

SECTION 6. AVAILABILITY BALANCE FILE (ABF) UPDATE PROCESS

6.1 General. The ABF Update Process adds, deletes, or updates records on the Custodial ABF with information concerning stock numbers for supported SARSS1 activities.

6.2 Interfaces. The ABF Update Process has both external and internal interfaces.

a. The ABF Update Process interfaces externally with supported SARSS1 activities, SARSS2A, SARSS-Gateway (GW) (formerly known as Objective Supply Capability [OSC]), and the Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS).

b. The ABF Update Process interfaces internally with the following files:

(1) Catalog Master File (CMF). The process reads this file to make sure a matching Catalog Record is present before posting information to the ABF. The MATCAT and SOS RIC as well as the Reportable Item Control Code (RICC for SIMS-X reporting) are also obtained from the CMF.

(2) Custodial ABF. The process updates this file when posting Document Identifier Codes (DICs) YB1 and YB2 from SARSS1. The process determines the Manager Code from the ABF Record.

(3) Manager Review File (MRF). The process writes transactions to this file when conditions occur that the SARSS2AC manager must act upon.

(4) Parameter Files. The process reads the following Parameter Files to obtain information and codes needed to process and route transactions during the ABF Update Process:

(a) It reads the SARSS2AC Unit Unique Record to obtain information for routing transactions.

(b) It uses the U/I Conversion Table to convert quantities when a unit of issue change has occurred.

(c) It reads the Source of Supply Routing Identifier Code (SOS RIC) and Materiel Category Structure Code (MATCAT) Cross-Reference Tables to obtain the Manager Code when a default Manager Code is being assigned to a new ABF Record.

(d) It uses the Ownership/Purpose (O/P) Code, Project Code, and Stockage Code Tables to edit input transactions.

(5) Department of Defense Activity Address File (DODAAF). The process reads this file to determine the Type Unit Code of the RIC from the entry on the DIC YB1. It also looks for a RIC-GEO for the RIC storage site on the DIC YB1 or YB2.

(6) Stock Number Relationship File (SNRF). The process reads this file to determine the prime and related stock numbers.

(7) Transaction-In File. The process writes transactions to this file for routing to SARSS2B.

(8) Format ABF Transactions Queue. The process writes DIC DZA, YSB, YB1, and YB2 transactions to this queue for conversion to 91-byte transactions prior to routing to other SARSS activities, SARSS-GW, and DAAS.

(9) Print File. The process writes records to this file when certain error conditions occur that do not require correction or re-input by the SARSS2AC manager. Records written to this file are for information only.

(10) Control Echelon File. The process reads this file to determine the Control Echelon Code.

(11) Control Degree File. The process reads this file to determine the Control Degree Code.

6.3 Process Overview. The ABF Update Process adds, deletes, or updates records on the Custodial ABF.

a. The process adds an ABF record if the input transaction has a quantity and there is no ABF Record with the same Routing Identifier Code (RIC), national item identification number (NIIN), Ownership/Purpose (O/P) Code, Project Code, and Condition Code.

b. The process deletes an ABF Record when all quantity fields are zero.

c. The process updates an ABF Record if the input transaction RIC, NIIN, O/P Code, Project Code, and Condition Code match an ABF Record but the quantity is different.

d. When the input transaction passes edits and the ABF is updated, the process may write the transaction to the higher SARSS2A (normally SARSS2AC does not have a higher SARSS2A) before routing to the Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS). How the SIMS-PASS-IND is set determines this.

(1) If the SIMS-PASS-IND is N, the process sends all input DIC YB1/YB2 transactions to DAAS as DIC DZA transactions, providing that the RIC SOS on the CMF Record for the transaction NIIN is an alphanumeric character but not LPC or has a G in the first position, a space in the second position, and anything in the third position. The process does not check for a higher SARSS2A.

(2) If the SIMS-PASS-IND is A, the process sends the DIC YB1/YB2 to the higher SARSS2A and, by means of a DIC DZA transaction, reports the YB1/YB2 NIIN to DAAS if the RIC SOS has a G in the first position, a space in the second position, and anything in the third position, or if the RIC is alphanumeric but not LPC.

(3) If the SIMS-PASS-IND is T, the process determines the Reportable Item Control Code (RICC) from the CMF Record. If the RICC is 8, D, E, or F, and there is a higher SARSS2A, the process sends the DIC YB1/YB2 to the SARSS2A and the DIC DZA to DAAS if the SOS RIC on the CMF Record is alphanumeric but not LPC or has a G in the first position, a space in the second position, and anything in the third position. If the RICC is not 8, D, E, or F, but there is a Control Echelon Code of T, t, A, H, D, or F, the process sends the DIC YB1/YB2 to the higher SARSS2A and the DIC DZA to DAAS. In either of these cases, if there is not a higher SARSS2A, the DIC DZA transaction goes to DAAS.

e. After the DIC YB1/YB2 has updated the ABF, the process determines if the OSC-IND parameter is set to Y or G. If the OSC-IND is Y or G and the Condition Code of the item is A, B, or C, the process

generates a DIC YSB transaction for the OSC RIC (SARSS-Gateway [GW]). The YSB goes to the Format ABF Transactions Process before being sent to SARSS-GW.

6.4 Input. The ABF Update Input File receives DICs YB1 and YB2. Asset Balance Records are used to make asset balance and stockage level changes to the ABF. These include requisitioning objective (RO), reorder point (ROP), safety level (SL), Stockage Code (STKG-CD), on-hand (O/H) quantities, retention quantities, and due-in and due-out quantities.

6.5 Type Processing. The ABF Update Process is a batch process that requires no operator intervention.

6.5.1 Process Parameters. The following paragraphs explain the process parameters.

a. The system checks for a matching record of the input transaction NIIN on the Catalog Master File (CMF). If it cannot find a match, the system writes the input transaction to the Manager Review File (MRF) with Reason Referred Code 01.

b. If the unit of issue on the input transaction does not match the unit of issue on the CMF Record and a conversion of the unit of issue is not possible, the input transaction is sent to the MRF with Reason Referred Code 42 or 16.

c. If the input transaction is for a NIIN that is not a prime, the process writes the transaction to the MRF with Reason Referred Code 23.

d. If the input transaction is for a RIC that is not on the DODAAF, the process writes the transaction to the MRF with Reason Referred Code 36.

6.5.2 Accessing the Process. This process is initiated by the SARSS Master Control System (SMCS) when it finds DIC YB1 and YB2 transactions in the ABF Update Input File.

6.5.3 Operator Actions. This is a batch process that requires no operator intervention.

6.5.4 Edits. The ABF Update Process checks transactions for the following data.

a. The process reads the input transaction date and time field. If it finds that the ABF Record was updated more recently than the input transaction date and time, the process will not update the ABF Record with the data on the input transaction.

b. If the input transaction matches the ABF by RIC, NIIN, O/P Code, Project Code, and Condition Code and the transaction has slashes (///) in RP 84-87, the process will not process the transaction. Slashes indicate that a MRF Record exists for the transaction.

c. If the input transaction has alphabetic characters or blanks in the date and time field, the process will not process the transaction.

6.6 Output. SARSS2AC sends DIC YSB transactions to SARSS-GW and DIC DZA transactions to DAAS. If problems are encountered in determining the prime NIIN for the NIIN on the DIC YB1/YB2, the process generates a DIC YFS to SARSS2B.

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