

Administrative Changes to AFH 23-123V3, *Air Force Equipment Management*

OPR: AF/A4LR Supply Chain Materiel Policy Branch

References throughout to “AF/A4LM” are hereby changed to “AF/A4LR”.

References throughout to “AFMC SCM-R Activity” are hereby changed to “AFMC”.

References throughout to “DLM 4000.25-2-M” are hereby changed to “DLM 4000.25-2”.

References throughout to “DoD 4140.1-R” are hereby changed to “DoDM 4140.01”.

References throughout to “AFJMAN 23-215” are hereby changed to “DLMS 4000.25”.

8 January 2015

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SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE**



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Materiel Management

AIR FORCE EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT

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This handbook facilitates the implementation of AFI 23-101, *Air Force Materiel Management* and AFMAN 23-122, *Materiel Management Procedures*. It provides information regarding the Air Force Equipment Management System (AFEMS) and specifies processes and information applicable in the management of organizational equipment. This guidance applies to all personnel (military, civilian, and contractors) working for the United States Air Force (USAF) including major commands (MAJCOMs), direct reporting units (DRU), field operating agencies (FOA) and other individuals or organizations as required by binding agreement or obligation with the Department of the Air Force (DAF). This publication applies to Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) and Air National Guard (ANG) Units.

This handbook should be used in conjunction with AFI 23-101 and AFMAN 23-122 in the execution of materiel management operations. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) using AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF Forms 847 from the field through the appropriate functional's chain of command. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 33-363, Management of Records, and disposed of in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule (RDS) located in the Air Force Records Information Management System (AFRIMS) <https://www.my.af.mil/afrims/afrims/afrims/rims.cfm>. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act and DoD policy, ensure that reports of information collections that are collected and/or are compiled and transmitted from the general public are cleared and

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SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This interim change revises AFH 23-123V3 by updating/adding critical specific process information that was omitted during the transition from AFMAN 23-110, Air Force Supply System. Changes include clarification on AFEMS transactions.

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Chapter 1

C001 SYSTEM OVERVIEW

1.1. Overview.

1.1.1. This chapter describes the AFEMS scope, concept, objectives, data system processes, file maintenance procedures, management products, policies and specific responsibilities as necessary to ensure a continuous accurate storage of equipment item management data.

1.1.2. This publication may be supplemented at the MAJCOM level or higher, but all supplements must be routed to the OPR of this publication for coordination prior to certification and approval.

1.2. Scope.

1.2.1. The provisions of this volume apply to all Air Force activities or personnel involved in any aspect of equipment logistics management, as it pertains to C001.

1.3. C001 System Description.

1.3.1. The AFEMS C001 is designed to provide the United States Air Force (USAF) with a dedicated, totally integrated, transaction-driven, processing system that facilitates management of equipment resources. AFEMS is a compilation of data from multiple AF, Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC), and base level data systems, which enables the Air Force to determine, authorize, account for, and report the types and quantities of equipment required to accomplish the Air Force mission. It is used by Air Force Equipment Managers to determine, authorize, provide visibility to, and report the types and quantities of equipment required to accomplish the Air Force mission, and serves as a primary basis for organizational budget/buy programs. AFEMS processes all Air Force data for management of support equipment assets. AFEMS allows the Equipment Custodians or Equipment Management Elements the ability to create, select, edit, deploy, re-deploy, transfer, and reconcile pre-selected deployment packages. It allows the Air Force to comply with the Chief Financial Officers ACT of 1990 by reporting and depreciation of in-use and warehouse capital assets using depreciation logic and calculations, on-line screens, and reports.

1.3.2. AFEMS consists of both an Unclassified System and a Classified System. Other equipment management components that reside and work congruently with AFEMS include the Asset Inventory Management (AIM) component, the Equipment Requirements System (ERS) component, the Classified Equipment Requirements Computation (CERC) D039 component, the electronic Access Request Management System (eARMS) component, and the Allowance Standard Retrieval System (ASRS) component. AFEMS is an online integrated database, processing 24/7 at Wright-Patterson AFB (WPAFB), OH.

1.3.3. The C001 equipment management functions are grouped into six functional areas of Organization, Allowance, Asset, Requirements, Item, and Decision Support.

1.3.3.1. Organization. The organization functional area provides the capability to define and maintain organization information such as force structure, organization events, a master address table, and War Reserve Materiel (WRM) base code and WRM composition codes. Users are able to track all organizations (program document (PD) and non-program (Non-PD)) which have support equipment requirements in support of

Air Force missions. Organization information is also used to support time-phased requirement events and as a control file to edit base records, to indicate event changes, and to alert bases when forecast requirements are converted to current requirements (base authorizations).

1.3.3.2. Allowance. The allowance functional area provides the capability to define and maintain equipment allowances and quantities of equipment required to perform peace and wartime missions. Allowance information is integral in establishing current and future (forecasted) requirements and executing user-defined simulations when used in conjunction with force structure data. Equipment allowances are grouped into Allowance Standards (AS) based on the end item supported for the weapon system, mission or organization, known as the Allowance End Item. AS's are available to equipment users through the AFEMS on-line query screens and on the Allowance Standard Retrieval System (ASRS). Both are available at <https://www.afems.wpafb.af.mil>. The ASRS is also published on CD-ROM and distributed by the publication office.

1.3.3.2.1. AS are divided into Mission Application Identity (ID) uniquely identify each end item application of the allowance. The allowance Identifier (ID) is a subset of the Mission Application Id and Mission Exception Code. Mission exception code is a two-position field that allows the same mission application ID to be used for more than one allowance ID.

1.3.3.2.2. The Basis of Issue (BOI) within each Mission Application Id is expressed as a narrative, fixed, range or calculated quantity using a formula. These formulas are used to determine current allowances and compute future requirements. The BOI Indicators and formulas are explained on the Allowance General Text (TGNT) screen and in the Allowance Standard Text when the AS is printed.

1.3.3.3. Asset. The asset functional area provides visibility of physical items or units of equipment. Assets are described by condition, serial number and/or vehicle registration number, and balance by location to permit visibility for tracking, usage conditions, configuration, and life cycle studies.

1.3.3.4. Requirements. The requirements functional area enables users to establish and maintain forecast and current organizational requirements. Requirement information is provided quarterly to the item requirements computation (D039) system for determining budget and procurement programs. Additionally, this area provides computation of vehicle item requirements and maintenance of priority buy and allocation information. This area also provides for scheduling of item vehicle depot repair requirements.

1.3.3.5. Item. The item functional area provides cataloging management data for all stock numbers within C001 assigned an expendability, reparability, recoverability category (ERRC) of nonexpendable (NF/ND, ERRC S/U); those expendable items included in AS or reported as on-hand assets; and items considered as base assigned "L" or "P" stock numbers. Cataloging data includes federal supply catalog data, interchangeable and substitute (I&S) data, part numbers (PN), and descriptive data for excess base assigned stock numbers. Additionally, the item function provides the ability to perform equipment management code (EMC) challenges and maintains names, addresses, and telephone numbers for the EC, EAE, SCM-R Equipment Activity,

Command Equipment Management Office (CEMO), AFMC item managers (IM), AMs, AFMC program managers, and Air Staff managers.

1.3.3.6. Decision Support. The decision support functional area aids managers at all levels in the decision making process by providing the capability to assess equipage posture, perform simulations, compile/obtain functional statistics, and request transaction histories and management reports.

1.4. System Objectives.

1.4.1. The objectives of C001 are: on-line visibility of current authorizations; in-use/in-place retail and wholesale warehouse assets; vehicle item management function; allowance management; identify and apply force structure changes; forecast equipment requirements; compute maximum authorizations by organization; validate current and future requirements; redistribute vehicles and base funded asset excesses; maintain and provide wartime requirements; build, maintain, and deploy unit/organization deployment packages; maintenance and visibility of WRM base and composition codes; simulation and assessment capability; and improve budget/buy outlays.

1.4.2. Some specific objectives of C001 are:

1.4.2.1. Maintaining equipment data in common with interfacing systems to permit maximum use of machine-to-machine communications by providing standard terminology. Such as the use of the organization, shop code, and in-use detail document number from Standard Base Supply System (D002A) to permit C001 users to communicate with a specific Stock Record Account Number (SRAN) and address specific information.

1.4.2.2. Cradle-to-grave tracking (acquisition to disposal/transfer from Air Force inventory) and asset visibility for selected equipment items through automated interfaces with procurement, base level, cataloging, supply, distribution, and vehicle maintenance systems.

1.4.2.3. Identifying capital assets, computing depreciation and reporting to DFAS on a monthly basis.

1.4.2.4. Identify force structure changes and forecasting to support those changes.

1.4.2.5. Maintain in-transit control for Air Force Centrally Procured (CP) assets (EMC 4 and 5) shipped between reporting activities and until the asset is reported received.

1.4.2.6. Provide serial number reporting for communications security (COMSEC) equipment, small arms, and vehicle registration numbers (EMC 5).

1.4.2.7. Edit and validate all input data/records to maintain data integrity.

1.4.2.8. Provide SERD on-line tracking, coordination, and approval.

1.4.2.9. Visibility of base funded equipment item excesses, shortages. Redistribute base funded asset excess between AFB.

1.4.2.10. Automated allowance change notification and base authorization updates of SBSS records.

1.4.2.11. Provide all users, without regard to the type activity they are assigned, current data for preparing studies/trends, conducting research projects, planning deployments, or accumulating statistical information.

1.4.2.12. Furnish MAJCOMs on-line visibility of equipment management data for making operational decisions, and updating war plans additive requirements (WPAR).

1.4.2.13. Provide on-line visibility of requirements, assets, due-ins, organization and allowance related data.

1.4.2.14. Provide automated vehicle item management functions to include: Vehicle registration number assignment, depot repair scheduling, vehicle allocation, asset visibility, etc.

1.4.2.15. Provide users on-line capability to submit, coordinate, and approve allowance change requests.

1.4.2.16. Provide automated notification of organization changes to the owning base (SBSS) through data transactions.

1.4.2.17. Provide on-line capability for the weapon system/subsystem acquisition office to record due-in asset data for assets procured by their office.

1.4.2.18. Provide a directory of all equipment users including phone numbers.

1.4.2.19. Provide on-line capability for the IM to record life cycle history.

1.4.2.20. C001 also provides: visibility of ALC/IM asset and procurement data; asset gain/loss history; issues to nonrecurring activities; in-transit asset visibility; and time-phased requirements.

1.5. System Restrictions.

1.5.1. Identification and Authentication Control ensures that individuals are recognized to C001. Based on the user profile designation for the classified and/or unclassified system, access controls ensure that an individual authorized to perform C001 updates can only change information for which access was granted. Every user is granted read access to most data on the system(s) for which access was granted.

1.5.2. While all data within C001 are individually controlled as unclassified, the aggregation of certain data elements can result in the generation of classified/sensitive information. The rules for determining the sensitivity of aggregated information are detailed in the AFEMS Security Classification Guide.

1.5.3. The C001 establishes and maintains user identification (USERID) information for each user. The USERID is used to identify, at a minimum, the user's name, MAJCOM, user profile, and update privileges. Additionally, data discriminators (MAJCOM, manager ID code, DODAAC, or organization ID) are used by C001 interactive applications to identify access and update privileges. **Ch 2** contains instruction on obtaining a USERID.

1.6. Special Features.

1.6.1. C001 is a relational database management system that gathers and stores equipment management data from external interface data systems and through on-line data transaction screens, and outputs logistics data to other external interfacing systems.

1.6.2. The following features are established within C001 to maintain cradle-to-grave tracking, identify items and requirements needing intensified management, and control the level of reporting.

1.6.2.1. For USAF Centrally Procured (CP) items, permanent procurement history and asset information is maintained. A past procurement history is maintained by the contract number (procurement instrument identification number [PIIN], Service Provider Identification Number [SPIN], Contract Line. Item Number [CLIN]) and includes the quantity of assets procured by stock number. A total quantity is maintained for assets entering the Air Force inventory through other sources (gain) or leaving the inventory (loss).

1.6.2.2. Asset tracking of shipments, receipts, issues, turn-ins, and inventory adjustments for stock numbers assigned EMC 4 or 5. This tracking stops only if the EMC is changed from 4 or 5 to 1, 2 or 3. With the exception that base funded excess redistribution visibility is maintained for stock numbers assigned EMC 1, 2, and 3.

1.6.2.3. Conditions of USAF Centrally Procured, base and depot warehouse assets are reported to C001 by material condition code and MILSTRAP purpose (depot only). Base funded warehouse balances are reported by the SBSS as serviceable and unserviceable.

1.6.2.4. AS are maintained to determine current allowances and validate authorizations and forecasted requirements. MAJCOMs create forecast requirements and C001 validates quantity authorized for base authorizations. Allowance change notices are provided to all affected users on the Message screen. Additionally, C001 provides authorization update transactions to the SBSS (D002A) to automatically update authorized/in-use detail records in some specific instances. This transaction will be provided when:

1.6.2.4.1. The allowance basis of issue for a stock number is decreased, and the current Authorization will exceed the maximum allowance quantity.

1.6.2.4.2. The stock number in the allowance standard is changed, and the authorization is citing the change from stock number.

1.6.2.4.3. The stock number is transferred to a new allowance and the organization is allowed to use it.

1.6.2.4.4. The stock number is deleted from the allowance standard. The authorization will be changed to Allowance Source Code (ASC) 000.

1.6.2.4.5. There are changes effecting mandatory mobility allowances.

1.6.2.4.6. There are organization configuration changes which cause the maximum allowance quantity to change. This includes deletions, reductions, and mandatory mobility.

1.6.2.5. Registered Equipment Management System (REMS) and vehicle IM functions are maintained in C001. The SBSS reports all REMS reportable vehicle assets by vehicle registration number. The base transportation function or vehicle IM records the vehicle chassis serial number on-line into C001; the vehicle IM assigns new vehicle registration numbers on-line and C001 maintains a permanent history. Annually, C001 extracts all

vehicle authorizations, in-use/in-place, and allocation and provides this data to the vehicle priority buy system.

1.6.2.6. C001 maintains base funded asset excesses/shortages and provides the SBSS a redistribution order (RDO) when a warehouse asset is matched to reported shortages. Descriptive data is maintained for reported excess of locally assigned L or P stock numbers, when completed by the base reporting the excess.

1.6.2.7. Users may identify problems and request new functionality by contacting the AFEMS Help Desk via e-mail or telecon to identify problems. Contact information is listed on the AFEMS Log- On page.

1.6.2.8. Users may submit a Data Request Record (XJE) anytime they determine the balances between AFEMS and SBSS are not in sync.

1.6.2.9. C001 also initiates reconciliations with SBSS using a system-to-system interface to interrogate SBSS for missing data, using a line item reconciliation process. When the transaction being processed does not align with the stored record, a reconciliation request is sent to SBSS.

1.6.2.10. C001 also initiates a complete reconciliation for every SRAN reporting to AFEMS, on a 6 month cycle. The reconciliation schedule is published on the Support Equipment Help page. At the time of semi-annual reconciliation, all rejects/variances stored in AFEMS for the SRAN are deleted. As the incoming transactions are processed, all edits are performed and rejects/variances are identified.

1.6.2.11. Small Arms and COMSEC reconciliation transactions are not included in the AFEMS reconciliation. Small Arms and COMSEC reconciliations are submitted by the base when processing the R46 reconciliation option.

Chapter 2

C001 USER IDS

2.1. AFEMS (C001) User Security Access.

2.1.1. AFEMS access abides by the requirements of AFSSI 5102, *The Computer Security (COMPUSEC) Program*.

2.1.2. These procedures cover four access areas: add, change, delete, and reinstate, for both classified and unclassified users of AFEMS. Add, includes initial access; Change, includes access modification; Delete is self-explanatory; Reinstate (via telecon only), occurs when a suspended user is unsuspended.

2.1.3. Add/Update AFEMS Access. Paper copies of the User ID request forms are not accepted. Follow the instructions from the AFEMS Web site at <https://www.afems.wpafb.af.mil>. Select the link "Click Here to Register for an Account". Follow the instructions on the web pages to complete the request.

2.1.4. Once the form is completed, submit it for routing to the appropriate approving officials.

2.1.5. Upon receipt of the approved request, the AFEMS System Program Office reviews the access request, signs, and forwards to the development contractor for creation/update of the account.

2.1.6. The AFEMS Help Desk will create a user account (User ID and Password), and notify the requestor when the account is ready for use.

2.1.7. Users notify the AFEMS Help Desk for any changes to their user access. Such as, changes to the assigned base or responsibilities at the current base; name changes resulting from marriage, divorce, etc.; change in the organization, office symbol, DSN telephone changes, etc. Supervisors ensure the AFEMS Help Desk is notified when an individual with AFEMS access is transferred to another base or AFEMS access is no longer required for the individual.

2.1.8. In accordance with (IAW) Air Force Policy, users must log onto the system at least once every 30 days to avoid being suspended for non-use (Guard and Reserve users will have 90 days before their account is suspended for non-use) and at least once every 120 days to avoid being deleted. If the account is deleted, reapply for an account using eARMS.

2.1.9. If an error message is received when logging in to AFEMS, email the AFEMS Help Desk with a digital signature, stating an error message was received when logging onto AFEMS. The AFEMS Help Desk notifies the user if they need to reapply or if their account has been reactivated and is ready for use.

2.2. User Profiles. When requesting a USERID and password, determination of the correct profile is the user's responsibility. There are eight different user profiles to choose from, depending on the task required to be performed. A read-only profile may also be requested, which will allow query and read access only. No updates are permitted for the Read-Only profile. The following paragraphs describe user responsibilities which correspond to user capabilities for each C001 user profile:

2.2.1. Air Staff. AFI 23-101 and AFI 24-203, *Vehicle Management* establish equipment and vehicle management guidance. For AFEMS, program direction to MAJCOMs is provided via the USAF Program Document (PD) and Program Management Document (PMD). As needed, AFEMS is used to perform readiness assessments and mission simulations. The system supports AF/A4LE in approving AF controlled equipment and AF/SG approves and controls all medical item allowances. The system also obtains decision management products for Air Staff users.

2.2.2. AFEMS Management. The AFEMS maintains overall surveillance through continuous review and analysis of allowances, authorizations, and decision management products. Initiates action to add or modify functional requirements to the C001 design. It implements USAF PD and assesses impacts of structure changes. The system supports AF/A4LE in the development, approval, disapproval, implementation, and revision equipment AS and monitors C001 transaction history information and functional statistics. Establishes computation policy and procedures, and maintains surveillance of the computation process.

2.2.3. MAJCOM. MAJCOMs evaluate and recommend equipment allowance change request depositions. The AFEMS supports MAJCOMS in:

- 2.2.3.1. Their reviews/coordination Support Equipment Recommendation Data (SERD) and PD and PMD tasking implementations.

- 2.2.3.2. Assessing force structure changes.

- 2.2.3.3. Forecasting time-phased equipment requirements.

- 2.2.3.4. Maintaining reporting organization data.

- 2.2.3.5. Authorizing command-controlled equipment.

- 2.2.3.6. Determining asset disposition for excess base funded items and tracking in-use assets.

- 2.2.3.7. Identifying War Reserve Materiel (WRM) and vehicle requirements.

- 2.2.3.8. Performing readiness assessments and simulations and obtaining decision management products (e.g., CEMO (or equivalent), vehicle managers, and logistics planners).

2.2.4. Allowance Manager (AM). AFEMS supports the AM in maintaining AS and enables the AM to coordinate and adjust equipment allowances based on force structure changes. Through AFEMS the AM is able to:

- 2.2.4.1. Review and establish allowances for approved SERD.

- 2.2.4.2. Process allowance change requests.

- 2.2.4.3. Determine what items are suitable for inclusion in AS.

- 2.2.4.4. Conduct weapon system AS reviews with customers.

- 2.2.4.5. Assess potential equipment allowances for interchangeability and substitution relationships.

- 2.2.4.6. Monitor allowance statistics.

2.2.5. System Support. System support functions used AFEMS to:

- 2.2.5.1. Assess weapon system supportability and readiness.
- 2.2.5.2. Track in-use equipment assets, item acquisition status, allowance change requests, and MAJCOM time-phased equipment requirements forecasts.
- 2.2.5.3. Contract for and submit SERDs--as directed--for evaluation, coordination, approval, and inclusion in AS.
- 2.2.5.4. Assess impacts of force structure changes.
- 2.2.5.5. Implement USAF PD and PMD taskings.
- 2.2.5.6. Submit budget estimates POM development.
- 2.2.5.7. Monitor functional statistics.
- 2.2.6. Item Management (IM). IMs use AFEMS to:
 - 2.2.6.1. Control the buying, stockage, issue, redistribution, and disposition of items.
 - 2.2.6.2. Compute requirements.
 - 2.2.6.3. Determines item substitution and interchangeability relationships.
 - 2.2.6.4. Evaluate equipment allowance change requests and SERDs.
 - 2.2.6.5. Validate requisitions via stock control and distribution functions.
 - 2.2.6.6. Monitor functional statistics, especially items, due-in, IM and ALC statistics.
- 2.2.7. Equipment Accountability Element (EAE). EAEs use AFEMS to:
 - 2.2.7.1. Evaluate and recommend equipment allowance change request disposition.
 - 2.2.7.2. Establish equipment authorizations after confirming quantities and basis of issue (BOI) in AS.
 - 2.2.7.3. Confirm redistribution of assets.
 - 2.2.7.4. Assess and report readiness.
 - 2.2.7.5. Implement force structure changes.
 - 2.2.7.6. Monitor transaction history information and functional statistics.
 - 2.2.7.7. Obtain decision management products.
- 2.2.8. Equipment Custodian (EC). The EC uses AFEMS to:
 - 2.2.8.1. Review pertinent Allowance Standards.
 - 2.2.8.2. Submit requests for equipment authorization.
 - 2.2.8.3. Originate, coordinate, and monitor equipment allowance change requests.
 - 2.2.8.4. Maintain equipment account records.
 - 2.2.8.5. Confirm organization mission products.
 - 2.2.8.6. Assess organization mission readiness in support of unit deployments.

2.2.9. Read-only capability. AFEMS has a read-only capability that allows users to view, query and request reports throughout most of the applications. In this setting, users are not permitted to process any updates.

Chapter 3

USER FUNCTIONALITY

3.1. C001 design. C001 is designed to provide an equipment management solution for Air Force managers to rapidly and efficiently respond to changes in organization missions. Most data in C001 is viewable to all users, but only users assigned specific profiles and data discriminators may update the data. The data is available through on-line queries and file maintenance. Reports and datasets may be produced and downloaded to a Personal Computer (PC).

3.1.1. The sign-on page contains important messages about the system. Review the messages each time you log on. There are also several options across the top of the page, such as; Home, Support Equipment, AFEMS Mainframe, Asset Inv Mgt (AIM), Requirements (ERS), PacWeb, ASRS Site, System Tools, Contact Us and Logoff.

3.1.2. C001 creates Notices to alert users of actions requiring attention or to provide information. Users should review the Message screen daily to determine conditions effecting their account or functionality.

3.1.3. The on-line screens are available through the “Support Equipment” option. This option has all the predefined screens for database query/transaction, assessments, historical data, statistical reports, and pre-formatted hard copy reports, or datasets.

3.1.4. Select desired screen from the drop-down menu at the top of the screen, or by entering the functionality in the Function Search or the Favorites menu created by the user. For example, if you enter ‘BOI’ in the Function Search bar, the system will display the Allowance Standard Inquiry screen. If multiple screens exist for specified search criteria, a list is displayed for the user to select the appropriate screen. C001 has 2 types of online screens. Usage of the screen varies with each type.

3.1.5. Interactive screens are employed with fill-in-the-blank design and data fields logically grouped to enhance user analysis of retrieved information. Some data on the screen may be locked based on the user’s profile. For example, an EC can only update data for their specific account, so the Organization Code and Shop Code are locked. Some screens, such as the Authorization screen is color coded to show the mandatory fields.

3.1.6. Screens that are frequently used may be saved as a favorite, and will display on the left vertical menu. Depending on the screen, either select the brief case icon in the top right corner, next to the HELP (?) icon, or select the “Add to Favs” button in the bottom right corner. Use the default name of any name, as desired.

3.1.7. Interactive information and error messages are displayed on the screen to inform users of system activities, such as identifying an erroneous condition or a confirmation message to allow the user to cancel or continue processing the transaction.

3.1.8. All C001 edits are performed according to standard edits. Edits for external interfacing systems are prescribed in **Ch 5**. Explanations of error messages received during use of on-line screens are displayed on the screen. Further explanation may be obtained from the on-line help or the edit criteria in **Ch 5**.

3.1.9. Errors identified by the edits are displayed on the SBSS Online Reject Program (AREJ) screen. Errors are identified as a variance or a reject. A variance means the transaction was accepted, but there was an erroneous condition that requires to be fixed. A reject means the transaction was not accepted and the data was not updated in AFEMS.

3.1.10. System Help Availability.

3.1.10.1. Help is available at both the system, screen and field level.

3.1.10.2. System Help is available from the SUPPORT EQUIPMENT main menu. The left side of the screen has several menu options. Select HELP to open the System Level Help page. System Level help provides information such as; Deployment Advisory Notices, How to use the system and download datasets, base reconciliation schedule, a list of all the online screens and a brief description of each.

3.1.10.3. Screen help defines the overall function of the screen. It describes the Purpose of the screen, a brief overview of the functionality, any cautions about the data and the Data Base tables used to display/update from this screen. This is particular useful when using Ad Hoc Query or Ad Hoc Reports to identify the appropriate Database tables used.

3.1.10.4. Accessing Screen Help is dependent on the type screen displayed. Screen help is accessed by either selecting the HELP button in the bottom left corner of the screen or the HELP icon (?) in the top right corner, depending on type screen.

3.1.10.5. Field Help, like Screen Help is dependent on the type screen displayed. Field help is accessed by either selecting the HELP button in the bottom left corner or placing the cursor on the field and press the right mouse button, depending on type screen. The field help feature provides the field name, definition, structure, unit of measure (e.g., miles, hours, and minutes), and permissible values.

3.2. AFEMS Mainframe.

3.2.1. The “AFEMS Mainframe” tab contains the telnet versions of C001. Even though WEB AFEMS is CAC enabled, the AFEMS Mainframe option is not and will require a separate Userid and Password. Contact the AFEMS Help Desk for assignment and assistance.

3.2.2. The main functions on this tab are the two types of Ad Hoc capabilities; Ad Hoc Query and Ad Hoc Report.

3.2.3. Ad Hoc Query provides user defined selection criteria with results output for immediate on-line review. The Help on the online screens identifies the Database tables where the data is stored. Use this option to view the database tables directly. All entries must be in upper case letters and properly formatted to return results.

3.2.4. Ad Hoc Report is for the more experienced users. This option allows users to create their own reports and output formats. This is especially helpful when joining multiple tables is required to get the desired data. The report is processed in a background mode and the results are available for transferring to the PC. The file may be “dragged” to the PC by using the FILE menu on the Mainframe tab or by file transfer protocol (FTP) via “DOS”.

3.3. Functionality.

3.3.1. Updates are sent from SBSS to AFEMS multiple times each day with current authorization/in-use (201), warehouse (101), vehicle (214) and serial number records

(249/250). The frequency is determined by the SBSS. AFEMS accumulates and processes the transactions in a batch mode several times each day, depending on how long each batch processing takes. Online transactions processed in AFEMS are sent out to the SBSS every hour.

3.3.2. See [Table 5.1](#) to determine transactions sent to C001.

3.4. Account Transactions.

3.4.1. FCI, FET, FER, FEC, FED, 1ET and 1RB transactions processed in AFEMS are referred as Account Transactions. This capability was created in C001 in an effort to eliminate erroneous transactions and improve data quality by editing the transactions before accepting for processing.

3.4.2. The online screens were designed to fill in as much data as possible when the screen is accessed, depending on the profile of the individual and how the screen is accessed. Mandatory fields are highlighted and any required codes are explained on the screen or in field help. System performs all edits and the transaction will not process until all edits are passed.

3.4.3. Account Transaction processing requires a response from D002 before the record in AFEMS is permanently updated. When a transaction is input in AFEMS, it is validated and passes all edits or else an error message is displayed identifying the error for correction. Upon processing C001 will create a suspense record and send the transaction to D002 for processing. After processing in D002, an update is sent back to C001. C001 processes the transaction, deletes the suspense and updates the Data Base tables.

3.4.4. If the suspense is not cleared in C001 within 24 hours, check Function 444, in D002, for a reject. The suspense can be re-submitted in C001 from the Suspense screen after corrections are made. If C001 does not receive a confirmation transaction from D002; the transaction will be resent on the 4th and 7th day. If still no transaction is received from D002, after 10 days, the transaction is deleted from suspense and an interrogation (XJE) is sent to D002.

3.4.4.1. 1ET, FME and FED transactions are not authorized for NWRM equipment. Contact the 635 SCOW for processing instructions. Instead of processing 1ETX, refer to AFMAN 23-122, 5.7.4.4.7.1.3 and 5.7.4.4.7.2.3 on page 280 for processing of TRIC IAD with proper supporting documentation. Due to a 1 to 4 hour transaction delay between AFEMS and ESS, the AFEMS Account Transactions flag may be turned OFF under 635 SCOW authority for time-sensitive mission needs. Unit EAE or MAJCOM CEMO must provide specific justification for the task to be accomplished and a narrow, specified timeframe as defined by the situation, to turn the AFEMS flag OFF via the 635/735 SCMG web pages.

3.4.4.1.1. Requests will then be automatically routed to the 437/440 SCOS EMEs to be approved/denied within 24 hours. If a disagreement exists, the 437/440 SCOS will attempt to resolve the issue with the respective MAJCOM CEMO who may elevate to their MAJCOM/A4R (if necessary) for final approval/denial adjudication in coordination with the 635/735 SCOG/CC. The 437/440 SCOS are responsible for documenting the reasons why the AFEMS Account Transactions flag has been turned OFF.

3.5. Allowance Standards.

3.5.1. AS are created and maintained in C001 by Allowance Managers. AS are designed and structured to support a particular end item or mission. Allowances prescribe items and maximum quantities required to perform assigned peacetime and wartime missions, functions, and duties of Air Force organizations and individual specialists. Allowances are for the Interchangeable and Substitute Group (ISG) master stock number. A master stock number should not be substituted for another master stock number. Allowances are used with force structure information which includes programmed phasing data to prepare time-phased requirements and to perform user defined simulations.

3.5.2. Each AS consists of four main parts:

3.5.2.1. Allowance Standard Text. The Allowance Standard Text:

3.5.2.1.1. Describes the overall purpose and structure of the Allowance Standard.

3.5.2.1.2. Identifies the target users.

3.5.2.1.3. Describes how to interpret the Basis of Issue format.

3.5.2.1.4. Provides a cross-reference list of end item to AS.

3.5.2.2. Allowance Index. The Allowance Index provides descriptive information for each Allowance Id, to include:

3.5.2.2.1. Allowance Id.

3.5.2.2.2. Mission Description.

3.5.2.2.3. End Item.

3.5.2.2.4. Restrictive data for each Allowance ID (MAJCOM, Unit Kind Code, Unit Type Code, etc.).

3.5.2.3. Basis of Issue (BOI). Provides BOI information for stock numbers within an Allowance ID. Total authorized quantity for is determined based upon the organization configuration information and the BOI.

3.5.2.4. SERD information. SERD information is provided to Allowance Managers to create allowances for new/modified weapon systems. Provides Source Equipment Requirements Data for weapon systems and links the SERD information to specific Allowance Ids

3.6. Allowance Change Request (ACR).

3.6.1. ACRs are used to request changes to Allowance Standards, approvals of miscellaneous authorizations (e.g., 041, 048, etc.) and an evaluation form for ACR evaluators. All user profiles have access to the screens. ACR should be used for equipment requests for all items that are accounted for in AFEMS. With the following exceptions;

3.6.1.1. Any classified information.

3.6.1.2. Explosive Ordnance Disposal Equipment (FSCs 1385 & 1386).

3.6.1.3. Special Weapons.

3.6.1.4. Multiple Items requests.

3.6.1.5. C-CS authorization Changes.

3.6.1.6. NOCM items.

3.7. Allowance Registration.

3.7.1. Organizations are allowed to use specific BOIs within an Allowance Standard based upon the Organization Registration process. AFEMS compares organization and allowance data to determine specific organization IDs allowed to use the allowance id. The data that is compared between the Organization Id and the allowance ID is dependent on the specific end item type assigned to each Allowance Id.

3.7.2. There are 2 ways an Organization Id can be registered.

3.7.2.1. Automatic Registration is accomplished by AFEMS by comparing specific organizational data and Allowance Id data. Comparison requirements are divided into categories based upon the specific end item. Comparison requirements are divided into categories based upon the specific end item. The organization record must match the allowance restrictive data depending on end item type. If the allowance does not have restrictive data, it matches anything on the organization record.

3.7.2.2. Manual registration is accomplished by the Allowance Managers by entering a 'Y' in the Org Specific field on the Allowance Standard Summary (TEIS) screen. When an allowance id is coded as Org Specific, it is excluded from the Automatic Registration.

3.7.3. Determine the Specific End Item on the End Item Cross Reference screen (TECR). Enter the Specific End item on the End Item Identity (OEII) screen to determine the Type End Item.

3.7.3.1. If the Type End Item on the End Item Identity (OEII) screen is not blank, AFEMS matches the Specific End Item, Maintenance Level, MAJCOM, Unit Kind Code, Log Plan Report Code, Maintenance Type, Mobility Type, Aerospace Config Code and Purpose ID on the organization ID and the Allowance Id.

3.7.3.2. If the Type End Item on the End Item Identity (OEII) screen is blank, AFEMS matches the MAJCOM, Unit Kind Code, Log Plan Report Code, Maintenance Type and the Mobility Type on the organization ID and the Allowance Id.

3.7.3.3. If the Type End Item on the End Item Identity (OEII) screen is blank, and there is no restrictive data on the Allowance Standard Summary (TEIS) screen, then all Org IDs are registered.

3.7.4. After the organization is registered, the system computes total allowed quantities based upon stored organization configuration data. It is essential for current and accurate configuration data be maintained for each organization. If the Configuration code is EI, the organization quantities are maintained by the MAJCOM on the Organization ID cannot be updated by the custodian or Logistics Readiness Squadron/Materiel Management Activity or equivalent. If the Configuration Code is EI and the Type End Item is not blank and not equal to MDS, then the configuration quantities are derived from the data on Page 2 of the Organization Information (OMOI) screen. If the Configuration Code is EI and the Type End Item is MDS, the configuration quantities are derived from the data on the Support Organization Data (OSPT) screen.

3.8. Deploy/Redeploy/Return assets.

3.8.1. Allows users to deploy, redeploy and return assets from deployments. Capability exists for users to create a deployment package using several criteria and save it for future use. The package can be edited, copied, deleted, partially or fully deployed/returned. Quantities within the package can be changed to deploy/return only a partial of the full quantity. Once deployed, users may request reports to use on the deployments or identify overdue returns.

3.9. Serialized Reporting.

3.9.1. D002 sends serialized transactions for Small Arms, COMSEC and vehicle transactions to C001 to maintain a central database for serialized assets. Serial numbers cannot be added to in-use or warehouse records in AFEMS. All serial numbers either in-use or warehouse must be updated in D002 and sent to C001 via interface.

3.10. Capital Reporting.

3.10.1. Capital Assets are assets that exceed the acquisition cost of \$100k, and estimated useful life of two years or more. C001 identifies potential capital assets based on the unit price exceeding the capital threshold and displays them on the In-Use Serialized Asset screen. Vehicles are updated automatically and do not require any manual updates. A notice is also placed in the message folder advising of the new record requiring update.

3.10.2. Users may query the In-Use Serialized Asset screen and update the mandatory entries, including the Acquisition Cost. If the Acquisition Cost is less than the capital threshold, the asset is no longer considered a capital asset. If the cost is equal or greater than the threshold, the asset is depreciated and reported to DFAS. C001 computes depreciation monthly and reports to SAF/FM until the asset is completely depreciated. Vehicles are depreciated over a 5 year period and all other assets are depreciated over a 10 year period.

3.10.3. Capital leases mainly apply to vehicles, but are not limited to vehicles. Capital leases transfer all the benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. They are depreciated over the life of the lease or the depreciation term, whichever is shorter. To be classified as a capital lease (as opposed to an operating lease), the lease must meet one of the following criteria:

3.10.3.1. The lease transfers ownership of the property to the lessee by the end of the lease term,

3.10.3.2. The lease contains an option to purchase the leased property at a bargain price,

3.10.3.3. The lease term is equal to or greater than 75% of the estimated economic life of the leased property,

3.10.3.4. The present value of rental and other minimum lease payments, equals or exceeds 90% of the fair value of the leased property

3.11. In-Use Serialized Assets.

3.11.1. The In-Use Serialized Assets screen is used to update CFO and non-CFO asset information. Use the drop-downs to distinguish search criteria. Assets are automatically added to the screen as in-use details are reported to AFEMS. Changes to in-use assets that are initiated in C001 are automatically updated. Changes not initiated in C001 will require manual updates on the In-Use Serialized Assets screen.

3.11.2. The In-Use Serialized Assets screen has the capability to identify out-of-balance conditions for each detail. When a turn-in (TIN) is processed in D002, C001 is notified of a decrease in the detail balance. When the in-use serialized asset is greater than the actual in-use quantity, a recon indicator is added to the record. The recon indicator will remain on the record until the user validates or deletes the record on the RECON screen, by identifying the type action that removed the asset from the account, on the pop-up. The RECON screen is accessed by selecting the RECON tab on the In-Use Serialized Assets screen.

3.12. Readiness Status Assessment.

3.12.1. The Readiness Assessment screen provides an overview of the total asset position in support of the specified selection criteria. Also, a list of equipment shortages and/or unserviceable items sorted by Stock Number Assessment may be viewed based on several search key combinations:

3.12.1.1. SRAN and Unit Type Code.

3.12.1.2. SRAN and End Item ID.

3.12.1.3. ORG ID and End Item ID.

3.12.1.4. ORG ID.

3.13. Deployment Assessment.

3.13.1. Deployment Assessment Information allows the comparison of an organization's on-hand assets against assets at a deploying SRAN to determine equipment shortages. Mobility items (Use Code A), for a particular organization and WRM and Joint Use Assets in support of mobility equipment shortages are displayed for review, to identify assets at the deploying location that may be used to fill shortages. The shortage position is computed by subtracting the In-Use/In place Quantity from the Authorized Quantity.

3.14. Vehicles.

3.14.1. C001 has full functionality for managing vehicles from loading the vehicle registration numbers to tracking in-use vehicles and everything in between. Most vehicle records are updated in C001 via automated interface.

3.15. Redistribution of Local Funded Assets.

3.15.1. AFEMS receives records of excess local purchase (Budget Code 9/Z) assets and memo due-outs for local purchase assets. The excesses are matched against the memo due-out and redistribution orders are sent to redistribute the asset to fill the memo due-out. The Redistributed Base Funded Statistics screen allows the user to establish criteria for creating a redistribution Base Funded Statistics report for excesses assets redistributed by C001.

Chapter 4

MAJCOM RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1. Organization Records.

4.1.1. MAJCOMs and Field Operating Agencies/Direct Reporting Units are responsible for establishing and maintaining accurate organization records (also known as Reporting Organization File) for each of their subordinate units and for all non-Air Force units they sponsor. All organization record updates are made on the classified processor. The unclassified records are passed to the unclassified processor each evening during the Air Gap Process. Adds, changes and deletes of the organization data is sent via interface from the unclassified processor to SBSS (D002A) to update organizational records at the base level. The SBSS organization ID record must be loaded in SBSS before an organization account code can be loaded.

4.1.2. The Organization Record is uniquely identifiable by a 12 position Organization Identification Code. Information found in these records includes the organization's location; Force Activity Designator; end items possessed (such as aircraft and missiles); current and future end item phasing schedules; Unit Type Codes; and other pertinent data.

4.1.3. Organization information is derived from a number of sources. The USAF Programming Document (PD) is the official source for AF unit information to include numbers of weapon systems currently possessed and/or projected. Official sources for Non-PD units are special orders, contracts, support agreements, Personnel Accounting Symbol (PAS) Organization Register, or other correspondence. AFEMS receives all current PD releases through a system-to-system interface. AFEMS compares the PD data with AFEMS organization data and then generates a Comparison Report for each Major Command to identify discrepancies. AFEMS will generate a notification message on the classified processor, for each command.

4.1.4. Upon reviewing the report, the commands may choose the PD overlay option to let AFEMS process the changes automatically, or they may manually update AFEMS. If the MAJCOM determines the PD overlay is appropriate, use the Program Document Update Request (OPDU) screen to turn on the PD overlay option. The PD overlay is processed two weeks from the time the comparison report is generated and only changes to the selected command(s), FOA(s), or DRU(s) will be processed. If the PD overlay is processed, all non-PD organizations without the non-PD indicator assigned will be deleted.

4.1.5. AFEMS uses the organization data to determine authorized users of the AS and to compute total Basis of Issues (BOI) for organizations. AFEMS users may view organization information to help understand how it relates to specific allowance information, but only the parent MAJCOM can update the data.

4.1.6. Organization data and Allowance data are used together to give the Major Commands the capability to forecast future requirements for weapon system activations or deactivations.

4.1.7. All organization data is maintained on the Organization Identifier. The Organization Identifier is composed of 4 different elements;

4.1.7.1. Org Number (4 positions) -. The actual organization number, prefixed with zeros, is used for air force numbered organizations. I.e. org number for 10 ABW is 0010; four zeros are used for unnumbered air force organizations. I.e. org number for HQ AMC is 0000; and the geographic location indicator for non-air organizations.

4.1.7.2. Unit Kind Code (3 positions) - Unit Kind Code consists of three Alphanumeric digits and identifies the type Organization such as "ALF" for airlift Organizations, "AIG" aircraft generation Organization, etc.

4.1.7.3. Org Level Code (1 position) - Identifies the level (1 - 8) of the organization within the chain of command. Brief definition is 1 = HQ Air Force, 2 = MAJCOMs and Separate Operating Agencies, 3 = Numbered Air Forces, 4 = Air Divisions (no longer used), 5 = Wings, 6 = Groups, 7 = Squadrons and 8 = Misc Organizations.

4.1.7.4. Detachment Number (4 positions) - Will be all zeros unless the special orders identify the organization as a detachment or operating location, i.e., Detachment (Det) - Det 7 = 0007, Det 17 = 0017, Operating Location (OL) - O A = 0A00, OLC = 0C00, OL AB = AB00. A detachment with an OL would be configured the same as the preceding, i.e., Det 7, OL A = 0A07.

4.2. Creating Organization Information Records.

4.2.1. The Organization Information Record is loaded in AFEMS by the parent Reporting Organization File (ROF) Monitor using the Organization Information (OMOI) screen on the classified system. It consists of 2 pages.

4.2.1.1. Page 1 is used to load/update the organization specific details such as, Org Name, SRAN, phasing Status, UTCs, etc.

4.2.1.2. Page 2 is used to load and link specific End Items owned by the Organization. Only end items that have an assigned Item Type Code (not blank) on End Item Identity Data (OEII) screen should be loaded on OMOI page two.

4.2.2. If the Item Type Code on End Item Identity Data (OEII) screen is 'MDS' the organization supporting the end item must be loaded on the Support Organization Data (OSPT) screen to link supporting (maintenance) organization to the organization that owns or possesses the aircraft or missile.

4.2.3. Organizations will automatically be registered to applicable Allowance IDs in AS when owning and/or supporting organizational end item data match the Allow ID registration criteria.

4.2.4. The Organization Change Request (ORCR) screen allows the MAJCOM to change to a single record or multiple records. For example, changing a Unit Kind Code within a command from CLM to MAI, or changing all 2750th organizations to 0088.

4.2.5. The Organization Delete Request (ORDR) provides the capability to process a single delete or a mass delete of organizations meeting specified criteria.

4.2.6. The Major Command Mass Change Request (OMCC) provides the capability to add, change, or delete Command Codes and/or Major Command Abbreviation. Once initiated, the actions on this screen will not process for 6 months to enable all the system interfaces to be notified.

4.2.7. The Organization Event Review Request (OERR) provides the capability to query and display phased events for Organization and End Item information. This screen is useful for displaying past due events, such as organizations reported as activating, but the activation date is older than the current date. This screen only displays Phased Organization and End Item information where the Program Action Code (PAC) is other than B (In-Being).

4.2.8. Deleting Organization Information Files.

4.2.8.1. If an Organization Information Record needs to be deleted, all associated data on the OSPT record must be deleted first, then the information on page two of the OMOI screen before AFEMS will allow the deletion the organization information record. Also, if a forecast package exists, it must first be deleted on the Select Forecast Requirements (RSFR) screen.

4.3. Forecast Records.

4.3.1. MAJCOMS can forecast for future requirements on the C001 classified processor. Forecasts identify specific organizational requirements (stock numbers and quantities) required to support future end item increases and decreases. Major commands tailor each forecast package to meet specific organization needs. Forecast packages can be converted to authorizations when the event has been de-classified and the organization and shop code has been aligned to each forecast requirement.

4.4. Forecasting for Precision Measurement Equipment Laboratories (PMEL) Support Equipment (SE).

4.4.1. If the organization requires PMEL support, the supporting base PMEL organization identity and GLI must be entered on page one of Organization Information (OMOI) screen.

4.5. Forecasting Procedures.

4.5.1. Initial system generated forecasting is accomplished using the Support Organization Data (OSPT) screen. Forecasting cannot be accomplished until the applicable organizational information records have been established or updated on the Organization Information (OMOI) and the Support Organization Data (OSPT) screens.

4.5.2. When the Support Organization Data (OSPT) screen is updated, a "Y" must be entered in the FCST IND (Y) field and the applicable phase date for each support organization. AFEMS will then build the forecasting records needed to accomplish the required forecasts, during the next batch processing cycle, usually overnight.

4.5.3. Once the forecast records have been created, the MAJCOM maintains the forecast records on the Select Forecast Requirements (RSFR) and Adjust Forecast Requirements (RAFR) screens.

4.6. Activations and Mission Changes.

4.6.1. The Select Forecast Requirements (RSFR) screen provides a list of forecast requirements based on one, or a combination of the search key fields. When only a portion of the required search key information is known, or only specific data is needed (i.e., if all the requirements for an end item are needed, only enter the end item identity (EII), if only the requirements for a specific organization is desired, enter the EII and Organization Identity [Org ID]). The Select Forecast Requirements (RSFR) screen may be used to select a desired

forecast package (specific allowance IDs) for viewing/tailoring on the Adjust Forecast Requirements (RAFR) screen.

4.6.2. The action code field at the top of the Select Forecast Requirements (RSFR) screen controls the maintenance at the package level. Add/copy is accomplished at the package level. All search keys are required to add/copy, EII, organization identity, phasing status and installation code.

4.6.3. After the forecast is selected, the system transfers to Adjust Forecast Requirements (RAFR).

4.6.4. The top section action code of the Adjust Forecast Requirements (RAFR) screen controls action at the package level. Only adds and deletes are permitted at the package level. An add is accomplished by copying and then modifying an existing forecast package. This allows the user to retrieve an existing forecast that is structured similarly to the forecast the user wants to create, and then modify the data for the new forecast.

4.7. Forecast Package Change and Deletes.

4.7.1. It may be necessary to change or delete a forecast package once it has been submitted due to the receipt of updated PDs or allowance changes.

4.7.2. To add/ delete or change a record in a Forecast Package, first query the package on the Select Forecast Requirements (RSFR) screen, then select the desired forecast package, by entering 'S' in the Select Record column, press return. Selecting the forecast package will transfer to the Adjust Forecast Requirements (RAFR) screen, to add, change or delete the record.

4.7.2.1. Add a record to a Forecast Package.

4.7.2.1.1. Enter the stock number to be added (action code "A") on the RAFR screen and enter.

4.7.2.2. Tailor a Forecast Package.

4.7.2.2.1. Make the necessary changes (action code "C" for changes and "D" for deletes) to the forecasted items and quantities and enter.

4.7.2.3. Delete a Record from a Forecast Package.

4.7.2.3.1. If the forecast subpackage requires deletions, enter a "D" in the top section action code field. If a stock number or multiple stock numbers require deletion, enter a "D" in the action code field at the bottom of the screen and select the items to be deleted from the forecast package.

4.8. Dated Forecast Authorization Equipment Data (DFAED).

4.8.1. To create or update a DFAED, select the Adjust Forecast Requirements (RAFR) screen. Enter the ORG ID, Phasing Status, INSTL CODE, Allowance Identity and a "Y" in the Enter Y for DFAED field. The UTC and AEROSP VEH CONFIG should be entered if applicable (End Item Identity is not required). Each item required may then be added in the bottom portion of the screen.

4.8.2. After the DFAED has been entered, allow the system time to process the updates, usually overnight. Verify the updates were accepted by checking the appropriate screens.

4.9. Increase (PAC I) “End Item” Quantity for an Organization with Current/Forecasted Requirements for a Weapon System (MDS).

4.9.1. Update OMOI and OSPT screen data.

4.9.2. Select the OMOI screen. Enter the ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization. Select page two and insert a new line, entering the EII, the End Item Quantity (EIQ) increase, the PHAS STAT, PAC “I” (increase) with the new phase date, MAINT LEVEL and all other known data.

4.9.3. Select the OSPT screen. Enter the ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization. Insert a new line for each supporting organization, entering the FCST IND (Y), SUPPORT ORG ID, SUPPORT INSTL CD, EII, MDS QTY increase, MAINT LEVEL, The PHAS DATE and all other known data.

4.9.4. Once the changes have been entered, allow the system time to generate the forecast changes. Verify that the updates were accepted by checking the OSPT, RSFR and RAFR records or the RQMT_FCST_DB.

4.10. Decrease (PAC D) “End Item” Quantity for an Organization with Current/Forecasted Requirements.

4.10.1. Update OMOI and OSPT screen data.

4.10.2. Select the OMOI screen. Enter the ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization. Select page two and insert a new line, entering the EII, the EIQ decrease, the PHAS STAT, PAC “D” (decrease) with the new phase date, MAINT LEVEL and all other known data.

4.10.3. Select the OSPT screen. Enter the ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization. Insert a new line for each support organization, entering the FCST IND (Y), SUPPORT ORG ID, SUPPORT INSTL CD, EII, MDS QTY decrease, MAINT LEVEL, the PHAS DATE and all other known data.

4.10.4. Once the changes have been entered, allow the system time to generate the forecast changes, usually overnight. Verify that the updates were accepted by checking the OSPT, RSFR and RAFR records or the RQMT_FCST_DB.

4.11. Move (PAC M) an Organization with Current Requirements to another SRAN within the Same MAJCOM.

4.11.1. Select the OMOI screen. Enter the ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization. On page one update the PHASING STATUS field with a Program Action Code (PAC) of “M” (move) and phase date of the move.

4.11.2. Select page two of the OMOI screen. Insert a new line, entering the EII, the EIQ decrease (zero), the PHAS STAT, PAC “Y” (deactivation) with the programmed phase date for the move, MAINT LEVEL and all other known data.

4.11.3. Select the OSPT screen. Enter the ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization. Insert a new line for each support organization, entering the FCST IND (Y), SUPPORT ORG ID, SUPPORT INSTL CD, EII, MDS QTY decrease (zero), MAINT LEVEL, the PHAS DATE and all other known data.

4.11.4. Select the OMOI screen. Enter the ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization at the new location. If the ORG ID changes, the ORIG ORG ID must be entered. Select page two and insert a new line, entering the EII, the EIQ increase, the PHAS STAT, PAC "F" (receipt) with the new phase date, MAINT LEVEL and all other known data.

4.11.5. Select the OSPT screen. Enter the ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization. Insert a new line for each support organization, entering the FCST IND (Y), SUPPORT ORG ID, SUPPORT INSTL CD, EII, MDS QTY, MAINT LEVEL, the PHAS DATE and all other known data.

4.11.6. Once the changes have been entered, allow the system time to generate the forecast changes, usually overnight. Verify that the updates were accepted by checking the OSPT, RSFR, and RAFR records or the RQMT_FCST_DB.

4.12. Move (PAC M) an Organization with Forecast Requirements to another SRAN within the Same MAJCOM.

4.12.1. Select the OMOI screen. Enter the ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization. On page one update the PHASING STATUS field with a Program Action Code (PAC) of "M" (move) and phase date of the move.

4.12.2. Select page two of the OMOI screen. Insert a new line, entering the EII, the EIQ decrease (zero), the PHAS STAT, PAC "Y" (deactivation) with the programmed phase date for the move, MAINT LEVEL and all other known data.

4.12.3. Select the OSPT screen. Enter the ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization. Insert a new line for each support organization, entering the FCST IND (Y), SUPPORT ORG ID, SUPPORT INSTL CD, EII, MDS QTY decrease (zero), MAINT LEVEL, the PHAS DATE and all other known data.

4.12.4. Select the OMOI screen. Enter the ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization at the new location. If the ORG ID changes, the ORIG ORG ID must be entered. Select page two and insert a new line, entering the EII, the EIQ increase, the PHAS STAT, PAC "F" (receipt) with the new phase date, MAINT LEVEL and all other known data.

4.12.5. Select the OSPT screen. Enter the ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization. Insert a new line for each support organization, entering the FCST IND (Y), SUPPORT ORG ID, SUPPORT INSTL CD, EII, MDS QTY, MAINT LEVEL, the PHAS DATE and all other known data.

4.13. Transfer (PAC T) an Organization with Current Requirements to another SRAN and MAJCOM.

4.13.1. Select the OMOI screen. Enter the ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization. On page one update the PHASING STATUS field with a Program Action Code (PAC) of "T" (transfer) and phase date of the transfer.

4.13.2. Select page two of the OMOI screen. Insert a new line, entering the EII, the EIQ decrease (zero), the PHAS STAT, PAC "Y" (deactivation) with the programmed phase date for the move, MAINT LEVEL and all other known data.

4.13.3. Select the OSPT screen. Enter the ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization. Insert a new line for each support organization, entering the FCST IND (Y), SUPPORT ORG ID, SUPPORT INSTL CD, EII, MDS QTY decrease (zero), MAINT LEVEL, the PHAS DATE and all other known data.

4.13.4. Select the OMOI screen. Enter the new ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization at the new location, ORIG ORG ID, ORIG MAJCOM, ORIG SRAN, PARENT CMD and PMEL ORG ID and INSTL if applicable. Select page two and insert a new line, entering the EII, the EIQ increase, the PHAS STAT, PAC "F" (receipt) with the new phase date, MAINT LEVEL and all other known data.

4.13.5. Select the OSPT screen. Enter the ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization. Insert a new line for each support organization, entering the FCST IND (Y), SUPPORT ORG ID, SUPPORT INSTL CD, EII, MDS QTY, MAINT LEVEL, the PHAS DATE and all other known data.

4.13.6. Once the changes have been entered, allow the system time to generate the forecast changes, usually overnight. Verify that the updates were accepted by checking the OSPT, RSFR and RAFR records or the RQMT_FCST_DB.

4.14. Transfer (PAC T) an Organization with Forecast Requirements to another SRAN and MAJCOM.

4.14.1. Select the OMOI screen. Enter the ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization. On page one update the PHASING STATUS field with a Program Action Code (PAC) of "T" (transfer) and phase date of the transfer.

4.14.2. Select page two of the OMOI screen. Insert a new line, entering the EII, the EIQ decrease (zero), the PHAS STAT, PAC "T" (transfer) with the programmed phase date for the transfer, MAINT LEVEL and all other known data.

4.14.3. Select the OSPT screen. Enter the ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization. Insert a new line for each support organization, entering the FCST IND (Y), SUPPORT ORG ID, SUPPORT INSTL CD, EII, MDS QTY decrease (zero), MAINT LEVEL, the PHAS DATE and all other known data.

4.14.4. Select the OMOI screen. Enter the new ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization at the new location, ORIG ORG ID, ORIG MAJCOM, ORIG SRAN, PARENT CMD and PMEL ORG ID and INSTL if applicable. Select page two and insert a new line, entering the EII, the EIQ increase, the PHAS STAT, PAC "F" (receipt) with the new phase date, MAINT LEVEL and all other known data.

4.14.5. Select the OSPT screen. Enter the ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization. Insert a new line for each support organization, entering the FCST IND (Y), SUPPORT ORG ID, SUPPORT INSTL CD, EII, MDS QTY, MAINT LEVEL, the PHAS DATE and all other known data.

4.15. Redesignate (PAC R) an Organization with Current Requirements.

4.15.1. Select the OMOI screen. Enter the ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization. On page one update the PHASING STATUS field with a Program Action Code (PAC) of "R" (redesignate) and phase date of the redesignation.

4.15.2. Select page two of the OMOI screen. Insert a new line, entering the EII, the EIQ decrease (zero), the PHAS STAT, PAC “R” (redesignate) with the programmed phase date for the move, MAINT LEVEL and all other known data.

4.15.3. Select the OSPT screen. Enter the ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization. Insert a new line for each support organization, entering the FCST IND (Y), SUPPORT ORG ID, SUPPORT INSTL CD, EII, MDS QTY decrease (zero), MAINT LEVEL, the PHAS DATE and all other known data.

4.15.4. Select the OMOI screen. Enter the new ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization and ORIG ORG ID. Select page two and insert a new line, entering the EII, the EIQ increase, the PHAS STAT, PAC “F” (receipt) with the new phase date, MAINT LEVEL and all other known data.

4.15.5. Select the OSPT screen. Enter the ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization. Insert a new line for each support organization, entering the FCST IND (Y), SUPPORT ORG ID, SUPPORT INSTL CD, EII, MDS QTY, MAINT LEVEL, the PHAS DATE and all other known data.

4.15.6. Once the changes have been entered, allow the system time to generate the forecast changes, usually overnight. Verify that the updates were accepted by checking the OSPT, RSFR and RAFR records or the RQMT_FCST_DB.

4.16. Redesignate (PAC R) an organization with forecast requirements.

4.16.1. Select the OMOI screen. Enter the ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization. On page one update the PHASING STATUS field with a Program Action Code (PAC) of “R” (redesignate) and phase date of the redesignation.

4.16.2. Select page two of the OMOI screen. Insert a new line, entering the EII, the EIQ decrease (zero), the PHAS STAT, PAC “R” (redesignate) with the programmed phase date for the move, MAINT LEVEL and all other known data.

4.16.3. Select the OSPT screen. Enter the ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization. Insert a new line for each support organization, entering the FCST IND (Y), SUPPORT ORG ID, SUPPORT INSTL CD, EII, MDS QTY decrease (zero), MAINT LEVEL, the PHAS DATE and all other known data.

4.16.4. Select the OMOI screen. Enter the new ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization and ORIG ORG ID. Select page two and insert a new line, entering the EII, the EIQ increase, the PHAS STAT, PAC “F” (receipt) with the new phase date, MAINT LEVEL and all other known data.

4.16.5. Select the OSPT screen. Enter the ORG ID and INSTL Code for the owning organization. Insert a new line for each support organization, entering the FCST IND (Y), SUPPORT ORG ID, SUPPORT INSTL CD, EII, MDS QTY, MAINT LEVEL, the PHAS DATE and all other known data.

4.16.6. Once the changes have been entered, allow the system time to generate the forecast changes, usually overnight. Verify that the updates were accepted by checking the OSPT, RSFR and RAFR records or the RQMT_FCST_DB.

4.17. Converting Forecasts to Authorizations.

4.17.1. When the forecast becomes unclassified, select the OMOI screen and change the security classification on page two to "U".

4.17.2. Select the RPFC (Prepare Forecast Conversion Program) screen. Enter the required search keys for the organization forecast being converted to current authorizations. Enter the organizations ORG CD and SHOP CD and enter the data.

4.17.3. Verify the RQMT_FCST_DB has been properly updated.

4.18. Identify Forecast Problem Items.

4.18.1. Force Structure Events (DFSE). Displays a list of organizations for the user to select from for the purpose of accessing a more detailed view of supporting Stock Number information for forecast problem items. This is the first in a three screen series used to identify forecast problem items and provide forecast data for an assessment of impacts. The secondary screens, Force Structure Events Impact (DFSI) and Potential Improved Equipage (DPIE) are used to support the assessment. This set of screens provides a view of problem items that do not support scheduled events due to the Estimated Delivery Date (EDD) exceeding the Need Date or insufficient due-ins to meet requirements. Also provided is a worldwide delivery schedule to determine availability to support scheduled events.

4.18.2. Force Structure Events Impact (DFSI). Enter an S in the SEL CD field on the Force Structure Events (DFSE) screen to select a specific record. This screen is displayed and provides a list, sorted by Stock Number, of problem items that do not support a scheduled event because the Estimated Delivery Date (EDD) exceeds the need date or insufficient due-ins are available to meet requirements.

4.18.3. Potential Improved Equipage (DPIE). Enter an S in the SEL CD field on the Force Structure Events (DFSI) screen to select a specific record. This action allows you to view the worldwide delivery schedule for a selected Stock Number. If the selected Stock Number is a Sub-Group Master Stock Number, the program retrieves all Stock Numbers within the I&S Sub-Group from the Interchangeable & Substitutable Table and uses these Stock Numbers to retrieve worldwide asset information.

4.18.4. Requirements Assessment (DRQA). The DRQA provides the online capability to identify forecast stock numbers and quantities not currently included in the RDB totals in order to recompute a new net requirement quantity. If a forecast was created after the last extract for RDB computation, this data was not included in the computation, thus providing a distorted picture of the true stock number position. This screen includes these new records in the computation to provide a more up to date picture of requirements and assets for a particular stock number. The system retrieves existing forecast requirements based on the Org Id, Phase Date and Program Action Code and enters them into a database for later batch processing. These records are applied to the latest RDB computation results and are used to compute a new net requirement and produce the Computed Requirements-By-Quarter Report, which reflects requirements phased over 28 quarters. The Computed Requirements-By-Quarter Report is output as a dataset.

4.19. Simulations.

4.19.1. All simulations are executed and remain on the classified processor. Simulations perform a "what if" situation. All simulations are created through the retrieval and validation

of variable data required in the simulation of such events as: peculiar items not available to support programmed moves; identifying items required to support a specific end item application; identifying item and cost requirements computed to support a designated number of aircraft or type of end item application; defining the requirements to support optional joint use of assets; defining the impacts and requirements to convert existing contractor operated activities to Air Force operated wartime organizations; determining the impacts and planning requirements for such events as activations, operation plans, mission, unit moves, or equipment of units with new or modified end item applications.

4.19.2. Variable data, such as activation, activation date, and identity of the activating organization are validated against the appropriate force structure for completeness and accuracy. Validated variable data is used with appropriate algorithms to perform simulations. Data such as cost, assets, activations, unit moves, mission, organization, location, requirements, equipment, etc., is retrieved for user simulation.

4.19.3. Data entered for simulations do not update the actual data stored in the AFEMS data base. The values you enter are used to retrieve data necessary to compute a new simulated forecast package and output the Computed Requirements by Quarter Simulated Totals Report which produces 28 quarters of time phased requirements for each Stock Number.

4.19.4. There are several screens available specifically created to perform simulations.

4.19.4.1. Phase Date Simulation (DAPS). The DAPS allows users to assess the impact to forecast requirements when simulating a change to the End Item/Organization Event Phase Date as it applies to either an in-being Organization with programmed actions or an organization that is being activated. It provides the capability to determine the effect on asset availability for forecasted requirements if the Phase Date were to change. The screen requires the entry of three search keys: ORG ID, ALLOWANCE END ITEM IDENTITY, and PHASE DATE. The screen displays the organizations current Program Action Code and Phase Date under the CURRENT column. You may then enter the simulated Phase Date under the CHANGE column.

4.19.4.2. Activation-Deactivation Simulation (DADS). The DADS allows users to establish parameters to simulate activation or a deactivation of one organization. The values entered are used to retrieve the data necessary to compute a new simulated forecast package and output it as the Computed Requirements-by-Quarter Report. Required search keys are the Org ID, Phase Date and Activation/Deactivation indicator. To simulate activation, the End Item Identity and End Item must also be entered, as a minimum.

4.19.4.3. EII-EIQ Simulation (DEPS). The DEPS allows the simulation an End Item Identity and/or End Item Quantity change to a current in-being organization. Provides the capability to simulate the overall effect an end item change or an increase or decrease in the number of aircraft supported would have on the asset position of an organization. Enter the Org Id, End Item ID, and if applicable, the Config ID (Aerospace Config Code), which can be blank. The screen displays the data applicable to the Org id under the CURRENT column. Enter the desired changes to the current data in the CHANGE column. If a change is not desired, enter the value(s) from the CURRENT column into the CHANGE column.

4.19.4.4. Organization Simulation (DMOS). The DMOS allows the user to simulate the move of an existing organization to another location. Enter Org ID, Phase Date, End Item ID, End Item Quantity and any other applicable fields on the screen.

4.19.4.5. Base Closure Simulation (DBCS). The DBCS allows the simulation of a base closure to assess the impacts of the closures and the effect on budget requirements. A list of current in-being organizations with no programmed action or organizations with programmed actions that have an event Phasing Date beyond the simulated closure date (includes other command tenants). The Parent Major Command Abbreviation, the Program Action Code, and, if applicable, the Phase Dates for each organization supported by the specified SRAN. Determine, for each organization listed, whether the organization will be deactivated (simulated Program Action Code Y) or moved to a new location (simulated Program Action Code M). Action must be completed on all organizations before the simulation can be implemented.

Chapter 5

EDITS AND ERROR REPORTING

5.1. Edits and Error Reporting.

5.1.1. C001 identifies and creates suspense records for erroneous conditions. The suspense is identified as either a Reject or Variance. A Reject is created when a transaction is received and the data values are not formatted correctly or the mandatory values cannot be determined. The record is not processed and no updates occur. A Variance is created when the format is correct, but the values do not pass the edits. The record is processed and the C001 is updated. Edit processing is accomplished either on-line (correct as you go) or by batch process (from external interfacing systems).

5.1.2. On-line data entries are rejected at the time of input when entered data fails edit and validation criteria. The error message is displayed on the screen. For more detailed explanation and corrective actions, refer to the screen help.

5.1.3. All transactions received from D002 are edited to ensure accuracy. All D002 data transactions, which fail C001 edits, are placed in a reject suspense file. These reject/variance notices are viewed on the SBSS Online Reject screen. The screen help provides instructions for clearing and resubmitting the transaction. In some cases the erroneous condition must be cleared in D002 before the transaction is resubmitted in C001. See AFH 23-123, Vol 2, Pt 1, Ch 5, for a list of all C001 edit codes and corrective actions. See Table 5.1. for the Decision Logic Table for Equipment Transaction Reporting.

5.1.4. The UTCVAR report was created to identify the most common variance conditions. It is processed weekly. The records appearing on the Reject Suspense screen are only created as the result of processing a transaction. The records appearing on the UTCVAR report are not transaction dependent. The variances are produced by extracting the records from internal and applying the edits. The erroneous condition must be corrected for the variance to be cleared. Edit codes appearing on the report include;

5.1.4.1. JB – Exceeds allowed quantities

5.1.4.2. RB – Organization not registered for allowance

5.1.4.3. IK – Stock number not in Allowance ID

5.1.4.4. RC – Invalid Allowance ID

5.1.4.5. HL – Authorization not on Vehicle Authorization Listing (VAL)

5.1.4.6. Out of ISG – Substitute detail stock number not in I&SG of the Authorized stock number

Table 5.1. Decision Logic Table for Equipment Transaction Reporting.

TRIC	EDIT CODE	TTPC	A FI	AT C	MSV	DA C	EM F	FM C	A C	SCC	TR M	SO A	TE X	EMC (NOTE 22)	NOT ES	OUTP UT DIC	REAS ON CODE
TR M/ A5J		3A CA						W						4, 5	2, 10 1, 2	XGI	SAH
ISU/ DO R		1A/ 3P/ 3Q AA/ CP/ CQ	A B D					W W W	P					4, 5	11, 1	XGH	TAQ TAR TAV TAX
ISU/ DO R		1A/ 3P/ 3Q/ AA/ CP/ CQ						W W W	E					4, 5	1	XGI	SU0
ISU/ DO R		1L AL 1N/ 2X AN						C A D	E E E					1, 2, 3, 4, 5	15	XGJ XGJ XGJ	
TIN		1B AB	A B D					W	P					4, 5	11 1	XGH	TQA TRA TVA TXA
TIN		1B AB						W	E					4, 5	1	XGI	S0U

TIN		1B AB		9				W	C					4, 5	1	XGH	TMH
TIN		1B AB						W	C		(3)			4, 5	1	XGH	TMH
TIN		1B AB						W	C				+	4,5	1	XGH	A0A
TIN		1B AB					(4)	W	C					4, 5	1	XGH	BKA
TIN		2M/ 2O BM/ BO						W	C					4, 5	1	XGH	BMK
TIN		1K/ AK						C	E					1, 2, 3, 4, 5	15	XGJ	
TIN		1M/ 2W						D	E					1, 2, 3, 4, 5	15	XGJ	
TIN		AM/ BW						A	E					1, 2, 3, 4, 5	15	XGJ	
REC		4A						C		A				1, 2, 3, 4, 5	18	XGF	
REC		1B AB			F/ J			W						4, 5	2 1, 2	XGI	R0A
REC		1B AB			E			W						4, 5	2 1, 2	XGI	RIA

REC		1B AB			(5)			W						4, 5	2 1, 2	XGI	RSA
REC		1B AB			B/ D/ K/ P/ T			W						4, 5	2 1, 2	XGI	RZA
A2x/ A4x/ FTR / SHP		1A/ 3S AA/ CS			F			W						4, 5	1, 2, 6 20	XGI	SA0
A2x/ A4x/ FTR / SHP		1A/ 3S AA/ CS			E			W						4, 5	1,2, 6	XGI	SAI
A2x/ A4x/ FTR / SHP		1A/ 3S AA/ 3S			B/ D/ K/ P/ T			W						4, 5	1,2, 6	XGI	SAZ
A2x/ A4x/ FTR / SHP		1A/ 3S AA/ 3S			(5)/ J			W						4, 5	1, 2, 6 20	XGI	SAS

FED		5W			F/ J							EA ID		4, 5	2	XGI	R0A
FED		5W			E									4, 5		XGH	TIA
FED		5W			B/ D/ K/ P/ T							EA ID		4, 5	2	XGI	RZA
FED		5X						A						1, 2, 3, 4, 5	14,15	XGJ	
FED / 1ED		5Y/ 2W						D						1, 2, 3, 4, 5	14,15	XGJ	
FED / 1ED		5Z						C						1, 2, 3, 4, 5	14,15	XGJ	
FOR		7Z						A C D						1, 2, 3, 4, 5	17	XGL	
FIL		4H						A						1, 2, 3, 4, 5	18	XGF	
FID		4I						D						1, 2, 3, 4, 5		XGG	
FCU		4A						C	A					1, 2, 3, 4, 5	18	XGF	
IAD		1A												4, 5		XGH	AA0

IAD		1A											G	4, 5		XGH	AA Y
IAD		1B												4, 5		XGH	A0A
IAD		2M/ 2O											G	4, 5	12	XGH	AM0 AMY
IAD		2N												4, 5		XGH	A0M
IAD		1K/ 1M											G	4, 5	12	XGH XGH	AU0 AUY
IAD		1K/ 1L						C	E					1, 2, 3, 4, 5	15	XGJ	
IAD		1L												4, 5		XGH	A0U
IAD		1M						D	E					1, 2, 3, 4, 5	15	XGJ	
FCH		1A												4, 5		XGH	BA0
FCH		1B												4, 5		XGH	B0A
FER		1K/ 1M												4, 5		XGH	BU0
FER		1K/ 1L						C						1, 2, 3, 4, 5	15	XGJ	
FER		1L/ 1N												4, 5		XGH	B0U
FER		1M						D						1, 2, 3, 4, 5	15	XGJ	
FER		1N						A						1, 2, 3, 4, 5	15	XGJ	

FIC		3Y/ 3T						D					1, 2, 3, 4, 5		XGG	
FIC		3V/ 3T							A				4, 5		XGH	C*S
FIC		3U						C					1, 2, 3, 4,5	18	XGF	
FM E/ 1ET		5V											4, 5	6, 8	XJU	
FM E/ 1ET		5V											4, 5	6, 8	XGH	TAI
FM E/ 1ET		2X/ 5X						A					1, 2, 3, 4, 5	15	XGJ	
FM E/ 1ET		2W 5Y						D					1, 2, 3, 4, 5	15	XGJ	
FM E/ 1ET		5Z/ 2Y						C					1, 2, 3, 4, 5	15	XGJ	
FM E/ 1ET		2W/2 X/2Y/ 5X/5Y /5Z						C					1,2,3, 4,5		XGG	
FCD		3U						C					1,2,3 4,5		XGG	
FCI		4N/ 2X						A					1, 2, 3, 4, 5	15	XGJ	

FCI		4P/ 2W						D						1, 2, 3, 4, 5	15	XGJ	
FCI		4O/ 2Y						C						1, 2, 3, 4,5	15	XGJ	
FEC		1M/ 4P						D						1, 2, 3, 4, 5	15	XGJ	
FET		1K/ 1L/ 4O						C						1, 2, 3, 4, 5	15	XGJ	
FET		1N/ 2X/						A						1, 2, 3, 4, 5	15	XGJ	
FET		1M/ 2W/ 4P						D						1, 2, 3, 4, 5	15	XGJ	
FCC		1A												4, 5		XGH	AAE
FCC		1B												4, 5		XGH	AEA
ISU/ DU O		2D												1, 2, 3	13	XSA	
DIT		1T												1, 2, 3	13, 21	XSA	
DO R/ DO C		2A 2B 2C												1, 2, 3	13	XSA	
AEx		1S 1U						C D						3, 4,5	4	XSB	

RA R		2D 2A 2B 2C						A C C D						3, 4, 5	4	XSB	
REC		1S 1U						C D						1, 2, 3	13	XSD	
DIT		IT						C						1, 2, 3	13, 21	XSD	
ISU		2D						A						1, 2, 3	13	XSD	
DO R/ DO C		2A 2B 2C						C C D						1, 2, 3	13	XSD	
AOx / SPR		1V						A						1, 2, 3	13	XSD	
AEx / LCC		1U 1S 1V						D C A						1, 2, 3	13	XSD	
AE1 / LPS		1S 1U 1V 1W 1X 1Z							P E					1,2,3	7,15	XSK	
LPA		1S 1U						C C,D						1,2,3	13	XSD	
1XT 544														1,2,3, 4,5		XS2	

XJE	CD	7Z						N						1,2,3, 4,5	16,17, 19,	XGL	
XJE	JL	4N/ 2X						N						1, 2, 3, 4, 5	9,15, 16,19, 22	XGJ	
XJE	JU	4N/ 2X						X						1, 2, 3, 4, 5	15, 16, 19,22	XGJ	
XJE	JM	4H						N						1, 2,3, 4,5	9,16,1 9	XGG	
XJE	AC	4H						N						1, 2, 3, 4,5	16, 18, 19	XGF	
XJE	VR	4H						V						5	16,19, 22	XGJ	
XJE	OR	4H						R R R R R						1,2,3, 4,5	16,19, 22	XGG XGJ XGL XSA XSK XSB XSD	

Notes:

1. Edits/decision logic for reverse-post transactions are the same as for the original transaction.
2. If the transaction budget code is V, the vehicle registration number is placed in the output transaction in lieu of the quantity.
3. This edit is made on the 3 LSC of the 901-SUP-REQUISITIONER element for the value TRM.
4. This is applicable to project code 440 (NATO) only.
5. MILSTRIP service code (position 1 of SRAN) is unequal to B, D, E, F, J, K, P, and T.
6. A2x/A4x/SHP - To determine the appropriate reason code, edit the 901-SUP-REQUISITIONER for a matching MSC; if not matched, edit the MSC of the 901-MARK-FOR (5-10) to determine the appropriate reason code.
7. Provide a zero quantity if the status detail is deleted.
8. FME - FME action code T will create the XJU, and FME action code L will create the XGH.
9. XJE - If the TTPC equals 4H and the 901-ISSUE-PRIORITY equals JM, only an XGG will be produced. If the TTPC equals 4H or 2X and the 901-FUND-CODE equals JL, an XGJ with an N FMC will be produced.
10. AFEMS requires the reporting of all TRM regardless of SCC or DAC.
11. For reason codes TAX or TXA, the authority for issue code (AFI) is unequal to A, B, or D.
12. For reason code AMY, the type balance code is D. For reason code AUY, the type balance code is B.
13. Do not include EMC 4 or 5 transactions.
14. Do not send XGJs for item code D
15. Concerns all activity code E transactions.
16. If record specified in XJE interrogation is not found in SBSS, original XJE is returned to AFEMS with NL in positions 55-56 indicating negative reply.
17. Covers all organization codes (100-999).
18. Concerns only stock numbers with an L or P in the fifth position.
19. See Data Request Record (XJE) Output.
20. Reason code is SA0 when positions 1-2 of gaining SRAN equal FE, FW, or FD, or gaining SRAN equals FB2029, FB2039, FB2065, FB2129, FB2377, or FB7030. For all other gaining SRANs, reason code will be SAS.
21. DIT creates XSA if memo flag = 1 (memo due-out) or XSD if memo flag = O (firm due-outs)

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Attachment 1**GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION*****References***

For applicable references, see AFH 23-123, Vol 1, Attachment 1

Abbreviations and Acronyms

For applicable abbreviations and acronyms, see AFH 23-123, Vol 1, Attachment 1.

Terms

For applicable terms, see AFH 23—123, Vol 1, Attachment 1

Attachment 2

UPDATED TERMS FOR AF SUPPLY CHAIN SUPPORT

A2.1. This Attachment provides updated terms for AF Supply Chain Support. See **Table A2.1.**

Table A2.1. Terms For AF Supply Chain Support.

	New/Current terms ¹	Old terms
1	AFMC Air Logistics Complexes	Air Logistics Centers (ALCs), OC-ALC, OO-ALC, WR-ALC (obsolete SA-ALC and SM-ALC)
2	AFMC Allowance Standard Activity	(AFGLSC – Air Force Equipment Allowance Division), WR-ALC/LETA
3	AFMC Cataloging Activity	(AFGLSC – 401 SCMS/GUMB, Item Identification Flight)
4	AFMC Centralized Asset Management, (AFMC/A4F)	same/no change
5	AFMC Consolidated Mobility Bag Activity	(Consolidated Mobility Bag Control Center CMBCC) AFGLSC – 401 SCMS/GUMG
6	AFMC Cryptological System Activity	Cryptologic Systems Division (CPSD) or HQ Cryptologic Systems Group (CPSG)
7	AFMC Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Activity	Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Group (AMARG) or Center (AMARC)
8	AFMC SA/LW Serialized Control Activity	AFGLSC -575 Combat Sustainment Squadron CBSS)
9	AFMC SCM-R Computer Operations Activity ²	AFGLSC Computer Operations Element or GLSC Systems Flight (RPS Console Operator)
10	AFMC SCM-R Contingency Operations Activity	(AFGLSC) Functions--Kit movement & transfers 635 SCOW
11	AFMC SCM-R Equipment	(AFGLSC [Equipment

	Activity	Responsibilities] – 635 SCOW)
12	AFMC SCM-R Information Technology Activity	HQ 754th Electronics Systems Group (ELSG)/ILSSO, DOMH, DOYH, LGSPC, - LRE, Field Assistance Branch, Quality Assurance, control room, Supply Control Center, or Test Director; ESC/HGGG; etc.
13	AFMC SCM-R Quality Assurance Activity	(AFGLSC) Functions-- Compliance inspections, proof FIX requests, SBSS release testings, stock screenings; C2 for degraded ops
14	AFMC SCM-R Records Maintenance Activity	AFGLSC Records Maintenance (635 SCOW)
15	AFMC SCM-R Stock Control Activity	AFGLSC Stock Control – (635 SCOW)
16	AFMC SCM-R Weapon System Support Activity	AFGLSC – (635 SCOW)
17	AFMC Security Assistance Activity	AF Security Assistance Center (AFSAC)
18	AFMC TRAP Activity	Air Armament Center (AAC)
19	AFMC Uniform Office	Aeronautical Systems Center (ASC)
20	NWRM Transaction Control Cell (NTCC)	same/no change
21	Support Equipment (SE) Functional Activity	AFGLSC – (405 SCMS/GULA)
Notes	1. These are identification of functions within AFMC and should be considered as that and not organizations. Their identification provides users a means to identify what areas within AFMC need to be addressed with regard to a given subject.	
	2. Air Force Materiel Command Supply Chain	L

	Management-Retail (AFMC SCM-R). In some cases this term is used without a specific activity identified. In these cases it covers multiple activities. Contact AFMC/A4RM.	
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