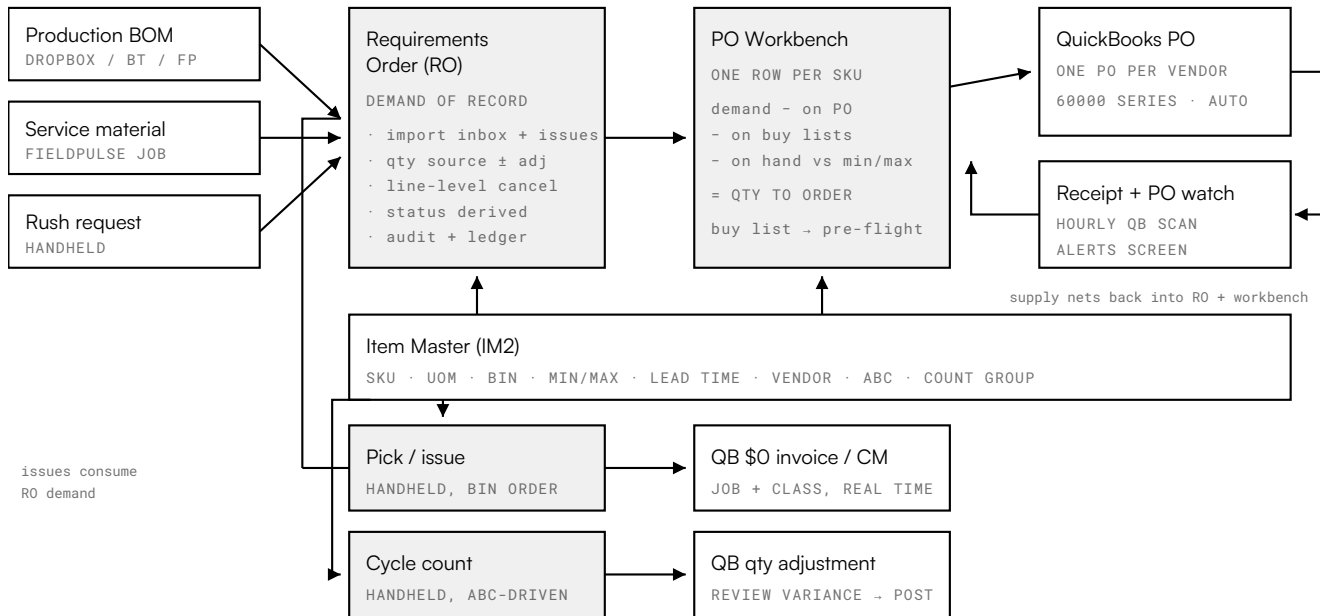


Inventory flow, end to end

Item Master, Requirements Orders, PO Workbench, QuickBooks
POs, picking and counting are one chain: **demand in, supply out, one number for on hand**. QuickBooks stays the book of record for money, items and stock. IM2 owns the warehouse.



ALL SCREENS REACHED FROM THE LOGISTICS MAIN MENU; HANDHELD SCREENS ARE THE SAME APP AT PHONE WIDTH.

ITEM MASTER (IM2) – THE SPINE

- One row per **QuickBooks SKU**; SKU is the matching key everywhere in the chain.
- Holds what QB has nowhere to put: bin + secondary bin, gen-loc, item group, manufacturer / mfr part #, UOM, min/max, lead time (working days), count group, ABC code, notes.
- **Ownership line**: QB owns item name, description mirror, cost, qty on hand and deactivation. IM2 owns everything else. New items are born in IM2 and written straight into QB on save.
- Every field edit passes one chokepoint — permission check, validation, audit row — so nothing bypasses the change log.
- Nightly QB refresh keeps names, cost, on hand and inactive items in step; exceptions are reported, not silently dropped.

REQUIREMENTS ORDERS – DEMAND OF RECORD

- Demand arrives from a **production BOM** (Dropbox drop, BuilderTrend doc, FP resi export), a **FieldPulse service job**, or a **handheld Rush request**. Every path lands in one import inbox and writes exactly one row.
- Bad or ambiguous lines go to **RO Import Issues** — resolve, fix qty, or ignore, per line. A SKU line with no qty can't be ignored: it can't be bought or picked.
- Qty = as designed + adjustment. A BOM refresh overwrites the design number and re-applies the adder, so required qty never drifts.
- No stored status — state derives from the lines. Only deliberate intent is stored (Cancelled, Closed Short, HOLD), and HOLD is line-level, so good lines keep moving. Inventory, non-inventory and SURPLUS lines share the same tables.

PO WORKBENCH → QUICKBOOKS POS

- One row per SKU: required qty, on hand (live), qty already on POs, qty already on saved buy lists, min/max — netted into **Qty to Order**. Drill through any number to the demand or supply behind it.
- Cost defaults from the Item Master; vendor from the item, overridable per row. Delivery date = today + item lead time (or the default), on working days.
- Purchasing ticks lines into a **buy list**: Ready to Order • Pending Count • Ordered. Optional cycle-count hold prints a count list in bin sequence; it never blocks release.
- **Release** runs pre-flight (class, vendor exists in QB, SKUs exist, ship-to, live QB ping) then writes **one QB PO per vendor**, 60000-series numbering, class on every line, job on the customer reference. Manual PO entry stays available.
- Non-inventory lines carry the PO # back onto the RO line, inventory lines onto the buy-list line; released qty moves from "on buy list" to "on PO" with no double count.
- An hourly read-only watch compares our record to QB: PO deleted, PO closed, line removed, RO line deleted, PO number QB never saw. Alerts land on a **PO Alerts** screen with links to the RO, the PO and the buy list, resolved from there; unresolved counts badge the menu tile.

HANDHELD SCREENS – REAL-TIME TRANSACTIONS

- **Item Display** — scan or type a SKU: description, UOM, bin, on hand. Bin is editable (scan or type), so bins get corrected where the work happens.
- **Pick List / Pick Item** — pick against an RO (lines pre-seeded in bin sequence) or issue directly to a job with no RO. Class is derived from the job and retained; negatives handle returns.
- Saving a pick writes the warehouse ledger **and** the RO running totals in the same database transaction — the RO is current the moment the picker saves, not on a nightly job.
- Posting a reviewed pick creates a **\$0 QuickBooks invoice** (issues) or **credit memo** (returns) against the job and class — that is what moves QB inventory and job cost.
- **Cycle Count** — same screen plus a counted-qty box. One pending count per SKU: a recount replaces it, so a SKU can never queue two adjustments.

ABC AND CYCLE COUNTS – KEEPING ON HAND HONEST

- **Inventory ABC Analysis** runs in-app off QB movement (window and thresholds chosen at run time) and can write each item's A/B/C code back to the Item Master. Current split: 26 A • 77 B • 1,377 C.
- ABC + count group decide what gets counted how often — A items often, C items rarely — instead of a full physical inventory.
- Counts are entered on the handheld, then reviewed on a PC screen: QB on hand vs counted qty, qty change, unit cost, **dollar impact**, sorted by size of variance. Bad counts are discarded before anything posts.
- **Post to QuickBooks** adjusts each SKU one at a time (one failure never blocks the batch) and updates IM2 on hand, with a per-batch report kept for the record.
- QuickBooks books the variance to **Inventory Shrinkage, no class, dated today** — unavoidable in QBO. A month-end journal entry reclasses shrinkage by class.

WHY IT HOLDS TOGETHER

- **One SKU key, one on-hand number.** Demand, supply, bins and counts all hang off the same item record, so nothing is reconciled by spreadsheet.
- **Every movement is a document.** Picks and counts become QB invoices, credit memos or adjustments; POs are real QB POs — IM2 never becomes a second set of books.
- **Nothing silent.** Imports raise issues, releases run pre-flight, QB drift raises alerts, every change is audited.

Status: Item Master, RO import/issues, pick + post, cycle counts, ABC and PO Workbench display are live. Auto-PO creation is built, tested and behind a Settings switch. Min/max and per-item lead time still need loading before replenishment suggestions mean anything.