through assignment of control numbers. There are two types of control numbers, permanent (all numeric) and temporary (an alpha prefix and 4 numerics) assigned (**Chapter 1**). When a job designator is assigned, the combination of control number and job designator is called a production number.

2.19.1. Permanent Production Numbers. Any workload requirement negotiated and or driven by EXPRESS, of a continuing duration, ample quantity, and counted in separate increments and processes, will have a permanent production number assigned. Workloads usually included under this concept are major end items, exchangeables (PME included), and long flow time end items.

2.19.1.1. Material standards. Each workload assigned a permanent production number established in G004L, for control of the workload must be evaluated for the component material items to be used in the repair process. Material standards must be prepared and input to the G005M system. These standards are an integral part of the Uniform Cost Accounting System in that these standards provide a means to compute an EISP (Reference AFMCMAN 21-5).

2.19.1.2. Labor standards. Labor standards for workloads assigned a permanent production number will be input to E046B (Reference AFMCI 21-105). MDS/PDM labor standards are input to G037E/G097.

2.19.2. Temporary Production Numbers. Temporary production numbers are established for all AFMC Form 206 requirements. One-of-a-kind, one-time requirements, workloads of very short duration, and manufacture are the types of work authorized for customers under this concept. The AFMC 206 is established through the Maintenance Workload Management System. The initiator will enter all element values from Request Number in the left column to Job Designator in the right column and forward for Funds Certification. When approved, the AFMC 206 is sent to the Workloading/WTC. The system will automatically assign a Control Number. The WTC will forward the AFMC 206 to the appropriate Planning organization for additional processing.

2.19.2.1. An A- prefixed temporary control number is applied to job orders covering technical assistance requirements off base (TDY). The costs charged to these job orders will include direct labor, direct material, other direct costs, and the applicable overhead. The work must be done outside the base/station on which the depot is located. An exception, which allows use of an A-prefixed job order for work performed on the base/station, is when that work is performed by personnel on TDY from another ALC. Only one A prefixed job order will be established for each area technical assistance request. Personnel from supporting M/D RCCs will be loaned to the responsible production RCC. All A prefixed job orders must contain a valid Customer Account Identity (CAI), MDS, or NSN as the EII.

2.19.2.1.1. For normal TDY job orders, the JOQ should be the total number of man-hours required for the TDY requirement. The labor operation on the AFMC Form 237 must reflect a valid production RCC, operation number 00001, BSPI of S, the operation occurrence of 001 and cost (ODC) will include travel and per diem costs, and the cost of material requisitioned and issued at the area base where the TDY is being performed.

2.19.2.1.2. For TDY job orders where a special unit job sales price is negotiated or established, the following procedure should be used for establishing the labor standard and other direct cost. The M/D receives several work requirements for support to which a unit job sales price should be applied. Among these are special projects, functional check flights where the M/D provides a pilot to another facility (including contract sites), and other similar applications. The job order records can be set up by MAW from processing the AFMC Form 206, initiation and processing of the support AFMC Form 237, and forwarding both directly to ACD. The unit sales price may be negotiated or established by including the travel, per diem and token labor. (Overhead labor is included in our RCC rates). The JOQ on the AFMC Form 206 must be a minimum of 00001. The AFMC Form 237 must reflect a production RCC, operation number 00001, the batch single processing indicator of **S** and the operation occurrence must be 001 with the operational standard hours of 1.0. To complete the AFMC Form 237, enter the header data, compute the ODC, and input. For example: A negotiated job cost of $900 has been accepted. The RCC rate is $30 per hour. Multiply the operation standard hours (OSH) (1.0) times $30 (RCC rate) = $30. Job cost $900 less the operation dollars ($30) = $870. This value is entered in the ODC block. Labor exceptions won't be processed for jobs using the job cost concept unless personnel are direct labor assigned.

2.19.2.2. C Prefix. A **C**-prefixed temporary control number will be used to accumulate production costs to a specific customer account code for an area, base/tenant customer for PME only. The CAI must be used for all **C**-prefixed control numbers. To accumulate support man-hours, the **C**-prefixed production number must always be contained in the origin production number field of the G004L output tape for G004L processing.

2.19.2.3. M Prefix. An **M**-prefixed temporary control number will be used for the overwhelming majority of manufacture work. Manufacture in support of suggestion items and tools/equipment for use within the M/D will be accomplished as a result of initiation of AFMC Form 206 for that manufacture.

2.19.2.4. S Prefix. An **S**-prefixed temporary control number with I job designator will be used for all cost class 4 work. This will include all repairs and modification performed by the direct shops in support of the M/D facilities, ATE programming for the M/D, as well as M/D owned PME items.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II the S prefix is obsolete.**

2.19.2.5. T-Prefix. This prefix will be assigned to all temporary repair work done on base within the M/D shop and all off base modification programs under serial number control.

2.19.3. JON Suffix Assignment. There are distinct differences between temporary and permanent (programmed) JONs.

**2.20. Work Authorization Documents.**

2.20.1. AFMC 600D transaction is used to establish the G004L master record for all workloads on which a permanent production number is used.

2.20.1.1. This form is computer generated, and one copy may be maintained in the jacket file. End items selected for working on a preplanned basis must be of sufficient volume and have a predictable work content to justify the establishment of the required planning data and labor standards. There are certain types of workload, which, due to their generation sources or inherent support systems, must be worked on a preplanned basis. These include items worked under MDS/Project Workload Planning (G037E); MISTR, (G019C); PME (G004L); etc., where use of a permanent control number is a system requirement. The above data systems aren't used at AGMC; therefore, AGMC workloads are generated as a result of negotiated project directives. A production number will be effective and valid as long as the item and type of repair is required, regardless of when the production number is established in relation to the beginning or end of the fiscal year. There are different specified applications of the production number for different types of end items and controls essential to workload processing. Those like end items worked under a serial number control concept, but for a different customer, require only one production number to be opened. A nonserialized controlled like end item requires a separate production number to be opened for each customer using a different project order. The Program Control Number (PCN) will be different and the FCRN may be different. The source for the FCRN and PCN identity is the workloader. This match is made through use of the proper PCN code. The following are specific line items requiring separate work authorizations for each job designator level of work:

2.20.1.1.1. Each line item stock number negotiated and accepted for work in the MISTR system.

2.20.1.1.2. Project directive workloads for which there is a recurring production requirement on each MDS of aircraft, aircraft engines, missiles, or inertial guidance system; and Other Major End Items (OMEI) identified to a stock number.

2.20.1.1.3. Base and tenant support requirements (by MDS or NSN).

2.20.1.1.4. Each line item meeting the programmed criteria in **2.20.1.1.1.** above, regardless of the type of source of generation.

2.20.1.2. Processing of AFMC 600D transaction. Processing of AFMC 600D transaction will be IAW.

2.20.2. Temporary Workload Forms. An AFMC 206 is initiated by the customer of the DMAG and processed by the workloader. The AFMC 206 will contain the Request Number; Reject Code, Division Code or Delay Code; FCF; Control Number; YD, Data Processing Code; Production Section, Scheduling Designator; Planning Organization; Planner Technician Code and Workloader Technician Code. The AFMC 206 is sent to the responsible planning organization for processing. From these, the planner prepares AFMC 237. Edit errors are rejected to the planner on the G004L-L3B, Daily Planner's List. Valid data input processed will be printed out as the official job master record (G004L-L3A). Details of the data element entries for AFMC 206 are in Maintenance Workload Management System. An AFMC 206 is prepared by workloading to establish follow-on JONs in support of blanket requests for services/support.

2.20.3. A 237/240 transaction is prepared by the planner to support approved 206 transaction customer requirements and for M/D cost class 4 requirements that are not PME. Addenda to planned labor or material are authorized on M, T or S prefixed temporary job orders using 240 transaction

when the JON status code is 0. The EISP will be recomputed on M prefix JONs (see (4) Manufacture listed below). The EISP may be recomputed on T prefix (nonserialized) JONs until the EISP is greater than the customer‘s estimated cost. An example is: JOQ = 5, Inductions = 5 and Completions = 4. If the inductions are 5 and the completions are 5, the addendum will process validly; however, the EISP won't be updated. The 237/240 transactions labor input is edited based upon current calendar time frame to the project order time frame contained in the Request Number Master (RNM) file. If the project order time frame in the RNM file is before or equal to the current time frame, the 237/240 transactions labor input will process. If the project order time frame in the RNM is greater than current time frame, the 237/240 transactions labor input will not process. If the project order time frame in the RNM is greater than current time frame, the 237/240 transactions labor input will reject and cannot be re-input until the current FY /FQ are equal to or greater than that of the PO. An example: The RNM has 3244 transactions and the current time frame is 31XXX. The 237/240 transactions input will reject until the current time frame becomes 32XXX or greater.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II, S prefix is obsolete.**

2.20.3.1. Planned Material. Planned material is an integral part of the Uniform Cost Accounting System. However, for temporary work requirements, the material needed for each job must be input to G004L on 237 transactions. For all additions to the original Labor or Material BOM a 240 transaction is used. This input is used to compute job cost and sales rate/EISP for all temporary JONs. The G072A system uses this planned material to allow comparison of actual material costed to the JON. All material to be charged as direct material to a JON must have been included in the BOM on 237/240 transactions for that JON. An alternate method to compute the material cost to a JON is the use of an **R** Bill of Material Indicator (BOMI) as explained below. A 930 transaction may be used to change previously input transactions.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II, G072A is obsolete.**

2.20.3.2. Direct Material Rate. A provision is made for using a standard RCC hourly material expense rate for computing the EISP on temporary JONs. This is done by use of the **R** BOMI. If the BOMI is input as **R**, the material cost is computed by multiplying the total standard hours for each operation by the direct material rate for the applicable RCC from the RCC rate in the EIA/EIB Validation Stack. If the BOMI is input as **M**, only the cost of the material listed in the BOM portion of the 237/240 transaction will be computed into the EISP. Caution must be used in selection of the BOMI because this entry cannot be file-maintained.

2.20.3.3. Planned Labor. Labor requirements for temporary work requests must be determined by the planner and documented on 237/240 transactions as labor operations for each RCC involved. This labor plan must be input to the G004L system for computation of hourly sales rates/EISP. A 930 transaction may be used to change previously input transactions.

2.20.3.4. Manufacture:

2.20.3.4.1. Local manufacture (M-Prefix) planning procedures have been divided into two categories determined by the first position of the PCN. Only reimbursement codes **R** and **U** apply to these new planning procedures. All other reimbursement codes will retain the existing planning procedures.

2.20.3.4.1.1. A fixed EISP is the basic requirement of the new procedures. To achieve this, a complete planning package, both labor and material, must be developed. All material and other related data will be available before the job opening.

2.20.3.4.1.2. When the planner receives an electronic 206 from the workloader, the planner must decide which planning procedures apply. If the first digit in the PCN field is **R** or **U** the planner will continue with these instructions.

2.20.3.4.1.3. Initiators of a 206 will ensure that Block 2 contains the customer identity. No other organization identity is allowed. The customer identity is used for routing of the Temporary Job Request Status Report (G004L-L3C), which contains customer funding information.

2.20.3.4.1.4. The planner will prepare and process a 237 transaction. Since this document determines the EISP, it must include total labor and material requirements. The profit or loss to DMAG is also determined by the EISP.

2.20.3.4.1.4.1. The SOPI won't be marked completed until a **C** for complete is entered into the field and all the direct material is available and the total labor plan is reflected.

2.20.3.4.1.4.2. The scheduling jacket will be prepared and forwarded to the scheduling function. Since the SOPI is incomplete, a JON suffix and the Temporary Job Record (G004L-L3A) won't be included with the jacket, but the jacket must include two copies of the 237 transaction. A copy of the 237 will be provided to the Shop Support Center (SSC) for material requisition. The SSC will order and store the required material at the Production Number Level. The planning activity is notified when all required material is received. This is a key function as it is the only notification the planner receives on the availability of the materials.

2.20.3.4.1.4.3. The planner should verify the material both for accuracy and price variance. A 240/930 may be required to correct any deficiency.

2.20.3.4.1.4.4. File maintenance, after the JON assignment, must have workloader approval, and will create a new EISP. At end of the fiscal year all EISP are frozen and file maintenance may be only for record update.

2.20.3.4.1.4.5. After the Status of Planning Indicator (SOPI) is changed to complete (C) by the planner a JON suffix and G004L-L3A is furnished and the jacket moved to the normal files. A JON Status Code (JSC) of zero 0 will be assigned automatically and work can begin on these items. The JSC S is not applicable for M-prefix JONs with reimbursement codes of R or U. The only suspended actions will occur between workloading and the customer.

2.20.3.4.1.4.6. Addendum after JON assignment, with workloader approval, won't change the EISP but may be allowed for record update.

2.20.3.4.1.4.7. All requests for cancellation or JOQ reduction must be processed through workloading. When a JON is canceled, the labor plan will require file maintenance allowing for actual hours expended.

2.20.3.4.1.4.8. The JON Master (G004L-G1A) method of recording OWO and AWM for reimbursement codes R and U has been modified. Upon receipt of a 206, the computer will automatically assign the total JOQ to the AWM field. This quantity will remain in the AWM field until the 237 transaction is marked complete. At this time, the computer will move the AWM quantity to the OWO field.

2.20.3.4.1.4.9. Planning Jacket File. The jacket file is a suitable envelope used to maintain and accumulate technical and production data on the production number and JON suffix. The jacket file is prepared by the responsible planning function concurrent with input of the 237 transaction. This envelope must be of sufficient size and capacity to contain the anticipated quantity of cumulative data, the production number and EII are shown on the face of the jacket file. A copy of the file is furnished to the scheduler. Each valid transaction processed by the G004L system appears on the G004L-L2A, Visibility and Cross-Reference List. These dailies are retained in the scheduling area. Copies of the 206, 237, and the G004L-L3A list are inserted in the jacket files. For local manufacture jobs awaiting material or tech data, two copies of the 237/240 are inserted in the jacket files.

2.20.4. When production has been completed and the G004L record closes properly, the completed jacket file is sent to the designated records function for filing.

2.20.5. PME Production Number.

2.20.5.1. Production numbers established in the JON master for PME workload will always contain data processing code P. The G004L system will accumulate PME production count received from G004L for output to G035A, G004B, and G072A. Roll-up by RCC to the applicable **C**- or **S**-prefix number is made.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II the G072A and the S prefix are obsolete.**

2.20.5.2. This PME workload may be accountable to either **C**- or **S**-prefix CAIs by G004L through use of the customer identity code. The current month coding will be used for the JON suffix on these **C** and **S** numbers.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II the S prefix is obsolete.**

**2.21. Job Order Number (JON) Master.** The JON master record, established for each end item or other type workload requirement, provides the basis for management visibility. As such, it is mandatory that the planning activity perform its function timely and validly. The source of assets to be repaired, the level of repair to be accomplished, who will do the repair, methods to be used, the necessary tooling and skill required, are items that the planner must know to ensure valid master record establishment. Several edits on input data are accomplished in the computer. The correction of erroneous JON master data must be made before completion of the last end item, which completes the JOQ. All data in error must be corrected as soon as they are discovered due to the G004B interface for progress billing. The planner must pay heed to the G004L-L3F, Serial Number List, and G004L-L3B, Daily Planner's List, to correct input errors.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II the G004B is obsolete.**

**2.22. End Item Sales Prices (EISP).**

2.22.1. Permanent Job Order End Item Sales Prices. The G004L system contains an EISP file (Sales Price Master SPM) at the control number/job designator level for permanent control numbered end items. At the end of each fiscal year and on demand (authorized by AFMC/MAJ), this file is updated by the file generated by the G072A system (SO9 values). Only workloader authorized file maintenance of the EISP file will be accepted by data automation. This input goes into a special G004L update procedure (work unit SP). A new price won't be input directly to a JON by a 129 transaction

unless authorized by workloading. When the 129 transaction is processed by G004L, the EISP on the H7 transaction will be overlaid by the approved EISP contained on the Sales Price Master (SPM). This procedure allows in-process JONs to maintain the EISP at which they were established unless individually file-maintained at JON level.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II the G072A is obsolete.**

2.22.1.1. New Item End Item Sales Prices. When a 600D transaction is initiated for a new inventory item (new production number is established in the G004L master record), the planner/workloader will enter the estimated sales price and FCRN on the form. The G004L system will then enter the production number, FCRN, and estimated price in the SPM. Consideration of the standard material and labor rates for each RCC involved must be made to determine this price. (Serial number controlled items are exempt). This sales price stays on that item until either HQAFMC approves a change for the item or the next annually GO72A-computed EISP is established in the SPM. If HQ AFMC approves, a quarterly update of the SPM can be accomplished by using the newly computed G072A EISP values to replace the existing values in the G004L SPM. This update will result in new JONs acquiring the approved EISP.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II the G072A is obsolete.**

2.22.1.2. New MISTR Item Procedures. Each year, the workloader will negotiate with the Program Manager (PM)/Item Manager (IM) and production to determine which MISTR requirements can be accepted for repair within the maintenance capabilities for the ensuing fiscal year. Quarterly reviews will take place between the workloader and PM/IM and production, for adding, deleting, or adjusting current fiscal year quarterly requirements. All requirements accepted by maintenance will be established and maintained in the MISTR master file with the associated Unit Repair Cost (URC). The URC is electronically input to the G004L system from G072A annually and output to G019C by G004L on the next interface cycle. When new JONs are entered into G004L through the production transaction, the G004L record establishment procedure will access the SPM file to obtain the current price. If the SPM file doesn't contain this production number, G004L will establish the new JON record with a zero EISP. File maintenance by workloading personnel are required to establish the sales price by use of the computer generated general purpose screen and initiation of a 129 transaction with the EISP change at JON level to trigger G004L to repeat the accessing of the SPM file to acquire the EISP for the JON record. All new JONs created by an induction transaction will pick up the current price from the SPM file. Only workloader authorized file maintenance of the SPM file will be accepted by data automation. Many workloads are EXPRESS Driven; there are no negotiations.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II the G072A is obsolete.**

2.22.1.2.1. G004L-S1B. G004L versus G072A EISP Mismatch Report. This report will reflect those control number/job designator records contained in G004L for which G072A does not have an EISP. The MISTR monitor in workloading will work with workloading budget analysis, to research these records and work with the specific planner to determine the EISP to be input to the SPM.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II the G072A is obsolete.**

2.22.1.2.2. G004L-S1C. Deleted Control Number (CN)/Job Designator (JD) Records. This report will reflect those records in G072A, which have been deleted from G004L. The MISTR monitor will coordinate all actions required (if any) to delete the labor and material standards

that created this condition. The MISTR monitor will coordinate with planning and program management prior to deleting any CN/JD records.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II the G072A is obsolete.**

2.22.1.3. Processing and Review of MISTR Unit Repair Cost (URCs). Before the beginning of each quarter and as requested by the M/D, MISTR IM Repair Cost Reports are provided to the M/D for review of dollars projected by the TRC. Before the beginning of each quarter, MISTR TRC Repair Cost Detail by IM and summaries are provided to maintenance. The normal means for establishing new URCs for MISTR items is the annual mechanical computation of these costs in the G072A systems, which are overlaid into the MISTR master file. New MISTR items generating during the fiscal year require the M/D planning function to determine an estimated price for each item. That estimate will be entered on a 600D transaction and forwarded to the G004L data system. The estimate is then made available to G019C on the following interface cycle. The recommended technique for determining the estimated repair price is identified below. (It must be noted that once the price is input to the G004L data system on a permanent production number, it won't be changed without HQ AFMC approval.)

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II the G072A is obsolete.**

2.22.1.3.1. Process sufficient quantities on a temporary production (T-prefix) number to determine actual cost of repair and adequacy of labor and material standards for later establishment on a permanent production number.

2.22.1.3.2. Establish the labor and material standards in the appropriate data systems (E046B and G005M). Using the G004C approved RCC rate (less the direct material portion) and the RCC labor standard, determine the dollar value for each RCC through which the end item is processed. Determine the direct material costs by NSN. Then summarize the extended labor and material values to a single dollar/cents total. This value will be entered on a AFMC Form 600D and send to G004L for input to the Permanent JON Master (PJM) and SPM files.

2.22.2. Sales Rates/End Item Sales Prices. All end item production or services saleable to a customer must have a means to recover the cost thereof. For this purpose, an hourly sales rate or an EISP is used. On temporary JONs that aren't serialized, the G004L system will use the planned labor and the BOM to compute the hourly sales rate or the EISP. The G004C system provides a table of the RCC approved rates to G004L for this purpose. The MDS rate is used for organic work. The G004L computed rate or EISP is based on the UOM being input as HR or EA. Depot field team job orders will always use **A**-prefix temporary job order (not serialized). These will be priced at an EISP per standard hours with UOM of each. The cost of travel, per diem, and team site material will be added to the total job cost and input by a 237 transaction as other direct cost. The labor operation number will be 00001 in all cases when the A-prefixed JON is used. The C-prefixed JONs are priced at a computer determined hourly rate and apply to all non-M/D -owned PME. **M**-prefixed JONs are priced at an end item computer determined price only. S-prefix JONs aren't priced in G004L. They are overhead work and therefore not saleable to a customer. G004L will log month-to-date earned hours by RCC. RCC earned hours are passed daily to G037G and monthly to G072A. G037G will compute labor summary and effectiveness. G035A will compute earned hour costs and distribute them to owning RCCs when identified to legitimate RCCS. If earned hours are identified to owning RCC, G035A will compute the earned hour costs and move them into General and Administrative (G & A). **S**-prefix JONs apply to all CC4 work including M/D owned PME. **T**-prefixed JONs, if serialized, are priced at an hourly sales

rate from the serialized master record. All nonserialized **T**-prefixed JONs are end item priced by G004L computation. Rate guidance for use with T-prefixed JONs (serial numbered) is provided in the following paragraph **2.22.2.3.** In some cases, accomplishment of some workloads by serial number control is required to preclude over/under costing to the customer. Refer to AFMCI 21-111, for policy on applying special rates for these areas.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II the G072A, G037G, and the S prefix are obsolete.**

2.22.2.1. Serial Number Work (Temporary). The Application of serial number control is limited to **T**-prefixed temporary production numbers. These temporary production numbers may be applied to aircraft, missiles, inertial guidance systems, and OMEI including long flow time items on which the work content varies considerably from one item to the next (same NSN, MDS, etc).

2.22.2.2. Drop-in-maintenance base assigned or chase aircraft, when serial number control is used, must have the HQ AFMC approved rate applied by input to the serial number master file. When accomplishing crash /battle damaged workload on a serialized basis, with either a permanent or T-prefixed temporary production number, the HQ AFMC approved hourly rate for that specific workload will be applied and entered into the serial number master file (AFMCI 21-111).

2.22.2.3. Rate Computation. The G004L system will compute the cost of all nonserialized **A, M**, or **T**-prefixed JONs. A description of the elements and machine formulas is listed below. These computations provide an EISP or an hourly sales rate to G004B as required and to G072A at the end of the month. When any element affects the cost in a labor operation, or the material associated with an operation, or the JOQ is changed, the below computed elements will be recalculated for the given JON. When a labor operation is added, or when the associated RCC (an RCC rate) is changed, the current RCC rate will be extracted from the G004C funded RCC rate table for use in the calculations. All other computations will be performed with the RCC rate that was in effect at the time the labor operation was established on the temporary labor standard file. This means that the vast majority of labor costs will be calculated at the rates that prevailed when the job was opened in G004L. See **Attachment 10** for cost code application.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II the G072A is obsolete.**

2.22.2.3.1. Expense material is also known as funded or nonexchange material. For temporary workloads, all expense material will have a cost code of **A** and it will be applied at 100 percent of the stocklist price.

2.22.2.3.2. Investment material is also known as unfunded or exchange material. For temporary workloads, all investment material will have cost codes of **D/E/M/T/X/Z**. Cost code **E** material will be applied at the average repair cost, while the remaining investment material will be applied at 100 percent of the stocklist price.

2.22.2.3.3. Computation routines:

2.22.2.3.3.1. Expense Material Cost. To compute the Expense Material Cost (EMC) for an operation (for all operations with cost code **A**), multiply the Stocklist Price (SLP) times the Material Quantity (MQ), then summarize the results up to operation number level (there can be multiple different items of material for any given operation).

**EMC = SLP x MQ**

2.22.2.3.3.2. Investment Material Cost. To compute the Investment Material Cost (IMC) for an operation (for all operations with cost code **M/D/T/X/Z**), multiply the SLP times the MQ, then summarize the results up to operation number level. If the Cost code is **E**, use the average repair cost in the same formula. In both cases, the product may contain up to six-dollar positions and two cents positions. Transactions exceeding these limits will be error coded and output on listing.

**If the cost code is** M/D/T/X/Z:

**IMC = SLP x MQ**

**If the cost code is E:**

**IMC = Average Repair Cost x SLP x MQ (Round to two decimal places)**

2.22.2.3.3.3. Budgeted Labor Cost. To compute the Budgeted Labor Cost (BLC) for an operation (the cost of the labor required for completing that operation on all end items in the JOQ), multiply the Operation Count Limit (OCL) times the Operation Standard Hours (OSH), and multiply the result times the rate (from G004C) for the RCC. The product may contain up to six-dollar positions and two cents positions. Transactions exceeding these limits will be error coded and output on a listing.

**BLC = OCL x OSH x RCC Rate**

2.22.2.3.3.4. **End Item Sale Price (EISP). To compute the EISP (the EISP is needed on all WADS with UOM = EA), summarize the Expense Material Cost (total EMC) for the job; summarize the BLC for the job; add these two totals to the Other Direct Cost (ODC), and divide the result by the JOQ. The product may contain up to six-dollar positions and two cents positions. Transactions exceeding these limits will be error coded and output on listing. If BOMI** = M**.**

**EISP = (EMC+BLC+ODC)/JOQIf BOMI = R, the BLC must include the RCC direct material rate (Basic RCC Rate + Direct Material Rate)EISP = BLC + ODC**

2.22.2.3.3.5. End Item Hourly Rate. To compute the End Item Hourly Rate (EIHR needed on all WADS with UOM = HR), add the total expense material cost (EMC), the total labor cost (BLC), and the ODC. Divide this sum by the total standard hours (TSH) for the job, round the result to whole dollars, rejecting any job with over three significant digits. Also, round the results to three decimal positions.

**HSR = (EMC + BLC + ODC)/TSH**

2.22.2.3.3.6. End Item Labor Standard (EILS). To compute the end item labor standard, divide the total standard hours for the job by the JOQ, round the result to three decimal positions.

**EILS = TSH/JOQ**

2.22.2.3.3.7. Standard Expense Material Cost (SEMC). To compute the standard expense material cost for an operation, divide the total EMC for the operation by OCL for operation, round the result to three decimal positions.

**SEMC = EMC/OCL**

2.22.2.3.3.8. Standard Investment Material Cost (SIMC). To compute the SIMC for an operation, divide the total IMC for the operation by the OCL for the operation, round the result to three decimal positions.

**SIMC = IMC/OCL**

2.22.2.3.3.9. Reasons for Recomputation. Whenever any element that affects the cost of a job is changed by file maintenance, all of the above computed elements will be recalculated for the given JON. When a labor operation is added (through an addendum), or when the associate RCC is changed by file maintenance, the current RCC rate will be extracted from the validation stack table for use in the calculations. All other computations will be performed with the RCC rate that was in effect at the time the labor operation was established on the temporary labor standard file. This means that the vast majority of labor costs will be calculated at the rates that prevailed when the job was planned and opened in G004L.

2.22.2.3.4. Temporary JONs are restricted to 1 JON suffix per production number. For nonserialized JONs, the suffix is assigned normally when the 237 data is processed validly by G004L for **A**, **M**, and **T**-prefixed job orders. In this case, G004L assigns the suffix as the current fiscal year, current fiscal quarter, and the last position from the reimbursement code. If the current calendar date is equal to or is later than the PON (FY and FQ) on the RNM, G004L assigns the suffix as the current FY and FQ. If the data is processed is before the project order number (PON) (FY and FQ) in the RNM, the 237 data will be rejected. An exception to the above allows G004L to assign a monthly suffix for **C**- and **S**-prefix JONs. These **S**-prefix JONs will exist for the purpose of collecting Cost Class 4 earned hours for that month only, and a new one is established electronically at the beginning of each month. The nonserialized **A, M** and **T**-prefixed JONs stay the same until the total JOQ is completed. These JONs are closed electronically when the completion value equals the JOQ. Serialized temporary JONs are normally **T**-prefixed and the suffix is assigned through the serialized master record. The normal serial numbered JONs remain in work until the end item is completed. The sales indicator in this case is **C**. Some end items, due to variance in work content such as base assigned aircraft or extremely long flow time, make it more desirable to create sales commensurate with the applicable project order period. The JON suffix created by the G004L system is input to the serialized JON master record. Each quarter, G004L will electronically create the applicable PON. This application will generate quarterly sales and is limited to the type 6 and 7 project orders. Recurring work for base tenant support will be accomplished using an **S** data processing code and a **T** prefixed control number. These transactions will be assigned a QSI of **M** and a UOM of **HR** by the G004L system. The JON suffix will be computer assigned and updated each quarter with a new JON suffix and PON.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II the S prefix is obsolete.**

2.22.2.3.5. Permanent JONs may have more than one suffix on a given production number at one time. The JON suffix (quarterly or monthly) is assigned automatically. When the G004L system receives a JON suffix that is new, it will create a new JON record using all the data on the previous JON or WAD and the new JON suffix.

2.22.3. Other Major End Items (OMEI) Pricing. The following method will be used to price the programs and specific jobs included in the category **Other Major End Item**. The current method of

computing sales prices in the G004C system will be continued. The published rate for OMEI, however, will identify the labor and burden rate per hour plus the average historical material rate, that is, the same rate as currently published but with a breakout of the two elements. This will be used by the customer for planning purposes. Actual job pricing will be will be done in two phases.

2.22.3.1. An Examination and Inspection (E&I) will be authorized and performed at the published rate per hour, exclusive of the direct material portion of the rate.

2.22.3.2. When the E & I has determined the amount of material required for the specific job, a repair job hourly rate will be computed. The project total expense material cost will be divided by the project Direct Product Standard Hours (DPSH) and the resultant expense material rate per hour will be added to the published labor and burden rate per hour. This total rate for the job will be entered into the serial number master in the G004L system and the job will be completed and sold at this job rate. This method will be used whether the repair is performed on a permanent or temporary production number.

2.22.4. **Field Team Requirements.** Reference **Chapter 1** this instruction.

**2.23. End Item Identity Configuration (EII).** The G004L system edits each EII relative to the RGC, and Job Designator (JD). These identities relate to type of end item and funds source.

2.23.1. The end item stock number, MDS, or technical assistance identities (customer account identity) description must be entered in the FSC/stock number blocks of each WAD. The accuracy and correct application of these entries are essential to the continued integrity of the data system and end item production reporting to DoD. The finite structuring of this entry is such that if an erroneous entry is made in any of the designated fields, the computer cannot adequately interpret and provide useful data.

2.23.2. The MDS entry must match the established Air Force approved MDS table of standard configurations. The establishment and maintenance of the MDS master file is the responsibility of HQ AFMC. This MDS validation table must include each MDS end item in work in the depot, or to be input on future program. System OPR will maintain the table of acceptable MDS identities in the G004L system in coordination with HQ AFMC. Locally assigned identities won't be entered in the MDS master file or on the WAD. However, if two or more WADs have the same MDS, the noun entry (8 alphas or numerics) may be used to identify each separately by customer, etc.

2.23.3. Each WAD that is prepared for an end item or group of items will reflect entries in the class code and stock number block as prescribed.

**2.24. Base Tenant Support.** All base tenant support should be in accordance with local Host-Tenant agreements. Where differences occur between the written agreements and DMS, DMAG/Uniform Cost Accounting (UCA) policy and procedures, however, the DMS, DMAG/UCA policy, and procedures take precedence. Also, whenever Host-Tenant agreements are initially established or revised, the maintenance personnel involved will be familiar with the DMS, DMAG, and UCA procedures and will consider these procedures/policies in their agreement. Recurring work is requested on AFMC Form 206. The DPC is **S, T** Prefix C/N is used; BOMI will be **R** or **M**; only one labor operation with OSH = 1.00 hour; RGC will be **N**; and Unit of Measure (UOM) of **HR** is computer assigned. In the Job Qty block, the originator will show the 1st quarter's man-hour requirement; the tenant prepares a AFMC Form 206 for each RCC doing work for that tenant and sends them to workloading. Workloading will electronically send the 206 to the

Planning Office to prepare the 237 transaction. Temporary production numbers with DPC **S** aren't closed automatically, but are updated each succeeding quarter by the computer. Completions are reported by the G004L system, at the end of each quarter, the computer reduces the JOQ to what has been completed, and allows the JON to go to sales. The computer then reestablishes the production number with the next quarterly PON and JON suffix. If the man-hour requirements change at the beginning of each quarter, the tenant will send a new AFMC Form 206 to workloading depicting the new man-hour requirement in the JOQ blocks. Workloading will then submit a 930 to file-maintain the new JOQs for each JON established for that tenant.

2.24.1. Base tenant support JONs, T-prefix with Data Processing Code (DPC) **S**, will use Bill of Material Indictor (BOMI) of **R** or **M**. When BOMI **R** is used, the EISP is computed using the RCC labor rate plus the RCC direct material rate. When the BOMI **M** is used, the EISP is computed using the RCC labor rate only.

2.24.2. Tenant support jobs. Where it is known that the direct material rate won't cover excessive direct material required for the job, it should be put on a separate AFMC Form 206 and AFMC Form 237 transaction with material planned accordingly. These work requests should use RGC **N** and DPC **N**. If these type tenant support jobs are recurring, consideration should be made to making them permanent jobs with project order 7, RGC **N**, and DPC **N**.

2.24.3. If a decision is made to make tenant support jobs permanent, then the appropriate IM/PM's should be informed.

**2.25. Cost Class 4 Work (CC4).** Repair, modification, manufacture, assembly, installation, relocation, and storage of M/D production or test equipment accomplished by M/D production personnel will be classified as overhead work. Most problems within this area are related to the determination of what constitutes CC4 work. Accomplishment of M/D equipment repair is CC4 work when done under all of the following conditions.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II the cost class 4 work will be identified as indirect JONs and the processing will be different.**

2.25.1. At the time the work is done, the equipment and/or all components are property of the M/D through prior issue or manufacture action.

2.25.2. The work was initiated within the M/D rather than by a work order or request (authorization) from an outside organization or by an AFMC project directive. **Note:** Items to be added to Maintenance Directorate records must be manufactured on the authority of a work request from the requesting organization so that the item [can be turn in for subsequent prescribed issued ]to the M/D as EAID (Equipment Authorized in Use Detail) equipment.

2.25.3. The work does not produce a product, which will add to the Air Force stockage inventory (excluding EAID type inventory).

**2.26. Serial Number Application.** End items processed under serial number control may have either a temporary (**T**-prefix) or permanent production number assigned. **A**, **C**, or **S**-prefix numbers aren't authorized. All negotiated end items will have a permanent production number assigned when serial number controlled. Normal application is for aircraft, missiles, aircraft jet engines, and OMEI. Labor and material requirements are established accordingly.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II the S prefix is obsolete.**

2.26.1. Serial Number Record File. It is important that the JON master and the serial number data be established before any production count is taken to preclude rejection. This file is established electronically. The responsible planning activity will establish, maintain, and change serial number data on the JON master for the M/D. If a reject occurs, the input transaction will be reflected on the G004L-L3B listing with an indication of the invalid entry. Correction will be made electronically with the correct data. If erroneous data is depicted on the G004L-L3F listing, the data will be corrected by inputting a 930 transaction. The G004L-L3F listing reflects transactions added to this file. This listing will be retained until a new one is received. The verification of data elements in this file is necessary as the key elements for costing and sales billing are contained on it and extracted for use by G004B, G072A, and G004L production count editing

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II the G072A and the G004B are obsolete.**

2.26.2. Input Data Elements.

2.26.3. G097 (Programmed Depot Maintenance Scheduling System). The serial number data on the JON master must contain an entry for each aircraft worked under G097. The JON suffix must be the same as the aircraft identification code in all 3 positions.

2.26.4. Other Major End Items. These end items must have a separate JON suffix for each serial numbered item.

**2.27. File Maintenance.** Several files are maintained in the G004L system. A 930 transaction is input for file maintenance of data contained in the various files. Action codes with specific record identifying data will be used to overlay the desired data elements.

2.27.1. Permanent Production Numbers.

2.27.1.1. Labor standards for permanent production numbers don't reside in G004L, but are contained in E046B and G037E/G097.

2.27.1.2. Material standards are contained in G005M. AFMCMAN 21-5 contains the procedures for establishment, refinement, and file maintenance.

2.27.1.3. Serial Number Data. Permanent production numbers must be established in the G004L JON master before input of the serial number data. A 930 is input with action code 8 to update the serial number data on the JON master file.

2.27.1.3.1. The control number/job designator must be previously established in the JON master file with a Data Processing Code (DPC) equal to 2 or 9. There can be no duplicate serial numbers within a given JON.

2.27.1.3.2. JON suffixes for G037E items will be all numeric and must correspond to the G037E aircraft identity code. Serialized items that are non-G037E involving supply, DPC= 2, will have a JON suffix of all numerals. The last position (if DMISA) must be the OPC. For serialized Air Force items use **0**. Other OPC are: **Army-1, Marine-4, Navy-5, Unassigned-O,** and Air Force and other services-**A** (AFMCI 21-130). Serialized items that are non-G037E not involving supply, DPC = 9, will have a JON suffix of all alphas.

2.27.1.3.3. The production section/scheduling designator must be on the scheduler's address table contained in the G004L-E1A.

2.27.1.3.4. The PCN must be on the PCN table in the validation stack reflected on G004L-E1A.

2.27.1.3.4.1. The FCRN must be on the FCRN table reflected on the G004L-E1B.

2.27.1.3.5. The completion date will be created by G004L on the day the end item completion is reported to G004L. The serial number record on the JON master will be electronically deleted at the end of month after the month in which the completion occurred.

2.27.2. Temporary Production Numbers. The temporary production numbers reside in four master files in the G004L system. File maintenance of any of these files may be necessary. Input electronic 240/930 is used for file maintenance.

2.27.2.1. Other Direct Cost. These costs are travel cost, per diem, and material cost when requisitioned and issued at the area base where the TDY is being performed. For material issued and requisitioned to that **A**-prefix job order number at the home station, the material must be entered in the BOM segment of the 237. A change in the other direct cost, a change in the number of man-hours, a change to labor content or material requirements will cause the G004L system to recompute a new hourly sales rate. Any change to labor, travel, or material cost must be entered into the G004L system by inputting a 930.

2.27.2.2. Cancellation of work. There are two types of work cancellation. One type is deletion of the JOQ requirement. If this occurs while the job is still in planning, the planner will input a 930 with a zero entered in the JOQ block. The second type is a reduction of the original requested JOQ. In this case, the planner inputs a 930 with control data and the revised quantity to be produced. If these cancellations occur during the production process, the scheduler is responsible for file maintenance.

2.27.2.3. Increased Job Order Quantities (JOQ). All JOQ input with a 206 may be increased by the initiator only prior to the 237 input. See **Chapter 1**. **Note:** All requests for JOQ increases should be substantiated with proper documentation and maintained in the jacket file.

**2.28. Work Control Documents.** The objective is to provide the procedure for portrayal and use of technical information, quality assurance, work control, work and item identification, item movement, and routing. This control is applicable to all production organizations processing temporary and programmed workloads (except for PME and preventive maintenance scheduling control, for aircraft workload control and for the mechanized temporary workload control document defined in preceding paragraphs). (Reference AFMCI 21-110)

**2.29. Planning Jacket File.** Each planning section must develop and maintain a master jacket file for each permanent production number assigned to workloads within their assigned area of responsibility. The file requirements of AFMCI 21-105 must also be met. The production number and EII will be shown on the face of the jacket file. Backup material can be stored in a different location, on a media different than paper as long as a consistent procedure is followed and an audit trail is maintained. The use of electronic storage is encouraged with the ability to print documentation on demand.

2.29.1. Permanent Production Numbers. For aircraft, missile, and OMEI type workloads (PDM), a file cabinet may be used to maintain and accumulate the technical and production data. Copies of support documents necessary for workload control must be included.

2.29.1.1. Aircraft/OMEI (G037E/G097) Workloads. The permanent production number file will contain the following:

2.29.1.1.1. AFMC Form 600D (Optional) screen print

2.29.1.1.2. Project Directive

2.29.1.1.3. Other Backup Documents as Required

2.29.1.2. Other Workloads. The permanent production number file will contain the following:

2.29.1.2.1. AFMC Form 600D (Optional) screen print.

2.29.1.2.2. Current Labor Standard*.

2.29.1.2.3. Project Directive (As Required).

2.29.1.2.4. DD Form 1723, **Flow Process Chart**, or a Flow Process Diagram.

2.29.1.2.5. Flow Day Computation (Required by AFMCI 21-105).

2.29.1.2.6. Other Backup Documents as Required.

***NOTE:* If the labor standard development function is separate from the normal planning function and separate folders must be maintained, then a copy of the labor standard is desirable in the planning jacket folder, but not mandatory.**

2.29.2. Temporary Production Numbers. A separate or a centralized file may be used. The file will contain the following:

2.29.2.1. AFMC 206 screen print.

2.29.2.2. AFMC Form 237 screen print.

2.29.2.3. AFMC Form 240 screen print (As required)

2.29.2.4. Other backup documents as required.

**2.30. Material Standard Data Products.** Identification and description of these data system products with actions required from planning are contained in AFMCMAN 21-5 and AFMCI 21-130.

# Chapter 3

# OPERATIONAL SCHEDULING

## *Section 3A— Scheduling And Control*

**3.1. General.** Scheduling within each Maintenance Directorate (M/D) provides control of in-process workloads to allow timely completion of jobs. This function entails requisitioning/turn-in of production assets. Shops report earned labor hours and end item completions to determine costs in the work-in-process accounts, and Job Order Number (JON) completions for the sales of that production to DMAG customers. Scheduling prerequisites include technical knowledge of data systems, ability to allocate manpower, knowledge of production processes, and the ability to interpret directives. The goal is to provide meaningful feedback data to other levels of management for decision-making purposes. The G004L, Job Order Production Master System, provides the basis for job order costing by end item identity. The system accounts for end items input to work, accumulates hours earned during the repair process, outputs these hours to other data systems for computation of effectiveness, creates work-in-process records and accumulates production units completed for output to G072A at the job order level which results in revenue to offset costs incurred. The system provides many data products for use at different levels of management. These products track production and show earned hours. AMARC uses a commercial off-the-shelf system that provides similar services. AFMCI 21-133, *Depot Maintenance Management for Aircraft Repair,* discusses Aircraft Logistics Specialist (ALS) and AFMCI 21-129 refers to the workload manager, in this chapter we will refer to an ALS and Workload Manager as a scheduler.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II G072 is obsolete.**

**3.2. Relationship with Other Functions.** The scheduling function depends upon support from the item management, production management, and depot supply areas as well as the coordination between the workload control organization, the planning units, the production shops, and applicable control centers.

3.2.1. Workload Control. In the commodities/Missiles/Other Major End Items (OMEI), area the scheduler depends upon the production management team (Item Manager, Production Management, and Equipment Specialist) to provide identification of workload requirements (thru EXPRESS as applicable). The production management team serves as liaison between the customer and the scheduler for matters concerning workload requirements and status of production.

3.2.2. Planning. Scheduling depends upon the planners to provide the required work documents, labor and material identification, and standards. Planners also identify/provide special tooling, etc, which enable the shop to repair end items or components. The scheduler relies upon the planners to update the labor and material requirements when unpredictable work operations arise.

3.2.3. Production. The scheduler depends upon the production supervisor and the shop workers to identify unplanned parts requirements and labor operations. The scheduler also relies upon production personnel for notification of labor operations and end items completed.

**3.3. Planning Team Concept.** The scheduler of a shop organization is a designated member of the planning team. The scheduler helps with the determination of flow time, manpower allocation, shoploading, and placement of production material support function personnel to expedite the processing of components removed for repair by the support shops, assets into shops, control of holding area functions, and

establishment of return points for items which are to be reinstalled. The scheduler also provides the required support for the prototyping necessary to set up the production line.

**3.4. Cost Awareness.** Each scheduler must maintain proper accounting and reporting procedures. Fulfillment of the responsibility of proper production count and production completion reporting will promote cost awareness. All material consumed on a JON must be charged to that JON. Variances within JONs will be discernible when erroneous charges are made. If manual production count procedures are used, the comparison of planned verses actual cost will be apparent to the analyst if the JON is completed and the production count wasn't submitted on time. The schedulers must ensure that reporting clerks, production support unit, and other personnel in their area of control are knowledgeable of proper identification of items inducted, items completed, component items forwarded to support shops, materials issued, and labor used.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS, production count by the scheduler is obsolete.**

**3.5. Shop Workload.** Shop workload generates from many sources.

3.5.1. Project Directive. This workload consists of maintenance support of items such as aircraft, missiles, engines, and Other Major End Items (OMEI). The majority of this work is predictable and therefore it can be negotiated. Planning for material and shop work loading can be determined from negotiations.

3.5.2. Management of Items Subject to Repair (MISTR), (contract and organic). Exchangeable items, which the schedulers must produce on time. This workload is contained in the G019C system as negotiated workload. The organic workload is managed in D087X, Execution and Prioritization of Repair Support System (EXPRESS), (Ref AFMCI 21-130). The fixer is the single person accountable and responsible for assets in the production shop and the assigned resources to accomplish Depot repairs. Using the standard DREP process, the fixer is responsible for production output for their shops. Reference AFMCI 21-129.

3.5.2.1. Line Support. This type workload in most cases is identifiable as an end item for which some shops in the maintenance complex has an established production process. Normally, these items are removed from major end items such as aircraft, missiles, or engines. Job routed repair is not authorized if serviceable assets are available unless a waiver is requested and approved. When this condition exists, assets will be removed, turned in to supply and serviceable assets withdrawn from supply, and installed. The end item material standard will reflect a remove and replace concept. When it becomes apparent serviceable assets cannot be made available for timely support, job routing will be accomplished and the appropriate documented justification will be maintained in the planners jacket file.

3.5.2.2. Over and Above (O&A), Line Support. This type workload in most cases is identifiable as an end item for which some shops in the maintenance complex has an established production process. Normally, these items are removed from major end items such as aircraft, missiles, or engines.

3.5.2.3. Other Workload items in this category include all non-programmed workloads, that is, area, base, contract, tenant support, software support, cost class 4, Depot Maintenance Interservice Agreement (DMISA), and local manufacture. These categories by their inherent nature create a workload mix with different priorities. This requires actions by each scheduler involved to ensure

timely production without disrupting the production line. Proper processing of these workloads along with line production provides full line work loading of the shops. The fixer is responsible for determining, forecasting, obtaining, assigning, and managing resources required to perform programmed and non-programmed workloads. (Reference AFMCI 21-129 and AFMCI 21-133)

**3.6. Workload Control.** The schedulers are responsible for all production items within their area. Several forms are used to maintain status of these items:

3.6.1. AFMC Form 105, **Workload Record**. This form is initiated by the scheduler to document the necessary information concerning schedule and production status of each end item processed through repair. This includes all items issued from or turned-in to depot supply by 244 transactions, and support shop productions are also recorded on these forms. PME items scheduled and processed are exempt from being recorded on AFMC Form 105. This form provides an auditable progressive inventory record of end items processed through the repair shops. Forms may be filed in job order number, master National Stock Number (NSN), or actual NSN sequence at the option of each scheduling activity. The forms may then be filed for future reference.

3.6.2. AFMC Form 105. The function of this form is the same as AFMC Form 130 and is used by the engine ALCs for those JONs, which involve both 244 transaction.

3.6.3. Product Quality Deficiency Report Exhibit Processing. Refer to TO 00-35D-54*, USAF Deficiency Reporting and Investigation System*. If the processing ALC has a MISTR workload established, the same control number may be used with a G job designator assigned. This designator will include the cost of the cause determination (analysis) and report preparation. If the processing ALC doesn't have an established MISTR workload, a Temporary job order number (AFMC Form 206) with a job designator ***G*** assigned, will include the cost of the cause determination (analysis) and report preparation. AFMC Form 206 must be issued by the Inventory Material Manager (IMM)/ES. No repair is authorized on **G** Job Designator.

3.6.4. To provide the proper audit documentation, a written notification of exhibit numbers with NSN must be provided to the M/D. This notice may be maintained centrally by the M/D quality assurance unit or in the responsible schedulers' files as per local option. DD Form 2332, Product Quality Deficiency Report Exhibit, will accompany each exhibit sent to the M/D for processing. A copy of this tag and communication notice (message or other) will suffice for the audit documentation. No exhibit will be accepted by the M/D without the DD Form 2332.

3.6.5. Any material deficiency detected by the M/D quality organization during the repair process should be reported according to TO 00-35D-54.

3.6.6. When analysis of the PQDR exhibit determines that the Technology Repair Center (TRC) was not at fault, the work will be done by that center if a funded requirement exists. The item will be wash posted to the MISTR repair control number.

3.6.6.1. When analysis of the Product Quality Deficiency Report (PQDR) exhibit determines that the TRC was at fault (workmanship), the item is designated rework and accomplished using the ***G*** job designator. . For those operations undergoing rework, production count won't be taken. The item will be turned into supply as a repairable asset.

3.6.7. Awaiting Parts (AWP). This is a holding account for non-serialized/serialized items awaiting parts. It is essential that this account be used to de-obligate customer funds for assets that were OWO and work has been stopped due to lack of parts. The de-obligation of funds releases that fund value to

allow the induction for other assets that are supportable. The vehicle to evaluate resource supportability is the Supportability Module in EXPRESS. After passing the supportability module, repair requirements are entered on to the D035K, Stock Control and Distribution EXPRESS, table and sent to J025A for funds applications. (Reference AFMCI 21-129 for detailed instructions for placing DREP assets in AWP status).

3.6.8. Rob-back. This is defined as the removal of an assembly, subassembly, or component from an end item inducted for maintenance and placed on another end item. Shops may rob-back from AWP as an alternate source of parts. If rob-backs are accomplished, the shop mechanic is responsible for providing Shop Service Center (SSC) with the end item document numbers of the part/component involved. The SSC will file maintain the backorder to the designated end item. (See AFMCI 21-129, AFMCI 21-130; and AFMCI 21-133 for instructions pertaining to the scheduler/PMT).

3.6.9. The AFMC Form 959/ITS/173, DO12, Work Control Document (WCD). These documents are the only HQ AFMC approved WCD's. This document will be printed for each item inducted or as a result of planning team action. A separate document may be required for different levels of repair on a specific stock number. When this form is used as a movement document, it must contain specific information stating that it is for move purposes only. This form may also be used for identification and documentation of items awaiting reinstallation. This document may be used for verification of production (Reference AFMCI 21-110).

3.6.10. Routed Order. This document (ITS/AFMC Form 127) is normally preprinted as per planning team action, and used for the identification of items being moved or components sent to support shops for repair.

3.6.11. Temporary Job Record. G004L-L3A, this document is produced from the AFMC Forms, 206, 237, and some G004L transactions. These records will become the official job record. Use AFMC Form 959/ITS/173, Work Control Document, will be used for each work order(s).

3.6.12. PDMSS (G097). Several products are provided for control of end items processed under this system.

3.6.13. Production Item Control. The scheduler must ensure that proper documentation of production item issues and turn-ins is maintained. Research of this documentation is sometimes necessary to reconcile the AFMC Form 105/130 and quantities shown in the JON Master Record. AF Form 115a, Register of Control Numbers, or computer generated transaction history is used in the scheduling units to effect the required documentation. Quantities by stock number and document number are recorded for both issues and turn-in transactions. The G004L-L2A listing provides visibility of all transactions processed each day. The G004L system provides W-series products to show those stock number Ownership Purpose Code (OPC) relationships, which require research for reconciliation. The D035K system provides a transaction register, which can be used along with AF Form 115a or suitable general-purpose worksheet/screen, which serves as a ledger of Daily Transaction Register (DTR) and AFMC 105/130 reconciliation.

3.6.14. Awaiting Maintenance (AWM). Is a delay status for items that are pre-positioned in the maintenance complex awaiting maintenance.

**3.7. Responsibilities.** The scheduler is responsible for accomplishing the proper assessment and balancing of factors including production manpower skills, available equipment, and the induction of workloads

into production shops. Equally important, the scheduler is responsible for ensuring that only authorized; funded EXPRESS driven or negotiated workload is produced.

3.7.1. In-Process Visibility. The scheduler is responsible for the accountability of end item assets in the proper accounts, such as Awaiting Maintenance (AWM), AWP, OWO, and DIOH. Reporting of completions will be made against the JON on which inducted. Schedulers must use the various systems products to maintain visibility of those items within the shops for which they have direct workload responsibility. These products, used along with end item production and earned hour reports, enable the scheduler to better control the production process.

3.7.2. Material and Production Items. The scheduler is directly responsible to provide parts requisitioning data on time to the Shop Support Center (SSC). This data, obtained from the planner, are stock number/part number of components required to repair end items. Customer requirements, coupled with the shops capability, dictate the scheduling time frame for production items. The scheduler provides the surveillance, feedback, and notification of problems for resolution or making higher-level management decisions (AFMCR 65-12, AFMCMAN 21-5, AFMCI 21-129, and AFMCI 21-130).

3.7.3. Floating Stock. SSC must know what items are provided as floating stock and condition of the stock; and ensure timely repair of the items for which the stock is used, Reference AFMCI 21-130. This may require coordination with planning team members, other schedulers, or SSC personnel, Reference AFMCI 21-129.

3.7.4. Production Count (G004L-L2C). Schedulers are responsible for ensuring only authorized, completed, and acceptable production count is reported. Procedures for taking production count are included in **Section 3B** of this instruction.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II, no production count will reside in G004L.**

**3.8. Local Manufacture.** All local manufacture requires that AFMC Forms 206 and 237 be processed validly by the G004L system before work can begin. The AFMC Form 206 gives the basic authority for manufacture. These requests, regardless of source of requirement (M/D, LGS or tenants) must be processed through LGS. This type work is funded on type 6 or 7 project orders. The AFMC Form 237 or AFMC Form 240 provides the labor and material data required for costing. Work requests will be processed on a temporary JON using ***M*** control number prefix and ***K*** job designator. The Unit of Measure (UOM) is normally EA. The computer will create an End Item Sales Price (EISP) for each unit of the JON quantity. Local manufacture for line support of one time requirement (Non-recurring) on serialized workloads, when included in the work package negotiated with the M/D or approved by the Project Administration Officer (PAO) for over-and–above accomplishment, doesn't require the processing of AFMC Form 206. This line support may be accomplished as a labor operation on the JON applicable to the end item and worked under the G097 system. A computer generated AFMC Form 127/173 may be used by the supporting shop for processing the manufacturing requirement. The analysis of unpredictable operations will also be used to determine recurrence and when applicable, will be used as the basis for preparation of AF Form 86, **Request for Cataloging Data/Action** (Reference AFMCI 21-130 and AFMCI 21-110).

**3.9. Special Job Processing.** High priority type items may be input to work before processing the 206 or 237. Required paper work should be processed as soon as possible.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II special job processing will change.**

**3.10. Data System Interfaces.** Scheduling is responsible for providing input to several data management systems. Examples of these systems are as follows:

3.10.1. D035K. AFMC Stock Control and Distribution/Central Material Locator System. Issues and turn-ins of production items and material from supply sources will be accomplished by input of the 244 transaction to D035K. Production item transactions are passed electronically from D035K to G004L.

3.10.2. G019C, MISTR-Organic. This system produces the MISTR consolidated schedule and is used to identify end item quantities for the quarterly MISTR drive (Refer to AFMCM 65-296, *Management of Items Subject to Repair (MISTR) G019C Users Manual*).

3.10.3. E046B, Labor Standard Mechanization System. Reporting of labor operations is accomplished using one of the following methods:

3.10.3.1. Manual Count (PCI=***M***). Completion of labor operations is reported by input of 600A transaction automatically thru remote production count devices or directly into the E046B system. The E046B system automatically passes the production count transaction to the G004L system, and is viewed on the L2C report.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II there is no 600A production manual count.**

3.10.3.2. Automatic Count (PCI=***A***). Labor operations are recorded automatically when end item completions are reported to the G004L system, and are viewed on the L2C report.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II Production count is not shown on the L2C.**

3.10.3.3. G037E, Scheduling and Control of Mission, Designation, Series (MDS)/Projects Workloads. Reporting of labor operations completed on each JON is input by AFMC Form 127. The G037E system in turn passes the production count transaction to the G004L system.

**3.11. Data Reliability.** Scheduling depends upon the planning function to provide a valid means of reporting standard labor used and valid identification of material requirements to enable reporting for costing accurately. Revenue received from sales should equate to the cost of actual resources consumed on each JON. Daily management reports are available to the schedulers to maintain data integrity. Erroneous transactions processed must be corrected upon receipt of the error listings.

**3.12. Types of Production Count.** There are two basic types of production count: automatic count where the earned hours are generated as a result of end item completion reporting to G004L; and manual count that is input under control of scheduling as the labor operations are completed.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II there is no 600A production manual count**

3.12.1. Application of Automatic Count, this count is limited to selected nonserialized permanent, temporary, and support JONs.

3.12.2. Application of Manual Count, manual count is used for all serialized JONs and for selected permanent, temporary, and support JONs.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II there is no 600A production manual count.**

**3.13. Job Order Cancellation/Reduction.** The customer may determine that the quantity requested is more than needed or that total requirement must be cancelled. The change of the Job Order Quantity

(JOQ) to the new value is accomplished electronically using a 930 (H2) transaction. When the JOQ is reduced to zero, the G004L system will assign job status code 3. If material has been received and won't be used, this material should be returned to supply before cancellation. Refer to AFMCMAN 21-5, AFMCI 21-129, and AFMCI 21-130. Review all backorders for cancellations.

**3.14. Suspended Temporary Jobs for Customer Job Order Release.** After the AFMC Form 237 is processed into G004L for a temporary job with the Status of Planning Indicator (SOPI) marked complete, if the resulting planned cost (EISP X JOQ) exceeds the estimated job total costs (entered by initiator of the AFMC Form 206), the job will go into suspense status with an S JON Status Code. While the job is in suspense, production asset and material transactions will reject from the D035K system. The workloader must contact the initiator to accept cost over and above that originally planned. The workloader submits a customer job order release to accept as is with planned costs moved to the estimated cost field, to increase dollars allocated or decrease the job. The following jobs are exceptions and will not go into suspense when planned costs exceed estimated costs:

3.14.1. C – Prefix JONs.

3.14.2. M – Prefix JONs with **R** and **W** reimbursement code.

3.14.3. S – Prefix JONs.

3.14.4. T – Prefix JONs **S** data processing code.

3.14.5. T – Prefix JONs serialized (except those with DPC=7).

3.14.6. Priority 1A transactions.

3.14.7. A – Prefix JONs.

***Section 3B—SCHEDULING PROCEDURES***

**3.15. Data Processing Codes.** All 206 and 600D transactions will contain the applicable Data Processing Code (DPC) as per the usage assignment. The scheduler will use these codes as the basis for determining how and what to report to the G004L system. The DPC can be file maintained by 930 transaction as shown in Work Authorization Document (WAD) edit extension. See **Attachment 4** for data processing codes.

**3.16. JON Suffix Establishment.** The method of establishing inductions depends upon the DPC assigned to the production number and the type of work.

3.16.1. Permanent Serialized. The suffix is established upon the input of Serialized Record Establishment.

3.16.2. Permanent Nonserialized. The suffix is established upon input of the 244 transaction for each JON period (monthly or quarterly).

3.16.3. Temporary Serialized. The suffix is established upon input of serialized Record Establishment.

3.16.4. Temporary Nonserialized. The suffix is established upon input of 237 with SOPI = **C**. **C** and **S**- prefix, production numbers automatically regenerate with a new suffix monthly. T-prefix production numbers with DPC = ***S*** regenerated with new JON suffixes quarterly.

3.16.5. If a monthly JON suffix has been established in a fiscal quarter, a quarterly JON suffix cannot be established in the same fiscal quarter. If a quarterly JON suffix has been established in a fiscal quarter, a monthly JON suffix can not be established in the same fiscal quarter. If the EISP is greater than or equal to $15,000 a monthly JON suffix must be used. If the EISP is less than $15,000 a monthly or quarterly suffix may be used. Any transaction that fail these edits will be rejected with * over the JON.

**3.17. Annual Customer Order Quantities (ACOQ) and Job Order Quantities (JOQ).** This quantity reflects the customers negotiated requirements for funding. The G004L System reflects a JOQ on all temporary production numbers. For permanent production numbers the system reflects ACOQ during the fourth quarter only. This quantity represents the outstanding customer requirement, which should be inducted and completed against fourth quarter requirements. Further, during the fourth quarter, the RACOQ is reflected on several G004L products. This figure represents either the quantity remaining to be inducted or the number of assets inducted in excess to the funded COQ. If over-inducted, the RACOQ will reflect a negative (-) condition. Uniform Cost Accounting and G004L system procedures cause repair funds to be set aside against inducted work ordered by the customer. The customers repair funds are known as DPEM (Depot Purchased Equipment Maintenance) funds. These funds are projected and programmed by the AFMC requirements. The customer's funds are considered 1-year funds in that these funds must be used to order work in the fiscal year in which provided. Systems that provide a combination of data to determine the amount of customer funds used are G004B (aircraft and OMEI), G019C (exchangeables) and G004L (other) for COQ and G004L/G004B for inductions during the first three quarters of the fiscal year. To make sure customers funds can be used to order work for Management of Items Subject to Repair (MISTR) exchangeables before fiscal year end, the G004L system provides data from G019C reflecting fourth quarter input negotiations as an ACOQ. To determine customer funds used, G004L fourth quarter inductions are compared to the ACOQ. Because the customers funds are considered 1-year funds, fourth quarter inductions against the ACOQ turned in unserviceable after 30 September and not inducted on an **M** suffix JON before 31 December will result in unused prior fiscal year customer funds. Unused prior fiscal year customer funds are called **fallout** funds. Because inductions on OWO are the measure of customer funds used, the ability to control appropriate inductions to OWO is of primary importance within the Uniform Cost Accounting process. The fiscal year funds closeout process can be minimized by assuring MISTR exchangeables on OWO are reconciled before the end of each quarter to assets reasonably expected to become serviceable turn-ins at some future time. The RACOQ is electronically computed by subtracting inductions from ACOQ. During the period, 1 September – 31 December, the G004L System produces a L2B product, RACOQ Listing which is in PS/SD sequence. This product is designated for the scheduler to use in monitoring RACOQs. It reflects only the production numbers for which the scheduler is responsible and which have a RACOQ value other than 0. The scheduler must ensure that all inductions have been made by 30 September to satisfy the customer's requirement. At the close of business 30 September the G004L System will stabilize the ACOQ inductions and set RACOQ values to 0 unless they are negative. If negative, the scheduler should immediately take one of the following actions:

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II the G004B system will be obsolete.**

3.17.1. Move to AWM.

3.17.2. Return to Supply.

3.17.3. Move to satisfy first quarter JON requirements, if one exists.

3.17.4. From 1 October-30 December the L2B will only reflect RACOQs on production numbers which have had nonserviceable turn-in (condition code **F, J, K, L, P, G,** or **H**, also **E** condition code on MISTR workload (**RGC=J**) with an **H** job designator) since end of fiscal year and production numbers where over-inductions have occurred. An **M** suffix JON will only be allowed in October, November, and December for a production number with an RACOQ value equal to or greater than the transaction quantity.

**3.18. Schedulers Jacket Files.** The scheduler will maintain a jacket file on each temporary production number for which the scheduler is responsible. Contents of the jacket will include as a minimum.

3.18.1. AFMC Form 206 screen print.

3.18.1.1. AFMC Form 237 screen print and AFMC Form 240 (when applicable) (2 copies).

3.18.1.2. Other backup documents as deemed necessary.

3.18.2. Disposition of the jacket file will be:

3.18.2.1. Temporary-when completion equals JOQ on the G004L-L2A report, and the scheduler verifies all production count has been taken, the jacket file may be forwarded to the responsible planner for disposition as required. The exceptions on temporary workload are:

3.18.2.2. C-Numbers.

3.18.2.3. T-Numbers when DPC=**S.**

3.18.2.4. S-Numbers on cost class 4

**3.19. Inductions.** These types of inductions and method used to establish them depend on the DPC assigned to the production number and the type of work involved. See **Attachment 4** Data Processing Codes.

3.19.1. T-Data Processing Code and all permanent production numbers have the induction value established from a 244 transaction.

3.19.2. Temporary Production Numbers:

3.19.2.1. N-Data Processing Code—JON inductions and OWO balances are electronically established equal to JOQ when 206 is processed to establish the production number.

3.19.2.2. M-prefix with **R** and **W** reimbursement codes (first position of PCN) will establish inductions and OWO balances equal to JOQ when 237 is processed reflecting SOPI as **C** (complete).

3.19.2.3. All other **M**-prefix production numbers establish JON inductions and OWO balances equal to JOQ when the 206 is processed to establish the production number.

3.19.2.4. C and S prefix numbers with DPC=**P** reflects inductions equal to completions as received.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II S prefix is obsolete.**

3.19.2.5. S-prefix numbers with DPC=***N*** immediately reflect JON inductions when the 206 transaction is processed to establish the production number.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II, S prefix will be obsolete.**

3.19.2.6. T-Data Processing Code and all other temporary production numbers have the induction value established from 244 transaction transactions.

3.19.3. All other temporary production numbers have the induction value established from 244 transaction.

**3.20. Induction Transaction Processing.**

3.20.1. 244 transaction Inductions. The 244 transaction is used for all source production items inducted from supply (D035K); Nuclear Ordnance Commodity Management (NOCM) and for engines that are directly inducted into G004L. Supply production items require input of Receipt Acknowledgement (RA transactions) through to the D035K system. The G004L is electronically updated daily by tape from the D035K system. For engines and NOCM items, the 244 transaction must be input directly to G004L through Data Automation (AFMCI 21-130).

3.20.2. The D035K edits the 244 transaction for valid stock number, document number, production number, and quantity in transit to maintenance. If the JON suffix is missing or any of the above is in error, the input will reject with the appropriate error code. (See **Attachment 11** for status advice rejects codes). G004L edits the transaction for compatibility of pertinent data in the master files. Any reject will be error coded to identify the reason for reject. The error code will print out on the G004L-L2A report. When the reject appears on the G004L daily, D035K has been updated. To prevent a DIOH/IN MA out-of-balance condition, correct the G004L data only, and leave the D035K data unchanged.

3.20.3. 971 transaction – Temporary Production number with DPC: N System inductions, all items generating from sources other than supply not having inductions posted automatically by the G004L system are reported by the System as each item or group of items is inducted. Valid and invalid inductions are reflected on the L2A Report.

3.20.4. File Maintenance of Inductions. Based on the DPC contained in the JON master record, a 244 transaction/971 transaction is initiated. A 930 is used to correct erroneous JOQs must be processed with workloader approval.

3.20.5. Verification of Production Transaction, visibility of the end-item induction/completions transactions is reflected on the Daily Visibility and Cross Referenced list (G004L-L2A).

3.20.6. Misidentified Production Item Inductions. When a production item is received from base supply and is truly misidentified, the following options/actions are available to the scheduler: Option 1 turn in misidentified; Option 2 if a funded requirement exists and is repaired in your shop, wash post to the correct control number.

**3.21.** Awaiting Maintenance (AWM).

3.21.1. Purpose. This balance can be used for two purposes:

3.21.1.1. Account for assets prepositioned into maintenance without obligation of customer funds, and retain visibility of assets accounted for under DIOH in the D035K system. Not to be used for EXPRESS driven items.

3.21.1.2. To allow de-obligation of customer funds when assets are OWO and work is discontinued for a period of time for whatever reason except awaiting parts. This action will enable sched-

ulers to use the de-obligated funds for induction of other assets that the Item Manager/Production Manager (IM/PM) has a requirement for.

3.21.2. Restrictions:

3.21.2.1. Assets can be inducted from supply directly to the AWM balance, but cannot be returned directly from AWM to supply. Before returning the assets to supply, they must be transferred from AWM to OWO, using current JON suffix, then the D6 turn-in transaction processed to return the assets to supply.

3.21.2.1.1. Refer to the ITS procedures in AFMCMAN 66-419, *System Maintenance* using EXPRESS.

3.21.2.2. Work is not to be performed on assets and earned hours (production count) are not to be reported against assets while in AWM status.

3.21.2.3. The use of AWM is not applicable to serialized workloads and if attempted, will appear on the G004L-L2A with asterisks over the JON.

3.21.3. Procedures:

3.21.3.1. Supply to AWM (Prepositioning). The use of the receipt transaction (D7/RB) transaction with a JON suffix will cause the D035K system to plus the DIOH value, decrease the IB1 (MW) value, and pass the transaction to G004L. The D7/RB transaction will cause G004L to plus the AWM field. This transaction won't affect the OWO, inductions, or remaining annual COQ.

3.21.3.2. AWM to OWO. A D7/RC transaction with the current JON suffix and action suffix PK will be input to D035K and passed to G004L. The G004L system logic will minus the AWM value, plus the OWO and JON inductions value and decrease the remaining ACOQ by the quantity indicated. The D035K system won't change any values in its record.

3.21.3.3. OWO to AWM. A D7/RD transaction with a JON suffix and action suffix PK will be input to D035K and passed to G004L. The D035K system won't change any of its balance values the G004L system minus the OWO value, plus the AWM, minus the JON induction value, and increase the remaining COQ. This transaction will also minus the values of weekly induction, monthly induction, and quarterly induction fields.

**3.22. Awaiting Parts (AWP).**

3.22.1. Purpose. The purpose of the AWP balance is to decrease assets that were OWO and work stoppage due to lack of parts. Assets in AWP status must be maintained in a secured area. This transaction is processed through D035 system by production support personnel with a RBOG transaction.

3.22.2. Restrictions:

3.22.3. Assets cannot be moved from supply to AWP.

3.22.3.1. Work is not to be performed as assets and earned hours (production count) are not to be reported against assets while in AWP status.

3.22.3.2. The use of AWP is not applicable to serialized workloads.

3.22.4. Procedures. The following procedures identify production/supply transactions required for AWP processing. (Reference AFMCI 21-130 for detailed procedures):

3.22.5. OWO to AWP. A D7/RF transaction with a JON suffix and action suffix PK will be input to D035K and passed to G004L to move an item from OWO to AWP. This transaction will be passed by D035K without any change in the D035K balances. G004L will minus the OWO value, plus the AWP value, plus the RACOQ value, and minus the JON induction value by the quantity indicated. This transaction will also minus the values of weekly induction, monthly induction, and quarterly induction fields. **Note:** All transactions on G004L-L2A should be validated by the scheduler.

3.22.6. AWP to OWO. A D7/RE transaction will be input with a current JON suffix and action suffix PK to the D035K system and passed to G004L. D035K won't change any balances. G004L will minus the AWP value, plus the OWO, plus the JON induction and decrease the RACOQ by the quantity indicated. For EXPRESS items it must be fully funded. NOTE: All transactions on G004L-L2A should be validated by the scheduler.

**3.23. Job Order Number Status Codes.** The G004L JON master records will carry a status code, which indicates the production status of each record.

3.23.1. Status Code = Blank. There is no JON suffix. For permanent and temporary workload, a blank status code is established only at Control Number/Job Designator (CN/JD) level. For temporary workload, valid input of 206, Part II established the CN/JD and a blank status code on the appropriate master file. Completions and production count aren't allowed.

3.23.2. Status Code = 0. The JON is open and active. For permanent JONs, this status code is established when the first induction is processed. For temporary nonserialized JONs, the status code will be set at 0 when a 237 with the Status of Planning Indicator (SOPI) marked complete processes validly. For temporary serialized workload, the status code will be set at 0 when the transaction processes. On temporary workloads, when JSC=0, the G004L-L3A, Temporary Job Record, is produced for the schedulers use. Completions, production count and material transactions are allowed.

3.23.3. Status Code = 1. The JON is completed and sold. The JOQ has been inducted and all items have been completed for temporary JONs. Permanent JONs, all inductions have been completed at or after the end of the JON period (month or quarter). For temporary JONs, this code will be assigned regardless of JON period during the end-of-month processing cycle in which completions equal JOQ. Trailing production count and material transactions are still authorized. Action ***C***- and ***S***-prefix JONs will open with status code of ***1*** and are sold when they migrate to JSC ***2*** at the end of the month.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II the S prefix is obsolete.**

3.23.4. Status Code = 2. The JON is closed. The code is assigned at End of Month (EOM) after the JON has been sold (SC=1 for a full month). No further actions are allowed. Trailing production count and material transactions aren't allowed.

3.23.5. Status Code = 3. The JON is cancelled. This code is assigned only at EOM. When this code applies to permanent JONs, it is assigned at the end of the JON period when the inductions, completions, and OWO balance are 0. When this code applies to temporary JONs, it is assigned at the EOM when the JOQ equals 0. Trailing production count and material transactions aren't allowed.

3.23.6. Status Code = 7. The JON is history. The JON will be kept on the appropriate G004L master file until end of quarter (EOQ) so appropriate data can be passed to interfacing systems.

3.23.7. Status Code = S. The JON is suspended. This applies to manufacture work accomplished on other than **R** or **W** reimbursement codes (first position of PCN). This status code is assigned on any

processing day during the month when an 237 with the SOPI marked complete processes validly and the planned cost is greater than the estimated job total cost. A customer release (H1) transaction is required to return the JON to active status and production count transactions to be valid.

**3.24. Priority Codes.** These codes have been established for use in scheduling workload. This is a two-position code assigned by the initiator of the AFMC Form 206 or AFMC Form 600D. See **Attachment 6** for description of codes.

**3.25. Production Delay Codes.** Production delay codes must be input by the schedulers for any temporary jobs where the JOQ has not been completed by the customer's delivery date. Codes will be input for permanent JONs when a scheduled or negotiated completion date has not or will not be met. The production delay codes are necessary to provide feedback to the customer and to the MA internal management units. Production delay codes are input with the 930 G004L File Maintenance Transactions. See **Attachment 7**.

3.25.1. To release, the productions delay code should be replaced with **X** production delay code when the job is back in work.

3.25.2. For visibility, production delay codes will be reflected on the G004L-G1A/G3A/G3B/G3F/G3H/G5C/G5D/G5E/G6A/ L2A/L3B/L3C and L3G reports.

**3.26. Production Count.**

3.26.1. Generally, the accumulation of production credits and standard costs in the DMAPS Financial Operation Procedures. M/D standard cost accounting systems is done through production count procedures. The responsibility for these procedures is shared by planning, scheduling, and data automation functions. Data produced must provide accurate production and cost data. The production count procedures contribute to the financial position of the DMAG. Validity and timeliness of production count is required to ensure proper feedback of production data and costs to management.

3.26.2. Objectives:

3.26.2.1. To electronically accumulate standard direct material and direct labor information on work produced.

3.26.2.2. To provide the basis for computing standard costs for use in financial management and analysis.

3.26.2.3. To electronically accumulate workload data that applies to Program Control Number (PCN) and Repair Group Category (RGC).

3.26.2.4. To obtain formal record of production.

3.26.3. Production count will never be reported if it is not supported by an established labor standard operation. The rule applies to both programmed and nonprogrammed workloads.

3.26.4. Procedures:

3.26.4.1. Production count on unpredictable work (permanent JON) won't be reported through use of 600A, unless a labor standard has been established in the labor standard master file.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II manual 600A production count is not allowed.**

3.26.4.2. **From 237/240 transactions, data automation will electronically establish a temporary labor standard master file. This allows the use of a 600A transaction for recording production count when PCI is** *M***.** Note: **Under DMAPS Phase II this is not allowed.**

3.26.4.3. From the E046B product and the operation portion of the labor section of 237, when the production count indicator is ***M, s***cheduling personnel will oversee that production count data is transmitted by the remote using the 600A when the PCI=M (G014).

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II this is not allowed.**

3.26.4.4. Scheduling personnel determine the authorized and acceptable items of production accomplished by the shop during a production count period from source documents, which are an integral part of the production control system.

3.26.4.4.1. Production count on serialized G097 items is input according to instructions contained in PDMSS. Production count for precision measuring equipment (PME) items is automatically generated and passed to G004L.

3.26.4.5. When PCI=*A*, production count won't be reported as operations are completed. The G004L system will automatically trigger all labor operations when end item completions are reported. Manual count won't be accepted on JONs with PCI of A. Using ITS/TAA production count is reported as operations are completed. Note: Under DMAPS Phase II production count will not be reported.

3.26.4.6. G004L electronically computes direct labor earned hours on each count card by extending the operations completed by the standard direct labor hours per unit, as furnished by the E046B or G004L system.

3.26.4.7. Cost accounting uses the data on various reports for recording the standard material, labor, and overhead costs. These costs are reflected in the operating cost reports and the standard labor hours are used to prepare earned hour reports.

3.26.4.8. G004L electronically associates JON completion data with accumulated earned hours to notify G072A to move work-in-process to the completed work file and subsequent customer billing by project order.

3.26.5. Responsibilities, scheduling personnel will:

3.26.5.1. Determine that authorized, completed, and acceptable production has been accomplished.

3.26.5.2. Support such determination with an accumulation and filing of appropriate source documents.

3.26.5.3. Maintain sufficient controls to ensure the forms submitted have been processed and that erroneous data or production count rejects are immediately corrected. The G004L-L2C, *Daily Valid/Invalid Production Count*, is used for this purpose.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II earned hours are not tracked.**

3.26.6. Authorized, Completed, and Acceptable Work. Production data obtained from production count procedures are required for the accumulation of standard costs for the M/D and will only be compiled on work that is authorized, completed, and acceptable.

3.26.6.1. Authorized Work. Authorized work is any production effort, which can be supported by the appropriate work authorization document. The work requirement may originate from Material Manager/Item Manager, base tenant, or from the M/D (Cost Class 4)/routed work.

3.26.6.2. Completed Work. Normally, production count credit will be given to the RCC when the work is done.

3.26.6.3. Acceptable Work. Work is defined as acceptable when it has been completed and inspected as conforming to specifications. Acceptable work won't be interpreted to broaden or limit in any manner the quality assurance functions. These functions will continue to be carried out in accordance with applicable directives.

3.26.6.4. When labor and material have been consumed in the process of overhauling or repairing an end item but the item is condemned or turned in AWP, all production count credit, including support shop time, will be backed out of the system when the PCI is **M**. The responsible Scheduler will contact the Program Manager/Item Manager/Planner/Workloader and request a 206 to cover labor and material expended on condemned work.

3.26.6.5. When direct labor is expended, whether in the process of determining condition status or in the performance of a task which does not necessarily result in the production of serviceable end items, this type of effort must either be authorized by one of the service job designators **E, F, G, J, L,** and **T** or by the combination job designator **H** for non-MISTR production.

3.26.7. Supporting Production Count Documents:

3.26.7.1. The determination that authorized, completed, and acceptable production has been performed will be supported by a WCD.

3.26.7.2. Validation of Work Control Documents. Work acceptance is indicated with a stamp and date by an authorized person on applicable work forms or source documents. See AFMCI 21-110.

3.26.7.3. Supporting documentation for production count will be maintained IAW Records Information Management Systems at **https://webrims.amc.af.mil** after production count is taken.

**3.27. Completion Transaction Processing.** To ensure proper end item reporting, input of receipt and turn-in documents must be accomplished on time. The production reported to the JON master system by a 244 transaction, will be used along with other G004L production to update the project order register and produce sales billing in DMAG.

3.27.1. 244 transaction (Completions). Direct input of a 244 transaction input to the G004L system is limited to engines, Nuclear Ordnance Commodity Management (NOCM) items, and manufactured items not sent to supply. All other production items are turned into supply (D035K) by use of a 244 transaction electronically update of systems G004L from D035K. These completions are input through remote devices to the D035K system. The G004L is updated by tape interface. The update appears on the G004L-L2A data products.

3.27.2. System Completions. All JON master records with inductions from nonsupply sources (including serial-numbered items with DPC=9 on the master record) will be reported to G004L. Items removed from and returned to engines (PP 72-10 items) are reported to G004L. This production will include, but won't be limited to, items processed for area support, base support, central acquisition, and renovating testing.

3.27.3. Verification of Production Transaction. Visibility of the end-item completions transactions is reflected on the Daily Visibility and Cross Referenced List (G004L-L2A). The scheduler must verify all daily transactions by comparing the L2A and 105/130. Retain documents as required.

3.27.4. File Maintenance of Item Completions. On occasion, erroneous reporting happens in the update process. The most common errors are reporting of excess quantities or updating the wrong JON master record.

**3.28. Exchange Component Item Control.** See **Chapter 2** planning.

**3.29. Condemnations for Programming Plan (PP) 72-10 FEEMS Items.**

3.29.1. It is important that condemnations be always turned in using the proper method when assets are generated from both supply and maintenance. This is to ensure that erroneous condemnations data are not being fed to the D041 system where they are used to compute buying requirements.

3.29.2. All generations of PP 72-10 FEEMS items from **A**, major overhaul are routed off the engine. Items must have an established MISTR control number and will be inducted and processed on the same control number.

3.29.3. All condemnations of PP 72-10 FEEMS assets whether from disassembly or during inspection/processing should be processed against the applicable MISTR JON. These reported condemnations are used to determine the Depot Overhaul Condemnation Percent to be applied to the projected MISTR program of the PP 72-10 FEEMS item.

3.29.4. All condemnations of designated Accessory PP 72-10 assets, whether from disassembly or during inspection/processing, that generate from **B** jobs should be processed against the applicable engine JON. These condemnations are used to determine the Engine Overhaul Job-routed Condemnation Percent to be applied to the projected B job portion of the future engine overhaul program.

**3.30. Production Item Requisition for Preparation of Technical Data.** When the development of technical data for the M/D is required and the development of labor and material standards is required, use job designator **R**. The asset will be ordered using **P** cost code. The item will be restored to serviceable condition and the asset returned to stock. Work requirements will include development of repair procedures for use in technical orders, development of parts list for use in the Reparability Forecast Module (RFM) system, or other specified data.

**3.31. Other Services, Depot Maintenance Interservice Agreement (DMISA), Production Item Processing.** Production items repaired by the ALC depot maintenance that are owned by a service activity other than Air Force require special control for accounting purposes. The G004L system requires a separate production number to be established for each customer when the same stock numbered end item is repaired for other than the Air Force, because the reimbursement code for each service is different and the end item accountability is maintained under different Ownership Purpose Codes (OPC) in the D035K system. The 244 transaction (requisition) for these items must carry the ownership purpose code in the OPC block. If the last digit of the job order suffix in the JON block, is not the same as the entry in OPC block, the system will reject the transactions. It is imperative that the JON identity that is in the D7/RA transaction be maintained with the end item during the repair process so that production count and material costs can be accurately charged to the appropriate JON. The proper identification is also necessary to maintain the correct DIOH/IN MA relationship. See **Attachment 5** for the ownership purpose codes.

**3.32. Processing AFMC Form 127.** The following instructions pertain to processing of AFMC Forms 137 and WCDs when used for the movement of end items or components to a support shop for repair, modification, or service.

3.32.1. Processing Routed Orders:

3.32.1.1. AFMC Form 127 consists of a hard manila card and four tissue copies or a computer generated 137 all of which reflect identical data. The tissue copies are carbon interleaved so that the entries are impressed on all copies.

3.32.1.2. Before moving an item to the receiving RCC for required maintenance, the production support function responsible for completing the form will:

3.32.1.2.1. Remove the original tissue copy before routing the item.

3.32.1.2.2. Send the original tissue copy to the production support function serving the RCC or work station determined as the final destination for the item.

3.32.2. The production support function serving the final destination RCC or work station will maintain a suspense file of the original copy of AFMC Form 127. This file will be maintained in stock number sequence, by the date the item is to be returned. This file will advise the scheduling activity serving the final destination RCC or work stations of the support to be provided from AFMC Form 127 items rather than from serviceable items drawn from supply, and be used for follow up action. Upon receipt of the serviceable item or notification that the item has been condemned or turned-in to supply local instructions will be followed for disposition of the AFMC Form 127.

3.32.3. The activity responsible for scheduling the work in the support RCC will ensure:

3.32.3.1. Appropriate entries on the AFMC Form 127 have been made. The scheduling activity will review PLN Due Date block to determine that the date can be met or if a new date must be negotiated with the initiator of the form.

3.32.3.2. After completion and acceptance of the work performed, a copy of the AFMC Form 127 is retained for production count purpose. This is necessary if production count credit is to be accumulated daily.

3.32.3.3. The copy of AFMC Form 127 will remain with the item until reinstallation and acceptance has been completed. At that time, the AFMC Form 127 will be removed by the inspector approving the reinstallation.

3.32.4. Condemned Component Items. The support RCC will return the condemned component to the initiating RCC using the routing form(s). A DD Form 1577, **Unserviceable Condemned Tag Material**, will be attached to the component. The originating RCC will make the turn-in to supply (AFMCI 21-130).

3.32.5. For items removed from an end item for accessibility:

3.32.5.1. The mechanic will remove the designated item, initiate appropriate documentation that the item was removed for accessibility and is in a serviceable condition and stored in the appropriate designated area.

3.32.5.2. The item will, when applicable, be delivered to the RCC or work station responsible for reinstallation.

**3.33. Rework (for items still in maintenance).** Rework is in the labor to repair or replace failed material or end items, or to correct a work discrepancy, after the acceptability or completion of the work step (operation), or end item has been stamped on the Work Control Document by production personnel. Production count will not be taken for operations undergoing rework. The material used in rework will be charged to control number U6800 with cost code **L** for those items normally costed under codes **A** and **L** and cost code **X** for those items normally costed under code **D** or **M**. Charges will be made to control number U6812 with cost code **X** for those items normally costed under code **E** or **J**. The labor expended for this effort will be accepted to duty code .26 with special project code 14 in the RCC where explained. The following categories are not rework:

3.33.1. Unavoidable periodic calibrations and adjustments

3.33.2. Work normally required to hand-fit or select-fit parts in an assembly. This type of work will be included in the labor standard by means of an occurrence factor.

3.33.3. Work required repairing material received with existing defects or deficiencies.

3.33.4. Work done as a result of incoming or preliminary diagnostic tests and inspections which are made to determine necessary repairs and replacements. When an item fails a particular step in a diagnostic test composed of a number of sequential steps, is then repaired, but subsequently fails a later step in that test, rework won't be charged unless the subsequent failure is attributed to a discrepancy in the earlier repair.

3.33.5. Additional work performed as part of the most economical method of doing a job, if substantiated by an engineering economic analysis. The exclusion doesn't apply when the additional work is required to correct work previously done on an item.

**3.34. Local Manufacture Procedures.** Local manufacture (**M-prefix**) planning procedures are divided into two categories. These categories are **R** or **W** and all others. The reimbursement code, which is the first position of the PCN, determines the category. Reference AFMCI 21-130

3.34.1. When the reimbursement codes are **R** or **W** the following procedures apply:

3.34.1.1. When direct material is required, the jacket file furnished by the planning organization will be incomplete. The JON suffix and the Temporary Job Record (G004L-L3A) will not be included, but the jacket file must be filed in the local manufacture awaiting material file. The jacket will remain incomplete until all the direct material is received and the planner indicates on the AFMC Form 237 that planning is complete.

3.34.1.2. A copy of AFMC Form 237 is sent to Shop Service Center, (SSC), personnel for material requisition. (Reference AFMCI 21-129).

3.34.1.3. SSC personnel will order material at production number level using local manufacture procedures contained in AFMCMAN 21-5 and AFMCI 21-130.

3.34.1.4. The planning activity is notified when all required material has been received. This is a key function as it is the only notification the planner receives on the availability of material.

3.34.1.5. After the Status of Planning Indicator (SOPI) is changed to complete by the planner, a JON suffix and G004L-L3A is furnished and the jacket moved to the normal files. A JON Status Code (JSC) of zero **0** will be assigned automatically and work can begin on these items. The JSC **S** is not applicable for **M**-Prefix JONs with reimbursement codes of **R** or **W**.

3.34.2. When the reimbursement codes are other than **R** or **W** the following procedures apply:

3.34.2.1. The jacket file won't be forwarded to the scheduler until the SOPI is marked complete. The JON suffix will already be assigned and the G004L-L3A will be included in the package.

3.34.2.2. Material can be ordered and work can begin under normal procedures.

3.34.2.3. Part Number Manufacture Items. Manufactured material will be turn-in to the SSC/WSSC from which it will be issued to the floor. A 244 transaction D6 wash post turn-in will be used to accomplish the turn-in by placing the appropriate supply designator in MIC Designator field and the control number job designator in the appropriate field. All issues for part number locally manufactured D7 issues must contain a ***2*** in the Y credit indicator field of the 244 transaction transactions. The issue must also contain the JON on which used.

3.34.2.4. NSN manufactured items will be turned in to supply as a normal supply turn-in.

3.34.2.5. Manufactured material for use within maintenance will be moved, upon completion, to the SSC/WSSC from which it will be issued and a 244 transaction will be prepared and input to update the D035K records and to update the storage SSC/WSSC quantities.

3.34.3. File maintenance of the delivery date on manufactured JONs will be accomplished using 930 transaction. The revised delivery date will be overlaid into the D035K system due-in record using the updated G004L record. The transaction will be printed on the G004L-L2A/L3C/L3G listing one time. The original delivery date will be retained by G004L to produce the G004L-G6A report, reflecting delayed workloads. The updated delivery date overlay into the D035K system replaces the local manufacture follow-up as prescribed in AFMCI 21-130. Schedulers must update the delivery date with the most realistic date possible.

**3.35. Due In From Overhaul (DIOH) In Maintenance Control.** General: Production items subject to DIOH/In Maintenance Control are those items with data processing codes of **T, 2**, or **X** (excluding job designator **K)**.

3.35.1. All items enter the DIOH/In Maintenance balances at time of receipt of property at M/D and are reduced from these balances at the time of turn-in. The **To** and **From** intransit systems in D035K control and account for assets enroute from Supply to M/D, and from M/D to Supply, changes to these accounts are caused by maintenance production transactions entering the D035K system. Changes to these accounts by properly prepared transactions are a responsibility of M/D.

3.35.2. The DIOH account is reflected as an **M** balance on the document transaction image. DIOH reductions are reflected as a minus (-) between the quantity and the **M**. Increases are reflected by a quantity preceding the **M**, with no sign in between. DIOH/In Maintenance reconciliation's identify this quantity as DIOH.

3.35.3. The intransit from Supply to M/D is reflected as an MW balance on the daily document control register. Reductions contain a minus (-) sign, while increases contain no sign. DIOH/In Maintenance reconciliation listing identifies this balance as intransit to (INTR TO).

3.35.4. The intransit from (INTR FM) M/D to Supply is reflected as an **M M** balance on the daily document control register. Reductions contain a minus (-) sign, while increases contain no sign. This balance is reflected on the DIOH/In Maintenance reconciliation listings as INTR FM.

3.35.5. Production type transactions that don't change the DIOH, MW, or MM, balances will be reflected on the document control register with an asterisk (*) between the quantity and the balance symbol.

3.35.6. The keys to proper management to these balances are the document control register, the reject management products provided by the D035K and G004L systems on a daily basis, the AFMC Form 105, AFMC Form 130, and the G004L-L2A, *Daily End Item Production Account Visibility and Cross-reference List*. Errors not corrected on a timely basis become extremely complicated, require excessive research, and consume an unnecessary amount of man-hours to correct.

3.35.7. G004L Products specifically designed for DIOH/In Maintenance control include the following:

3.35.7.1. G004L-W5C-W1-MWW, *DIOH/In Maintenance Out-Of –Balance Records by PS/SD*. Minor sequence is stock number. This report identifies those stock numbers and associated JONs that are out of balance.

3.35.7.2. G004L-W5D-W1-MWW. *Erroneous Production Transactions by PS/SD*. Minor sequence is stock number. This report identifies production transactions that are rejected in G004L, with a code indicating the reason for reject. (971 rejects are also listed for info, although these don't affect DIOH). Only those transactions related to out of balance records will be retained in the G004L transaction history file.

3.35.7.3. G004L-W5B-W1-MWW, *Maintenance Production History*, has all transactions for the current week plus the same rejects described above, by stock number. The product could prove useful in determining whether or not a reject has been corrected.

3.35.8. Reject and Error Corrections:

3.35.9. Issue Transactions:

3.35.9.1. Receipt Acknowledgement (RA) is input and updates DIOH and INTR TO but rejects in G004L. Common causes of G004L rejects and corrections required are:

3.35.9.1.1. Job Order number (JON) is not open in G004L. After ensuring the G004L opening has been completed, a new RA transaction must be submitted with an action suffix of PK. This input will bypass DIOH/intransit and update OWO and JON induction balances only.

***NOTE:*** **Under DMAPS Phase II these inputs to ITS and G004L will be addressed under a local operating instruction.**

3.35.9.1.2. An error on the RA which passed D035K edits but rejected in G004L. This type rejection is usually caused by JON (control number, job designator, and JON suffix) error. A new RA with corrected information must be input with an action suffix of PK.

3.35.9.1.3. Quantity on the RA exceeds the JOQ in G004L. If any portion of JOQ remains unissued in G004L, cut a new RA for that quantity, and re-input with PK action suffix. Prepare D6 for remaining quantity with ***00000A*** control number/job designator, (CN/JD) and JON suffix of 00***A*** and return item to Supply. The new RA for authorized quantity will bypass DIOH and post in G004L. D6 turn-in for remaining quantity, after input will pass the G004L, and reject. This turn-in will reduce DIOH for the quantity unauthorized in G004L. Contact the Retail Item Manager (RIM) for assistance, Reference AFMCI 21-129.

3.35.9.1.3.1. RA is prepared and input in error on post-post or wash post type issues. On action suffix PP or WP, no RA is needed. If one is submitted in error and rejects in G004L, it will require reversal with ***00000A*** CN/JD and ***00A*** JON suffix. If the RA was accepted in G004L, it will be reversed with the correct JON to reduce both DIOH and OWO. Both these reversals must be input by the retail item manager (RIM), reference AFMCI 21-129.

3.35.9.1.3.2. For other type production issue errors, the type of correction will depend on whether or not the G004L rejects the transaction. When G004L rejects and OWO increase is required, the action suffix must be PK. If the transactions are duplicate and rejected in G004L, the reversal must have ***00000A*** CN/JD (LGS input) and ***00A*** JON suffix. Contact RIM, reference AFMCI 21-129.

3.35.9.1.3.3. Post-post or wash post rejects in G004L. Prepare a duplicate copy of D7 with PK action suffix and resubmit after reason for reject is cleared.

3.35.9.1.3.4. Post-post or wash post duplicates input. If G004L rejected, have Supply reverse with ***00000A*** CN/JD and ***00A*** JON suffix transaction was accepted in G004L, have reverse transaction with correct JON. Contact RIM, reference AFMCI 21-129.

3.35.9.1.3.5. Turn-In Errors. Most common errors and required corrections are as follows:

3.35.9.1.3.5.1. D6 document is input more than one time.

3.35.9.1.3.5.2. If the duplicate transaction input reduced G004L, the transaction must be reversed by Supply, using JON on original document.

3.35.9.1.3.5.3. If the duplicate transaction rejected in G004L, the transaction must be reversed by Supply and have ***00000*** CN/JD and ***00A*** JON suffix to suffix to correct DIOH only.

3.35.9.1.3.5.4. D6 document is input but rejected in G004L. The cause of reject must be corrected and new inputs made with action suffix PK and correct JON. This will correct OWO only.

3.35.9.1.3.5.5. D6 document is input but items are not turned in. Either the items must be turned in or the transaction reversed by Supply. The advice code must be blank **T** on the reversal.

3.35.9.1.3.5.6. Failure to annotate wash post documents as **MA** Input with Julian date. If documents are not annotated when received from Supply, they will be reinput over the Supply remote.

3.35.9.1.3.5.7. Failure to process misidentified items correctly.

3.35.10. **D035K Error Reject Codes.** The error code will appear on the transaction history. See **Attachment 11**, D035 Status, Advice and Reject Transaction Codes.

3.35.10.1. G004L 244 transaction Reject Codes. See **Attachment 13**.

3.35.11. Reference D035K DIOH and G004L 244 transaction OWO update tables to see impact of production item transactions against D035K and G004L balances.

3.35.12. DIOH/In Maintenance Reconciliation/Inventory. Scheduling personnel and RIM will reconcile DIOH/OWO and intransit records weekly. Those items that can-not be reconciled will be

researched and inventoried as appropriate. Production Support personnel may assist in this inventory under the direction and supervision of the responsible scheduler.

3.35.12.1. Supply and maintenance will perform a joint reconciliation of records and assets at least annually as required by AFMCI 21-130. Special inventories will be conducted on those items not reconciled.

3.35.12.2. Whenever a discrepancy cannot be resolved through records research, an AFMC Form 76, **Request for Special Inventory**, will be prepared by the RIM in duplicate. The form will contain the following data: National stock number (NSN), scheduler's name, extension, building number, JON, and maintenance document number. One copy will be retained by RIM as suspense; the other copy will be forwarded to the designated scheduler.

3.35.12.3. The scheduler will be requested to accomplish the following:

3.35.12.3.1. Provide a copy of DD Form 1348-1/AFMC Form 105/130 for the 90 days preceding the count.

3.35.12.3.2. Accompanied by the shop supervisor, physically count assets in shop, enter count in the right-hand corner of the form, date, and sign the form. The shop supervisor will sign the form as the MA authenticating official.

3.35.12.4. The RIM person will reconcile data research discrepancies, and prepare increase/decrease adjustments on unresolved discrepancies. If required, the appropriate Master Balance Record (MBR) will be frozen and an in-warehouse special inventory conducted concurrently. Recounts will be conducted on adjustments exceeding $10,000.

3.35.13. DIOH/In Maintenance/Intransit Records. Corrections of intransit balances and deletions of intransit details will be made by RIM by file maintenance transactions.

3.35.13.1. Intransits not cleared in 7 days will be reviewed by RIM/Scheduling and action taken to correct all intransit balances with unsupported details. Full documentation in support of these transactions will be maintained by the maintenance section. Complete coordination between RIM/Scheduling will be accomplished prior to processing of such actions. Intransit control will be a part of the self-inspection program for supervisors.

# Chapter 4

## ATTRITION BASED PLANNING

***Section 4A—***

**4.1. General.** The Air Logistics Center (ALC) and AMARC Maintenance Directorate manages organic depot-level maintenance production facilities required to repair and modify Air Force materiel. Attrition Based Planning (ABP) is an integral part of the workload planning functions in the mission of the ALC to deliver serviceable goods to the end customer within the negotiated due dates. Attrition Based Planning (ABP) is the method of applying known or historical factors that influence flow days to the planning and schedule process. The ABP factors impacting the planning time line are in the four categories of labor availability, climatic conditions, latent defects, and equipment condition. It is a fact that these factors can positively or negatively affect the flow days at different times of the year. The objective of this policy is to incorporate each of these elements into the planning process in order to create a more accurate delivery date to the end customer.

**4.2. Purpose of Attrition Based Planning.** The purpose of applying ABP to the traditional planning methodologies is to align the projected flow days schedule with the influencing factors that are outside of the control of the production process. By using the Production Planning Team to construct the attrition tables, a greater degree of visibility is obtained in seeing the factors that change flow days on a seasonal basis. All facilities, and even shops within facilities, will not have the same attrition table. The influencing factors that impact the attrition table will change with location, culture, and product group.

**4.3. Relationship with Other Functions.** The attrition based planning function depends on the workload function, the scheduling function located throughout the production shops, the human resources group, and the production function of the various shops which accomplish repair processes or services on end items for which the planning organization is responsible. It is the concurrent efforts of these functions that establishes and maintains the attrition factors used for the shops under their jurisdiction.

4.3.1. Workload Control. The workload function provides requirements for which the repair capability exists, and ensures ample lead time for setting up the basic Job Order Number (JON), labor, and material standards (**Chapter 1**). The appropriate lead time used for delivery schedules is adjusted by the determined attrition factors for each month within the production period.

4.3.2. Scheduling. The scheduling function uses the tools provided by planning to ensure proper shop loading of end items and manpower, the acquisition of the component parts required by the production shops to produce serviceable end items, and a measurement capability of the shop's performance. The historical measurement of shop performance is used to help determine the impact of seasonal, defect related, and equipment related month by month changes within the calendar year (s). Scheduling personnel are active members of the Production planning teams, and as such, support the planning function in the depot production process.

4.3.3. Production. Production units produce project orders as assigned. The production unit provides direct feedback regarding current workload status such as unplanned material requirements, work control document, and technical data discrepancies etc. When production personnel note recurrent changes in the condition of inducted materiel or amounts of labor and materials required, the produc-

tion planning team should be informed. Production personnel are active members of the Production planning teams, and as such, support the planning function in the depot production process.

4.3.4. Human Resources. The Personnel Branch, as part of the production planning team, has the responsibility of providing historical absenteeism data to the planning team to help establish the attrition tables.

**4.4. Attrition Factors.** Each of the Attrition Based Planning factors is defined as follows:

4.4.1. Labor Availability. The availability of labor directly affects the ability of production to execute the scheduled work. The elements of labor availability are listed as :

4.4.1.1. Calendar days vary accordingly with the month.

4.4.1.2. Holidays and negotiated days of leave vary accordingly with the month.

4.4.1.3. Personal vacation days tend to be centered around certain times of the year.

4.4.1.4. End of Year (use or lose) vacation is concentrated in the forth quarter.

4.4.1.5. Special events such as sporting events, festivals, and hunting season impact availability.

4.4.2. Climatic Conditions. Weather can adversely affect the production ability and availability for reasons of :

4.4.2.1. Unsafe flight conditions for functional check flights.

4.4.2.2. Maintenance outdoors is restricted due to extremes of cold, heat, or rain.

4.4.2.3. Acceptance or deliver of end items is impeded.

4.4.3. Latent Defects. These defects are generally attributable to the age of the product being maintained and are not obviously apparent until the maintenance process has been started. Historical records should be examined to determine if there is a trend shift in latent defects that would negatively impact the number of flow days.

4.4.4. Equipment Condition. As the equipment is deployed to various field operations, conditions will be encountered that will change the physical condition of items being returned to maintenance. Consideration should be given to the environments in which deployment takes place, thereby creating addition work for the maintenance facilities.

**4.5. Responsibilities.** It is the responsibility of the Production Planning Teams to construct the attrition planning tables.

**4.6. Application.** Incorporate attrition based planning and scheduling practices into MRRB process (AFMC Financial Management Reference System (FMRS) Chapter 93). Attrition planning tables will be incorporated into applicable data systems (i.e., G097 – PDMSS for aircraft, G402A for exchangeables, MRO (future)).

**4.7. Review.** Attrition factors will be reviewed and updated for appropriateness and accuracy during each workload planning cycle.

DEBRA K. WALKER , Deputy Director for Depot Maintenance
Directorate of Logistics

## Attachment 1

## GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

***References***

AFMCI 21-110, *Depot Maintenance Technical Data and Work Control Documents*

AFMCI 21-123, *Storage of Aircraft and Equipment*

AFMCI 23-102, *Purchase Request/Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (PR/MIPR)*

AFMCI 23-204, *Excess Property Accounting, Processing and Reporting at the Aerospace, Maintenance Workload Management System,* AFMAN 23-110, *USAF Supply Manual*

AFMCR 65-9, *Maintenance and Regeneration Center (AMARC)*AFMCR 65-31, *Reclamation of USAF Property*

TO 00-20-5 , *Aerospace Vehicle/Equipment Inspection and Documentation*

TO 1-1-686, *Desert Storage, Preservation and Process Manual for Aircraft, Aircraft Engines, And Aircraft Auxiliary Power Unit Engines*

AF Form 86, **Request for Cataloging Data/Action**

AF Form 2692, **Aircraft/Missile Equipment Transfer/Shipping Listing**

AF Form 3130, **General Purpose Data Sheet**

AFMC Form 79, **Deficiency Report**

AF Form 185, **Project Order**

AFMC Form 105, **Workload Record**

AFMC Form 127, **Routed Order Document**

AFMC Form 130, **Production Asset Control Record**

AFMC Form 206, **Temporary Work Record Request**

AFMC Form 237, **Temporary Labor and Material Plan**

AFMC Form 600A, **Production Count Detail**

AFMC Form 600D, **Production Order**

AFMC Form 930, **G004L File Maintenance Transactions**

AFMC Form 947, **Routed Order (Aircraft)**

AFMC Form 950, **PME Inventory Record**

AFMC Form 951, **PME Scheduling Record**

AFMC Form 956, **Control Number Assignment**

AFMC Form 959/ITS, **Work Control Document**

AF Form 2692, **Aircraft/Missile Equipment Transfer/Shipping Listing**

AF Form 3130, **General Purpose Data Sheet**

DD 1348, **DOD Single Line Item Requisition System Documents**

DD 1577, **Unserviceable (Condemned) Material Tag**

DD 1723, **Flow Process Chart**

244 Transaction, **Material Request/Turn In/Custody Receipt**

***Abbreviations and Acronyms***

**A/C—**Aircraft

**ACOQ—**Annual Customer Order Quantity

**ACT—**Actual

**AFIF—**Air Force Industrial Fund

**AFSDPDA—**Air Force Special Defense Property Disposal Account

**AGE—**Aerospace Ground equipment

**AGMC—**Aerospace Guidance & Metrology Center

**ALC—**Air Logistics Center

**AR—**Accounts receivable

**ARD—**Automatic Routing Document

**ATE—**Automatic Test Equipment

**AVDO—**Aerospace Vehicle Disposition Office

**AWM—**Awaiting Maintenance

**AWP—**Awaiting Parts

**BEMO—**Base Equipment Management Office

**BLC—**Budgeted Labor Cost

**BN—**Benefiting Noun

**BOM—**Bill of Material

**BOMI—**Bill of Material Indicator

**BPN—**Benefiting Production Number

**BPO—**Blanket Process Order

**BSPI—**Batch Single Processing Indicator

**CAD/PAD—**Cartridge actuated device/propellant actuated device

**CAI—**Customer Account Identity

**CAPS—**Cost and Production

**CAT—**Customer Address Table

**CC4—**Cost Class 4

**CETS—**Contractor Engineering and Technical Services

**CIV M/Day—**Civilian Man-Day

**CIV M/HR—**Civilian Man/Hour

**CN—**Control Number

**COQ—**Customer Order Quantity

**COTS—**Commercial-off-the-shelf

**CQC—**Current Quarter Condemned

**CQS—**Current Quarter Serviceable

**CST CD—**Cost Code

**DEL—**Delete

**DEMIL—**Demilitarize

**DMAPS—**Defense Industrial Financial Management System.

**DIOH/IN-MA—**Due In from Overhaul/In-Maintenance

**DIOH/OWO—**Due In From Overhaul/On -Work Order

**DLA—**Defense Logistics Agency

**DMISA—**Depot Maintenance Interservice Agreement

**DMAG—**Depot Maintenance Activity Group

**DMAPS—**Depot Maintenance Accounting & Production System

**DN—**Document Number

**DO—**Dispatch Order

**DoD—**Department of Defense

**DPC—**Data Processing Code

**DPEM—**Depot Purchased Equipment Maintenance

**DREP—**Depot Repair Enhancement Program

**DRMO—**Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office

**Supply—**Direct Support Level of Maintenance

**DTE EST—**Date Established

**E&I—**Examination and Inspection

**EA—**Each

**EAID—**Equipment Authorized in Use Detail

**EEIC—**Element of Expense Investment Code

**EI—**End Item

**EII—**End Item Identity

**EILS—**End Item Labor Standard

**EISP—**End Item Sales Price

**EJTC—**Estimated Job Total Cost

**EM—**Engine manager

**EOFY—**End of Fiscal Year

**EOM—**End of Month

**EOQ—**End of Quarter

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

**EST—**Estimated

**F/M—**File Maintenance

**FAD—**Force activity designator

**FC—**Facility Code

**FCRN—**Funds Classification Reference Number

**FEEMS—**Field Engine Exchangeable Management System

**FJCC—**Future JON Classification Code

**FMS—**Foreign Military Sales

**FPCI—**Future Production Count Indicator

**FQ—**Fiscal Quarter

**FSC—**Federal Supply Class

**FSC-IMC—**Federal Supply Class - Item Manager Code

**FSG—**Federal Supply Group

**FUT—**Future

**FY—**Fiscal Year

**G CD TI G—**Condition Turn-In

**GSA—**General Services Administration

**H CD TI H—**Condition Turn-in

**HAZMAT—**Hazardous material

**HR—**Hour

**HSR—**Sales Rate

**HST—**Historical

**IAW—**In Accordance With

**IEMO—**Installation Equipment Management Office

**IM—**Item Manager

**IMC—**Item Manager Code

**ISA—**Interservice Support Agreement

**JCC—**JON Classification Code

**JD—**Job Designator (corresponds to Work Performance Categories outlined in DOD Uniform Cost Accounting Handbook)

**Job Plan—**Plan for completing the work for a customer's project

**JON—**Job Order Number

**JON E HRS—**Job Order Number Earned Hours

**JON SUF—**Job Order Number Suffix

**JONC—**Job Order Number Completions

**JONI—**Job Order Number Inductions

**JOQ—**Job Order Quantity

**JPC—**Job Order Number Production Count

**JS—**Job Order Number Status

**JSC—**JON Status Code

**LSM—**Labor Standard Master

**LT—**Lot

**M/D—**Maintenance Directorate

**MAXIMO—**COTS planning and scheduling software

**MDR—**Material Deficiency Report

**MDS—**Mission, Designation, Series

**MFP—**Major Force Program

**MFR/MFG—**Manufacture

**MFR—**Manufacture

**MI—**Monthly Induction

**MIC—**Maintenance Inventory Center

**MICAP—**Mission Capability

**MIPR—**Military Interdepartment Purchase Request

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

**MMC or MMAC—**Materiel Management Aggregation Code

**MO—**Monthly

**MO E HRS—**Monthly Earned Hours

**MO INDC—**Monthly Induction

**MO SV COMPL—**COMPL Monthly Serviceable Completion

**MPC—**Monthly Production Count

**MSC—**Monthly Serviceable Completion

**MTL QTY—**Material Quantity

**MTST—**Magnetic Tape Selectric Typewriter

**MRB—**Materiel Review Boards

**MWB—**Maintenance Workbook

**NC—**Numerically Controlled Equipment

**NetWORKS MTO—**Made To Order. Software used for aircraft parts inventory control.

**N SVC Comp—**Non Serviceable Completion

**NCB—**Notional Codification Bureau

**NCE—**Numerically Controlled Equipment

**NDI—**Non-destructive inspection

**NIIN—**National Item Identification Number

**NICP —**Naval Inventory Control Point

**NOCM—**Nuclear Ordnance Commodity Management

**NR—**Number

**NSN—**National Stock Number

**N SVC—**COMPL Non-Serviceable Completion

**O&A—**Over & Above

**OCL—**Operation Count Limit

**ODC—**Other Direct Cost (TDY, etc.)

**O & A—**Over and Above

**O&M—**Operations and Maintenance

**OMEI—**Other Major End Items

**ON—**Operation Number

**OO—**Operational Occurrences

**OPC—**Ownership Purpose Code

**OPN—**Operation

**ORACLE—**COTS financial management software

**OSH—**Operation Standard Hours

**OWO—**On Work Order

**PAT—**Planner's Address Table

**PCI—**Production Count Indicator

**PCN—**Program Control Number

**PDC—**Production Delay Code

**PDM—**Programmed Depot Maintenance

**PDN OPN—**Production Operation Number

**PJM—**Permanent JON Master

**PL—**Production Line

**PLA—**Planned Labor Application

**PLA—**Product line administrator

**PM—**Project manager

**PME—**Precision Measuring Equipment

**PMEL—**Precision Measuring Equipment Laboratory

**PN—**Product Number

**PO—**Process Order

**PON—**Project Order Number

**PO/PTC—**Planning Organization/Planner Technician Code

**PRI—**Priority

**PS—**Production Section

**PSF—**Production Support Function

**PSC—**Procurement Source Code

**PSI—**Process Shop Indicator

**PS/SD—**Production Section/Scheduling Designator

**PSU—**Production Support Unit

**PTH—**Production Transaction History

**PWO—**Production Work Order

**PWT—**Paper Work Transaction

**Q REP GEN—**Quarterly Reparable Generated

**QA—**Quality Assurance

**QAP—**Quality Assurance Plan

**QCOQ—**Quarterly Customer Order Quantity

**QDR—**Quality Deficiency Report

**QSC—**Quarterly Serviceable Completed

**QSI—**Quarterly Sales Indicator

**QT SV COMPL—**Quarterly Serviceable Completed

**QT CONDM—**Quarterly Condemned

**QI—**Quarterly Inductions

**RACOQ—**Remaining Annual Customer Order Quantity

**RAD—**Radiation

**RCC—**Resource Control Center

**RCC/PS—**Resource Control Center/Production Section

**RDD—**Required delivery date

**RDO—**Redistribution Order

**RFQ—**Request For Quote

**RGC—**Repair Group Category

**RNM—**Request Number Master

**ROM—**Rough order of magnitude

**RPCO—**Reclamation project control officer

**SAP—**Security Assistance Program

**SARDIP—**Stricken Aircraft Reclamation and Disposal Program (Navy)

**SC—**Source Code

**SD—**Scheduling Designator

**Ser Nr—**Serial Number

**SEIP—**Suspended End Item Sales Price

**SI—**Station Instruction

**SJM—**Support JON Master

**SK—**Skill Code

**SLC—**Stock List Change

**SM/IM—**System Manager/Item Manager

**SN—**Support Noun

**SNUD—**Stock Number User Directory

**SO—**Sales order

**SOPI—**Status of Planning Indicator

**SOR—**Source of Repair

**SOW—**Statement of work

**SPI—**Special packaging instruction

**SPD—**System program director

**SPO—**System Program Office

**SPM—**Sales Price Master

**SPN—**Support Production Number

**TCTO—**Time Compliance Technical Order

**TECH—**Technical

**TDR—**Teardown Deficiency Report

**TI—**Type Inspection

**TJM—**Temporary JON Master

**TMS—**Type, Mission, Series

**TO—**Technical Order

**TOC—**Technical Order Compliance

**TRC—**Technology Repair Center

**UCA—**Uniform Cost Accounting

**UI—**Unit of Issue

**UOM—**Unit of Measure

**URC—**Unit Repair Cost

**WAD—**Work Authorization Document

**WCD—**Work Control Documents

**WI—**Weekly Induction

**WK—**Weekly

**WIP—**Work in Process

**WL—**Work leader

**WSC—**Weekly Serviceable Completion

**WTC—**Workloader Technician Code

***Terms***

**Advice Code—**A code used by the requestor which tells the source of supply how to fill the requisition. The code assigned should provide sufficient information to the item manager for making a decision on how to support/fill the requirement. The accurate assignment of the code will preclude unnecessary delays

in the shipment of needed assets.

**Air Logistic Center (ALC)—**An AFMC depot operational activity charged with organically accomplishing repair and modification tasks; contracting with industry for manufacture or repair as directed by the System Program Manager and/or Materiel Manager (SPM/MM) for assigned weapon systems, equipment or items of supply; and providing worldwide technical and logistics support for Air Force operational units, other serviced agencies, and foreign military customers.

**Annual Customer Order Quantity (ACOQ)—**Five-digit numeric entry on permanent nonserialized JONs that contains the fourth quarter negotiated net input quantity.

**Awaiting Maintenance (AWM)—**A balance which may be used to account for assets prepositioned into maintenance without obligation of customer funds; to retain visibility of assets accounted for under Due In From Overhaul (DIOH) in the D035K system; and to allow deobligation of customer funds when assets are On Work-Order (OWO) and work is discontinued for a period of time for any reason except awaiting parts, items in maintenance that are received but are not on work order or awaiting parts.

**Awaiting Parts (AWP)—**A balance which may be used to deobligate customer funds for assets that were OWO and work has been stopped due to lack of parts, items in maintenance which are nonsupportable because of lack of parts.

**Bachelor Items—**An item that has no interchangeable relationship to another item and which will receive no automatic substitution from distribution or the Shop Service Center (SSC) stocks.

**Backorder—**Material that is not available for issue (same as a due-out). It is a D035K computer-recorded obligation to issue the material at a subsequent date when it becomes available.

**Batch Single Processing Indicator—**A single alpha coded (B for batch-processed and S for single item processing) input on the temporary JON labor plan (AFMC Form 237).

**Benefiting Production Number (BPN)—**A production number which is supported by one or more Support Production Numbers (SPNs).

**Bench Stock Items-N—**ERRC coded indirect consumption material items authorized for free access in a production shop area to ensure an uninterrupted work flow.

**Bill Of Material (BOM)—**A descriptive and quantitative listing of components required to manufacture, overhaul, or repair a designated end item, assembly, or subassembly. This input allows costing of all material to a specific JON and can be updated at any time up to completion of the last item on a temporary JON. The G004L contains the BOM for temporary JONs and G005M contains the BOM for permanent JONs.

**Bulk Material—**Material stored and issued by volume, footage, weight, or liquid measurement, such as petroleum, bar stock, and lumber.

**Cannibalization—**Removing an assembly, subassembly, component, or part from an end item by a maintenance activity for use on an end item undergoing depot repair. The appropriate inventory or supply manager must authorize and pay for this action. DMAG is not authorized to conduct cannibalizations without the proper authorizations and payments.

**Carcass Cost—**The value of an asset when the Latest Repair Cost and Center Direct/Indirect Allocable Cost Recovery plus General and Administrative Cost Recovery at the Latest Acquisition Cost nave been removed from the Standard Price of the item.

**Center Direct/Indirect Cost Recovery At Latest Acquisition Cost—**The portion of the cost recovery element that the Air Logistics Centers can influence as applied to the Latest Acquisition Cost. Center Direct/Indirect Cost Recovery is expenses developed by the wholesale division with input from the Inventory Control Point. They are supply operations costs, DLA receipt costs, second destination transportation costs, and depreciation (capital investment) costs.

**Center Direct/Indirect Cost Recovery At Latest Repair Cost—**The portion of the cost recovery element that the Air Logistics Centers can influence as applied to the Latest Repair Cost. Center Direct/ Indirect Cost Recovery are expenses developed by the wholesale division with input from the Inventory Control Point. They are supply operations costs, DLA receipt costs, second destination transportation costs, and depreciation (capital investment) costs.

**Centrally Procured (CP)—**Stock listed items supplied through one central agency, i.e. the Materiel Support Division (MSD), Air Force Stock Fund (AFSF) using fund code ***64***, and budget code ***8*** with a ***CP*** procurement code.

**Common Item—**An item of supply having application to two or more systems or subsystems, including components and spares.

**Component Item—**Material, usually stock numbered, which is an identifiable entity contained in the next level of assembly. A component item may be an end item.

**Contingency—**An alternate plan of operation put in use when a system computer is inoperative. Operations under a contingency plan will begin only at the direction of the system office of primary responsibility.

**Controlled Area—**Any specifically designated building, area, or structure containing resources which are lucrative targets for theft, compromise, or destruction, and to which entry must be limited in order to provide more than routine protection.

**Controlled Exception—**A transaction that contains a document number that fails to pass computer edits, a serial number is assigned by the computer to this type of exception to permit computer control until corrective action is received.

**Controlled Item—**Any item of supply for which distribution is monitored by a central authority. Controlled items are normally items which are scarce, exceptionally costly, highly technical, or peculiar to certain units or missions.

**Control Number—**A five-position alphanumeric code assigned to a specific item of workload within the M/D production process.

**Cost Classification—**A cost classification code is assigned to the recorded earned hours resulting from labor expended by maintenance production shop personnel in the performance of approved work. The production shop personnel are normally assigned to RCCs performing work resulting in a finished product or services. In the G037G system these personnel are accounted for by organization code and normally assigned under duty code ***11***. When any of these people are on Temporary Duty (TDY) in support of an off base customer, loaned to an overhead function, or assigned to perform in direct Support of the M/D, make sure they are exceptioned to the proper organization/duty code. The cost classification codes and corresponding duty code correlations are scribed as follows: **Note:** Under DMAPS Phase II this system is obsolete.

**Cost Class 1 Direct Product—**On base. Cost Class ***1*** is assigned to all earned hour records resulting

from expenditure of labor by shop personnel assigned under duty code ***11*** and accomplished in the maintenance facility.

**Cost Class 2—Direct Product**-Off Base. Cost class ***2*** is assigned to all earned hour records resulting from expenditure of labor by shop personnel assigned to duty code ***12*** in G037G and earned for work performed off base or at tenant organization locations. Cost class ***2*** includes: **Note:** Under DMAPS Phase II this system is obsolete.

- Work performed in the repair, installation, and manufacture of end items.-

- The Preparation for travel, such as, collecting material, parts, or tools and processing travel orders, when performed by a direct-type worker.-

- Travel time to and from the work location-

- Travel time required to provide a service (delivery of vehicles etc).-

- When normally assigned duty code ***11*** people are used to do Cost Class ***2*** work, make sure they are properly exceptioned to duty code ***12***.-

**Cost Class 4 Indirect Product—**Direct labor expended in direct support of the Directorate of Maintenance which is the sole beneficiary of the work done. This work is applied to a product or group of products in the custody of an RCC Production Section (PS) within the M/D, and includes:

- Repair, modification, and manufacture of shop equipment, tools, or facilities-

- Prototyping or developing suggestion items such as jigs, fixtures, tools, etc-

- Personnel performing Cost Class 4 work are accounted for under duty code ***14*** in the G037G system. When normally assigned duty code 11 people perform Cost Class 4 work. Make sure they are properly exceptioned to duty code 14.-

***NOTE:*** Under DMAPS Phase II this system is obsolete.-

**Credit DIFM—**A D035K record of an item where a customer has turned in an asset on a replacement basis and has not requested a replacement or, if the replacement was requested, the customer did not use the same document number as the turn-in transaction.

**Customer Order Quantity (COQ)—**A numeric value on permanent nonserialized production numbers that represents the negotiated customer's requirements.

**D002A Standard Base Supply System (SBSS)—**The data system used primarily at base level for equipment or supplies and base aviation fuels accounts throughout the Air Force. It is used at depot level for tools, fuels, lumber, country store items, etc. Management of material through the D002A (SBSS) system at the depot level should be minimized.

**D035K Wholesale And Retail Receiving/Shipping System (WARRS)—**The primary data system used to provide material support for the Air Force depot level operations. Supply procedures may be found in AFMCI 21-130, Vol. III, Part 2, USAF Supply Manual and specific D035K computer screen information may be found in Chapter 9; D035K reports are located in Chapter 14; D035K supply tables/codes may be found in Chapter 21.

**Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)—**A central procurement agency of supply for material such as nuts, bolts, screws, electronic parts, etc., or common items with multiple applications, for all DOD agencies. Material may be stocked at various centers within the DLA complex. The DLA activity may be located at

an ALC performing distribution functions as a depot supply activity.

**Demand Level—**A term used to identify the stockage objective based upon demand history.

**Denial—**Action taken to systematically reverse a transaction.

**Depot Level Maintenance (DLM)—**The maintenance, repair or modification of an end item, equipment requiring major overhaul or complete rebuilding of certain parts, usually provided only at an Air Force depot or contractor overhaul facility.

**Depot Maintenance Activity Group (DMAG)—**The AFMC depot maintenance function is financed by the Depot Maintenance Activity Group (DMAG), formerly the Depot Maintenance Business Area (DMBA), of the Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF). The DMAG performs organic and contract repair services for its customers. Under the MSD of the stock fund, DMAG is both a customer of and a supplier to the MSD. The MSD affects various maintenance processes when DMAG pays for MSD material that is commonly referred to as **exchangeables**. See also definition for MSD.

**Depot Repair Enhancement Program (DREP)—**DREP is the standardized AFMC repair process used for all depot level repairs. The key tenets of DREP are: standardized repair process, focus on throughput, daily repair based on greatest Air Force need, supply support (SSC) on the shop floor, standardized functions, defined roles and responsibilities, alignment of responsibility/authority of key players, standardized data systems, and customer driven performance measures. **Direct Material**-Material required by and identifiable to a maintenance job order or end item. Direct material will become a part of the end item or other item which is undergoing maintenance, or it may be consumed in the maintenance production process (e.g., heat treating, plating, or painting) when the consumed material is peculiar to the item produced. Items that must be classified as direct material include serial number controlled, exchange, TO kit, organically manufactured, components for organic manufacture, those classified as direct material in the same cost center, and those considered peculiar, critical or which require increased control.

**Distribution—**A depot activity or organization (e.g., DLA or a SSC or depot supply) that performs storage, receipt, issue, transportation or other material related functions in support of stock funded material.

**Document Number—**A unique number assigned to a transaction to maintain control and accountability of material transactions.

**Due-In—**A D035K term for the material D035K has on backorder for depot maintenance. The quantity of items on order with a source of supply but not yet delivered.

**Due-In From Maintenance (DIFM)—**A D035K computer detail record of an exchange item issued to a maintenance customer on a replacement basis from the SSC to the production line, for which the requesting organization has not turned in a like item, or issued from DLA as a direct line issue (not from the SSCs). The customer must turn in a like item using the same document number as the issue request to clear the DIFM detail.

**DIFM Due Out—**An item requested on a replacement basis by a maintenance customer and the D035K system has backordered the item. The requesting organization/customer has not turned in a like item using the same document number as the issue request.

**Due-In From Overhaul (DIOH)—**A D035K term for production end items due in from depot level maintenance (DLM). A turn-in to depot supply is required to cancel the D035K system DIOH quantity.

**Due-Out To Maintenance (DOTM)—**A D035K computer record of the turn-in of an investment item by

a customer/production line and D035K has backordered the requisition due to the unavailability of the part. The customer/production line has turned in a like item using the same document number as the issue request transaction but has not received a like replacement part.

**DOTM Due-In—**A requesting organization or maintenance customer has not turned in a like item using the same document number as the issue transaction; commonly referred to as a DIFM.

**End Item (EI)—**Equipment or material of distinct identity handled as an identifiable workload and assigned a control number.

**End Item Identity (EII)—**The assigned National Stock Number (NSN), Mission, Designation, Series (MDS), or locally assigned number for separate identification of each work requirement within the stocklists or maintenance complex undergoing repair.

**Estimated Delivery Date (EDD)—**The date the material is expected to be delivered to the base for issue to local customers.

**Excess-—**Any amount of material determined to be over the amount required to supply current and projected requirements.

**Exchange Item—**A serviceable replacement for a reparable item, which is turned in to the supply account, (see Investment Material).

**Exchange Price—**The price charged to customers exchanging a repairable item for a serviceable one. This price is the Latest Repair Cost plus the Center Direct/Indirect Allocable Cost Recovery at the Latest Repair Cost and the General and Administrative Cost Recovery at the Latest Repair Cost plus Material Cost Recovery.

**Expendability, Recoverability, Repairability Category (ERRC) Code—**A single-or three-digit code used to classify the level of repair of Air Force items.

**Expense Material—**Material financed and managed under the Depot Maintenance Activity Group (DMAG) (formerly called the Depot Maintenance Business Area DMBA). It is recorded as an expense to the DMAG upon issuance to maintenance.

**Fixer—**The Fixer/Workload Manager is responsible for ensuring depot repairs are accomplished in a timely manner by using DREP, workloading, planning, management analysis, financial management, scheduling, quality control, and materiel support functions in support of repair, production, and manufacturing. The Fixer supervises the Shop Chief, (the SSC Chief is matrixed to the Fixer) Production Planner, and Management Analyst. .

**Floating Spares—**Investment items purchased for retention in maintenance in support of production. Floating spares support Automatic Test Equipment (ATE), initial or final test organizations, fault isolation assets, shop standard assets, training assets, stand alone assets, test station assets, and -21 Technical Order (TO) assets.

**Floating Stock—**Investment items purchased for retention by depot maintenance to support repair of the next level of assembly when they also are repaired on the same production number (work control document). Floating stock may be at the assembly, subassembly, or component level of the end item being repaired, (also called production line-fill floating stock).

**Force/Activity Designator (FAD)—**This is part of the priority established for requesting material. The FAD is determined based on the relative importance of the work done by a particular activity. The FAD is

a single-digit numeric and is used in conjunction with the Urgency-of-Need Designator (UND). The FAD is assigned by the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS).

**Funds Classification Reference Number (FCRN)—**A four-position numeric code that relates to a specific accounting classification code for the activity to be billed by the DMAG for a product or service provided.

**Fund Code—**A code designating financial management responsibilities, examples include the following:

- (1) **6C**-General Support Division (GSD) of the AFSF managed by DLA/GSA, refers to items that cannot be directly tied to an Air Force managed system.

- (2) **64**-Materiel Support Division (MSD) of the AFSF managed by Air Force Prime or Other Agencies/ Services.

**Future Jon Classification Code (FJCC)—**A single alpha code that will electronically assign future permanent JONs (temporary workloads won't be assigned an FJCC) a JON classification code of **A** or ***B***. When a new JON is established, the FJCC becomes the TCC. The JCC is assigned for the duration of the JON and cannot be file maintained.

**Future Production Count Indicator (FPCI)—**A single alpha code that will electronically assign future permanent JONs a production count indicator of ***M*** or ***A***, When a new JON is established, the FPCI becomes the PCI.

**G004H (Maintenance Actual Material Cost Systems (MMCS))—**This system collects costs of material consumed by depot maintenance in the repair processes.

**G004L (Job Order Production Master System (JOPMS))—**This system provides support for management of production workloads. This includes such functions as customer work request tracking, work authorizations, temporary job order plans, recording end item production, and standard direct labor hours earned during DLM. Refer also to **Chapter 1**, Operational Workload Control; **Chapter 2**, Operational Planning, and **Chapter 3**, Operational Scheduling.

**G005M (Depot Maintenance Material Support System)—**This system is used to maintain material standards data and forecast the future material required by Depot Maintenance through established Bills Of Material (BOMs). Refer to AFMCMAN 21-5, Depot Maintenance Material Support System Users Material for procedures on maintaining material standards.

**G019C (MISTR Requirements Scheduling And Analysis System)—**This system produces the MISTR consolidated schedule and is used to identify end item quantities for the quarterly MISTR drive. Refer to AFMCM 65-296, Management of Items Subject to Repair (MISTR).

**General And Administrative Cost Recovery At Latest Acquisition Cost—**The portion of the cost recovery element that the ALCs cannot influence as applied to the Latest Acquisition Cost. General and Administrative Cost Recovery is downward directed aggregate expense that is shared by all Air Logistics Centers. Examples are DISA, DFAS, DAASO, DRMS, DLSC, JLSC, AOR, and Loss and Obsolescence. The costs are prorated to an Inventory Control Point (ICP) based on the ICP's total sales.

**General And Administrative Cost Recovery At Latest Repair Cost—**The portion of the cost recovery element that the ALCs cannot influence as applied to the latest Repair Cost. General and Administrative Cost Recovery is downward directed aggregate expense that is shared by all Air Logistics Centers. Examples are DISA, DFAS, DAASO, DRMS, DLSC, JLSC, AOR, and Loss and Obsolescence. The costs are prorated to an Inventory Control Point (ICP) based on the ICP's total sales.

**General Services Administration (GSA)—**A central source of supply for material such as paints, cleaners, office supplies, etc., for all federal agencies, material is stocked at various centers within a GSA complex.

**Indirect Material—**Material that is costed to an overhead U-control number (UXXXX) because it cannot be easily identified to a particular end item or system.

**Induction—**A term applied to items issued from supply or received from other sources. Inductions are reported to G004L by 244 transaction 971 transactions (Maintenance Production Transactions), or automatically generated by the G004L.

**IN Maintenance (IN-MA)—**A term applied to the sum of the quantities in data fields OWO, AWM, and AWP. This sum reflects the number of assets in the maintenance complex and is used to reconcile the DIOH balances in D035K by stock number and ownership purpose code combinations.

**Inquiry—**Request to a computer system for specific information or data. The computer will respond with requested information either displayed on terminal screen or printed on a stuffer (See Interrogation).

**Interchangeability And Substitutability (I&S) Code—**A code used to identify the relationship of one item with another, this means it can be used in place of or as a substitute for a like item.

**Interrogation—**The process for obtaining specific information contained within a computer system.

**Inventory—**Material stored in an assigned (physical or computer) location. The term inventory also is used as a physical count of material to compare the amount stored in the assigned location with the amount shown on the accountable records in the D035K system.

**Inventory Tracking System (ITS)—**The command standard automated system for managing exchangeable production.

**Investment Material—**Recoverable assemblies, modification kits, and other materials procured with investment (Central Procurement CP) appropriations and assigned ERRC codes **C** and **T**.

**Issue—**A transfer of accountability and movement of material to a requesting organization.

**Issue Document—**A form that is generated as a result of a material issue from depot supply, a SSC, or courtesy storage.

**JOB Designator (JD) —**The sixth-position alpha code assigned to a job order number (JON) to signify the type and extent of depot maintenance authorized. -

**JOB Order Number (JON)—**A nine-position number used to control workload for the project order period during which funding is provided and is used to collect depot maintenance costs, progress billings, and sales. The number consists of a five-position control number, a one-position job designator, and a three-position JON suffix.

**JOB Order Quantity (JOQ)—**A five digit field denoting the total quantity of end items for a temporary JON.

**JON Classification Code (JCC)—**This is a single alpha code (***A*** or ***B***) input to the G004L system. Code **A** indicates production numbers for which material will be used and charged at JON level. Code ***B*** indicates material that will be charged and allocated at production number level. All serialized items are coded ***A.*** All support JONs (***P***-prefix, ***I***-job designator) are machine assigned code ***B***. Temporary JONs don't have a JCC.

**JON Master File—**These files contain the master records for all job orders, temporary or permanent, serialized or nonserialized, production data (inductions and completions), JON- suffixed records, and all identification/control data. These files are: - Permanent JON Master (PJM) -

- Temporary JON Master (TJM) -

- Request Number Master (RNM)-

- Labor Standard Master (LSM)-

- Bills of Material (BOM)-

- Monthly Production Count (MPC)-

- Production Transaction History (PTH)-

- Sales Price Master (SPM)-

- JON Production Count (JPC)-

- Support JON Master (SJM)-

**JON Status Code—**These codes are used by the G004L. G004B and G072A systems for disposition of Work in Process (WIP) records, progress billing payments, and to relay information to the planner and scheduler. **Note:** Under DMAPS Phase II the G072A will be obsolete.

**Jon Suffix—**A three-position alpha-numeric suffix that is added to the six-position production number to form the job order number. The first position denotes the fiscal year or the first character of the weapon system identification, if it's seria1ized. The second position denotes the fiscal quarter or month, or second position of the weapon system identification. The third position denotes the ownership/purpose code or the last position of the weapon system.

**Latent Defect—**A flaw or other imperfection in an article discovered after delivery to the government. Such defects are inherent weaknesses which are normally not detected by routine examination or tests but which are present at time of manufacture and may be, though are not necessarily, aggravated by use.

**Latest Acquisition Cost (LAC)—**The price paid for an item the last time it was procured from a supplier. The LAC is generally the latest representative contract price obtained From the Acquisition and Due-In System; however, it can be based on an earlier buy if that latest procurement is considered non-representative. The LAC does not include any cost recovery or inflation.

**Latest Repair Cost (LRC)—**The current year depot repair End Item Sales Price. The LRC is either obtained from the Depot Maintenance pricing systems or is a value adjusted by the Inventory Manager based on updated information. When a new item with no reparable history is established, the LRC is systematically calculated at 10% of the Latest Acquisition Cost.

**Line Issue—**Movement of material from depot supply, a SSC, or courtesy storage to the production shops.

**Loan Property—**That property which local organizations request on a temporary basis.

**Local Purchase—**A source of supply from which material is procured through a local procurement agency. Although sources may be far away, local procurement is used because DoD decided it would be more economical to purchase some items on an ***as-needed*** basis rather than keeping them stocked at DoD agencies worldwide.

**Major Assembly—**An item made up of component items, some of which may be end items.

**Management Of Items Subject To Repair (MISTR)—**A process developed to control and schedules the repair of investment items on a recurring basis utilizing the G019C system.

**Management Review Code—**A two-position code assigned to an item that warrants review according to specific procedures or instructions before authorization is given to issue or order. (Volume three, Part Two, Chapter 21, USAF Supply Manual).

**Manager Code—**A two-position alpha code (any combination of the letters **A** through ***Z*** in both the first and second positions) used primarily to identify and route computer products to the specific wholesale or retail Item Manager.

**Mark-Up Price (MUP)—**The difference between the Standard Price and the Exchange Price that is added to the exchange price customer account if an unserviceable asset is not returned to the supply inventory. This price is a penalty paid by a customer if a Due-In From Maintenance (DIFM) asset is not returned within 60 days. The MUP will be reimbursed upon receipt of a reparable asset to clear the DIFM detail record after 60 days.

**Master Item—**An item which is coded in base support records as the most preferred item in the I&S group. Substitution of items coded as interchangeable to the master item will be made automatically.

**Material Cost Recovery (MCR)—**The portion of each Exchange Price sale that will pay for items needed to be purchased for customer support. The MCR represents the constrained Budget Year buy portion; the constraint being that it can not be more than the customer is funded.

**Materiel Management Aggregation Code (MMAC)—**A two-position suffix assigned to a stock number used to identify the system for which the item will be used, also called a ***MAC*** code.

**Materiel Manager (MM)—**The Prime MM has worldwide (wholesale) control over procurement and distribution of a certain designated group of National Stock Numbers (NSNs). The base MM has local (retail) control over procurement and distribution of a designated group of NSNs.

**Material Requirements Planning (MRP)—**The basic principle that identifies stock requirements for a future time frame. Gross requirements as equal to parts requirements per end items, as indicated by the material standard items multiplied by the expected workload. The net parts requirement equals the gross requirements minus expected on-hand balance.

**Material Standard (Or Bill Of Material)—**A G005M product containing standard material requirements which, when combined with other management data, enables development of standard costs, material requirements planning (projections), and supportability determinations for permanent bills of material. The G004L system generates products to review management data for temporary bills of material. Accuracy of the material standards is mandatory to ensure compliance with the Uniform Cost Accounting System (CAS).

**Materiel Support Division (MSD)—**The Supply Management Activity Group (SMAG) contains the MSD. The MSD is the consolidation of the divisions formerly known as the Reparable Support Division (RSD), the System Support Division (SSD), and the Cost of Operations Divisions (COD). These divisions are referred to as the Reparable, Consumable, and Business Operations areas of the MSD. The MSD is responsible for the management of the wholesale inventories that are held and sold to customers. The customers pay the SMAG with Operations and Maintenance (O&M) funding or case country funding for Foreign Military Sales (FMS). Income from sales is used to maintain inventory either through depot level

repair or procurement action.

**Materiel Deficiency Report (MDR)—**A report for which an unsatisfactory item has been received and must be tested to determine reason for failure.

**Material Support—**This is an individual or organization directly involved in the movement of material or who performs any material support function.

**Military Standard Requisition And Issue Procedure (MILSTRIP)—**The priority system developed for the issue and requisition of material to assure that uniform processing is realized.

**Mission Capable (MICAP)—**A code used to identify those components that make weapon systems unable to perform the mission for which they were designed.

**Nonrecurring Demand—**One-time requests for issue of equipment modification, special planned programs, repair or rebuild requirements.

**Nonstocklisted (NSL)—**Items that don't have assigned NSNs, including items identified fewer than one of the Air Force control numbers.

**Not Mission Capable Maintenance (NMCM)—**A condition status of a major item of equipment or weapon system requiring production to make it operational.

**Not Mission Capable Supply (NMCS)—**A condition status of a weapon system or piece of equipment that can't perform all of its assigned missions due to a lack of parts.

**Not Reparable This Station (NRTS)—**Status determined during base level shop processing of an item; it is the condition status on an item that can't be repaired at the base level station due to lack of authorization, technical skill, parts, facilities, manpower, etc.

**On Work Order (OWO)—**Items in the maintenance repair cycles that have direct relationship to the DIOH record in D035K. (See Due-In From Overhaul). The quantity of items remaining to be worked in maintenance and which have been inducted to work and not completed on an active JON.

**Operation Occurrence (OO)—**A three-digit numeric value that denotes the number of times the labor operation will be performed. When the operation is performed on single items in batches, the operation occurrence will show the number of batches required to complete the total job quantity. When the operation is performed on single items, the operation occurrence will show the number of times the operation is accomplished per end item (one each of the total job quantity).

**Order Of Use (OOU)—**I&S linkage term, also called order of preference code. The order of preference is established in each subgroup of an I&S family to accommodate management decisions.

**Organic Depot Manufacturing—**Term that denotes an in-house government production maintenance facility as the source of supply and where manufacture is accomplished in the maintenance repair shop, previously known as local manufacture.

**Other Direct Costs—**An eight digit numeric (2 decimals) entry on the Temporary Labor and Material Plan. 1L contains the total other direct costs and applies to ***A, M***, or ***T*** jobs. It may be travel costs, material cost from a base (field team site) supporting A-prefix JONs, contract costs, or any combination

**Part Number (P/N)—**A number assigned by the items' manufacturer

**Parts Kit—**Supporting items packaged in kit form, which are required for the maintenance or repair of selected reparable end items.

**Pilferable—**Material which is especially subject to theft because of value, civilian utility or personal application. Pilferable material requires a higher degree of control and than other material.

**Planned Material—**Indicates that material is planned by NSN, Units per Assembly (UPA), and replacement percent on maintenance BOM.

**Planned Workload—**Indicates that appropriate standards (labor and material, as required) are established for a workload.

**Planning Organization/Planner Technician Code (PO/PTC)—**This five-alpha code identifies the planning organization and the one-alphanumeric planner technician code. It identifies the specific planner to which a temporary job request or an end item is assigned for planning purposes and is used to route data system products.

**Posting Suffix Code—**A predetermined code assigned to a locally generated transaction used in conjunction with document identifier and type transaction code to identify additional actions to be taken by the computer.

**Post-Post—**Updating (posting) a transaction to a record after the material has been received, e.g., when material is moved prior to processing and updating computer records.

**Pre-Post—**Updating (posting) records prior to moving material. The computer is updated and a shipping document is received before the material is released.

**Priority Designator—**A two-digit numeric code, from ***01*** to ***13***, which results from the combination of an assigned FAD and a locally determined UND.

**Product Directorate (PD)—**A depot maintenance organization which accomplishes organic repair in support of end items and components.

**Production Count Indicator (PCI)—**A single alpha code to indicate how production count is taken. A is used for automatic count (earned hours are generated when an end item completion is reported) or ***M*** is used for manual production count.

**Production Delay Code (PDC)—**A one position code (alpha) signifying that a job request is backlogged in workloading, planning, or production. Production delay codes will be used for temporary jobs when the JOQ hasn't been completed by the delivery date. They will also be input for permanent JONs except for MISTR serialized, and engine workloads.

**Production Item—**Item processed through a repair facility for repair, modification, manufacture, etc.

**Production Material Technicians—**Provides comprehensive and effective materiel support to designated maintenance shops in the form of item research, order placement, and material handling through the SSC. Performs customer order, front-end Job Order Number (JON) edits on all requirements submitted by supported maintenance shops, maintains appropriate on-hand stock levels to support production. Takes action to ensure SSC stocks are replenished when required, manages SSC/shop stocks including bench stocks and floating stocks/spares.

**Production Number (PN)—**A number consisting of a five position control number and a one-alpha job designator. Purpose of this unique number is to allow proper costing of labor and material to each item through definitive labor and material standards for each production number.

**Production Quality Deficiency Report (PQDR)—**A report of quality defects originating from a field activity for which the item received must be tested for repair or modification.

**Programmed Workloads—**Workloads which are repetitive and negotiated, and for which standards (labor, material, and flow time) are developed.

**Projected—**Indicates that an appropriate requirement for material or end item production has been made.

**Projection—**The processing of programmed workload and material standards data to determine material requirements.

**Quantity Unit Pack (QUP)—**The number of units of issue bound or packaged in a unit pack or shipping container.

**Quarterly Sales Indicator (QSI)—**A one-alpha code used in the serial number master file to enable sales each quarter. ***M*** is used for base assigned aircraft JON records and ***C*** is used for all other records. This indicator is input-to the serialized records on the JON master. Code ***M*** will cause G004L to create a new JON each quarter and G072A will sell the accumulated hours each quarter. **Note:** Under DMAPS Phase II the G072A will be obsolete.

**Reclamation—**The authorized process of disassembling excess end items to recover serviceable or economically reparable spare parts for which requirements still exist. Reclamation involves only the removal of parts and does not include inspecting, cleaning, repairing, packing, or shipping.

**Recurring Demand—**A periodic or potentially repetitive request by an authorized requisitioner for material for consumption or for stock replenishment.

**Reclamation—**Process of removing used parts from an end item and returning to the supply line.

**Reliability—**The probability that a system, subsystem, or equipment will perform a required function under specified conditions, without failure, for a specified period of time.

**Remaining Annual Customer Order Quantity (RACOQ)—**Five-digit numeric entries on permanent, nonserialized JONs which are electronically computed by subtracting inductions from ACOQ.

**Reorder Level—**The stock position when replenishment is required.

**Repair—**Restoring or replacing worn or damaged parts or components to make them serviceable. Unserviceable items that can be repaired for reuse are referred to as reparable.

**Request For Issue—**A transaction initiated by a customer to obtain material from a source of supply.

**Request For Quote—**A computer document generated by MAWW with the customer's requirements for MAJ to determine the work requirements. MAWW uses to estimate the cost of the work and bid for the workload.-

**Request File—**A file maintained in the G004L system for all AFMC Forms 206. Part 2 creates a skeleton temporary JON master record. When the labor plan and Bill of Material (BOM) (AFMC FORM 237) has been input, with Status of Planning Indicator complete, the temporary JON master, temporary labor standard, and temporary BOM files are setup.

**Request Number—**An eight-position alphanumeric character number assigned by the initiator of a temporary work request. It is designed to indicate whether the customer is M/D, DMA, DAIS, or tenant and used for routing of data system products to the customer.

**Required Delivery Date (RDD)—**The required delivery date of materiel as requested by a customer.

**Requisition—**A transaction initiated by the SSC to obtain material from a wholesale level supply source.

**Requisitioning Objective—**The sum of the reorder point, special levels, safety level, and any DMSK additive level. Also known as stockage objective.

**Remaining Annual Customer Order Quantity (RACOQ)—**Five-digit numeric entries on permanent, nonserialized JONs which are electronically computed by subtracting inductions from ACOQ.

**Resource Control Center (RCC)—**The lowest organized unit within depot maintenance at which costs are collected and related to JON.

**Reversal—**A transaction which reverses the original computer action.

**Rob-Back—**A production-authorized removal of an assembly subassembly or component part from an aircraft or end item, within the maintenance repair process, to repair a like aircraft or end item for the purpose of meeting specific schedules. Rob-backs will be initiated by the scheduler after all other sources of supply have been exhausted.

**Routing Identifier (RID)—**A computer code used to identify ownership and location of a specific source of supply. It may be used to identify local purchase or organic manufacture. A three-position alpha code may be used in a request for issue.

**Safety Level—**The quantity of an item needed to permit continuous operation during stock replenishment cycle with a specified level of confidence, providing normal crisply lead time is uninterrupted and or demand remains fairly constant.

**Save List—**Programmed reclamation of 5 or more aircraft or end items with a project number established by a System Program Office or HQ Air Force. Imps provide AFMC Forms 110 for items to be removed from a select group of assets to fulfill projected requirements

**Sensitive Item—**Material which requires a high degree of protection and control due to statutory requirements or regulations. (See AFMCI 21-130 for codes.).

**Shop Service Center (SSC)—**The SSC is the standard materiel support function for depot maintenance in AFMC. The SSC is an aggregate of functional components involved in providing materiel to the Fixer, acting as a trouble shooter for solving pats problems, or if possible, preventing them. It also serves as a mini-supply storage area located in or near the Fixer's work area. Frequently used materiel is physically located as close to the Fixer as practical. This material is owned and managed by a depot supply account. Unserviceable end items Consolidated Repair Inventory (CRI) is also prepositioned to expedite repair. This materiel will be stored in the SSC based on need and available storage space. Existing Depot Maintenance Support Centers (DMSCs) are being converted to SSCs under the Depot Repair Enhancement Program (DREP). New SSCs based on the requirements of the Fixer, will be established after negotiations with the Fixer. During negotiations, the Fixer and SSC Chief will decide NSNs to be stored, levels required, and the size of the CRI. All actions are performed to provide comprehensive and effective support in the form of materiel planning, production scheduling, workloading, retail item management, item research, order placement, materiel storage, inventory, and distribution, local procurement, process analysis, and other key materiel related processes.

**Source Of Supply (SOS)—**The agency to which requisitions are sent for resupply action.

**Special Purpose Recoverables Authorized Maintenance (SPRAM)—**An SBSS computer detail record denoting certain ERRC designator XF3 and XD2 test equipment items IAW AFMCI 21-130, and USAF Supply Manual.

**Standard Price—**The price customers are charged which, for DoD Inventory Control Point managed

items (excluding subsistence), remains constant throughout a fiscal year except for the correction of significant errors. This price includes the Latest Acquisition Cost plus the General and Administrative Overhead Cost Recovery at Latest Acquisition Cost and Center Direct/Indirect Allocable Cost Recovery at Latest Acquisition Cost. A Standard Price is computed for each Air Force-managed RSD I&S subgroup master NSN. This same price is applied to all NSNs in that subgroup. If the subgroup is two-way interchangeable, it could have a different price than the family master.

**Standard Reporting Designator (SRD)—**Required for all M/D material issue and backorder requisitions. The SRD entry will greatly improve bit/piece subassembly supportability to maintenance by linking these parts to a specific end item or system. The SRD converts to a Weapon System Designator Code that DLA uses in its buy policy for depot support.

**Status Code—**A series of codes used for transmitting the status from the material manager or source of supply to the requisitioner.

**Stock Fund—**A stock fund is a revolving fund established to finance inventories of supplies and other stores. It is authorized by specific provision of law to finance a continuing cycle of operations. Receipts derived from maintenance operations are then available for further use.

**Stock Level—**A computer requirement for stockage.

**Stock List Change (SLC)—**Used to correct or update elements of management data on material system records.

**Suffix Code—**Purpose of the suffix code on a supply transaction is to relate and identify requisitions for partial quantities to the original requisition.

**Suitable Substitute—**An item that meets or exceeds the original item's requirements for form, fit, function, etc.

**Support Shop—**A maintenance shop which expends resources during the processing of weapon systems, end items, and components during depot maintenance repair. A support shop may accomplish end item repair (responsible for the end item), repair of a component related to an end item for which another RCC is responsible, or unique processes (chemical analysis, plating, etc).

**Support Production Number (SPN)—**A permanent ***P***-prefix production number with an ***I*** job designator. These production numbers are derived from a consolidation of several common items or processes into one common production number and their correlation to BPN is reflected on the Support JON Master.

**System Program Manager (SPM)—**The individual appointed by the ALC system manager to ensure that logistic actions within AFMC are in consonance with program objectives and support requirements of commands that will use the weapon system.

**Teardown Deficiency Reporting (TDR)—**The process in which a technical or engineering analysis is performed on equipment to determine a cause of material deficiency.

**Technical Order Compliance (TOC)—**Periodic inspection, ownership and location of a specific source of supply. It may be used to identify local purchase or organic manufacture.

**Technology Repair Center (TRC)—**An activity within the Air Force or authorized by the Air Force to repair or modify specific items.

**Temporary Job Record—**The G004L-L3A product that serves as the Work Control Document (WCD)

on temporary JONs. AFMC Form 237 is authorized for interim use pending receipt of the L3A product.

**Temporary Stock Number—**This is a locally assigned stock number (e.g., P-Number) used for issuing material until a permanent NSN is assigned.

**Time Change Item.** These are components of weapon systems which have been identified as having some fixed service life expectancy, and which must be replaced with a new or overhauled item after accrual of a specified number of hours or cycles of operation, or at the expiration of a giving calendar time period.

**Time Compliance Technical Order (TCTO).** An authorized directive issued to provide instructions to Air Force activities for accomplishing one-time changes, modifications, inspection of equipment, or installation of new equipment within a given timeframe.

**Transaction.** The systematic movement of data between two records in a computer system.

**Turn-In.** A transaction whereby property is moved from the maintenance production line to supply.

**Uniform Materiel Movement And Issue Priority System (UMMIPS).** DoD established priority system for movement and requisitioning of material from the DoD distribution system-

**Unit Of Issue.** Denotes the physical measurement or count, or when neither is applicable the container or shape, of an item for issue to the end user. It is that element of management data to which the unit price is ascribed.

**Unit Of Measure (UOM).** Limited to two positions for input to the G004L system, ***HR*** for hour by sales rates and ***EA*** for end items sales prices.

**Unserviceable (Condemned).** An item in a condition unfit for use, but which cannot be restored to a serviceable condition after repair, rework, or overhaul. Materiel which has been determined to be unserviceable and does not meet repair criteria or condemned items which are radioactively contaminated, commonly referred to as condemned assets.

**Unserviceable (Repamble).** An item in a condition unfit for use but which can be restored to a serviceable condition after repair-, rework, or overhaul. This condition includes items requiring calibration, test, modification, assembly, or the addition of components.

**Urgency Of Need Designator (Und).** An alpha designator which signifies the degree of need for the material requisitioned.

**Validation Table.** Various G004L tables are used to edit the inputs for JON establishment and production count. These tables contain all valid established MDS identities, CAI identities, planning organizations, planner technician codes, production sections, scheduling designators, Resource Control Centers (RCCs), RCC rates, Program Control Numbers/Project Order Numbers (PCN/PONs), customer organizations, FCRNs, and cost class IV Table.

**Work Authorization Document (WAD).** A document that authorizes the expenditure of labor, material, and other related costs to do the work requested by a specific Customer.

**Wash post (WP).** The transfer of material accountability from one account to another within production maintenance without physically moving material through distribution. This is a paperwork transaction only in which a corresponding issue and turn-in posts as a two-legged or four-legged process

**Work Stoppage (Due To Parts Unavailability).** A condition that exists when sufficient parts or material are not available to allow for the continuation of work within a production area, when this occurs, expedited supply actions are required.

## Attachment 2

## DATA PROCESSING CODES

Data Processing Codes. All opening 206 and 600D will contain the applicable data processing code (DPC) as per the usage assignment described below. The scheduler will use these codes as the basis for determining how and what to report to the G004L system.

(1) Code 2 signifies that production for serial numbered end items will be reported through the D035K system to the End Item Production segment of the G004L data system by a 244 transaction. Reference DPC 9 for those serial numbered items in repair group category H and L requisitioned from supply on a 244 transaction.

(2) Code 6 signifies the workload is on a serialized JON to be sold at the unit price entered in a 206. JON completions will be reported to the G004L system by a 971.

(3) Code 7 signifies a serialized workload to be limited to the cost entered in block 14 (Estimated Job Total Cost) of the 206. JON completions will be reported to the G004L system by a 971.

(4) Code 9 signifies that production for serial numbered end items will be reported to the end item production segment of the G004L system by a 971. Those serial numbered items in repair group category H and L requisitioned from supply by a 244 transaction must have inductions reported to the G004L system by a 971 and items turned in to supply by a 244 transaction.

(5) Code K signifies that production will be reported directly to the end item production segment of G004L by a 244 transaction. DPC K applies only to complete aircraft engines, gas turbine engines, and engine gearboxes at the overhaul ALCs.

(6) Code N signifies that production will be reported to the end item production segment of the G004L system by a 971.

(7) Code S signifies the workload is a T-prefix tenant support JON which is of a continuous nature and is reinitialized at the beginning of each quarter. Production will be reported to the G004L system by a 971. The G004L system will assign QSI=M and UOM=HR to these transactions.

(8) Code T signifies that production will be reported through D035K to the end item production segment of G004L by a 244 transaction and applies to base support (DIOH and local manufacture) item records maintained in the D035K system except those items that are controlled and reported by serial number or items with a job designator F, L, M, N, or T.

(9) Code U means that production will be reported directly to the end item production segment of G004L by 244 transaction to update the 244 transaction IN-MA balance. DPCU will be used for NOCM items (materiel management code (MMC) CM or federal supply group (FSC) of 11) that require turn-in to special weapons supply. NOCM items not requiring turn-in to special weapons supply will have DPC N. U DPC is used for manufactured items returned to a customer when not processed through the D035K system.

(10) Code X signifies that production may be reported by either 244 transaction or 971. This code applies only to XD items that are engine components and are being worked as MISTR items. The 971 will be used to report engine components that are removed from an engine reparable (card code R) and returned to an engine serviceable or condemned (card code S). If the item also generates as reparable from the field, 244 transaction will be used to request the item from D035K (document identifier D7) and to

turn in the item to D035K (document identifier D6). The D035K system will pass these transactions to the end item production segment of G004L by a daily tape. However, the majority of MISTR items aren't engine components so their DPC will remain T. (Only 244 transaction reporting through D035K to the end item production segment of G004L is allowed.) Also, code X applies only to the engine TRCs (Oklahoma City ALC).

Note: Data processing code changes are authorized when no inductions have been made. The following conditions apply:

a. If the code indicates a supply sourced item, the data code may be changed to reflect a nonsupply source if IN/MA balance is zero.

b. If the code indicates a nonsupply sourced item, the data code can be changed to a supply source.

c. If the code indicates serial number control, the data code can't be changed to nonserial number control.

d. If the code indicates nonserial number control, it can't be changed to indicate serial number control unless the JON suffix is blank (applicable to both temporary and permanent control numbers).

## Attachment 3

## OWNERSHIP PURPOSE CODES

A - Air Force and other services

1 - Army

4 - Marine

5 - Navy

0 - Unassigned

Code 0 is used as the last position of the JON suffix for Air Force items worked under serialized control and issued from supply stock. The JON master record must contain data processing code 2.

## Attachment 4

## PRIORITY CODES

A combination of the following alpha and numeric digits will create a two-position priority code, to be assigned by the initiator of a 206 and used by the M/D scheduler to schedule temporary work through the M/D repair facilities:

| First Digit | Description |
|---|---|
| 1 | MICAP (Material Management input only) |
| 2 | Area, Base, Tenant |
| 3 | Negotiated Prime Weapons |
| 4 | Negotiated Other Workload |
| 5 | Other Workload |

The second position is alphanumeric and denotes need:

| Code | |
|---|---|
| 0 | Line Support Work Stoppage (M/D input only) 1-8 day needs. |
| A | 8 day needs (MICAP urgent/emergency Material Deficiency Report (MDR) Category I). |
| B | 30 day needs Routine, MDR (Category 11), (G J/D), Flight Safety and Other |
| C | Routine, Major Repair and Local Manufacture Requests. |
| D | TCTO: Manufacture of Mod Kits, Kit Manufacturing, All Prototyping. |
| E | Routine Support to Negotiated Workloads |

Note 1: See block entry 9 for manufacture lead-time criteria. Manufacture will normally carry second position priority of E.

Note 2: For Depot Generated Support Requirements worked under temporary job orders, priority 1A won't be used if the scheduled completion date of the end item is more than 8 days away.

Note 3: For manufacture of Flight Safety TCTO Kits, use Priority 2B.

Note 4: The correlation between the need, second position of the temporary work request and the Urgency of Need Designator (UND) is:

| Need | Und |
|---|---|
| 0 and A | A |
| B and C | B |
| D and E | C |

## Attachment 5

## PRODUCTION DELAY CODES

| Code | |
|---|---|
| A | Lack of Technical Data |
| B | Equipment (Lack, broken, or saturated) |
| C | Lack of shop capability |
| D | Higher priority work |
| E | Planning backlog |
| F | Item Complete-Hold for reassembly |
| G | Insufficient Manpower |
| K | Awaiting Maintenance (Production Backlog) |
| L | Workload Leveling |
| M | Awaiting Parts Status |
| N | Parts/Material not available |
| O | Assets not available |
| P | Work Now Completed |
| Q | Back log |
| R | Skills not available |
| X | Back in work |
| Z | Revised Requirement |

2. Production delay codes are input with a 206 by workloader or with a 930 by either planners or schedulers.

a. To input a delay code for temporary JON, complete a 930 (H3) as follows:

| Position Used | Entries |
|---|---|
| 2 | Control Number |
| 3 | Job Designator |
| 12 | Production Delay Code (PDC) |

b. To input delay code for a Permanent JON, complete a 930(H7) as follows:

| Position Used | Entries |
|---|---|
| 2 | Control Number |
| 3 | Job Designator |
| 4 | JON Suffix |

8 Production Delay Code FDC)

c. To input a delay code for backlogged Part II of 206, workloaders will prepare a 206, Part 11, as follows:

| Position Used | Entries |
|---|---|
| 27 | Request number of original/corresponding Part I. |
| 28 | Appropriate Delay Code (A Thru E, T, V, or W). |
| 35 | Workloader's signature. |
| 36 | Approving Official's signature. |

d. When workload is released to work after being delay coded, an X entry will be input using a 930 by planners or schedulers to remove delay codes from the pertinent record.

## Attachment 6

## END OF MONTH JON STATUS CODE MIGRATION

**Figure A6.1. Permanent JONs.**

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | **Permanent JONs** | | | |
| If JSC was: | 2/3 | 1 | Blank | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| And DPC is: | | | | | 2 or 8 | | | |
| And JON period: | | | | | | Has not elapsed | Has elapsed | Has elapsed |
| And JONI are: | | | | | = Zero | Not=Zero | =JONC | =Zero |
| And Deletion code is: | | | 0 | N/A | | | | |
| Then JSC is: | 7 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| | | | | | Temporary JONs | | | |
| If JSC was: | 2 | 3 | 7 | 0/Bank | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| And JOQ is: | | | | 0 | | =JONC | | Not=JONC |
| And Deletion code is: | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Then JSC is: | 7 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 |

Allowable Migrations of G004L JON Status Codes:

Migration Definitions

Blank to 0 This migration opens the JON. It can occur on any processing day during the month: (1) When the first 244 transaction induction for a given permanent JON processes validly in G004L. (2) For SOPI controlled temporary JONs (which are not (a) serialized, (b) C or S- prefixed, (c) tenant support with DPC=S), when a 237 with an SOPI marked complete processes validly. (3) For Non-SOPI controlled temporary JONs (which are either (a) serialized, (b) C or S-prefixed with DPC other than P, (c) tenant support with DPC=S), when an 237 (C card) is processed validly.

Blank to S This migration suspenses the JON. It can occur on any processing day during the month when a 237 with the SOPI marked complete processes validly and the planned cost is greater than the estimated job total cost.

0 to 1 This migration closes the JON and it applies to both permanent and temporary. This migration occurs only in an end of month (EOM) processing cycle. For permanent JONs, the JON period must be over and all inducted items must have been completed. For temporary JONs the completions must equal the JOQ regardless of JON period.

0 to 3 This migration cancels the JON, and it applies to both permanent and temporary JONs. It can occur only if an EOM processing cycle just before the record is passed to G004B/G072A. For permanent JONs, the JON period must be over and the JON inductions must be equal to 0. (This may be caused by an induction reversal or by a turn-in resulting in no credit.) Also for permanent production numbers this can occur at EOM if the production number has been deleted using a 930. For temporary JONs, the JOQ must be equal to 0 (JOQ reduced to 0 using a 930).

Note: Under DMAPS Phase II the G072A will be obsolete.

1 to 0 This migration reopens the JON, and it applies to both permanent and temporary JONs. It can occur on any processing day during the month following the EOM in which the JON is closed. For both permanent and temporary JONs, it occurs which a valid completion reversal processes against a closed JON.

1 to 2 This migration occurs only in EOM processing cycle after the JON has had a status code of 1 month. Both G004B and G072A will receive a given JON with a status code of 2 only once. These records will remain in status code 2 for one full month and will be inaccessible to any production transactions (244 transaction/ inductions or completion), control data changes (PCN, PON, FCRN or serial number), production count, or material transactions.

Note: Under DMAPS Phase II the G072A will be obsolete.

2 to 7 This migration is to retain the JON for historical reasons. At the end of each quarter, it permits the correct recording of status code 2 records in intermediate cycle of G004B processed before the end of month position has been recorded by the monthly cycle of G004B. It also is the method employed to retain JONs with quarterly serviceable completions or quarterly condemnations on the master file until end of quarter. These records must be retained for interfacing this history to D041/G004G/K051 during the end of quarter processing. Status code 7 records are inaccessible to any transactions.

S to 0 This migration opens the JON. It applies to temporary JONs only and can occur on any processing day when the customer revises the estimated job total cost to be greater than the planned cost.

S to 7 This migration moves the JON to History. It applies to temporary JONs only and occurs at EOM in which planned cost is greater than estimated cost and the customer has submitted an H-I transaction reducing the JOQ to 0. This record is not passed to G072A.

Note: For the JSC, S is not applicable for T-Prefix JONs with unit of measure of each (EA). It will not apply to M-Prefix JONs with R or M reimbursement codes either. The only suspended actions will occur between workloading and the customer.

## Attachment 7

## PRODUCTION ITEM COST CODES

**These transactions are for the issue of items for depot repair and for turn-in of these items after completion of repair. Production items which are returned in a nonserviceable a condition are also coded as production turn-in transactions. Transactions bearing production cost codes won't result in charges or credits for inclusion in actual material cost accumulation.**

**Table A7.1. Production Item Cost Codes.**

| Cost | Description |
|---|---|
| **F** | Quality Control of Prototype Analysis. For the issue of items for quality assurance, inspection, analysis, UR exhibits, prototype analysis, and the return of items previously issued for these purposes. This code will be used along with the appropriate production RCC code. Items removed from the production line for quality analysis and return to line will be turned in under the P rather than the F code. |
| **P** | Production. For the issue of reparable, TOC, or incomplete assets to be made serviceable or issue or serviceable assets with job designator R, resulting with the turn-in of serviceable, TOC, incomplete, and condemned assets. |
| **H** | Disassembly or Renovation Testing. For the issue of recoverable assets for disassembly or reclamation and the return of reclaimed components. This code will apply to the issue of assets for renovation proof testing purposes and for the turn-in of the remaining items following the test evaluation. |
| **V** | Production Correction. For the return of production items that are received misidentified as to stock number or condition. (Incorrect item is turned in as a V cost code under control number of item originally requested. Correction issue is on a P, F, or H cost code, as appropriate.) |

## Attachment 8

## MATERIAL COST CODES

**These codes are used by the planner during the preparation of the BOM segment and BOM Adjustment (G005M). Materials are classified as investment and expense. Investment material includes all recoverable assemblies, installed equipment items, and modification kits acquired from investment (CP) appropriation. Expense material consists of all material and parts used in maintenance not categorized by investment or production cost codes. Special purpose codes X and Z are established for unusual issue/turn-in requirements.**

**Table A8.1. Material Cost Codes.**

| Cost Code | Description |
|---|---|
| **E** | EXCHANGE MATERIAL - Planned. For the issue of planned serviceable recoverable material on an exchange basis to replace like unserviceable items. For the turn-in of these unserviceable items, the return of excess serviceable items originally issued under the E cost code, and the return of items received under this code which were misidentified as to stock number when Depot Supply initiates warehouse denial (reversal) action. |
| **J** | EXCHANGE MATERIAL - Unplanned. For the issue of unplanned serviceable recoverable material on an exchange basis to replace like unserviceable items. For the turn-in of these unserviceable items, the return of excess serviceable items originally issued under the J cost code, and the return of items received under this cost code which was misidentified as to stock number when depot supply initiates warehouse denial (reversal) action. |
| **Y** | EXCHANGE MATERIAL - Maintenance of M/D Equipment. For the issue of direct serviceable recoverable material on an exchange basis for repair of M/D shop and test equipment. For the turn-in of unserviceable recoverable items generated from exchange, the turn-in of excess serviceable items originally issued under Y cost code, and the return of items received under this cost code which were misidentified as to stock number when depot supply initiates warehouse denial (reversal) action. Y cost code is not used for material planning. |
| **M** | NONEXCHANGE MATERIAL – Missing, Excess, or Initial Installation Components. For issue of serviceable recoverable material on other than an exchange basis. This includes issues for initial installation, modification (other than modification kits), and the replacement of missing recoverable components on items received in an incomplete condition. For the turn-in of recoverable items on other than an exchange basis. This includes turn-in of dissimilar or obsolete recoverable items replaced by serviceable recoverable items issued on a nonexchange basis, and the turn-in of excess serviceable items originally issued under the M cost code. Turn-ins will also include the return of items received under this cost code which were misidentified as to stock number, when depot supply initiates warehouse denial (reversal action). This doesn't include the installation or removal of items covered by the T cost code. |

| Cost Code | Description |
|---|---|
| **T** | AF Form 2692 Items. For the issue of items for reinstallation and for the issue of AF Form 2692, Aircraft/Missile Equipment Transfer/Shipping Listing, items to replace items previously removed and not reinstalled. For the turn-in of recoverable components removed and the turn-in of aircraft items recorded on AF Form 2692, that were removed and not reinstalled, and the return of items received under this cost code which were misidentified as to stock number when depot supply initiates warehouse denial (reversal) action. |
| **D** | Modification Kits. For the issue of modification kits which change the configuration or operating capability of an end item. This includes overhaul kits, TCTO kits, etc., which serve to facilitate repair or maintain the serviceable status of an end item. Investment items removed and not replaced due to modification will be turned in under cost code M. For the turn-in of modification kits originally issued under the D cost code that are intact and excess to immediate requirements, and the return of items received under this code which were misidentified as to stock number when depot supply initiates warehouse denial (reversal) action. |
| **A** | Expense Material. Planned. For the issue of planned serviceable expense material for use in depot maintenance, repair, modification, assembly or manufacture operations. For turn-in of excess serviceable material originally issued under the A cost code, and for the return of items received under this cost code which were misidentified as to stock number when depot supply initiates warehouse denial (reversal) action. |
| **R** | EXPENSE MATERIAL. - UNPLANNED. For the issue of unplanned serviceable expense material for use in depot maintenance repair, modification, assembly or manufacture operations. For the turn-in of excess serviceable expense material originally issued under the R cost code, and for the return of items received under this cost code which were misidentified as to stock number when depot supply initiates warehouse denial (reversal) action. |
| **W** | Expense Material – Maintenance of M/D Equipment. For the issue of direct serviceable expense material for repair, modification, assembly, and manufacture of M/D shop and test equipment. For the turn-in of excess serviceable expense material originally issued under W cost code, and for the return of items received under this cost code which were misidentified as to stock number when depot supply initiates warehouse denial (reversal) action. Cost code W is limited to the request/turn-in of direct material and isn't to be used for material planning. |
| **N** | Expense Material, Nonapplicable to Repair Cost. For the turn-in of serviceable expense material removed as excess from assets which are undergoing maintenance, and for the turn-in of removed unserviceable items specifically requested by base support. It includes removed serviceable, unserviceable expense material of a dissimilar, obsolete, or alien nature. (The N cost code won't be used for the turn-in of serviceable expense items initially issued under expense material cost codes A, R, L, or W or special purposes code X; or the turn-in of expense material received in other than serviceable condition or misidentified as to NSN). |

| Cost Code | Description |
|---|---|
| | NOTE 2 Items returned under this cost code won't be considered for credit by the Air Force Stock Fund Divisions. The N cost code with U-prefixed control number will be used for the turn-in of unserviceable indirect material issued with L cost code when the turn-in is requested by base supply. The U-prefix control number with N-cost code will cause a reject to G004H-084 and will require delete action and subsequent reconciliation with G004H-081. |
| **L** | Expense Material – Indirect or Overhead. For the issue of expense material for use as indirect or overhead material. Identify these issues to appropriate accounts by entry of the applicable U account in the (CN) space on material document. For turn-in of excess serviceable and excess expense material originally issued under the L-cost code for the return of items received under this cost code which was misidentified as to stock number when depot supply initiates warehouse denial (reversal) action. |
| **X** | Expense Material – Free Issue. For the issue of stockfund and nonstockfund (CP) expense material without charge to DMBA for use in depot maintenance repair, modification, assembly or manufacture operations. For turn-in of expense materials previously issued under cost code X. This code applies to expense material direct and indirect, such as NSG11 and NSG13 from sources other than AF stock divisions, and AF stock fund division material issued without charge. (Cost code X material won't be distributed to production as funded expense. However, the G004H products will report these transactions as direct, indirect GS, SS and investment, and accumulates nonfunded expense material costs for material usage analysis. Requisitions for cost coded X material from stock funds will carry reimbursement code Y). |
| **Z** | Customer Furnished Material. Material furnished by customer is to be included in the depot maintenance work as specified by the customer. Cost will be determined by the customer, and accountability maintained as directed by the customer. Customer's determination of costs will be based on current standard catalog price or acquisition price for noncatalogued items. Customer-furnished material will be costed as an unfunded direct material cost. Any residue of customer-furnished material upon completion of the job order will be disposed of as directed by the customer. Inventory abandoned by the customer and not immediately turned over to the supply system for disposal should be charged to inventory and credited to the general and administration expense account, gains or losses from physical inventory. |

## Attachment 9

## DEPOT MAINTENANCE TYPE TRANSACTION CODE/COST CODE/JOB DESIGNATOR/CROSS-REFERENCE TABLE (D035)

**Mechanical assignment of columns 3 and 7 is based upon job designator and cost code of the input transaction (D6, D7, and DG, except D6AN/D7H, D6AN/D7AN, and D6AN/D7AN) in accordance with this table. Data contained in this table are furnished by AFMC/DCS Maintenance and will be revised only upon direction of AFMC/DCS Maintenance.**

**Figure A9.1. Cross-Reference Table.**

| Col 3 | Col 7 | Job Desg Col | Cost Code Col | Col 3 | Col 7 | Job Desg Col | Cost Code Col |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | C | Blank | Blank | A | N | Blank | Blank |
| A | F | Blank | Blank | A | X | Blank | M,N |
| A | M | A,B,C | A,D,M, N,R,T, X,Z | G | M | F | H,V |
| A | M | D,E | A,D,M, N,R,T,X | G | Blank | Blank | F |
| A | M | F | A,R,X | L | P | C, Q | P,V |
| A | M | G | A,E,J,R | | | | |
| A | M | H | A,M,N, R,X,D,Z | L | R | L | H,V |
| A | M | I | A,D,M N,R,T, W,X,Z | M | P | A,B,R | P,V |
| A | M | K | A,M,N, R,W,X,Z | M | P | G,E | F,V,P |
| A | M | M | A,D,M, N,R,T,Z | M | P | J | P,V |
| A | M | N | A,D,M, N,R,T, X,Z | N,Q R | Blank M | Blank A,B | Blank E,J,Y |
| A | M | Q | A,D,M N,R,T, W,Z | R R | M M | C,H,I Q,D,E, M | E,J,Y E,J |
| A | M | R | A,N,R, E,J | R | M | N | E,J |
| A | M | T | A,M,N, R,W,Z | Z | P | T K | P,V |
| A | M | Blank | L,W,X, Y | | | | |

Note 1: **When X cost code is used on D7 transactions, a Y credit indicator must be entered in column 69 to assure free issue. Column 69 must contain numeric 2 for manufacture P/N item issues.**

Note 2: **Direct material will be issued to production RCCs only.**

**Table A9.1. D035 Status, Advice, and Reject, Transaction Codes**

| Code | Description |
|---|---|
| **BB** | Item backordered. Place status receipt in suspense pending receipt of new status receipt or material. |
| **BG** | Back order item. Stock number changed due to stocklist change processing. Adjust records accordingly and place in backorder suspense file. |
| **BH** | Cancellation of backorder due to supply of substitute or interchangeable item. Purge backorder (BB) suspense file of matching receipt and destroy both advice/ status receipts. |
| **BI** | Item backordered in I & S family. |
| **BJ** | Backorder item. Unit of issue and/or quantity changed due to SLC processing. Adjust records as necessary and place in backorder suspense file. |
| **BM** | Notice of issue action from another SSC or from depot supply for SSC line issue requests. Advice/status receipt will be held in suspense pending receipt of material. When material is received, the BM status receipt will be removed from file and destroyed. |
| **BP** | Item on backorder or acquisition for direct delivery. Shipping action delayed. Revised estimated shipping date. |
| **BQ** | Deferred issue backorder canceled as requested by customer. Match to BB advice/ status suspense file and pull matching receipt. Destroy BQ and matching backorder receipt. |
| **BW** | Deferred issue backorder status. Quantity still remaining on backorder after partial backorder release or no release action. Place backorder suspense file; destroy original backorder receipt. |
| **BY** | Assets on hand (partial or total) status to support deferred issue backorders after normal off base receipt and mechanical backorder release processing from item manager. (Notification of long supply material received in depot supply.) |
| **BZ** | Deferred issue backorder quarterly asset availability status. The quantity indicated is available or on backorder, whichever is smaller. |
| **B7** | Unit price change. The latest unit price for the item. |
| **C (Blank)** | Rejected. Material condition code of transaction is invalid. Prepare new input transaction with correct condition code and reinput. |
| **CA** | Item requested is rejected. Explanation for rejection is stated in the remarks block. |
| **CB** | Requisition rejected. Initial requisition requested cancellation of that quantity not available for immediate release. This code is specifically applicable in response to requisitions submitted with advice codes 2C and 2J. |
| **CC** | Deferred issue backorder canceled as a result of source of supply cancellation of depot supply deferred issue MISSTRIP requisition. Remove BB status receipt from suspense file and destroy both receipts. Also assigned to issue requests submitted for items coded critical and assets are not available. When cancellation occurs as a result of this criteria, second space in the action suffix will also contain a C. |

| Code | Description |
|---|---|
| **CD** | Canceled due-out to unit of issue not converted by computer. The new unit of issue is shown in the action suffix. Review the initial requirement, remove BB status receipt from suspense file and rerequisition the item using the document number and the unit of issue if requirement still exists. |
| **CE** | Item requested is an item of equipment and not authorized for SSC stock. |
| **CF** | Rejected. Erroneous job designator category code, document identifier, type transaction code, or demand code. Correct erroneous elements of data and resubmit request. |
| **CG** | Rejected. Item is nonstocklisted (JCD). Unable to identify requested item. Rerequisition and furnish correct NSN or part number (including reference to appropriate publication or drawing), or end item application and justification of usage. This status manually assigned. CH tem requested is not authorized for use by the customer submitting the request. Status manually prepared and mailed to the customer. |
| **CJ** | Rejected. Items requested are coded JCD, JCR, JCK or the exception requisition code is N and no advice code in local request. |
| **CK** | Backorder item. Canceled receipt of DD Form 1348, DOD Single Line Item Requisition System Document (Mechanical), and CK status. The BB status will be removed from suspense and destroyed and the next higher assembly, component, or kit will be requisitioned. |
| **CL** | Backorder item. Canceled by receipt of DD Form 1348. CL status or source category to JCR (breakdown into) during SLC processing. The BB status will be removed from suspense and destroyed. Rerequisition component parts if practicable. |
| **CM** | Regulated or classified item requiring specific elements of data. CN Backorder is cancelled due to a SLC of the ERRC from C, T, L, or P to N, S, or U or from N, S, or U to C, T, L, or P. |
| **CO** | Rejected. Item has been identified as a COCESS item. |
| **CP** | Information received from source of supply that the item would no longer be procured. Check for substitute that can be used and submit new requisition for substitute stock number. CR Quantity requested appears excessive. Recheck validity of requirements and resubmit. This status is manually assigned and mailed to the customer. |
| **CS** | Deferred issue backorder cancellation. Quantity indicated (canceled) is greater that the quantity on backorder. |
| **CT** | Rejected. SSC availability card issued. Assets available within a SSC center. |
| **CU** | Backorder item. Canceled by receipt of DD Form 1348 CU status. Remove BB status from suspense file and destroy. Rerequisition appropriate repair kit. |
| **CX** | Rejected. Base Service Store item. |
| **CZ** | Deferred issue backorder canceled. Request for backorder release from depot maintenance with no matching deferred issue backorder detail record. |

| Code | Description |
|---|---|
| **DD** | Transaction S/N is unmatched to DIFM suspense S/N and all I&S stock numbers controlled. Check document number for transposition of digits. Then correct or contact OPR for new document number. Prepare new input after error is detected and retransmit. DH. Quantity of turn-ins transaction that exceeds the DIOH balance recorded in D035. |
| **DT** | Duplication of transaction. |
| **ED** | Rejected. (Repost issues and SSC post-post issues and turn-ins). Invalid document number and day received. Correct quantity field and reinput. |
| **EQ** | Rejected. (Repost issues and SSC post-post issues and turn-ins). Invalid quantity (alphas, blank columns, or all zeroes). Correct quantity field and reinput. |
| **ES** | Quantity in the INT (intransit) card is greater than the suspense detail record. |
| **FC** | Rejected. Depot maintenance D7 repost requests containing cost codes A, R, N, W, or L for ERRC codes C, T, L, S, and U items, or cost codes B, D, E, J, M, T, or Y for ERRC code N or P. |
| **F (Blank)** | Rejected. Format of input transaction is incorrect. Check input document for missing elements of data, errors, invalid routing identifier (that is F*B on a SSC replenishment request), invalid document identifier (when all three positions are manually assigned), type transaction code (when manually assigned), ownership and purpose code and project code. When error is detected, prepare a new input document with the correct date elements and reinput. |
| **FH** | Rejected. Input RC/CC unmatched on D035 organization table. Correct and reinput. |
| **FJ** | Rejected. Used wrong delivery priority of 1, 2, or 3. |
| **FK** | Rejected. Local request is duplicate. |
| **FL** | Item delayed. Supply action being continued. Controlled exception has been generated to the depot supply component for review of the transaction. Normal reasons for FL status card are that the stock number is not recorded on the base support master record; the requested item requires review by the depot supply item manager, etc. Retain this receipt in suspense pending receipt of status indicating final action taken by depot supply. |
| **FR** | Canceled Invalid MICAP requirement. Not reported in RCS: HAF-LEY (AR) 7113. |
| **FS** | Rejected. Floating stock quantity over floating stock authorization. |
| **FZ** | Rejected. Force or activity designator used in 244 transaction is lower than the one in the organization detail record. |
| **II** | Fill or kill (2C/2J) suspended. Partial or total quantity available; however, the master balance record contains a freeze/blockage code |
| **I ( )** | Request for issue (other than 2C/2J suspended. Partial or total quantity available; however, the master balance record contains a freeze/blockage code. Issue will be released when freeze/blockage code removed. |

| Code | Description |
|---|---|
| **JN** | Rejected. Job Order Number (JON) error. MI Rejected. SSC request for other than serviceable. |
| **N** | Rejected. NSN not in D035K |
| **NB** | Rejected. No backorder detail record. |
| **ND** | Rejected. No DIFM/DOTM on file. No SSC detail record. |
| **NN** | Rejected. Erroneous MICAP identity. If first space in the Rq of Del Date is 9, the second and third spaces must be 99. If first space in the Rq of Del Date is N or E, the second and third spaces must be AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AM or AY. |
| **TW** | Rejected. Demand suffix of M must be entered in demand suffix. |
| **U (Blank)** | Rejected-Invalid Unit of Issue. |
| **UM** | Rejected. Local manufacture turn-in with no due-in detail on file. No Z91 status processed. Contact supply clerk for input of Z91. |
| **WR** | Rejected. Invalid input from sending remote station. Normally, the SSC designator code is not compatible with the functional code or scheduling designator. WW Rejected. Turn-in quantity exceeds the DIOH quantity; or D7 receipt acknowledgment (RA) greater than intransit to maintenance quantity. |
| **P(Blank)** | Transaction quantity exceeds item record balance. Quantity that could be processed has been posted to decrease the SSC detail record balance. Partial or total quantity which wasn't posted is rejected and shown. This status may be received in response to a turn-in from the SSC to depot supply. When this status receipt is generated, the SSC details balance is frozen with a numeric 1 blockage. |
| **2B** | Requested item only will suffice. Do not substitute or interchange. |
| **2C** | Do not backorder. Reject all unfilled quantity not available. Suitable substitute acceptable. |
| **2D** | Furnish exact quantity requested; that is, do not adjust to unit pack quantity. |
| **2F** | Item known to be coded "obsolete" but still required for immediate consumption. |
| **2J** | Do not substitute or backorder any unfilled quantities. |
| **2N** | Item required in one continuous length as expressed in quantity and unit of issue. |
| **6C** | If unable to ensure availability before expiration of priority, reject and furnish a supply source from which purchase may be made. |
| **6N** | Item is required for an AWP end item. |
| **6Z** | Routed repair replacement requirement (fill or kill) (for AFRAMS only). |

## Attachment 10

## G004L MESSAGE CODES/PURPOSE MESSAGE

**Table A10.1. G004L Message Codes/Purpose Message.**

| Codes | Purpose |
|---|---|
| **A** | Denotes a manual production count transaction which was rejected because it was processed against a JON with a PCI equal to A. |
| **ERR*** | Denotes a transaction has data element error. |
| **ERR-D** | Denotes that the control data (request number, control number/job designator, operation number, JON, etc.) is duplicate of a record already on a master file in the G004L system. The master record which this transaction duplicates is printed for visibility so that analysis can be accomplished to determine if just the control data duplicated on the entire transaction duplicates the master record already in the file. The master record which has the same control data as the rejected transaction will appear on the product with a REF-D message code. Those transactions which completely duplicate an existing record need no further action. Those which duplicate only the control data must be corrected by assigning no duplicative data. |
| **ERR-F** | Denotes that a 237 C transaction was submitted in a calendar time frame that is prior to the project order period indicated on the request number master file as input on the 206. The 237 C transaction cannot be input until the project order period is equal to the processing period of the 237 C transaction. ERR-I Denotes an erroneous transaction in an attempt to update a JON Master Record. |
| **ERR-J** | Denotes an erroneous JOQ change to a DIOH-related record which would decrease the JOQ value below the JON induction balance (930 transaction). |
| **ERR-U** | Denotes a transaction was processed which was unmatched to the JON Master files. |
| **ERR-B** | Denotes a valid 206 B transaction processed which established a temporary JON Master Record. EST-C Denotes a valid 237 transaction was processed which established a temporary JON Master Record only after 206 was valid as EST-B. |
| **EST-F** | Denotes a valid 600D transaction processed and established in the permanent JON Master (PJM) Record. EST-G Denotes a valid transaction processed which set up a serialized JON Master Record (G transaction). |
| **EST-P** | The first valid induction has been made to open a new permanent JON. |
| **CHG-A** | Addendum has been processed and changed the EISP. It appears on the L2A report with pound signs over the EISP. |
| **CHG-D** | Denotes a deletion transaction (H6/H8) which processed against a JON Master Record. |
| **CHG-H** | Denotes an AFMC 930 transaction was processed which changed data in the Master Record (# over data element denotes a change in that element). |
| **CHG-M** | Denotes that the element with #s over it has been mass changed. |
| **REF-A** | Denotes a valid 206, part I (A transaction) processed which establish Request Number Master Record. |

| Codes | Purpose |
|---|---|
| **REF-B** | Denotes a valid transaction was processed to a temporary Jon Master Record. |
| **REF-D** | Denotes a master record which has had a transaction attempt to duplicate the control data for this record. The transaction was rejected with an ERR-D message. The master record is printed for visibility so that the initiator of the transaction can determine if the input transaction completely duplicates this record or whether just the control data were duplicated. |
| **REF-N** | Denotes that production count has been recorded against this job order number and the JON master record does not reflect an induction. |
| **REF-V** | Denotes that a valid production transaction was processed and updated a JON Master Record by 244 transaction or 971. |
| **P** | Denotes PS/SD or PO/PTC on 237 not on validation table; C transaction flagged ERR-*; D and E transactions flagged “P”. |
| **Z** | Denotes a valid transaction processed against the Bill of Material/Labor Standard Master. |

## Attachment 11

## 244 TRANSACTION/971 ERROR CODES (G004L-L2A)

**Table A11.1. 244 Transaction/971 Error Codes**

| Code | Error Code | Description |
|---|---|---|
| **L** | **C** | Purpose: This 244 transaction was rejected because its JON (control number/job designator/JON suffix) had been closed.<br>Cause: The JON in the original 244 transaction may be wrong.<br>Action: If the JON is wrong, obtain the scheduler's suspense file copy of the rejected 244 transaction, correct JON (including CN/JD and suffix, and change the action suffix to PK. The document identified, document number, condition code, cost code, stock number, and quantity must be identical to these elements in the rejected 244 transaction. Input this correction to D035 over an M/D remote. |
| **L** | **N** | Purpose: This 244 transaction was rejected because the completion had already been reported against the serial number in the transaction.<br>Cause: This condition was identified by the current serial number master showing JON is closed.<br>Action: Research must be initiated to ensure the correct serial number and JON was reported. If the correct number was reported and the serial number was completed by the turn-in of this transaction, the MA G004L system monitor must be notified immediately to help resolve any problem resulting from the incorrect posting to the serial number master and the end item master. |
| **L** | **E** | Purpose: This code indicates that some data element in the end item master record is in error, and, therefore, this transaction was rejected. For reference purposes, the data on the master record for this JON will also be printed as a 2 and *ERR** reason code on the Daily End Item Production Account Visibility and Cross-Reference Listing (G004L-L2A).<br>Cause: In most cases the FCRN or PCN is invalid.<br>Action: Call the workloader for assistance in correcting the master record. When the record is corrected, reinput the rejected transaction with Action suffix. |
| **L** | **J** | Purpose: This 244 transaction rejected because its quantity would have made the production issued exceeds the job order quantity.<br>Cause: Either the JON on the 244 transaction D7 issue transaction was wrong or the original JOQ was wrong. Action: |

| Code | Error Code | Description |
|---|---|---|
| | | Action: If the JON was wrong, obtain the scheduler's suspense file copy of the rejected 244 transaction, correct the JON, and change the action suffix to PK. The document identifier, stock number, quantity, condition code, and cost code must, be identical to the rejected transaction. Input the corrected 244 transaction through D035 to G004L. A temporary JOQ can't be increased once a job has a JON assigned. If the JOQ is wrong, process a 930 with action 2 through the workloader to adjust the JOQ. After G004L-L2A is received by the scheduler to show that the correction processed, prepare and input a 244 transaction correction (action suffix PK) as above. |
| **L** | **K** | Purpose: This 244 transaction rejected because the master record for this JON has a data processing code that doesn't allow 244 transaction processing.<br>Cause: Either the wrong JON was punched in the 244 transaction, or the wrong data processing code was put on the work authorization document when it was opened.<br>Action: If the JON was wrong, obtain the Scheduler's suspense file copy of the rejected 244 transaction, correct the JON, and change the action suffix to PK. Input this corrected 244 transaction by an MA remote through D035K to G004L. If the data processing code was wrong, submit 930 to change the data processing code on the master record. When the scheduler receives GO04L-L2A indicating that the data processing code has been changed, prepare and submit a corrected 244 transaction (action suffix PK) as above. |
| **L** | **S** | Purpose: This 244 transaction rejected because its stock number didn't match the stock number in the master file for this JON.<br>Cause: Either the wrong JON or stock number was reported on the WCD item master record has the wrong stock number.<br>Action: If the JON was wrong, obtain the scheduler's suspense file copy of the rejected 244 transaction, correct the JON and change the action suffix to PK. Make sure that the remaining data are not changed and input the correction to G004L. If the end item master stock number is wrong, submit a 930 to change the stock number. After the scheduler receives the G004L,-L2A indicating that the stock number has been changed, change the action suffix to PK and input to G004L. However, if the stock number of the 244 transaction is incorrect (and the stock number in the end item master is correct), notify the RIM about this error. They will have to process a reversal for the incorrect stock number. The action suffix on these transactions won't be PK, but will agree with the original transaction. Since the original transaction reject from G004L, the reversal must have a control number of 00000 so it will reject from G004L. When the reversal with control number 00000 appears as a reject, on the L2A, reinput the 244 transaction with the correct stock number. Don't use actions suffix PK. |

| Code | Error Code | Description |
|---|---|---|
| **L** | **U** | Purpose: This 244 transaction rejected because the JON is not in the master file.<br><br>Cause: Either the JON is wrong or the work authorization document hasn't been opened.<br><br>Action: If the JON was wrong, obtain the schedulers suspense file copy of the rejected 244 transaction, correct the JON and change the action suffix to PK. Make sure that none of the remaining data are changed, and input the corrected 244 transaction to G004L. If the work authorization document has not been opened, ask the planner to prepare a proper work authorization document to establish a master file record. After the receipt of G004L-L2A showing that the work authorization has been opened, change the action suffix on the scheduler's suspense file copy to PK, and input the correction as above. |
| **L** | **W** | Purpose: This 244 transaction turn-in rejected because its quantity exceeded the 244 transaction OWO balance in the end item file master file.<br><br>Cause: The quantity on 244 transaction, the JON, or the 244 transaction OWO balance was wrong.<br><br>Action: If the JON was wrong, obtain the scheduler's suspense file copy of the rejected 244 transaction, correct the JON, and change the action suffix to PK. Make sure that none of the remaining data have been changed and input the corrected 244 transaction to G004L. If the 244 transaction OWO balance is in error, research the D035K/G004L, DD Form 1348-1 to find the issue receipt acknowledgement or post-post issue that wasn't processed to G004L. Input the missing receipt acknowledgement or request that the RIM input the post-post issue by Supply remote through D035K to end item production segment of G004L. Then obtain the scheduler's suspense file copy of the rejected turn-in change the action suffix to PK and input it as above. However, if the quantity on the rejected 244 transaction was wrong notify the RIM of this error. They will have to process a reversal for the original incorrect quantity and a correction for the correct quantity. |
| **L** | | Purpose: This 244 transaction rejected because the JON is wrong.<br><br>Cause: Either the JON on the 244 transaction is quarterly or monthly and the opposite type JON is already established or the 244 transaction has a quarterly Jon and the EISP is $15,000 or more which requires a monthly JON. Also it may be that the third position of the JON suffix doesn't match the ownership purpose (O/P) code on the 244 transaction. |

| Code | Error Code | Description |
|---|---|---|
| | | Action: If the 244 transaction has a JON opposite of the, JON already established or the EISP is $15,000 or more requiring a monthly JON, obtain the scheduler's suspense file of the rejected 244 transaction. Correct the JON and change the action suffix to PK. Input the corrected 244 transaction through D035K to G004L. If the O/P is correct on the 244 transaction and the last position of the JON suffix is wrong, obtain the scheduler's suspense file of the rejected 244 transaction. Correct the JON and change the action suffix to PK. Input the corrected 244 transaction through D035K to G004L. If the JON suffix is correct and the O/P is wrong, prepare a D6 with control number 00000, the wrong O/P, and corresponding JON suffix. Input the D6 through D035K to G004L. Release the D6 deck and the material to supply. Reorder the asset using the correct O/P and JON. Notify RIM for assistance IAW AFMCI 21-121. |

## Attachment 12

## MATERIAL CONDITION CODES

**Table A12.1. Material Condition Codes.**

| Code | Description | Definition |
|---|---|---|
| **A** | Serviceable balance (issued without qualification) | New, used, repaired, or reconditioned material which is serviceable and assumable to all customers without limitation or restriction. |
| **B** | Serviceable balance (assumable without qualification) | New, used, repaired;, or reconditioned material which is serviceable and assumable for its intended purpose, but which is restricted from issue to specific units, activities, or geographical areas by reason of its limited usefulness or short service life expectancy. |
| **C** | Serviceable balance (priority balance) | Items which are serviceable and assumable to selected customers but which must be issued prior to issuing material condition coded **A** and **B** to avoid loss as a usable asset. |
| **D** | Technical Order Compliance (TOC) balance | Serviceable material which requires test, alteration, modification, conversion, or disassembly. This doesn't include items that must be inspected or tested immediately prior to issue. |
| **E** | Unserviceable balance (limited restoration) | Material which involves only limited expense or effort to restore to serviceable condition, which is accomplished in the storage activity where the stock is located.<br>May be issued to support ammunition requisitions coded to indicate acceptability of usable condition **E** stock. |
| **F** | Unserviceable balance (reparable) | Economically reparable material which requires repair, overhaul, or reconditioning. Includes reparable items that are radioactively contaminated. |
| **G** | Unserviceable balance (incomplete) | Material requiring additional parts or components to complete the end item prior to issue. |
| **H** | Unserviceable (no balance) (condemned) | Material determined to be unserviceable and is uneconomical to repair. Includes condemned items that are radioactively contaminated. |
| **J** | Suspended balance (in stock) | Material in stock that has been suspended from issue pending condition classification or analysis, where the true condition isn't known. |
| **K** | Suspended balance (returns) | Material returned from customers or users and awaiting condition classification. |
| **L** | Suspended balance (litigation) | Stocks held pending litigation or negotiation with contractors or common carriers. |

| Code | Description | Definition |
|---|---|---|
| **M** | Suspended in-work balance (due-in from overhaul - DIOH) | Material identified on inventory control records but which has been turned over to a maintenance facility or contractor for processing. |
| **P** | Unserviceable balance (reclamation) | Material determined to be unserviceable or uneconomically reparable as a result of physical inspection, tear down, or engineering decision. Item contains serviceable components or assemblies to be reclaimed. |
| **Q** | Suspended balance (Material Deficiency Report - MDR exhibit) | MDR exhibits returned by customers/users as directed by the IM as a result of reported material deficiency. |
| **R** | Suspended balance (reclaimed items awaiting condition determination) | Assets turned in by reclamation activities which do not have the capability to determine the material condition. |
| **X** | Unserviceable balance (IM hold) | Unserviceable material placed in condition **X** by intercondition transfer only, as directed by the item manager (IM). (Reference AFMAN 23-110, Volume I, Part One, for further definition, control, and handling.) |
| **Y** | | Intransit to Maintenance |
| **Z** | Condition A, B, C | Intransit from Maintenance |
| **Z1** | Condition E, F, G, J, K, L | Intransit from Maintenance |
| **Z2** | Condition H, P, S | Intransit from Maintenance |
| **Z3** | Condition D, Q, R | Intransit from Maintenance |

## Attachment 13

## AFMC FORM 105-SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAINTENANCE OF WORKLOAD RECORD

**Table A13.1. Instructions for AFMC Form 105.**

| Block/ Column | Entry |
|---|---|
| **1** | Enter the stock number of the end item as assigned to the production number on the G004L-G1A. |
| **2** | Enter the production count indicator reflected on the latest G1A. |
| **3** | Enter the standard labor hours required to produce one end item. |
| **4** | Enter the number of flow days required to produce one end item. |
| **5** | Enter the delivery date as shown on the latest G004L-L3A product for temporary jobs. No entry required for permanent jobs. |
| **6** | Enter the appropriate CNI'JD. Also enter JON suffix. |
| **7** | Enter the stock number of the item within a family group that must be modified to the master stock number configuration shown in block 1 if conversion is applicable. |
| **8** | Optional entry. Several NSNs may be contained in a family group. |
| **9** | Enter the appropriate data processing code. |
| **10** | Enter the appropriate nomenclature of the item entered in block 1. |
| **11** | Enter the part number of the item entered in block 1. |
| **12** | Optional entry. Several NSNs may be contained in a family group. |
| **13** | Encircle the appropriate document to be used for production transactions. |
| **14** | Enter the appropriate product; in section/scheduling designator. |
| **15** | Enter the negotiate customer order quantity (input and output) and actual production for this JON period. |
| **A** | Enter the Julian date of the G004L-L2A which reflects the valid transaction. |
| **B** | Enter the last eight digits of the appropriate document number as indicated on the 244 transaction or 971 for both issues and turn-ins. |
| **C** | Enter the quantity of assets ordered on the applicable 244 transaction or the 971. |
| **D** | This column is divided by a diagonal to provide for two entries. The top portion of column D is provided so that the actual quantity of assets received for a transaction is recorded. The bottom portion of column D is provided to keep an accumulative total asset inducted against the JON. All assets (straight job designators) returned to supply in other than serviceable condition would be subtracted from the quantity shown in the bottom half of column D. If the assets are received after other document entries have been made in column B, an X is placed on column A and the document number, quantity ordered and quantity received are reentered as a new line entry in the appropriate columns |

| Block/ Column | Entry |
|---|---|
| **E** | Enter the quantity of assets that have been drawn into maintenance, but have not been placed in work. These assets are awaiting maintenance (AWM), are not on work order (OWO), and are not awaiting parts (AWP). |
| **F** | Enter the quantity of assets that have been drawn into maintenance, but are AWP. These assets are not OWO and are not AWM. These assets must have been OWO before being transferred to the AWP balance. |
| **G** | Column G is used to keep an accumulative account of assets in the shop that are in work and are not AWM, and are not AWP. The quantity OWO in this column must be decreased according to the following criteria:<br>(1) When the asset is returned in serviceable condition.<br>(2) When the asset is returned in reparable condition. (Only if the asset is OWO; does not apply if the asset is part of the AWM balance and is returned in reparable condition from AWM.)<br>(3) When the asset is returned in nonserviceable condition (except condition code G).<br>(4) When the asset is returned in G condition. (Only if the asset is OWO: does not apply if the asset is part of the AWP balance and is returned in G condition from AWP.)<br>(5) When the asset is transferred to either the AWI or AWP balance from OWO. |
| **H** | The top portion of the diagonal will indicate the serviceable production quantity (no cumulative) for the specific 244 transaction or 971 line item transaction. The lower portion will show the accumulative total date. A V should be entered beside the no cumulative quantity to denote the turn-in of a misidentified item. In these instances, the cumulative total from the previous entry must be brought forward and the misidentified quantity deducted from the cumulative quantity received total to date, (column D). |
| **I** | The top portion of the diagonal will indicate the quantity (no cumulative) of reparable items returned to supply on a specific reparable document number turn-in. The lower portion will show the cumulative total to date. A V should be entered beside the no cumulative quantity to denote turn-in of a misidentified item. In these instances, the cumulative total from the previous entry must be brought forward and the misidentified quantity deducted from the cumulative quantity received total to date, (column D). |
| **J** | The top portion of the diagonal will indicate the quantity (no cumulative) of condemned items for specific 244 transaction or 971 line item transactions. The lower portion will show the cumulative total to date. A V should be entered beside the no cumulative quantity to denote the turn-in of a misidentified item. In these instances, the cumulative total from the previous entry must be brought forward and the misidentified quantity deducted from the cumulative quantity received total to date (column D). |
| **K** | This column is for optional use, remarks, etc. |

**Figure A13.1. Example of AFMC Form 105.**

**WORKLOAD RECORD**

| 1. NSN (Master) | 2. PCI | 3. STD HRS | 4. FLOW DAYS | 5. DGL DATE | 6. CIN-JDUON |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6115-00-172-7691 | A | 68.7 | 14 | | 15788A24A |

| 7. INPUT NSN | 8. INTERCHANGEABLE NSN | 9. DPC | 10. NOUN |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | T | General Cover |

| 11. PART NUMBER | 12. INTERCHANGEABLE NSN | 13. DOCUMENT | | 14. PROD | SEC | SD | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 159876-01 | | 95 | | M | 1 | P | A | 9 | F |

15. NEGOTIATED CUSTOMER ORDER QUANTITIES (COQ) ACTUAL PRODUCTION

| 1ST QTR | | | 2ND QTR | | | 3RD QTR | | | 4TH QTR | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEG COQ | | PRODUCTION | NEG COQ | | PRODUCTION | NEG COQ | | PRODUCTION | NEG COQ | | PRODUCTION |
| INPUT | | | INPUT | | | INPUT | | | INPUT | 20 | |
| OUTPUT | | | OUTPUT | | | OUTPUT | | | OUTPUT | 20 | |

| ASSETS | | | | | | | | PRODUCTION | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JULIAN DATE | DOCUMENT NUMBER B | C ITN | QNTY ORD C | QNTY RCV/ CUM TOT D | AWM E | AWP F | OWO G | SER H | REP I | COND J | REMARKS K |
| 301 | 23000002 | | 10 | 10 / 10 | | | 10 | | | | |
| 308 | 23000002 | | 10 | 10 / 20 | | | 20 | | | | |
| 308 | 23070002 | | | / 20 | | | 10 | 10 / 10 | | | |
| 312 | 2311004 | | | 1 / 19 | | | 9 | / 10 | | 1 / 1 | |

ASSETS AND PRODUCTION CONTINUED ON REVERSE

AFMC FORM 105, 20020402 (EF-V1/ PREVIOUS EDITION IS OBSOLETE

## Attachment 14

## AFMC FORM 130-SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAINTENANCE OF PRODUCTION ASSET CONTROL RECORD

**Table A14.1. Instructions for AFMC Form 130**

| Block/ Column | Entry |
|---|---|
| **1** | Enter stock number of the end item as assigned to the production number on the G004L-G1A. |
| **2** | Enter the appropriate CN/JD. (A single form may be used for multi suffixes on the same CN/JD.) |
| **3** | Enter the appropriate production section/scheduling designator. |
| **4** | Enter the appropriate nomenclature of the item entered in block 1. |
| **5** | Enter the appropriate data processing code. |
| **6** | Enter the production count indicator reflected on the latest G004L-G1A. |
| **7** | Enter the standard labor hours required to produce one end item. |
| **8** | Enter the appropriate number of flow days required to produce one end item. |
| **9** | Enter the part number of the item entered in block 1. |
| **10** | Enter the delivery date as shown on the latest G004L-L3A product for temporary jobs. No entry required for permanent jobs. |
| **11** | Enter the negotiated customer order quantity (input and output) (244/971 transaction) and actual production (244/971 transaction) by quarter. |
| **12** | Enter the stock number of the item within a family group that must be modified to the master stock number configuration shown in block 1 if conversion is applicable. |
| **13** | Optional entry. Several NSNs may be contained in a family group. |
| **A** | Enter the Julian date of the G004L-L2A which reflects the valid transaction. |
| **B** | Enter the last eight digits of the appropriate document number as indicated on the 244 transaction or 971 transaction for both issues and turn-ins. |
| **C** | Quantity ordered. |
| **D** | This column is divided by a diagonal to provide for two entries. The top portion is provided so that the actual quantity of assets received for a transaction is recorded. The bottom portion is provided to keep an accumulative total of assets inducted against the JON. All assets (straight job designators) returned in other than serviceable condition will be subtracted from the quantity shown in the bottom half. |
| **E** | Enter the quantity of assets that have been drawn into maintenance, but have not been placed in work. These assets are AWM and are not OWO and are not AWP. Identify transaction type, 244 transaction or 971. |
| **F** | Enter the quantity of assets that have been drawn into maintenance, but are AWP. These assets are not OWO and are not AWM. These assets must have been OWO before being transferred to the AWP balance. Identify transaction type, 244 transaction or 971. |

| Block/ Column | Entry |
|---|---|
| **G** | Column G is used to keep an accumulative account of assets in the shop that are in work and are not AWM, and are not AWP: The quantity OWO in this column must be decreased according to the following criteria:<br>(1) When the asset is returned in serviceable condition.<br>(2) When the asset is returned in reparable condition. (Only if the asset is OWO; does not apply if the asset is part of the AWM balance and is returned in reparable condition from AWP.)<br>(3) When the asset is returned in nonserviceable condition (except condition code G).<br>(4) When the asset is returned in TOC condition.<br>(5) When the asset is returned in G condition. (Only if the asset is OWO; does not apply if the asset is part of the AWP balance and is returned in G condition from AWP.)<br>(6) When the asset is transferred to either the AWM or AWP balance from OWO. |
| **H** | The top portion of the diagonal will indicate the serviceable production quantity (no cumulative) for the specific AAFC Form 244 transaction or 971 line item transaction. The lower portion will show the accumulative total to date. A V misidentified item. In these instances, the cumulative total from the previous entry must be brought forward and the misidentified quantity deducted from the cumulative quantity received total to date (column D). |
| **I** | The top portion of the diagonal will indicate quantity (no cumulative) of repairable items returned on a specific document number turn-in. The lower portion will show the cumulative total to date. A V should be entered beside no cumulative quantity to denote the turn-in of a misidentified item. In these instances, the cumulative total from the previous entry must be brought forward and the misidentified quantity deducted from the cumulative quantity received total to date (column D). |
| **J** | The top portion of the diagonal will indicate the quantity (no cumulative) of condemned items for the specific 244 transaction or 971 line item transaction. The lower portion will show the cumulative total to date. A V will be entered beside the noncumulative quantity to denote the turn-in of a misidentified item. In these instances, the cumulative total from the previous entry must be brought forward and the misidentified quantity deducted from the cumulative quantity received total to date (column D). |
| **K** | The top portion of the diagonal will indicate the quantity (noncumulative) of technical order compliance (TOC) items returned on a specific document number turn-in. The lower portion will show the cumulative total to date. A V should be entered beside the noncumulative quantity to denote the turn-in of a misidentified item. In these instances, the cumulative total from the previous entry must be brought forward and the misidentified quantity deducted from the cumulative quantity received total to date (column D). |
| **L** | This column is for optional use, remarks, etc. |

***NOTE:*** **Column; E through K 244 transaction and 971 balances must be maintained separately.**

**Figure A14.1. Example of AFMC Form 130.**

| | | |

## Attachment 15

## AFMC FORM 959-WORK CONTROL DOCUMENT

This document may be provided to the shops for each production item to be repaired. The scheduler may use this document to verify production labor operations completed and production item completion. Space is provided for mechanic's signature/stamp, production certifier stamps, and quality assurance inspection stamps. These are filed according to Records Information Management Systems. The AFMC Form 959 serves as a production count backup document.

**Figure A15.1. Example of 959 (Front).**

| WORK CONTROL DOCUMENT | | | 1. DATE | PAGE OF PAGES |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. JOB ORDER NUMBER | 3. QUANTITY | 4. PRODUCTION SECTION/RCC | 5. DATE SCHEDULED | 6. DATE COMPLETED |
| 7. PART NUMBER | 8. TECH DATA | | | 9. ITEM SERIAL NUMBER |
| 10. MODEL-DESIGN-SERIES | 11. STOCK NUMBER | 12. OPTIONAL | | |
| 13. SERIAL NUMBER | 14. NOUN | | | |

| 15. DISPATCH STATION | 16. PDN/OP NUMBER | 17. WORK TO BE ACCOMPLISHED | 18. MECHANIC | 19. "P" | 20. "Q" |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| 21. FINAL DESTINATION | | 22. COORDINATION/INITIATING RCC SIGNATURE/DATE | | 23. DOCUMENT S/N |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DISPATCH | FUNCTIONAL CODE | a. | c. | |
| | | b. | d. | |

AFMC FORM 959, 19920701 *(IMT-V1)* PREVIOUS EDITION IS OBSOLETE

**Figure A15.2. Example of 959 (Reverse).**

| WORK CONTROL DOCUMENT (*Continued*) | | | 1. DATE | PAGE OF PAGES | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15. DISPATCH STATION | 16. PDN/OP NUMBER | 17. WORK TO BE ACCOMPLISHED | 18. MECHANIC | 19. "P" | 20. "Q" |
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AFMC FORM 959, 19920701 *(Reverse)*

## Attachment 16

## WAD EDIT NOTES

1. Type of Work, Position 5 of PON:

| Type | Meaning |
|---|---|
| 1. | Aircraft |
| 2. | Missiles |
| 3. | Engines |
| 4. | MISTR |
| 5. | Other Major End Items |
| 6. | Other SM/IM Workload |
| 7. | Non-SM/IM Directed Workload |

Types 1, 2 and 5 require serialized reporting (DPC = 2/9). Types 6 and 7 may have serialized reporting. Types 3 and4 may not have serialized reporting.

2. End Item Identity Configuration Numbers:

| Code | Meaning |
|---|---|
| 1 | Mission Design Series; used for aircraft, missiles and engines. |
| 2 | BPO; Blanket Process Order; used for item control numbers on PME and non-PME Cost Class 4 work. |
| 3 | NSN; NC or ND; National Stock Numbers; Noncataloged or Nonlisted numbers. |
| 4 | K-numbers for Kits; L-numbers, and Part Numbers |
| 5 | CAI; Customer Account Identities; used on C- and S-prefix work. |

## Attachment 17

## JON SUFFIX EDIT FOR PERMANENT JONS

JON Suffix Edit for positive induction transactions (J/R and D7 transactions) against permanent JONs.

1. To prevent the induction of assets against a JON for a prior period, apply the following edits:

a. If the JON suffix is all alpha or all numeric, the JON record must carry a DPC of 2 or 9 (serialized). The exception to this rule is when the suffix is all-numerical because a DMISA job is involved (reimbursement codes of G, H, I, or N and ownership purpose codes of 1, 4, or 5).

b. Those transactions with alpha or numeric JON suffixes and DPC of 2 or 9 won't have the suffix edited. Those with numeric JON suffix and a reimbursement code of G, H, N, or I will have the fiscal year and quarter edit applied as reflected below. Those transactions with an all-numerical suffix and other than above will be rejected with "*" over the JON

c. If the JON suffix is alphanumeric, the edits below are applied:

If a monthly JON suffix has been established in a fiscal quarter, a quarterly JON suffix can't be established in the same fiscal quarter. If a quarterly JON suffix has been established in a fiscal quarter, a monthly JON suffix can't be established in the same fiscal quarter for the same end item.

If the EISP is greater than or equal to $15,000, a monthly JON suffix must be used. If the EISP is less than $15,000, a monthly or quarterly suffix may be used. Any transaction that fails these edits will be rejected with "*" over the JON.

**Table A17.1. JON Suffix Edit For Permanent JONs.**

| If As of Month is _____when | Then FY/FQ of JON suffix must be (NOTE: CFY=current fiscal year, PFY=previous fiscal processing year) |
|---|---|
| Oct | CFY/1 or A or PFY and an M in the second position (for replacement of nonserviceable assets only) |
| Nov | CFY/1 or B or PFY and an M in the second position (for replacement of nonserviceable assets only) |
| Dec | CFY/1 or C or PFY and an M in the second position (for replacement of nonserviceable assets only) |
| Jan | CFY/2 or D |
| Feb | CFY/2 or E |
| Mar | CFY/2 or F |
| Apr | CFY/2 or G |
| May | CFY/3 or H |
| Jun | CFY/3 or I |
| Jul | CFY/4 or J |
| Aug | CFY/4 or K |
| Sep | CFY/4 or L |

2. This edit will be applied to all positive induction transactions (D7/244 transactions, J and R/971s) with permanent control numbers.

Computer Assignment of Production Count Indicator (PCI) for Temporary JONs

| JON | Prefix PCI Assigned |
|---|---|
| A | A |
| C | M |
| S | M |
| M | As Input |
| T (Serialized) | M |
| T (Nonserialized) | As Input |
| T (DPC=S) | A |

## Attachment 18

## D035 SYSTEM EDITS AGAINST 244 TRANSACTIONS

**1. Material Transactions.** (Type trans code must not equal P).

a. Permanent Control Numbers: Must match G004L on nine positions if JCC=A; six positions if JCC=B.

(1) D6 transaction: JON status code (JSC) must be 0, 1, Z or D.

(2) D7 transaction: JSC must be 0 or 1.

b. Temporary Control Numbers: Must match G004L on CN/JD.

(1) D6 transactions: no edit on JSC.

(2) D7 transactions: JSC must be 0 or 1. Edits do not apply to backorders.

Above edits do not apply to backorders.

**2. Production Item Transactions.** (Type Trans code is P and M for DF1.)

a. Permanent JONs: Must match G004L on nine positions and JSC must not equal D.

(1) All D6 or DF1 (+ or -).

(2) D7 reversals.

b. Permanent JONs: D7 positive transactions may match G004L on all nine positions.

(1) If matched, JSC must not equal "D" or "1" and the transaction must pass the JON suffix edit (**Attachment 4**).

(2) If unmatched, must match on CN/JD and pass JON suffix edit. The JSC is not examined.

c. Temporary JONs: Must match on CN/JD. The JSC will never be blank. A 125 must be input into G004L so that JSC will become 0. Assets or material cannot be drawn out of supply until JSC is 0.

JSC 0 is an active JON.

JSC 1 is a completed JON.

JSC D is a deleted JON.

JSC Z is a canceled JON.

d. Additive Production Item Edit. The transactions (D6) for production items will also be edited to contain PS/SD in the organization identity field for cost codes P, F, H, or V (position 79). Transactions without a nine in position 34 will cause an "F" coded reject.

**Table A18.1. D035 JON Suffix Edits 244 Production Transactions**

| | 3rd Position = | OPC must = | |
|---|---|---|---|
| If | O | Then | A |
| If | A | Then | A |
| If | 1 | Then | 1 |
| If | 4 | Then | 4 |
| If | 5 | Then | 5 |

## Attachment 19

## DATA SYSTEM PRODUCTS AND DESCRIPTIONS

Data Products. Reports are prepared daily (D), weekly (WK), monthly (MO), quarterly (QTR), and as required (AR). A listing of G004L products is as follows:

**Table A19.1. G004L Products.**

| FILE ID/PCN/RCS | Full Title | Freq |
|---|---|---|
| A-G004L-A1X-D1-MAA | ALPA1 Control List | D |
| A-G004L-A2X-D1-MAA | ALPA2 Control List | D |
| A-G004L-A3X-D1-MAA | ALPA3 Control List | D |
| A-G004L-A4X-D1-MAA | ALPA4 Control List | D |
| A-G004L- A5X-D 1 -MAA | ALPA5 Control List | D |
| A-G004L-B1X-D1-MAB | ALPBl Control List | D |
| A-G004L-B2X-D1-MAB | ALPB2 Control List | D |
| A-G004L-D1X-D1-MAA | ALPD1 Control List | D |
| A-G004L-D2X-D1-MDD | ALPD2 Control List Part 1 | D |
| A-G004L-D2X-D1-MDD | ALPD2 Control List Part 2 | D |
| A-G004L-E1A-RO-MAE | Validation Stack Visibility List | AR/WK |
| A-G004L-E1B-RO-MAE | Validation Stack (on Microfiche) | AR/WK |
| A-G004L-E1X-RO-MAE | ALPE1 Control List | AR/WK |
| A-G004L-E2X-RO-MAE | ALPE2 Control List | AR/WK |
| A-G004L-E3A-E3-ME3 | Mass Change Error List | QTR/AR |
| A-G004L-E3X-E3-ME3 | ALPE3 Control List | AR |
| A-G004L-F1X-W1-MFF | ALPE1 Control List | MO |
| A-G004L-F3A-M1-MFF | Maintenance Earned Hours Analysis RCS: LOG-MA (M) 8101 | MO |
| A-G004L-F3B-M1-MFF | Monthly Production Count Summary List | MO |
| A-G004L-F3C-M1-MFF | Cost Class 4 Man-hour Summary by List Performing RCC, Part 1, and by Requesting Organization, Part 2 | MO |
| A-G004L-F3X-M1-MFF | ALPF3 Control List | MO |
| A-G004L-G1A-W1-MGG | JON Master List Jon Sequence | WK/MO |
| A-G004L-G1X-W1-MGG | ALPG1 Control List | WK/MO |
| A-G004L-G2X-W1-MGG | ALPG2 Control List | MO |
| A-G004L-G3X-W1-MGG | JON Master/Temp Lbr Std/Valid End Item Production | WK/MO |

| FILE ID/PCN/RCS | Full Title | Freq |
|---|---|---|
| A-G004L-G3A-W1-MGG | JON Master/Temp LSM/Temp BOM PS/SD Seq. | WK/EOM |
| A-G004L-G3B-W1-MGG | JON Master List Stock Number Sequence | WK/MO |
| A-G004L-G3D-W1-MGG | Temporary Workload Status by PCN/JON (Totals by PCN) | WK/MO |
| A-G004L-G3F-W1-MGG | AFMC Form 206 work ALCXX by RSC: LOG-LO (AR) 8211 PCN/Req No. (Totals by PCN) | WK/MO |
| A-G004L-G3H-W1-MGG | AFMC Form 206 Work LCXX by Req No. RSC: LOG-LO (AC) 8211 | WK/MO |
| A-G004L-G3J-WK-MG3 | Jon Visibility List (Part 1) | WK/MO |
| A-G004L-G3K-WK-MG3 | Jon Visibility List | WK/MO |
| A-G004L-G3X-W1-MAG | ALPG3 Control List | WK/MO |
| A-G004L-G5A-W1-MGG | Temporary Production Number Deletions/and Permanent Production Number Deletions | MO |
| A-G004L-G5B-W1-MGG | Temporary Work loading/CN Assignment Backlog of Job Request | WK/MO |
| A-G004L-G5C-W1-MGG | Planning Backlog of Temporary Job Request | WK/MO |
| A-G004L-G5D-W1-MGG | Planning Backlog of Temporary Request | WK/MO |
| A-G004L-G5E-W1-MGG | Temporary Workloads by PCN/RCC (Summary line by PCN) | WK/MO |
| A-G004L-G5F-W1-MGG | Planned Temporary Workloads by PS/SD/RCC | WK/MO |
| A-G004L-G5G-W1-MGG | G- and H- coded Items | MO |
| A-G004L-G5H-W1-MGG | Status of 72-10 Exchangeables/MISTR Items by MMC/IMC | WK/MO |
| A-G004L-G5I-W1-MGG | Status of 72-10 Exchangeables/MISTR Items by PS/SD | WK/MO |
| A-G004L-G5J-W1-MGG | Planned Temporary Workloads by RGC/RCC | WK/MO |
| A-G004L-G5K-W1-MGG | Planned Temporary Workloads by RCC/PS/SD | WK/MO |
| A-G004L-G5X-W1-MGG | ALPG5 Control List | WK/MO |
| A-G004L-G6A-W1-MGG | Responsibility Scheduler's Review List | WK |
| A-G004L-G6X-W1-MGG | ALPG6 Control List | WK |
| A-G004L-G7X-W1-MGG | ALPG7 Control List | WK |
| A-G004L-H1X-M1-MHH | ALPH1 Control List | WK |
| A-G004L-K1X-D1-MLK | ALPK1 Control List | D |
| A-G004L-L2A-D1-MAA | Visibility and Cross Reference List | D |
| A-G004L-L2B-D1-MAA | RACOQ Listing – EOY (Sep- Dec) | D |

| FILE ID/PCN/RCS | Full Title | Freq |
|---|---|---|
| A-G004L-L2C-D1-MAA | Daily Valid/Invalid Production Count | D |
| A-G004L-L2D-D1-MAA | Month-to-Date Transaction/Error Analysis Report | D |
| A-G004L-L2E-D1-MAA | AFMC Form 600A Listing | D |
| A-G004L-L3A-D1-MAA | All 2G Control List | D |
| A-G004L-L3B-D1-MAA | Temporary Job Record | D |
| A-G004L-L3C-D1-MAA | Daily Planner's List | D |
| A-G004L-L3F-D1-MAA | Serial Number Listing Parts 1 & 2 | D |
| A-G004L-L3G-D1-MDA | Workloader's Review List-Permanent/ Temporary Workloads | D |
| A-G004L-L3X-D1-MAA | ALPL3 Control List | D |
| A-G004L-L4A-D1-MAA | Reduced Temporary Job Report L4A | D |
| A-G004L-S1A-SP-MAE | EISP F/M Report | AR |
| A-G004L-S1B-SP-MAE | EISP Mismatch (Not in G072A) | AR |
| A-G004L-S1C-SP-MAE | EISP Mismatch (Not in G004L) | AR |
| A-G004L-W3A-W1-MWW | DIOH/In Maintenance (Exempt from assignment of RSC by Para 1-7a (1) AFR 178-7 | WK |
| A-G004L-W3B-W1-MWW | Maintenance Production History | WK/MO/AR |
| A-G004L-W3C-W1-MWW | Maintenance Production History | WK/MO/AR |
| A-G004L-W5A-W1-MWW | DIOH/In MA Out of Balance Supply Manager Sequence | WK |
| A-G004L-W5B-W1-MWW | Erroneous Production Transactions | WK |
| A-G004L-W5C-W1-MWW | DIOH/In MA Out of Balance PS/SD/SN Sequence | WK |
| A-G004L-W5D-W1-MWW | Erroneous Production Transactions PS/SD/SN Sequence | WK |
| A-G004L-W5E-W1-MWW | Non MISTR Asset Availability PS/SD SM/SN Sequence | WK |
| A-G004L-W5E-W1-MWW | PS/SD Division DIOH/In Maintenance (Exempt from assignment of RCS by Out of Balance Recap Para 1 -7a (l), AFR 178-7) | WK |

**G004L-D2X:** Production Count Summary-RCC:

Specifications. The D2X is produced daily.

Contents. This report displays production count hours daily and month to date. It is summarized at RCC, PS, Branch, Division, and MA level.

Purpose. This report gives the daily production count earned hours.

**G004L-E1A/E1B:** Validation Stack:

Specifications. The Validation Stack is produced on paper (E1A) and on microfiche (E1B). Each table has its own sequence and page break. Contents. The Validation Stack contains the following: RCC Table, PCN/PON Table, FCRN Table, MDS Table, CAI Table, SAT, PAT, CAT, WTCT and Cost Class IV Table. Purpose: RCC Table. The Resource Control (RCC), RCC Rate, and Production Section (PS) table shows all allowable RCC/PS codes, and the officially approved RCC rates. The general purpose of this table is to ensure various transactions are identified to legitimate maintenance accounting organizations (RCC/PS codes) for proper costing/billing of all work performed by MA.

PCN/PON Table. The PCN validation table shows all the PCNs and PON combinations that are authorized.

FCRN Table. The Funds Classification Reference Number (FCRN) validation table shows all authorized FCRNs. MDS Table, the Mission, Designation, and Series Validation table shows all authorized MDS entries for aircraft, missiles, engines, and gear boxes.

CAI Table. The Customer Account Identity (CAI) validation table contains all valid identities for customer accounts, including major commands and codes for other services.

SAT. The Scheduler's Address Table (SAT) shows PS/SD entries for all responsible schedulers and RCC/FC entries that are authorized to submit production count. These PS/SD and RCC/FC entries also show the name of responsible scheduler or the person responsibly for submitting production count, along with number and location. A secondary purpose is to provide a directory of scheduling personnel to improve communication among MA personnel and between customers and maintenance schedulers. Scheduling personnel must review/update the SAT when there is a reorganization and when there are normal personnel changes through promotion/retirement, etc.

PAT. The Planner's Address Table (PAT) shows Planning Organization/Planner Technician Code (PO/PTC) entries for all planners. The general purpose of the PAT is to route various G004L products to the responsible planner. A secondary purpose is to provide a directory of planners. Planning personnel must review/update the PAT when there is a reorganization and when there are normal personnel changes through promotion/retirement, etc.

CAT. The Customer's Address Table (CAT) shows entries for all customers that request work by 206. Each entry will also show the name of the contact individual, mailing symbol, phone number, building number, and location. The last part also contains the Workloader Technician Codes (WTC).

CCIV Table. The Cost Class IV Table shows the owning and performing RCCs for each Cost Class IV workorder. This table is used for reporting of earned hours related to duty code.

**G004L-E3A:** Mass Change Error List.

Specifications. These data are provided only when mass changes which contain invalid data are processed, or the quantity exceeds table capability.

Purpose. This list provides visibility of change problems requiring immediate action to correct. Reorganization or redesignation of identity is the normal situation for use of mass changes. This necessitates valid table or file establishment to enable the production reporting to be accomplished.

Action. Research the erroneous data, determine who is responsible for correction, and ensure the timely submission of the proper transactions. The above will be coordinated with the appropriate organization.(deleted second sentence)

**G004L-F3A:** Maintenance Earned Hour Analysis (RCS: LOG-MA (M) 8101):

Specifications. The Maintenance Earned Hour Analysis (F3A) product is an on-line/paper product. Contents. The F3A report is a monthly summary of all earned hours processed through the G004L system since the previous monthly cycle. Earned hours are computed by multiplying operations completed times operations standard hours. Earned hours are categorized by permanent, temporary, type standard (E or RCC and printed together with its percentage of the total earned hours for that RCC. A summary line for each production section, branch, division, and directorate is also provided.

Purpose. The F3A provides production management and planners with labor standards application data and volume of production by type of standard.

Action. Analyze present earned hours by type standard at all organizational levels to ensure adequate coverage by engineered labor standards. Recommend corrective action to improve engineered standards coverage in organizations where goals aren't met. Make sure the percent of earned hours for permanent (planned) production remains relatively high. Provide summary data to higher headquarters as required.

**G004L-F3B:** Monthly Production Count Summary List:

Specifications. The Monthly Production Count Summary List (F3B) is produced at the end of the month. It is listed in RCC, facility code (FC), JON, and operation number (ON) sequence. Contents. The F3B report shows number of operations completed, operation standard hours and earned hours for each operation against which production count was processed through the G004L system during the previous month. The earned hours are computed by multiplying the operations completed times the operation standard hours. An earned hour total is also shown for each FC within an RCC, and for each RCC.

Purpose. Maintenance management uses the F3B report to determine RCC activity in terms of workload done as compared to workload planned.

**G004L-F3C:** Cost Class 4 Man-Hour Summary by Performing RCC (Part 1); by Requesting Organization (Part 2):

Specifications. Part 1 is sequenced by the performing RCC, JON, and by operation number. Part 2 is in requesting production section, performing RCC, JON, and operation number sequence. Contents. The F3C, parts 1 and 2, contains the BLC for Cost Class 4 items only, for each operation against which production count was processed through the G004L system during the previous month. The BLC for each operation is computed by multiplying the operations completed times the operation standard hours times the RCC rate. In part 1, the BLC is also summarized and printed for each JON within RCC and for each RCC, production section, branch, and division, with a grand total for the directorate. In part 2, the BLC is also summarized and printed by each JON within performing RCC, within requesting production section, branch, and division with a grand total for the directorate.

Purpose: The F3C report, part 1, is used by MAW and accounting to determine, by organization, the activity related to PME and other Cost Class 4 workload. This gives maintenance management a handle on the cost of doing internal work. Cost Accounting uses this report in relation to the Monthly Production Count Summary List (G004LF3B, described in **Chapter 3** in determining the validity of what goes into Work in Process (WIP) in the G072A system.

Part 1 of the F3C report will be used by maintenance management personnel to evaluate the action against the planned performance (or the actual versus the budgeted) of Cost Class 4 work (work on maintenance-owned equipment).

Part 2 of F3C report gives maintenance management information of what organizations requested PME and other Cost Class 4 workload and allows for research and possible corrective action when requests appear excessive.

Part 2 of the F3C report will be used by maintenance management personnel to prepare the planned labor application (PLA) and the Operation Cost Base Budget (OCBB). Its secondary purpose is to display (and thus help to control) the expenditure of maintenance resources on maintenance-owned equipment.

Action: Adjust budgeted and planned Cost Class 4 for performing RCCs and requesting RCCs. Sample transactions to ensure valid production count was taken. Ensure labor standards are established for all Cost Class 4 work. Ensure all Cost Class 4 work is costed to the requesting RCCs.

**G004L-G1A:** Jon Master List JON Sequence:

Specifications. The G1A report is produced weekly and at EOM in JON sequence. Contents. The GlA list shows all records from the PJM and the TJM. The records may be inactive production numbers without a JON-suffix, or they may be active JONs in various stages of completion, as shown by the JON status code. This list will also show the financial (FCRN, PON, PCN, EILS) and identification data (EII, DPC, JON Status Code, PS/SD, SOPI, Etc), associated with each JON as well as the quantitative data for each JON (inductions, completions, OWO balances and JON).

Purpose. The G1A identifies all JONs currently in use. This is helpful in assigning CN/JD for new workloads, as well as a convenient cross-reference to learn the current status of a job when only the CN/JD or JON is known.

**G004L-G3A:** Jon Master/Temporary Labor Standard Master/Temporary Bill of Material Master:

Specification. The G3A is an on-line/microfiche report. Its sequence is PS/SD, JON, and ON.

Contents. The G3A consists of all records from the PJM, TJM, Temporary LSM, and Temporary BOM files.

Purpose. This report provides the schedulers information on the status of jobs for which they are responsible.

**G004L-G3B:** JON Master List/Stock Number Sequence:

Specifications. The G3B is a weekly/ monthly summary report. It is sequenced by Stock Number and JON. Contents. The G3B report shows all records from the PJM and TJM. The records may be inactive production number without a JON-suffix, or they may be active JONs in various stages of completion, as shown by the JON status code. This list will also show the financial (FCRN, PON, PCN, EILS) and identification data (EII, DPC, JON Status Code, PS/SD, SOPI, etc). Associated with each JON as well as the quantitative data for each JON (inductions, completions, OWO balance, and, JOQ).

Purpose. The G3B identifies all, JONs that are currently in use. This is a convenient cross-reference to find out the current status of a job where only the stock number/EII is known.

**G004L-G3D:** Temporary Workload Status List by PCN/JON:

Specifications. The G3D report is an on-line/paper summary report. It is sequenced by PCN and JON, and distributed to M/D personnel at local option.

Contents. The G3D report will show the current status of all A- and C- prefix JONs, local manufacture (M-Prefix and nonserialized temporary T-Prefix JONs. Each line item will also show end item, earned

hour, and cost data in three categories (planned, completed, and remaining), as well as the number of end items inducted. This quantitative data will also be summarized to PCN level.

The purpose of the G3D is to provide the current status of all A - and C- prefix JONs, manufacture (M-Prefix Jobs) and nonserialized temporary (T-Prefix) JONs. The data are sequenced and summarized by PCN to help maintenance workloaders determine whether to accept or to reject new job requests ( 206)

Action. The report is primarily for use by workloaders; however, it is valuable to the planner to assess skill availability on new requirements and to determine if the delivery dates on new requests can be met.

**G004L-G3F:** 206 Work in PCN/Request Number Sequence (RCS: LOG-LO (AR) 8211):

Specifications. This product is produced and is sequenced by ALC, PCN, and Request Number. It contains a page break by ALC. The report is distributed weekly/end of month to M/D divisions.

Contents. The date of the transaction affecting the system record is shown. A summary total by PCN is displayed and contains the planned total units and hours with expense material, DMS, DMAG monthly production quantity, total completions to date, current quarter earned hours, and the remaining planned units and hours.

Purpose. To provide visibility of temporary work requirements after planning has been complete and display work planned or in process by PCN this report is used along with the G004LG3H report and serves as a means to update the M/D nonprogrammed work-load log.

Action. The hourly data are used to match to the PLA hours to maintain dollars status related to budgeted dollars for the PCN. The dollar cost for each request may vary from the anticipated cost and the obligated dollar value may require update. The delivery dates are checked to ensure timely support for requirement levied by each request.

**G004L-G3H:** 206 Work Done at ALCXX by Request Number (RCS: LOG-LO (AR)

Specifications. The G3H is produced at the end of month. It is sequenced by ALC by request number and contains a page break by ALC. Contents. This report displays data for each nonprogrammed work request by maintenance for which planning has been accomplished. Data display allows the production specialist visibility of man-hours completions, and in work requirements by fiscal quarters.

Purpose. This report gives the production specialist visibility of the status of each nonprogrammed work request.

Action. The production specialists will review each request to verify the control data.

**G004L-G3J:** JON Visibility List (Part 1) and G004L-G3K-JON Visibility List (Part 2):

Specifications. The G3J and G3K are produced weekly and end of month. The G3J is sequenced by JON with no page break. The G3K is sequenced by PS/SD and, JON.

Contents. This report shows JSC, JCC, and PCI for all active (JSC=0 or 1) permanent and temporary JONs.

Purpose. This product is used to determine what manual production account is required, as well as to determine JON classification code to be used for ordering material.

**G004LG5A -** Temporary Production Number Deletions/and Permanent Production Number Deletions.

Specifications. The G5A is sequenced by production number. Contents. The product displays those temporary production numbers that have been deleted from the JON master file. At end of month, those num-

bers deleted will have carried status code 7 with no Quarterly Serviceable Completions (QSC) or Quarterly Condemnations (QC). At end of quarter, all temporary numbers with status code 7 will be deleted regardless of QSC or QC.

Purpose. To be used by MAW to maintain the temporary control number deck.

Action. Workloading will use the G5A list to file maintain the Temporary Control Number Assignment Cards (AFMC Form 956). G004L-G5C: Planning Backlog of Temporary Work Requests:

Specifications. The G5C is sequenced by PO/PTC, priority, delivery date, and request number, with a page break by PO/PTC.

Contents. This report will show one line item for each B transaction that has processed validly, but hasn't received a corresponding C transaction (237, header segment with the same production number). The report will display all the data from 206, parts 1 and 2 if a full PO/PTC has been entered by the workloader that data will be shown and it will be the primary sequence (major key) of the report. If the workloader only entered the planning division, the G004L system will develop that into a temporary PO/PTC like MA__EXX, where the planning division is substituted for the underscore (_). In this case, the appropriate planner must enter his/her actual PO/PTC in the header segment of and produce a temporary job record (G004L-L3A).

Purpose. This list identifies all Temporary Work Requests (s 206) that represent a backlog for individual planners and the planning function as a whole. These data will also be printed in the sequence that the job request should be processed; that is, priority, delivery date, and request number (within each PO/ PTC).

Action. This list is used by the planning unit supervisor and item planners to determine which request should have the labor and material requirements planned next. It is provided as of the end of the week and contains those requests that MAW has accepted and given control number assignment. The delivery date and priority of the requirement are used to determine the ranking sequence. Data reflected from parts 1 and 2 of accepted, valid s 206 are listed for each request number. A Status of Planning Indicator (SOPI) column has been added to the G004LG5C product. When the 237 is checked as incomplete by the planner, an I will appear in the SOPI column. This record will remain on the G004LGSC until completed planning action is submitted. A blank in the SOPI column will indicate no planning action has been taken.

**G004L-G5F:** Temporary Workloads by PS/SD/RCC:

Specifications. The G5F is produced weekly and end of month. Its sequence is Production Section (PS), Scheduling Designator (SD), and RCC.

Contents. This report will show all temporary workloads in JON status code 0, by PS/SD/RCC.

Purpose. This report is used by the scheduler along with MAWW to assess shop capability and provide the status of existing work.

**G004LG5G:** G- and H-Coded Items:

Specifications. The G5G report is sequenced by PO, PTC, and JON, with a page break by PO/PTC. Contents. Condition code G means reparable incomplete, and it is used when an end item cannot be made serviceable due to a prolonged parts shortage. Condition Code H means condemnation. Both codes mean that maintenance cannot be paid for the end item on straight job designators (including MISTR work with a job designator).

The G5G report will show data on completed JONs when the JON has had one or more turn-ins with a G or H condition code.

The G5G report will also show the computed condemnation factor using the following formula: Condemnation Factor = (H Code Turn-Ins)/ (H Code Turn-Ins + JON Completions).

Purpose. The purpose of the G5G report is to display the G coded turn-ins for better control in maintenance. This report will also aid the planner in developing a more accurate condemnation factor.

Action. The planner will use the computer developed condemnation factor to evaluate the adequacy of the labor standards and update as required to ensure a breakeven position between cost and end item prices. The workloading control technicians will use the G code data to determine the appropriate action required to ensure a viable financial status for the end items. Negotiation with the IM and schedulers may be desired to maintain asset availability and proper shop workloading. In some cases, sales for G code items may be negotiated.

**G004L-G5H:** Status of 72-10 Exchangeable/MISTR Items by MMC/IMC. This listing is furnished to the appropriate M/D /IM and produced weekly and at the end of the month. This product displays the same data as the G5I except the sequence is MMC/IMC.

**G004L-G5I:** Status of 72-10 Exchangeables/MISTR Items for PS/SD:

Specifications. G004L-G5I report will be produced weekly and at the end of the month on line. Contents. This report summarizes the 244 and 971 transactions. It also shows the current status of the 244 and 971 OWO balances.

Purpose. This report is used for review to ensure the data are compatible with the 72-10 exchangeable/ MISTR checklist for the applicable engine/MDS. The report is also used to verify that the data are compatible with the Daily End Item Production Account Visibility and Cross-Reference List, G004L-L2A data.

**G004L-G5K:** Planned Temporary Workloads by RCC/PS/SD:

Specifications. This product is sequenced by RCC and PS/SD.

Contents. This report shows planned hours, earned hours, and remaining hours for JONs overdue and for JONs due in the next 30, 60, 90 and over 90 days. Purpose. To provide visibility of planned Temporary Workloads (JON status code *0*) by RCC this will be summarized by RCC, Production Section., Branch, Division, and Directorate.

**G004L-G6A:** Responsible Scheduler's Review List: Specifications. The G6A is a weekly product sequenced by PS/SD and JON.

Contents: The G6A reports reflect the following information in JON sequence:

Current status code.

Data record established.

End item identity.

Data processing code.

Date of last action.

Production delay code.

JON inductions/job order qty/JON completions.

JON earned hours.

Monthly earned hours.

Total planned hours.

Remaining hours.

Reasons for review.

Permanent JON Summary.

Nonprogrammed, JON Summary.

Purpose. Provide a report that will identify JONs that require attention, and provide a review of total hours for, JONs inducted into the production section.

**G004L-L2A:** Daily End Item Production Account Visibility and Cross-Reference List:

Specification. This report is produced in PS, SD, JON card code sequence. Contents. This product shows all transactions submitted for G004L processing. All valid transactions appearing on the report will display a message indicating the type action taken. All invalid transactions will have the appropriate error code displayed, and if applicable, will have * indicators placed over the field(s) in error. Each valid and invalid transaction appearing on this report will trigger printing of the matching master record after all transactions for the JONs have been processed. It will display erroneous transactions generated, 930 transaction action codes *2, 3, 6, 7* or *8* (card code *H*), and interrogation transactions (card code *T*) which were submitted for processing against the master record. Each line on the report will display the reason for printing the entry. CHG will prefix the reason on those entries printed because a data overlay (930 H transaction), or a PS/SD/PO/PTC mass change has been processed against the master record. This entry displays the JON master record as it appears after the valid processing and update of the record. The fields that were changed on the record will be flagged by a # for facilitating verification of the change action. ERR will prefix the reason for erroneous entries, either a master record of an H or T type transaction which was to have been processed against the JON master. Purpose. To provide schedulers visibility of all valid and invalid transactions that affect production items for which they are responsible.G004L-L2B: RACOQ Listing-EOY:

Specifications. The L2B is produced daily from September until 31 December. Contents. The L2B contains a list of Permanent Nonserialized control numbers with RACOQ not equal to zero.

Purpose. The report is used to provide visibility of items that need to be inducted to satisfy the customer's requirements during year-end-closing-out processing.

**G004L-L2C:** Daily Valid/Invalid Production Count

Specifications. The L2C report is produced daily. It is sequenced by RCC, FC, JON, and ON.

Contents. The L2C contains the valid and invalid production count and is summarized by RCC/FC and RCC. The report also depicts production count source message. Count attempted for serialized workload without an induction will reflect asterisks over the JON.

Purpose, the L2C is prepared for review and correction of errors for reinput to the system.

**G004L-L2D:** Month-to-Date Transaction/Error Analysis Report

Specifications. The L2D product is produced on-line/paper daily. Contents, the L2D displays, on a daily basis, the number of valid and invalid opening WADS, 244 and 971 transactions and production count transactions. These quantities will be broken out by product division and a percent in error will be computed for each input.

Purpose. This report is to be used by management in M/D for transaction analysis.

**G004L-L2E:** 600A Listing:

Specifications. The L2E report is produced as required. This report is sequenced by RCC, FC, CN, JD, ON.

Contents. The L2E portray daily, valid temporary labor operations coded with an *M* PCI.

Purpose. This listing provides scheduling personnel visibility of labor operations accepted.

**G004L-L3A:** Temporary Job Record:

Specifications. The L3A report is produced daily. Its sequence is PO/PTC/JON/RCC/FC/ON with a page break by PO/PTC/JON. This product is produced when 237 has been processed validly and SOP1 = *C*. A new L3A is produced when an LSM or BOM addendum or certain file maintenance transactions process.

Contents. This list shows all established data elements, labor operations, and material requirements for temporary JONs (Non-PME).

Purpose. This listing is used for record of new workloads or changes in existing workloads. Space is provided for signature/stamps as required for verification of work done.

**G004L-L3B:** Daily Planner's List:

Specifications. The L3B report is produced daily. The sequence is PO/PTC, JON, ON. The report will portray all valid/invalid transactions from 237 and 600D transactions, 930 transaction changes, and Part II of 206. Likewise; the L3B report is produced as a result of the annual input of the FCRN mass change action to the PJM record by ACFCM, Maintenance Cost Accounting, and the daily match of the PCN in the master JON record against the PCN table in the validation stack in G004L.

Contents. This report is structured with three tiers of data. One tier reflects 237 header and 600D transaction additions as well as 930 transaction changes to these data. The second and third tiers will contain LSM and BOM transactions input by 237 as well as 930 transaction changes to these data.

Purpose. The listing provides the planner a printout of all transactions rejected or processed resulting from processing of 237, 600D or 930 transactions. For permanent JONs, the listing tells the planner that labor and material standards can now be submitted. If the L3B is produced as a result of the annual FCRN mass change action, it will inform record under his/ her jurisdiction for the subsequent year. However, processing the input document could produce an error message. If the PCN in the JON master record isn't on the validation stack during the daily match, an error message will be reflected for the PCN on the L3B product.

Action. The planner must correctly input errors by pulling the suspense copy of the input data and verifying the entry on the list as being what should be contained; that is, rate, serial number, JON, EII, DPC, etc. If an FCRN change is reflected, this is for information only. No action is required. If an FCRN error is reflected as a result of the mass change action by ACFCM, contact workloading personnel for corrective action. If a PCN error is reflected as a result of the daily mechanical match and the JON record is required, contact MAWW for reentry of the PCN to the validation stack. If the production number isn't required,

initiate deletion action on the permanent production number, immediate corrective action is required. Errors in data fields affecting EISP can result in an erroneous computation by the G004L system. This incomplete data will be forwarded to the customer by the G004L-L3C product. To avoid this, the planner should input the initial 237 and addenda with the incomplete planning status block checked, until the planner is sure all entries are valid. Planning completed can then be input with an additional addendum.

**G004L-L3F:** Serial Number Record Listing:

Specification. The L3F report is produced daily. Part 1 sequence is by, JON and serial number. Part 2 of the report is sequenced by PON and serial number.

Contents. The product contains all serialized controlled workload being done on data processing codes 2, 6, 7, 9.

Purpose. The L3F provides the visibility of valid serial number records and JON cross-reference which allows production count for serial number controlled end items.

**G004L-S1A:** End Item Sales Price, File Maintenance Report.

Specifications. This report is produced on-line/paper.

Contents. The S1A report reflects the new EISP and new FCRN by CN/ JD and fiscal year.

Purpose. The purpose of the report is to reflect all EISP changes input or those changed by the end-of-year overlay.

Action. Review this report to ensure the changes input were done properly. If an input was made to change an EISP or FCRN, and the change doesn't print out on the S1A report, it will have shown on either the SIB or the SIC reports. Those reports will then be reviewed and action taken.

**G004L-S1B:** G004L versus G072A EISP Mismatch Report

Specifications. This report is produced on-line/paper.

Contents. The SIB report reflects the EII, PO/PTC, DPC, date established, date of last action, EILS, EISP, JON induction, source code, and FCRN.

Purpose. The purpose of this report is to reflect the JON of any item where an attempt was made to change the EISP of a record found in G004L, but no EISP was received from G072A. When the G004L picks up new EISPs from G072A at the end-of-year overlay, it will pick up only those changes that were in GO72A before annual overlay prices were established. Any production numbers opened in G004L after this time will appear on the S1B report, not in G072A.

Action. For these items, immediate action is required to provide an input to the SPM.

**G004L-S1C:** G004L versus G072A EISP Mismatch Report

Specifications. This report is produced on-line. It is issued when an EISP change has been input during the end of fiscal year overlay and the records were found in G072A but the CN/JD isn't found in G004L. The report is in CN/JD sequence and shows the applicable EISP. Contents. The S1C report reflects the CN/JD and EISP.

Purpose. The purpose of this report is to reflect the CN/JD and EISP of any item where an attempt was made to change an EISP and records are found in G072A, but not in G004L.

**G004L-W3A:** DIOH/In Maintenance Summary List:

Specifications. This report is produced weekly and reflects a status summary of the DIOH records on the end item master file.

Contents. The list reflects the following:

Tota1 number of supply-oriented JONs on the end item master.

Number of G004L stock numbers/OPC unmatched to the D035K system.

Number of G004L stock numbers/OPC with no long master in the D035K system.

Number of G004L stock numbers which should be changed to be compatible with D035K system.

Total number- of G004L stock number/ownership purpose code (OPC) whose IN-MA equaled DIOH for stock number/OPC in D035K system.

Total number of G004L stock numbers/OPC who's IN-MA did not equal DIOH for stock number/OPC in D035K system.

Percentage of G004L records in balance at the stock number/OPC level.

Percentage of G004L records out-of-balance at the stock number/OPC level.

Total number of 244 transaction erroneous transactions suspend.

Total number of erroneous MWMS System transaction suspended.

Percentage of JONs with stock number/OPC out-of-balance by division.

Purpose, to indicate the number and percentage of out of-balance records between the IN-MA and DIOH.

**G004L-W3B:** Maintenance Production History

Specifications. The W3B is produced weekly and at end of-month. The sequence is SN/OPC/JON and D035K date.

Contents. This product reflects all valid maintenance production transactions that have appeared in the (G004L-L2A. It also reflects, in the same sequence, valid and invalid production transactions that have appeared in the G004L-L2A.

Purpose. This product is used in researching transactions that need correction, to determine whether or not a document was input to the system, and for any other purpose required in maintaining records in balance between D035K and G004L. It may also be used by scheduling personnel to reconcile AFMC Form 105/ 130 balances.

**G004L-W3C:** Maintenance Production History

This product reflects the same data as the W3B except the sequence is by PS/SD/JON.

**G004L-W5A:** DIOH/IN-MA Out-of-Balance Records SMC/EII Sequence

Specification. The W5A report is produced weekly and is sequenced by depot supply class manager code, stock number, ownership purpose code, and JON.

Contents. This product is produced to portray those JON records whose summarized IN-MA balances don't match the DIOH balance for the same stock number/OPC. The report may reflect that D035K has changed the stock number but that has the old SN recorder. The report also identifies by JON those stock number/OPC records which have *No D035K record*. It also identifies those JONs which are unmatched by SN/OPC to D035K. These are reflected by the message *No record in D035K*.

Purpose. This listing is a reference document to aid communication between the production scheduler and supply personnel.

**G004L-W5B:** Erroneous Production Transactions, SMCISN Sequence

Specifications. This report reflects all G004L erroneous production transactions. The report is sequenced to immediately follow the W5A report within supply manager class code.

Purpose. This report will be used to help reconcile the DIOH/IN-MA balances.

**G004L-W5C:** DIOH/IN--MA Out,-of-Balance Records PS/SD/EII Sequence

Specifications. The Ur5C report is produced weekly and is sequenced by production section, scheduling designator, end item identity, ownership purpose code, and job order number.

Contents. This report reflects those JON records whose summarized IN-MA balances do not match the DIOH balance for the same stock number/OPC. Balances in transit to MA and Supply are also shown, as well as individual OWO, AWM, and AWP balances by JON.

Purpose. This report is to be used by scheduling personnel and Supply personnel in reconciliation of out-of-balance conditions.

**G004L-W5D:** Erroneous production Transactions, PS/SD/SN Sequence

Specifications. This report is produced weekly and is sequenced to immediately follow the W5C report within PS/SD.

Contents. All erroneous production transactions which have been suspended by the G004L system are reflected on this report until corrected or deleted.

Purpose. This report will be used to assist in reconciling the DIOH/IN-MA balances.

## Attachment 20

## SUPPORTING SYSTEMS AND DIRECTIVES

**Table A20.1. Supporting Systems and Directives**

| System | | Directive |
|---|---|---|
| D012 | Management, Planning and Control System (MPCS) | Pending |
| D035K | AFMC Retail Stock Control and Distribution Central Material Location | AFMCM 57-4 |
| D046 | Base Account Screening Exercise System | AFMAN 23-110<br>AFMCM 171-188 |
| D071 | Stock Number User Directory | AFMCI 21-130 |
| D087X | Execution and Prioritization of Repair Support System (EXPRESS) | AFMCI 21-130 |
| D143B | Central Edit, Index, and Routing Subsystem | AFMCI 21-130 |
| D143C | Air Force/FLIS Edit and Routing System | AFMAN 23-110<br>AFMCM 72-2 AFM 67-1 AFMCM 171-53 |
| D200 | Recoverable Consumption Item Requirements System | AFMCR 57-4 |
| E046B | Labor Standard Mechanization System | AFMCI 21-105 |
| G004B | Project Order Control System | AFMCI 21-111<br>AFMCMAN 66-59 |
| ***NOTE:*** Under DMAPS Phase II this system is obsolete. | | |
| G004C | Workload Programming, Planning and Control | AFMCI 21-111 |
| G004H | Maintenance Actual Material Cost System | AFMCI 21-130 |
| ***NOTE:*** Under DMAPS Phase II this system is obsolete. | | |
| G004L | Job Order Production Master | AFMCM 171-139<br>AFMCI 21-156 |
| G005M | Depot Maintenance Material Support System | AFMCMAN 21-5 |
| G019C | MISTR Requirements, Schedules, and Analysis System | AFMCM 65-296<br>AFMCM 65-293 |
| G020 | Mechanized Scheduling and Control System | Local Directive |
| ***NOTE:*** Under DMAPS Phase II this system is obsolete. | | |
| G029 | Depot Maintenance Strategic Management System (DMSM) | HQTR-89-0050-A-1 -MAP-ISR |
| G035A | Depot Maintenance Industrial Fund (DMS, AFIF) Financial Procedures | AFMCR 170-10 |

| System | | Directive |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| G037G | Maintenance Labor Distribution and Cost System Local Directive | AFMCR 177-5 |
| ***NOTE:*** Under DMAPS Phase II this system is obsolete. | | |
| G072A | Depot Maintenance Production Cost System | AFMCI 21-111 |
| ***NOTE:*** Under DMAPS Phase II this system is obsolete. | | |
| G097 | Programmed Depot Maintenance Scheduling System | In Progress |
| G336 | Maintenance Workload Management System (MWMS) | AFMCMAN 21-4 |
| G337 | Inventory Tracking System (ITS) | AFMCM 66-419 |

**Supporting Systems and Functions**.

**D012** - Make IT–Management Planning and Control System. The Technology and Industrial Support Directorate at WR-ALC is using D012 to provide the following functions: Quote/Order Processing * Processing Planning * Bill of Materials * Shop Floor Control (Labor Tracking, Quality) * Resources Control (Inventory, Shipping) D012 is not used by the Air Force (3 sites), Navy (1 site), and Private Industry.

**D035K** - AFMC Retail Stock Control and Distribution (SC & D) Central Material Location. The AFMC Retail SC & D system is designed to improve materiel management and customer support through standardization of distribution decisions and depot processes and provide rapid and positive response to logistics demands.

**D046** - Base Account Screening Exercise System Interrogations. The D046 interrogation process is designed to provide an interrogation capability by stock number and by Federal supply class manufacturer (FSCM)/reference number for data maintained in:

(1) The Master Item Identification Control System (D043),

(2) The Interchangeability and Substitution Data Maintenance System (D097),

(3) Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC) files when the NSN or FSCM/reference number is not resident in the D043 system and with selected option codes,

(4) the Base Account Screening Exercise System (D046), and

( 5 ) The Stock Number User Directory (SNUD) System (D071). It affords a means of obtaining current stock number related management data on a five-day-a-week basis and current FSCM/reference number related data and SNUD user registration data once a week.

**D071** - Stock Number User Directory (SNUD). The SNUD is an AFMC-operated data system which provides selective automatic distribution of stock number oriented management data. It is a means of associating stock numbers with stock record account numbers (SRANs) or assigned user account numbers to provide tailored automatic distribution of management data to meet the individual needs of each user registered in SNUD. This tailoring is based on user established interest in a specific stock number and type of management data registration established by the user, with selection of required transactions being accomplished electronically by SNUD. The need for manual research of reference documents, such as, stocklists, machine listings, etc, to keep base records current has been minimized.

**D087X** – Execution and Prioritization of Repairs Support System (EXPRESS). EXPRESS, an automated tool to support Pacer Lean and the Depot Repair Enhancement Program (DREP) performs the following functions: Prioritization of Aircraft Reparables (PARS); Express Prioritization Processor (EPP) and the supportability module. EXPRESS provides a single integrated priority list of all repair requirements. At an ALC, determines the ability of existing resources to support repair actions and provides the data and the mechanism to move item into repair. The source of repair/supply uses a mathematical model in PARS to prioritize repair and distribution of assets to the users from the source of the Consolidated Serviceable Inventory (CSI). PARS take into account base flying activity, asset position, and the corporately established aircraft availability goals. EPP sets priorities for the repair of items which are not addressed in PARS and combines all priorities into a single integrated list for each repair shop. Assets which do not have aircraft availability goals are prioritized using Deepest Hole logic to try to fill the most critical need. EPP also provides the prioritized list to the distribution module, which identifies propositioning actions for serviceable parts as they come out of repair. The supportability module takes the prioritized repair list form the EPP and determines whether the required items can be repaired based on four evaluation criteria: Carcass availability, repair parts availability; repair funds availability and repair resources availability. Items which meet all of these criteria are entered onto the D035K EXPRESS table for transfer to the shop. Items which fail one or more of these criteria are identified to Shop PRO, where workload managers can resolve supportability constraints.

**D143B** - Central Edit, Index and Routing Subsystem. The D143B system is a key feature of the Air Force recoverable assembly management system (AFRAMS). It is designed to provide all using systems with current and consistent management data for all stock numbers for which the ALC has AF item management (wholesale) responsibility (D032, Stock Control and Distribution System (SC&D)) and all stock numbers applicable to the local special support system (D034A). The D1438 subsystem verifies SRANs and routes incoming products to appropriate data systems and ALCs.

**D143C** – Air force/Federal Logistics information system (FLIS) edit and routing system (AFERS). Provides the Air Logistics Center (ALC) with a single source for the input and routing of material identification data destined for AIR Force, Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC) and other services or agencies and cataloging systems participating in the Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS). DLSC/FLIS is also a source of input transaction to D143C. D143C has one job that runs at all 3 ALC'S to handle the D143C Keyplus input. All other batch jobs, including all interface processing, run only at WPAFB, Monday through Friday.

ADDED

**D200** – Requirement Data Bank. The Requirements Data Bank (RDB) system comprises a set of major logistics processes and models integrated by a large relational database. RDB automates and integrates the Air Force Material requirements determination process which computes procurement and repair requirements for spares, repair parts, and major equipment items. RDB uses a planning period of 38 quarters and recomputes quarterly. The relational database is the repository of detailed information showing the indentured application of every individual part of each particular aircraft type or end item. Within this structure the system holds the historical and planning data needed to support computation of quantities for buy and repair. The data includes: Past and projected weapon system operating programs, future readiness goals, maintenance and modification schedules, item failure rates and condemnations. Data query, modeling, and management report generation are on-line.

**E046B** - Labor Standard Mechanization System. The E046B system provides the capability to set up and maintain labor standard for the Directorate of Maintenance within the Air Force Logistics Command.

**G004B** - Project Order Control System. The G004B system maintains the project order register and displays the status of every project order validated and accepted by the Directorate of Maintenance. It also provides financial reports to help accounting to get an adequate cash flow to operate each ALC.

***NOTE:*** Under DMAPS Phase II this system is obsolete.

**G004C** - Workload Programming, Planning and Control. The G004C system reflects the capability of the M/D to perform all assigned workloads. This effort is supported by AFMC/MASE and the M/D Resource Management Division (MAW) and Maintenance Industrial Fund Cost Section (ACFCI) at the various ALCs. The primary effort within MAW is the planning of depot level maintenance workloads to efficiently use available resources while satisfying the needs of its customers, the Directorate of Materiel Management and other M/D customers. This effort supports the M/D customer negotiations process and allows a determination as to which of the stated workload requirements can be supported by the M/D. This system provides the mechanized data in which the workload and resource posture is portrayed for the current plus 4 years.

**G004H** - Maintenance Actual Material Cost System. The G004H system provides structured information for the effective and economical management of material applied in end item production and its cost during the day-to-day business of depot level maintenance. G004H serves as a collection, validation, and redistribution point for daily transactions. Valid material transactions are accumulated for each calendar month. A history file containing the complete history from inception through the current date of all active production numbers is maintained from which interrogation reports may be produced. Reconciliation Reports provide information necessary to reconcile distribution of material costs with billing documents and material issues.

***NOTE:*** Under DMAPS Phase II this system is obsolete.

**G004L** – Job Order Production Master. Provides the basis for job order costing by end item identity. The system accounts for end items input to work, accumulates hours earned during the repair process, outputs these hours to other data systems for computation of effectiveness, creates work-in-process records and accumulates production units completed for output to G072A at the job order level which results in revenue to offset costs incurred. The system provides many data products for use at different levels of management. These products track production and show earned hours.

Note : Under DMAPS Phase II the G072A is obsolete.

**G005M** - Depot Maintenance Material Support System. The G005M system is used to store, update and retrieve data on standard Bills of Material, developed by M/D material planning technicians, in direct support of items repaired by the Directorate of Maintenance.

**G019C** - MISTR Requirements, Schedules, and Analysis. (MISTR = Management of Items Subject to Repair). The purpose of the G019C system is to provide the item manager and SOR ALCs with management information needed to respond to the short repair turnaround time required by the depot repair cycle. The system is used to schedule items for repair and monitor.

**G020** – To provide maintenance with scheduling and analysis data on reparable items.

**G029** – Depot Maintenance Strategic Management System (DMSMS). The concept of the Depot Maintenance Strategic Management System came about as the result of posture planning needs to analyze posturing data in a more detailed timely manner. The major performance goal of the DMSMS (G029) is to provide users a comprehensive mechanized analysis tool for major effective and economical management of Depot Level Maintenance (DLM) resources. The DMSM will provide the following: Peacetime mis-

sion requirements (Workload analysis) * Personnel data (Personnel analysis) * Capacity Data (Capacity analysis) *Resources Control Center/Requirements Distr. (RCC analysis) *Analysis Data and Reports *Capability to develop AD HOC programs/reports. This system allows users to make online data entries to provide the posturing capability required to meet DoDD 4151.15 Requirements. The DMSMS was written at SA-ALC, underwent revision and enhancement at OC-ALC, and was standardized for Command release at OO-ALC.

**G035A** - Depot Maintenance Industrial Fund (DMS, DMAG) Financial Procedures. The Depot Maintenance Industrial Fund Financial Procedures provides budget and cost information for organic DMAG internal management. The G035 system obtains materials costs from G004H and labor costs from G037G and other direct costs from G072A. ACFC manually inputs some overhead costs. The system first segregates costs into direct and overhead. The compiled overhead costs are distributed to supported production RCCs and provide to G072A. Cost class 4 costs are also distributed to owning RCCs in the G035A system.

***NOTE:*** Under DMAPS Phase II the G072A and G037G will be obsolete.

**G037E** - MDS/Project Workload Planning S stem. The G037E system is used by management to Plan, schedule, and control the modification and repair of aircraft and other type workloads that can successfully use the system.

**G037G** - Maintenance Labor Distribution and Cost System. The labor distribution system produces actual labor data for: (1) Daily actual labor utilization reports, (2) Daily and cumulative month-to-date labor summary and effectiveness reports, (3) Monthly cost reports, and (4) Daily projection of labor available to support product division shops workload. A monthly summary of detailed employees actual labor hours is distributed to supplemental accounts (duty codes) and to shredouts thereof, when necessary each day. Cumulative month-to-date/year-to-date totals are maintained and accelerated labor rates are applied to the cumulative monthly totals of on duty hours to compute actual labor costs.

***NOTE:*** Under DMAPS Phase II this system is obsolete.

**G072A** - Depot Maintenance Production Cost System. The G072A system computes planned end item repair costs, computes sales billing values for completed job orders, collects costs, and man-hours expended on job orders, and builds information for maintenance managers to use in judging operating efficiency and financial performance by combining parts from each of the above. This includes figuring profit/loss.

***NOTE:*** Under DMAPS Phase II this system is obsolete.

**G097** – Programmed Depot Maintenance Scheduling System (PDMSS). The USAF standard project management information system, which facilitates planning, tracking, scheduling and execution, and performance measurement activities for programmed/unprogrammed Depot Maintenance Workload at Air Logistics Centers (ALCs). The defense depot maintenance council Joint Policy Coordinating Group-Depot Maintenance (JPCG-DM) requirements supported by PDMSS include: Facilitate workflow scheduling by operation and major job, optimize resource allocation, manage capacity and labor utilization more effectively, facilitate competitive positing, and strengthen performance measurement visibility.

**G336** – Maintenance Workload Management System (MWMS). Provides personnel in the Production Directorates the capability to establish and file maintain both the permanent workload requirements master records and the temporary work authorization records necessary to validate and authorize the accomplishment of workloads. IT also provides capability to electronically initiate, coordinate, and track current

quarter renegotiations and quarterly negotiations. In addition IT provides the capability to electronically initiate planning documents and file maintain existing planning data. Each of these transactions can be electronically transferred from one ALC to another along with data retrieval and data updates. MWMS was designed, written, and implemented by the systems prototype laboratory at OO-ALC.

**G337** – Inventory Tracking System (ITS). Tracks repairable end items form time of induction to time of turn-in. IT assigns item tracking number to all parts as they come in and subsequently tracks them through disassembly, repair, and assembly. The system provides management information to all levels of management and provides inventory control. G337 legacy will be decommissioned upon full implementation of the G337 technical refresh (FY04).

## Attachment 21

## G004L EDITS

**Figure A21.1. End Item Identify Configuration Number Edit.**

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Configuration 1: Model | | | | DESIGNATION | | | | MDS | | Aircraft and Missiles Series | | | | |
| D | G | K | C | G | 1 | 3 | 5 | A | | | | | | |
| D | C | I | M | G | D | 1 | 0 | B | | | | | | |
| Configuration 1: (Continued) Model | | | | DESIGNATION | | | | Aircraft and Gas Turbine SERIES | | | Engines MODE | | | |
| D | G | G | J | G | D | 7 | 5 | D | 1 | 9 | N | | | |
| G | T | C | P | G | D | 8 | 5 | 1 | D | 6 | A | | | |
| Configuration 2: BPO | | | | PROCESS STD | | | | Blanket Process Order (BPO) LOCAL JOB DATA | | | | | | |
| B | P | 0 | - | K | A | 7 | 6 | 0 | E | C | T | R | N | S |
| B | P | 0 | - | K | I | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Configuration 3 FSC | | | NCB | | | | | NSN Entries NIIN | | | | MMC | | |
| 6 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 8 | | | |
| 5 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 9 | A | K |
| 6 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | | |
| 5 | 8 | 4 | 0 | N | C | 7 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 8 | M | | |
| 4 | 2 | 9 | 0 | N | C | B | 8 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 7 | M | P |
| 5 | 8 | 4 | 0 | N | C | B | 3 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | | |
| 1 | 6 | 7 | 0 | N | D | 8 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 5 | F | | |
| 1 | 5 | 6 | 0 | N | D | 7 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 3 | M | M | P |
| Configuration 4 FSC | | | | | | MA Use No., or Kit No. | FSC Special Purpose Entries | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 9 |
| 6 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 7 | A | | | |
| 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | P | 9 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| 1 | 5 | 6 | 0 | K | 0 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | B | M | L |
| Configuration 5 DOS/COV/BUS | | | BASE/LOCATION | | | | Tech. Assist Identifier JOB DATA | | | | | | | |
| S | 4 | C | - | F | X | F | X | 8 | 5 | 2 | R | E | P | |
| U | S | N | | G | D | G | | | | | | | | |

**Figure A21.2. End Item Identity Configurations.**

Variant A

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2/ MDS Aircraft and Missiles | A | A | A | A | N | N | N | N | | | | 1/ | | | |
| | 0 | A | A | A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | 0 | 0 | A | A | | to | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | A | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | | | | | | |

Variant B

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2/ MDS Engines | A | A | A | A | N | N | N | N | | AN | | 1/ | | | |
| | 0 | A | A | A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | 0 | 0 | A | A | | to | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | A | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | | | | | | |

Configuration 2: Blanket Process Order (BPO) identities are used for process and services that apply to classes of end items.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BPO | B | P | O | - | K | A | N | N | | | | 1/ | | | |
| | | | | | to | | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | K | I | to | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 9 | 9 | | | | | | | |

Configuration 3: Nonstandard numbers (NC), Nonsignificant Numbers (NO), and national Stock Numbers (NSN).

| | PSC 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NC or NC | N | N | N | N | N | C | A N | N | N | N | N | N | AN | A | A |
| | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | | or | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| | | to | | | N | D | | | | to | | | | | |
| | 9 | 9 | 9 | 5 | | | | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | | | |

1/ Blank, Alphabetic or numeric characters are allowed. No special characters are allowed. After a blank occurs. The remaining positions of the end item identity must be blank.

2/ For proper formatting of all MDS entries, see the MDS table on the validation stack (AC0004L-E1A/E1B).

| | PSC 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | NCR 7 | 8 | 9 | NIIN 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | MMC or Blank 14 | 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | A | A |
| | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| | | to | | | to | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 9 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |

**Figure A21.3. Configuration 4: K numbers (kit numbers), L numbers (locally assigned), or P numbers (part numbers).**

| | FSC | | | | SERIAL NUMBER | | | | | MMC or blank | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| K-Number | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | AN | A | A |
| | 1/ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | FSC | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| L-Number | N | N | N | N | L | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N |
| | N | N | N | N | L | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N |
| | 1/ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | FSC | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| P-Number | N | N | N | N | P | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1/ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

1/ The first position of the K-, L-, and P- numbers cannot be zero(0)

2/ May contain A, N, blanks, or dashes. After a blank occurs, the remaining positions of the end item identity must be blank.

Configuration 5: Customer Account Identity (CAI).

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| X | X | X | - | X | X | X | X | | | 2/ | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | or | | | | | |
| 1/ | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | |

1/ All the allowable CAI codes are shown on the CAI table in the Validation Stock (A0004L-E1A/E1B).

2/ Blank, alphabetic, or numeric characters are allowed. No special characters are allowed. After a blank occurs, the remaining positions of the end item identity must be blank.

**Figure A21.4. Work Authorization Document (WAD) Edit.**

| PON 5* Position | Repair Group Category | Data Processing Code | End Item Identity Config. No. | Job Designator |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A – Negotiated Aircraft | 9 | 1 | A-B-C-D-E-H |
| 6 | B – Other Aircraft | 2-9-N-6-7 | 1 | A-B-C-D-E-G-H-I-L-M-N-T |
| 2 | C – Negotiated Missile | 2 – 9 | 1–3 | A-B-C-D-E |
| 6 | D – Other Missile | 2-9-N-T-6-7 | 1–3 | A-B-C-D-E-G-L-M-N-T-H |
| 3 | E – Negotiated Engines | K | 1 | A-B-I |
| 6 | F – Other Engines | K – N | 1 | A-B-C-D-E-G-I-J-L-M-N-T-H |
| 5 | G – Negotiated Other Major End Items | 2 | 3-4 | A-B-C-D-E-J-M |
| 6 | H – Other Major End Items | 9-K-N-T-U-6-7 | 3-4 | A-B-C-D-E-G-H-I-J-K-L-M-N-Q-R-T |
| 4 | J – MISTR | T-X-U | 3 | A-C-H |
| 5-6 | K – Negotiated Project Directive | 2-9-N-T | 3-4 | A-B-C-D-E-G-H-I-J-L-M-Q-T |
| 6 | L – Other Exchangeables | 9-N-T-U-6 | 3-4-5 | A-B-C-D-E-G-H-I-J-L-K-M-N-Q-R-T |
| 6 | M – Area Support | 2-N-P-T-U | 1-3-4-5 | A-C-G-H-I-J-M-N-R-T-K |
| 7 | N – Base/Tenant Support | 2-9-N-P-T-U-S | 1-3-4-5 | C-E-F-G-H-I-J-K*-L-M-N-R-T |
| 6-7 | P – Manufacture | T-U | 3-4 | K |
| 6 | R – Manufacture – Non AFSP | T-U | 3-4 | K |
| 6-7 | S – Special Support | 2-N-T-9-U-6-7 | 1-3-4-5 | F-G-I-J-K-M-N-T-U |
| 0 | W – O/M Overhead | N-P | 2-3-4-5 | I-T |

* On local manufacture WADs (M Profile & K JD) the DPC must be U on this line.

**Figure A21.5. WAD Edit Extension (Temporary Jobs).**

| CN | EHCN | TYPE OF WORK | RIC | DNC | JD | COST CLASS | PCI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A-PREFIX (TYPE 7) | CAI #5 | 7 | N/S | N | N | 2 | A |
| A-PREFIX (TYPE 6) | SEE WAD EDIT | 6 | SEE WAD EDIT | N | SEE WAD EDIT | 2 | A |
| C-PREFIX | CAI #5 | 6, 7 | M/N/S | P | T | 1 | M |
| M-PREFIX | 3,4 | 6, 7 | VARIOUS PER WAD EDIT | T (D035) U(NON-D035) | K | 1 | A/M |
| S-PREFIX (PMI) | CAI #5 | 0 | W | P | 1 | 4 | M |
| S-PREFIX (OTHER) | CAI | 3, 4, 5 | 0 | W | N | 1 | 4 |
| T-PREFIX SERIALIZED | | SEE WAD EDIT | | | | 1, 2 | M |
| T-PREFIX NON SERIALIZED | | SEE WAD EDIT | | | | 1 | A/M (23TC Transaction) |
| T-PREFIXHD NON SERIALIZED TENNANT SUPPORT | S | 7 | N | S | 1 | 1 | A |

**Table A21.1. WAD Edit Extension – Permanent (Logic Applied to DPC Changes).**

| CONTROL NUMBER | J/D | JON SUFFIX | OLD DPC | NEW DPC | OLD OWO | OLD AWM | OLD AWP | COMMENT/ ACTION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERM | NA | BLANK | ALL | ALL | 244/971=0 | 244/971=0 | 244/971=0 | WAD Edit Applied |
| PERM | NA | NON-BLANK | K | T | N/A | 244=0 | 244=0 | WAD Edit Applied. Overlay (JONI with JONC) and (JONI-244 with JONC-244) and (JONI-971 with JONC-971), 0 the 244/971 OWO's. |
| PERM | NA | NON-BLANK | K | U | NA | NA | NA | WAD Edit Applied |
| PERM | NA | NON BLANK | K | X | NA | 244=0 | 244=0<br>244/971 | WAD Edit Applied. Overlay (JONI with JONC) and (JONI-244). 0 the OWO's. |
| PERM | NA | NON-BLANK | K | N | NA | NA | NA | WAD applied. Overlay (971-OWO with 244-OWO) and (JONI-971 with JONI-244) and (AWM-971 with AWM-244) and (AWP-971 with AWP-244). 0 the 244-OWO/AWM/AWP/<br>JONC/JONI. |
| PERM | NA | NON-BLANK | N | T | NA | 971=0 | 971=0 | WAD edit applied. Overlay (JONI with JONC) and (JONI-971 with JONC-971). 0 the 244/971-OWO/AWM/<br>AWP/JONI/JONC. |
| PERMN | NA | NON-BLANK | N | K,U | NA | NA | NA | WAD Edit Applied. Overlay (244-OWO with 971-OWO) and 244-JONC with 971-JONC) and (244-JONI with 971-JONI) and (244-AWM with 971-AWM) and (244AWP with 971-AWP).<br>0 the 971-OWO/AWM/ AWP/JONI/<br>JONC |

| CONTROL NUMBER | J/D | JON SUFFIX | OLD DPC | NEW DPC | OLD OWO | OLD AWM | OLD AWP | COMMENT/ ACTION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERM | NA | NON-BLANK | T | K, N, U | 244=0 | 244=0 | 244=0 | WAD Edit Applied |
| PERM | NA | NON-BLANK | T | X | NA | NA | NA | WAD Edit Applied |
| PERM | NA | NON-BLANK | U | X, T | NA | 244=0 | 244=0 | WAD Edit Applied. Overlay (JONI with JONC) and (244-JONI with 244-JONC) and (971-JONI with 971-JONC). 0 the 244.971-OWO's. |
| PERM | NA | NON-BLANK | U | N | NA | NA | NA | WAD Edit Applied. Overlay (971-OWO with 244-OWO) and (971-JONC with 244-JONC) and (971-JONI with 244-JONI) and ((971-AWM and 244-AWM) and (971-AWP with 244-AWP). 0 the 244-OWO/JONC/JONI/ AWM/AWP |
| PERM | NA | NON-BLANK | U | K | NA | NA | NA | WAD Edit Applied |
| PERM | NA | NON-BLANK | X | T | 971=0 | 971=0 | 971=0 | WAD Edit Applied |
| PERM | NA | NON-BLANK | X | N | 244=0 | 244=0 | 244=0 | WAD Edit Applied |
| PERM | NA | NON-BLANK | X | K, U | 244/971=0 | 244/971=0 | 244/971=0 | WAD Edit Applied |

**Table A21.2. WAD Edit Extension – Temporary (Logic Applied to DPC Changes).**

| CONTROL NUMBER | J/D | JON SUFFIX | OLD DPC | NEW DPC | OLD OWO | COMMENT/ACTION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TEMP | is K | NA | ALL | ALL | NA | Wad Edit Applied. |
| TEMP | is not K | NA | P | NA | | WAD Edit Applied. Overlay JONI, OWO with o. Overlay JOQ, JON Stat with 1. |
| TEMP | is not K | Blank<br>T, U, S | K, N, P,<br>T, U, S | K, P, T, U | NA | WAD Edit Applied. Overlay JONI, OWO with O. (Previous Rule applies P to N). |
| TEMP | is not K | Blank | K, P, T, U | N, S | NA | WAD Edit Applied. Overlay JONI, OWO with JOQ. |
| TEMP | is not K | Non-Blank | N, S | K, U | NA | WAD Edit Applied. Overlay WOW with O. Overlay JONI with JONC. |
| TEMP | is not K | Non-Blank | K, U | K, U | NA | WAD Edit Applied. |
| TEMP | is not K | Non-Blank | T | N, S | 0 | WAD Edit Applied. (1) Overlay JONI with JOQ<br>(2) Compute OWO = (JONI - JONC). |
| TEMP | is not K | Non-Blank | T | K, U | 0 | WAD Edit Applied. Overlay JONI with JONC. |
| TEMP | is not K | Non-Blank | K, U | K, S | NA | WAD Edit Applied.<br>(1) Overlay JONI with JOQ.<br>(2) Compute OWO = (JONI - JONC) |
| TEMP | is not K | Non-Blank | K, N, U, S | T | NA | WAD Edit Applied. Overlay JONI with JONC. Overlay OWO with O. |
| TEMP | is not K | Non-Blank | 2, 9, 7 | 2, 9, 7 | NA | WAD Edit Applied. |

**Figure A21.6. PJM Trial Balance Criteria.**

**Request from supply D035 G004L**

| SEQ OF INPUT WHO | DOC ID | STOCK NO. | JOB RDER NO. | ADV STA CODE | COST CODE | ACT SUF | ON HAND | DIOH | SUP TO MA IB1 (MW) | MA TO SUP IB2 (MM) | 244 OWO | JON IND | JON COMP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1<br>MA | D7 | Actual | Item<br>JON | | P/F | | - | | + | | | | |
| 2<br>MA | D7 | Actual | Item<br>JON | RA | P/F | | | + | - | | + | + | |
| 3 | AFM "B"<br>IN 7 | INPUT/<br>OUTPUT | Item<br>JON | | | - INPUT<br>+OUTPUT | Automatic<br>G004L TO D035 | | | | | | |

Normal Induction Leg showing all transactions for a normal issue of an end item to Maintenance.

Seq. #1, Request for issue of an item form Supply. Action suffix is blank.

Seq. #2, Issue receipt acknowledgement by Maintenance when assets arrive. Action suffix is blank.

Seq. #3, KIOH adjustment only when issued SN (input) differs from SN to be turn-in (outputs). Seq. #3 is machine-generated as a result of the D7/PA finding a different stock number on the end item master.

***NOTE:*** For serialized eng items that are also DIOH items, the quantity of the request from Supply (Seq #1) may be more than 1. However, the receipt acknowledgement (Seq #2) must have quantity of 1.

**Figure A21.7. TJM Trial Balance Criteria.**

| CC | TSC | SAC | JOB DESIGNATOR | RGC | COND CODE | JONI | JONC | QWQ | WI | MI | OI | WSC | MSC | QSC | GCTI | QC | SCTI | WSC | DRQ | AWM | AWP | RACQ | AWP– FIM VS AWP– ASP | MSGC | NOTE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ILIR | BG | RA | | | | + | | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | + | | | - | | I | 4 |
| ILIR | DE | RB | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | + | | | | A | |
| ILIR | CF | RC | | | | + | | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | + | - | | - | | B | 4 |
| ILIR | FC | RD | | | | - | | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | - | + | | + | | E | 4 |
| ILIR | CF | RE | | | | + | | + | | | | | | | | | | | + | | - | - | | D | 4 |
| ILIR | FC | RF | | | | - | | - | | | | | | | | | | | - | | + | + | | F | 4 |
| IL | AH | | | | | - | | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | + | | M | 5 |
| ILKS | AH | | | | ABCD | | + | - | | | | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | C | |
| ILKS | AH | | ABCDEFGHIJKL MNTU | | E | | + | - | | | | | | | | | | + | | | | | | C | |
| ILKS | AH | | H | | E | - | | - | | | | | | | | | | + | | | | + | | X | |
| ILKS | AH | | ABCDEKMNTU | | FJKLP | - | | - | | | | | | | | | | + | | | | + | | X | |
| ILKS | AH | | ABCDEMNTU | | G | | | | | | | | | | | | +1 | +1 | | | -1 | | =or> | X | * |
| | | | | | | -2 | | -2 | | | | | | | | | +1 | +1 | | | -2 | = | | X | * |
| ILKS | AH | | GHU | | G | | + | - | | | | | | | | | + | + | | | | J | < | C | |
| ILKS | AH | | ABCKHEMNT | | H | - | | - | | | | | | | | | | - | | | | | | X | |
| ILKS | AH | | GHJTU | | H | | + | - | | | | | | | | | | -+ | | | | | | C | |
| ILKS | AH | | EFGHJKTU | | JKMP | | + | - | | | | | | | | | | + | | | | | | C | |

Explanation of Notes

*1. TotalQuantity of Transaction.

*2. The AWP Master Record Balance before transaction update.

3. Carry over quantity which is derived by subtracting the AWP master balance from the transaction quantity.

4. Org value refers only to "R" cards.

5. The document identifier of the transaction must be "DF1"

## Attachment 22

## D035 AND G004L UPDATES

**Figure A22.1. D035 and G004L Update For 244 Transaction Production Items.**

Request from supply D035 G004L

| SEQ OF INPUT WHO | DOC ID | STOCK NO. | JOB RDER NO. | ADV STA CODE | COST CODE | ACT SUF | ON HAND | DIOH | SUP TO MA IB1 (MW) | MA TO SUP IB2 (MM) | 244 O WO | JON IND | JON COMP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 MA | D7 | Actual | Item JON | | P/F | | - | | + | | | | |
| 2 MA | D7 | Actual | Item JON | RA | P/F | | | + | - | | + | + | |
| 3 | AFM "B" IN 7 | INPUT/ OUTPUT | Item JON | | | - INPUT + OUTPUT | Automatic G004L TO D035 | | | | | | |

Normal Induction Leg showing all transactions for a normal issue of an end item to Maintenance.

Seq. #1, Request for issue of an item form Supply. Action suffix is blank.

Seq. #2, Issue receipt acknowledgement by Maintenance when assets arrive. Action suffix is blank.

Seq. #3, KIOH adjustment only when issued SN (input) differs from SN to be turn-in (outputs). Seq. #3 is machine-generated as a result of the D7/PA finding a different stock number on the end item master.

NOTE: For serialized eng items that are also DIOH items, the quantity of the request from Supply (Seq #1) may be more than 1. However, the receipt acknowledgement (Seq #2) must have quantity of 1.

**Figure A22.2. D035 and G004L Update For 244 Transaction Production Items.**

Turn-In By Maintenance D035 G004L

| SEQ OF INPUT WHO | DOC ID | STOCK NO. | JOB ORDER NO. | ADV STA CODE | COST CODE | ACT SUF | ON HAND | DIOH | SUP TO MA IB1 (MW) | MA TO SUP IB2 (MM) | 244 OWO | JON IND | JON COMP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 MA | D6 | Actual | JON | RT | P/F | | | - | | + | | - | + |
| 2 05 | D6 | Actual | JON | RT | P/F | | + | | | - | | | |

Normal Completion Log.

Seq. #1. Turn-in by Maintenance (needs RT in status code, D0035 will blank out R if 5 station remote). Action suffix is blank.

Seq. #2. Receipt acknowledgement input by Supply personnel when item arrives in Central Receiving. Action suffix is blank.

NOTE: For serialized eng items that are also DIOH items, both the turn-in (Seq #1) and the turn-in receipt acknowledgement (Seq #2)
must have quantity of 1.

**Figure A22.3. D035 and G004L Update For 244 Transaction Production Items.**

TURN-IN REPARABLE ITEM WHICH WAS ORIGINALLY ISSUED FOR MODIFICATION TO ANOTHER STOCK NUMBER D035 G004L

| SEQ OF INPUT WHO | DOC ID | STOCK NO. | JOB ORDER NO. | ADV STA CODE | COST CODE | ACT SUF | ON HAND | DIOH | SUP TO MA IB1 (MW) | MA TO SUP IB2 (MM) | 244 OWO | JON IND | JON COMP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 MA | DF1 M in Col 7 | Stock No. After MOD. | JON | RT | V | | | - | | | - | | + |
| 2 MA | D6 | Actual Stock Number | JON | RT | V | PB | | | | + | | | |
| 3 Supply | D6 | Actual Stock Number | JON | RT | V | PB | + | | | - | | | |

**Figure A22.4. D035 and G004L Update For 244 Transaction Production Items.**

TURN-IN OF CONDEMED ITEM ORIGINALLY ISSUED FOR MODIFICATION TO A NEW STOCK NUMBER IDENTY D035 G004L

| SEQ OF INPUT WHO | DOC ID | STOCK NO. | JOB ORDER NO. | ADV STA CODE | COST CODE | ACT SUF | ON HAND | DIOH | SUP TO MA IB1 (MW) | MA TO SUP IB2 (MM) | 244 OWO | JON IND | JON COMP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 MA | DF1 M in Col 7 | Stock No. After MOD | JON | RT | V | | | - | | - | - | | |
| 2 MA | D6 | Actual SN | JON | RT | V | PB | | | + | | | | |
| 3 Supply | D6 | Actual SN | JON | RT | V | PB | + | | - | | | | |

**Figure A22.5. D035 and G004L Update For 244 Transaction Production Items.**

MISIDENTIFIED ITEM, BOTH BALANCES POSTED AND KEPT IN MA D035 G004L

| SEQ OF INPUT WHO | DOC ID | STOCK NO. | JOB ORDER NO. | ADV STA CODE | COST CODE | ACT SUF | ON HAND | DIOH | SUP TO MA IB1 (MW) | MA TO SUP IB2 (MM) | 244 OWO | JON IND | JON COMP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 MA | DF1 M in Col 7 | Requested SN | Wrong JON | Blank & T | V | | | - Wrong DIOH | | | - Wrong OWO | - | |
| 2 MA | D7 | Actual SN Received | JON | RT | V | PB | | + Correct DIOH | | | + Correct OWO | | |

Misidentified items already posted to the wrong DIOH/OWO and to be retained in MA for overhaul/modification on another SN.

**Figure A22.6. D035 and G004L Update For 244 Transaction Production Items.**

MISIDENTIFIED ITEM, BOTH BALANCES POSTED TO BE RETUREND TO Supply D035 G004L

| SEQ OF INPUT WHO | DOC ID | STOCK NO. | JOB ORDER NO. | ADV STA CODE | COST CODE | ACT SUF | ON HAND | DIOH | SUP TO MA IB1 (MW) | MA TO SUP IB2 (MM) | 244 OWO | JON IND | JON COMP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 MA | DF1 M in Col 7 | Requested SN | JON | | V | | | - Wrong DIOH | | | - Wrong OWO | - | |
| 2 MA | D6 | Actual SN Received | JON | RT | V | P B | | | | + | | | |
| 3 Supply | D6 | Actual | JON | RT | V | P B | + | | | - | | | |

Misidentified items already posted to DIOH.OWO and returned to Supply without exchange.

Seq #1. Correct both the DIOH and OWO balances.

Seq #2. Establishes an intransit balance for the actual item being returned to Supply.

Seq #3. Is the receipt acknowledgement input by Supply personnel when the item arrives in central receiving?

**Figure A22.7. D035 and G004L Update For 244 Transaction Production Items.**

POST-POST ISSUE TRANSACTION D035 G004L

| SEQ OF INPUT WHO | DOC ID | STOCK NO. | JOB ORDER NO. | ADV STA CODE | COST CODE | ACT SUF | ON HAND | DIOH | SUP TO MA IB1 (MW) | MA TO SUP IB2 (MM) | 244 OWO | JON IND | JON COMP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Supply | D7 | Actual | Item JON | | APPR CIST CIDE | PP | - | + | | | + | + | |

**Figure A22.8. D035 and G004L Update For 244 Transaction Production Items.**

WASH POST CLASS #1, INDUCITON D035 G004L

| SEQ OF INPUT WHO | DOC ID | STOCK NO. | JOB ORDER NO. | ADV STA CODE | COST CODE | ACT SUF | ON HAND | DIOH | SUP TO MA IB1 (MW) | MA TO SUP IB2 (MM) | 244 OWO | JON IND | JON COMP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 MA | D6 | Actual | Origin JON | Blank & T | E | WP | * | | | | | | |
| 2 MA | D7 | Actual | Item JON | | P | WP | | + | | | + | + | |

Wash Post Class #1. Induction. A repairable end item is washed form its next higher assembly (origin job order number) to an item job order number for repair.

* The material WP turn-in on the induction leg established a DOTM tied to its document number.

**Figure A22.9. D035 and G004L Update For 244 Transaction Production Items.**

WASH POST CLASS #1, COMPLETION D035 G004L

| SEQ OF NPUT WHO | DOC ID | STOCK NO. | JOB ORDER NO. | ADV STA CODE | COST CODE | ACT SUF | ON HAND | DIOH | SUP TO MA IB1 (MW) | MA TO SUP IB2 (MM) | 244 OWO | JON IND | JON COMP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 MA | D6 | Actual | Item JON | Blan k & T | P | WP | - | | | - | | | + |
| 2 MA | D7 | Actual | Origin JON | E | WP | * | | | | | | | |

Wash Post Class #1. Completion. A serviceable end item is washed form its item JON back to its next higher assembly (origin JON).

* The material (cost code E) WP turn-in on the induction leg established a DOTM by its document number. The material WP issue on the completion leg clears the DOTM. To do this it must have the same document number as the material turn-in.

**Figure A22.10. D035 and G004L Update For 244 Transaction Production Items.**

WASH POST CLASS #3, CN to CN D035 G004L

| SEQ OF INPUT WHO | DOC ID | STOCK NO. | JOB ORDER NO. | ADV STA CODE | COST CODE | ACT SUF | ON HAND | DIOH | SUP TO MA IB1 (MW) | MA TO SUP IB2 (MM) | 244 O WO | JON IND | JON COMP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 MA | D6 | Actual | J Job | Blank & T | P | WP | | - | | | - | | +* |
| 2 MA | D7 | Actual | A Job | | E | WP | + | | | | + | + | |

Wash Post Class #3, CN to CN. An end item is washed form one job order number to another job order number (usually with condition code F, reparable). This may involve condition determination (J job designator) on one JON and overhaul of just the reparables on the other JON. Although other job designators may apply, our example shows J and A jobs. Items found serviceable during the bench check or condemned will be turned in from the J job following the normal completion/up date procedures.

* Maintenance receives production credit regardless of the condition code when the job designator is E/F/G/H/J/L/Q.

**Figure A22.11. D035 and G004L Update For 244 Transaction Production Items.**

WASH POST CLASS #4, EXCESS REPARABLES TO BE KEPT IN MA D035 G004L

| SEQ OF INPUT WHO | DOC ID | STOCK NO. | JOB ORDER NO. | ADV STA CODE | COST CODE | ACTSUF | ON HAND | DIOH | SUP TO MA IB1 (MW) | MA TO SUP IB2 (MM) | 244 OWO | JON IND | JON COMP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 MA | D6A X in 7 | Actual | Blank | Blank & T | M-Inv N-Exp | WP | | | | | | | |
| 2 MA | D7 | Actual | Item JON | | P | WP | | + | | | + | + | |

Wash Post Class #4, (Induction lead only), excess reparables to be kept in MA. This class applies only to reparable end items that are excess to DIOH/OWO and that will be retained for overhaul/modification.

Seq #1. Checks for a master record of the item.

Seq #2. Creates KIOH/OWO for the item. When the items are made serviceable, the normal completion leg will be followed. Both transactions will be input by MA personnel.

**Figure A22.12. D035 and G004L Update For 244 Transaction Production Items.**

EXCESS ITEM NOT REQUIRED IN MA D035 G004L

| SEQ OF INPUT WHO | DOC ID | STOCK NO. | JOB ORDER NO. | ADV STA CODE | COST CODE | ACT SUF | ON HAND | DIOH | SUP TO MA IB1 (MW) | MA TO SUP IB2 (MM) | 244 OWO | JON IND | JON COMP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 MA | D6A X in 7 | Actual | | Blank | Blank & T | M-Inv N-Exp | | + | | | | | |

Excess items not required in MA. These items are not recorded in either DIOH or OWO and they are not required in MA for overhaul/modification. Process through normal found-on-base procedures. The D6A with an X in column 7 will accompany the item and be input by Supply personnel.

**Figure A22.13. D035 and G004L Update For 244 Transaction Production Items.**

LOCAL MANUFACTURE, PHYSICAL TURN-IN TO SUPPLY D035 G004L

| SEQ OF INPUT WHO | DOC ID | STOCK NO. | JOB ORDER NO. | ADV STA ODE | COST CODE | ACT SUF | ON HAND | DIOH | SUP TO MA IB1 (MW) | MA TO SUP IB2 (MM) | 244 OWO | JON IND | JON COMP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Supply | D6A | Actual | JON | RT | P | Blank | + | | | | - | | + |

Local Manufacture, (M-Prefix) Physical Turn-In to Supply. A percentage of items manufactured by MA are physically turned into supply. Maintenance personnel will input any transactions for these items, but they will obtain as signature receipt when the items are picked up for delivery to Supply. Supply personnel will input the 244 transaction as soon after pickup as possible (not later than 3 days). If the scheduler does not receive a G004L-L2A showing a valid 244 transaction turn-in within 5 days of the pickup, he will telephone his SupplyDM contact to request initiation of follow-up action. If the transaction has not shown on the L2A within 10 days, the scheduler will notify the MA G004L monitor in MASP for formal follow-up (by letter).

**Figure A22.14. D035 and G004L Update For 244 Transaction Production Items.**

REQUEST FROM SUPPLY TO PREPOSTION ASSETS (AWM) D035 G004L

| SEQ OF INPUT WHO | DOC ID | STOCK NO. | JOB ORDER NO. | ADV STA CODE | COST CODE | ACT SUF | ON HAND | DIOH | SUP TO MA IB1 (MW) | MA TO SUP IB2 (MM) | 244 OWO | 244 AWM | 244AWP | JON IND | JON COMP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 MA | D7 | Actual | Item JON | | P/F | | - | | + | | | | | | |
| 2 MA | D7 | Actual | Item JON | RB | P/F | | | + | _ | | | + | | | |
| 3 | ZFM "B" IN 7 | Input/ Output | Item JON | | | | | - INPUT + OUTPUT | | | Automatic G004L TO D035 | | | | |

Issue from supply for Prepositioning in MA.

Seq #1. Request for issue of an item from supply. Action suffix.

Seq #2. Issue receipt acknowledgement by Maintenance, when assets arrive. Advice code is PB and action suffix is blank.

**Figure A22.15. D035 and G004L Update For 244 Transaction Production Items.**

| OWO TO AWM | | | | | D035 | | | | | G004L | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SEQ OF INPUT WHO | DOC ID | STOCK NO. | JOB ORDER NO. | ADV STA CODE | COST CODE | ACT SUF | ON HAND | DIOH | SUP TO MA IB1 (MW) | MA TO SUP IB2 (MM) | 244 OWO | 244AWM | 244AWP | JON IND | JON COMP |
| 1 MA | D7 | Actual | Item JON | RD | P/F | PK | | | | | - | + | - | | |

**Figure A22.16. D035 and G004L Update For 244 Transaction Production Items.**

| AWM TO OWO | | | | | | D035 | | | | G004L | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SEQ OF INPUT WHO | DOC ID | STOCK NO. | JOB ORDER NO. | ADV STA CODE | COST CODE | ACT SUF | ON HAND | DIOH | SUP TO MA IB1 (MW) | MA TO SUP IB2 (MM) | 244 OWO | 244AWM | 244AWP | JON IND | JON COMP |
| 1 MA | D7 | Actual | Item JON | RD | P/F | PK | | | | | + | - | | + | |

**Figure A22.17. D035 and G004L Update For 244 Transaction Production Items.**

OWO TO AWP D035 G004L

| SEQ OF INPUT WHO | DOC ID | STOCK NO. | JOB ORDER NO. | ADV STA CODE | COST CODE | ACT SUF | ON HAND | DIOH | SUP TO MA IB1 (MW) | MA TO SUP IB2 (MM) | 244 OWO | 244AWM | 244AWP | JON IND | JON COMP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1<br>M<br>A | D7 | Actual | Item JON | RD | PF | PK | | | | | -<br>+ | | - | | |

**Figure A22.18. D035 and G004L Update For 244 Transaction Production Items.**

AWP TO OWO D035 G004L

| SEQ OF INPUT WHO | DOC ID | STOCK NO. | JOB ORDER NO. | ADV STA CODE | COST CODE | ACT SUF | ON HAND | DIOH | SUP TO MA IB1 (MW) | MA TO SUP IB2 (MM) | 244 OWO | 244AWM | 244AWP | JON IND | JON COMP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1<br>MA | D7 | Actual | Item JON | RD | P/F | PK | | | | | + | | - | | + |

**Figure A22.19. D035 and G004L Update For 244 Transaction Production Items.**

| G CONDITION TURN-IN TO SUPPLY | | | | | | | | | | | D035 | | G004L | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SEQ OF INPUT WHO | DOC ID | STOCK NO. | JOB ORDER NO. | ADV STA CODE | COST CODE | ACT SUF | ON HAND | DIOH | SUP TO MA IB1 (MW) | MA TO SUP IB2 (MM) | 244 OWO | 244AWM | 244AWP | JON IND | JON COMP |
| 1 MA | D6 | Actual | Item JON | RT | P/F | | | - | + | | * * | | - | | |
| 2 Supply | D6 | Actual | Item JON | RT | P/F | + | | | - | | | | | | |

Seq #1. Turn-in maintenance needs *RT* in status code; D035 will blank out R if 6 station remote.

* G004L will only minus the OWO and JON IND when the AWP balance is not sufficient to cover the quantity in the D6 transaction.

Seq #2. Receipt acknowledgment input by Supply personnel when item arrives in central receiving.

**Figure A22.20. Trial Balance and Update on Permanent JONS.**

| AFMC FORM 244 | CARD CODE | JOB DESIGNATOR | CONDITION CODE | COST CODE | JONI | JONC | OWO | MI | MSC | QSC | QC | HCTI | GGTI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inductions | I-L | ALL | ALL | ALL | + | | + | + | | | | | |
| Misidentified | I-L | ALL | ALL | V | - | | - | - | | | | | |
| Completions | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Service Jobs | I-L | H-F-J-T | ALL | P-V | | + | - | | | | | | |
| | I-L | E-G | ALL | F | | + | - | | | | | | |
| | I-L | L | ALL | H | | + | - | | | | | | |
| | | | A-B-C-E- | P-F | | | | | + | + | | | |
| | | | H-G | P-F | | | | | | | +H | +H | +G |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cannibalization | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supply | L | L | G | H-V | | + | - | | | | | | + |
| Straight Jobs | I-L | All Others | A-B-C-E | P-F | | + | - | | + | + | | | |
| | | | D-F-G-H-J-K-L | P-F | - | | - | - | | | +H | +H | +G |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AFMC Form 971 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inductions | J | All | All | N/A | + | | + | + | | | | | |
| Completions | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Service Jobs | K | L | All | H-V | | + | - | | | | | | |
| | K | E-F-G-H-J-T | All | N/A | | + | - | | | | | | |
| | | | A-B-C-E | N/A | | | | | + | + | | | |
| | | | H-G | N/A | | | | | | | +H | | |
| Straight Jobs | K | All Others | A-B-C-E | N/A | | + | - | | + | + | +H | +H | +G |

**Figure A22.21. Trial Balance and Update on Temporary JONS.**

| AFMC FORM 244 | CC AO RD DE | JOB DESIGNATOR | COND CODE | COST CODE | JONI | JONC | OWO | WI | MI | QI | WSC | MSC | QSC | OWO | WI | MI | QI | WSC | MSC | QSC | HCTI | QC | GCTI | NSR | ORG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inductions | I-L | All | All | All | + | | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Misidentified | I-L | All | All | V | - | | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Completions: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Service Jobs | I-L | H** F-J-T | All | P-V | | + | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | I-L | E-G | All | F | | + | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | I-L | L | All | H | | + | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | A-B-C-E | | | | | | | | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | G | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | H | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | + | |
| | | | D-F-J-K-L | | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | + | |
| Cannibalization | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | + | |
| Supply | L | L | G | H-V | | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Straight Jobs | I-L | H* All Other | A-B-C-E | P-F | | + | | | | | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | + | |
| | | | D-F-G-H-J-K-L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | G | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | + | |
| | | | H | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | + | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AFMC Form 971 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inductions | J-R | All | All | N/A | + | | | | | | | | | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | + |
| Completions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Service Jobs | K-S | L | All | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | K-S | H** E-F-G-J-T | All | H-V | | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | A-B-C-E | N/A | | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | G | | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | H | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | D-F-I-K-L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Straight Jobs | K-S | H* All Other | A-B-C-E | N/A | | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | D-F-G-H-J-K-L | | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | G | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | H | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |