

REVIEW OF U.S. AIR FORCE FORMS

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I. SUMMARY

Purpose of this review. The purpose of this review is to identify and analyze the organizational and technical issues and errors associated with forms posted on U.S. Air Force Website and suggest steps needed to eliminate them.

Methods to analyze forms: manual vs. automatic. It would be impossible to accurately identify, analyze, and record manually technical issues and errors associated with forms posted on U.S. Air Force Website. By this reason, we developed an efficient computer algorithm which solves the problem completely automatically, step by step. As a result, we posted on our Website multiple versions of each form: (1) original version(s) (PDF Acrobat, static XFA, dynamic XFDL, and/or XLSX), downloaded from U.S. Air Force Website, as is, with all legal and technical issues, (2) PDF Acrobat flat version (fillable, savable in Acrobat Reader), created automatically, by the above algorithm, along with an examination report, and (3) PDF Acrobat interactive (fillable, savable in Acrobat Reader) version of the form along with an examination report (when the original form structure is static XFA).

Organizational issues. There is no common systemic form creation approach in U.S. Air Force. As a result, each form creator is free to make strategic decisions based on creator's own preferences. Professional training provided for form creators in U.S. Air Force is obviously not adequate. U.S. Air Force form creators do not have a profound knowledge of the subject. They are not quite aware of what they are doing. As a result, they are even unable to apply their

limited knowledge correctly. There is no effective technical check and control system in U.S. Air Force. As a result, there are multiple issues and errors (some of errors are repeated thousands of times). Multiple steps are needed to eliminate the above issues.

Major technical issues and clear errors on posted forms. Almost all forms are reader extended by Acrobat 11 in violation of Acrobat EULA. Almost all forms are created using the LCD technology instead of Acrobat technology. Almost all forms are non-PDF forms despite the PDF extension. Many forms remain non-fillable. Many fillable forms remain non-savable. Migration from XFD/XFDL to PDF has not been completed. Almost all forms are encrypted. This encryption can be eliminated in batch by anyone and is useless for U.S. Air Force forms. No form is optimized for searchability, readability, compatibility, and accessibility. There is no consistency: there are various file extensions (PDF, XFD, XFDL, XLSX), there are various PDF file structures (dynamic XFA, static XFA, and Acrobat PDF); some forms are reader extended, while others are not; some forms are encrypted, while others are not; some PDF forms are interactive, while others are flat; some multi-page forms are saved into separate pages; the same access restriction is described differently for different forms. There are various errors in form fields, incorrect page orientations, file double extensions (such as pdf.pdf, xfdl.pdf, pdf.xfdl), broken links inside posted form files, inside "restricted access" files, and inside "physical product" files, and irreparable damaged form files. Some form files are a chaotic combination of pages from different forms. In this review we describe in details multiple actions needed to eliminate the above major technical issues and clear errors.

Clear technical errors and disputable issues on Website. There are multiple product information errors (incorrect number of pages in a form - an error that is repeated thousands of times, incorrect form number, form date, form title, or file format), broken links, use of suffix "locked", apparently, indicating Webmaster's intention to block visitors' access to these forms, while the links to these forms are not protected and there is no obstacle to open these forms. There are significant limitations in form browsing functionality, some limitations in form searching functionality, excessive use of frames and JavaScript.

In this review we describe in details the above methods and an efficient computer algorithm to analyze forms, organizational issues, issues and errors on posted forms and on Website, and step-by-step actions needed to eliminate all the above issues and errors.

Feel free to contact us for any questions or help: help@USA-Federal-Forms.com

II. METHODS TO ANALYZE FORMS: MANUAL VS. AUTOMATIC

1. Impossibility of manual analysis.

It would be impossible to accurately identify, analyze, and record manually technical issues and

errors associated with forms posted on U.S. Air Force Website by the following reasons:

1. This task would require a manual analysis and recording of thousands of form pages, tens of thousands of form fields, hundreds of thousands of form and field properties.
2. In general, a single specialist is able to analyze and record no more than a few dozens of properties in an hour (depending on specialist's ability to apply his/her analytical and logical reasoning to a specific document or a set of documents). Accordingly, it could take months (if not years) for an average team of a few specialists to analyze hundreds of thousands of form properties.
3. It would be impossible to effectively check and control manually the quality of such work.
4. Such manual analysis, recording, check and control would result in thousands of errors, making all the work useless.

2. Automatic analysis.

To identify, analyze, and record technical issues and errors (associated with forms posted on U.S. Air Force Website) completely automatically, we developed an efficient computer algorithm which solves the problem by the following steps:

1. Open each form.
2. Read various properties of the opened form.
3. Identify and analyze issues and errors associated with form properties.
4. Save results.
5. If the form is encrypted, decrypt it.
6. Determine if there are fields in the opened form (that is determine if the form is interactive). If yes, read various properties of each field.
7. Identify and analyze issues and errors associated with properties of each field.
8. Save results.
9. Create a PDF Acrobat flat version of the opened form.
10. Create a report for the above PDF Acrobat flat version of form, using the results saved by steps 4 and 8.
11. Insert the above report at the beginning of the above flat version of form.
12. If the original form structure is static XFA, create a PDF Acrobat interactive version of this form.
13. Create a report for the above PDF Acrobat interactive version of form, using the results saved by steps 4 and 8.
14. Insert the report at the beginning of the PDF Acrobat interactive version of form.
15. Create a page with buttons with relevant JavaScript actions (as in FBF forms introduced in 2003 by USA-Federal-Forms.com) for the PDF Acrobat interactive version of form.
16. Insert the above page at the end of the PDF Acrobat interactive version of form.

As a result of the above automatic analysis, we posted on our Website the following versions of each form:

1. Original version of the form downloaded from U.S. Air Force Website.
2. PDF Acrobat flat version of the form created by the above algorithm, along with an

examination report, and inserted at the beginning of the form.

3. If the original form structure is static XFA, we also posted PDF Acrobat interactive version of the form along with a examination report (at the beginning of the form).

III. ORGANIZATIONAL ISSUES AND STEPS TO ELIMINATE THEM.

Issue 1. There is no common systemic form creation approach in U.S. Air Force.

It looks as each form creator is free to make strategic decisions based on creator's own preferences.

The following steps are needed to establish a common systemic form creation approach (to eliminate the above issue).

1. Determine which parts of form creation process can be done automatically.
2. Create a computer algorithm to automatically perform the above parts of form creation process.
3. Create a step-by-step system to manually perform remaining parts of form creation process.
4. Create a semi-automatic step-by-step system to combine both manual and automatic parts of form creation process.
5. Teach specialists about the above semi-automatic step-by-step system.

Note. It is impossible to effectively set manually hundreds of thousands of form and field properties. It is also impossible to do this completely automatically. Some operations can be done automatically, other operations can be done only manually. Accordingly, the form creation process can be done only semi-automatically.

Issue 2. There is no effective technical check and control system in U.S. Air Force. There are multiple issues and errors. Some errors are repeated thousands of times.

The following steps are needed to establish an effective technical check and control system (to eliminate the above issue).

1. Determine how form and field properties should be set (that is to determine standards of quality).
2. Create a computer algorithm to automatically:
 - examine form and field properties based on the above standards of quality;
 - save and represent examination results;
 - correct some categories of errors;
 - create instructions for specialists to manually correct those errors that cannot be corrected automatically.

The check and control process is to run the above computer algorithm again and again until examination results show no errors.

Note. It is impossible to effectively check manually hundreds of thousands of form and field

properties. It can be done only automatically by a computer algorithm. It is also impossible to completely automatically correct any error. That is the control of the form creation process cannot be done completely automatically. Some errors can be corrected automatically, other errors can be corrected only manually. Accordingly, the control of the form creation process can be done semi-automatically. Thus, while the "check" part of the process can be done only automatically, the "control" part of the process can be done only semi-automatically.

Issue 3. Professional training provided for form creators in U.S. Air Force is obviously not adequate.

U.S. Air Force form creators are able to draw fields, set some of field properties, set field tab order, adjust field sizes, align fields horizontally and vertically. They are also able to set document security, enable Reader Extensions.

However, U.S. Air Force form creators do not have a profound knowledge of the subject. They are not quite aware of what they are doing. As a result, they are even unable to apply their limited knowledge correctly. For example:

1. Form creators enable Reader Extensions by Acrobat 11 in violation of Acrobat EULA because they are not aware of Acrobat EULA 500 limit.
2. Form creators use Adobe LiveCycle Designer technology instead of Acrobat technology because they are not aware of the difference.
3. Form creators create dynamic XFA, static XFA, and Acrobat PDF forms because they are not aware of the difference.
4. Form creators create non-PDF forms with PDF extension because they are not aware of the difference between PDF file structure and PDF file extension.
5. Form creators enable Reader Extensions in flat forms because they are not aware that enabled Reader Extensions prevent users from saving data typed into forms.
6. Form creators fail to optimize forms for searchability, readability, compatibility, and accessibility because they are not aware of form optimization.
7. Form creators set form and field properties incorrectly because they are not aware of the meaning of each property.
8. Form creators encrypt forms because they are not aware that such encryption can be eliminated in batch by anyone and is useless for U.S. Air Force forms.

IV. POSTED FORMS: MAJOR TECHNICAL ISSUES

Issue 1. Almost all forms (with PDF extension) posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website are reader extended by Acrobat 11 in violation of EULA.

The creators of these forms enabled Reader Extensions (RE) by using Acrobat 11 -- apparently, in an unintentional violation of Adobe Acrobat EULA (End User License Agreement) 500 limit. Since the forms are posted on a government Website for the purposes to be filled out and returned to the government, each form is distributed to more than 500 recipients and the number of returned copies of each form (including hard copies) exceeds the Acrobat (11 and earlier) 500 limit. Since users of these forms get access to features enabled in violation of Acrobat EULA,

the users may be in violation of Reader EULA. Due to the 500 limit, using Acrobat 11 or earlier to enable RE is not a solution for a government agency. An appropriate Adobe product is either Acrobat DC or LiveCycle RE (LCRE), which is thousands times more expensive than Acrobat (to use LCRE, IRS, for example, paid to Adobe millions of dollars). There is no 500 limit in Acrobat DC EULA. Our analysis of these forms reveals that some of the forms were reader extended prior to Acrobat DC release date (when the LCRE was the only appropriate option), but most of the forms were reader extended even after Acrobat DC release date. The creators of the forms were probably not aware of both the 500 limit of Acrobat 11 and the advantage of using Acrobat DC.

Issue 2: Almost all forms (with PDF extension) posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website are non-PDF forms, despite the PDF extension.

The creators of these forms used Adobe LiveCycle Designer (LCD) technology (instead of Acrobat technology), and thus created, apparently, unintentionally, XFA forms, which are non-PDF forms, despite the PDF extension (a file type is not the same as a file extension). At first glance, XFA forms seem no different than normal PDF Acrobat forms (Acroforms): same PDF extension, same appearance, seemingly same functionality. However, since XFA forms were created by a different technological method, they have a different structure, different functionality, and cannot be manipulated in the same way as normal PDF Acrobat forms.

There are dynamic and static XFA forms. Almost all of the XFA forms posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website are dynamic. The dynamic XFA forms cannot be opened in Reader 6 and earlier (in some systems, Reader 7 and earlier). The static XFA forms cannot be opened in Reader 5 and earlier. Neither dynamic nor static XFA forms can be optimized for fast web viewing. Neither dynamic nor static XFA forms can be made compliant with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. The data typed into form fields of a dynamic or static XFA form cannot be saved in Reader without using Reader Extensions.

In contrast, if the forms posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website were created as normal PDF Acrobat forms, they could be open in any version of Reader, they could be saved in Reader 11 and later without using Reader Extensions, they could be optimized for fast web viewing, and they could be made compliant with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

To be manipulated in the same way as PDF forms, the XFA forms must be converted to PDF Acrobat forms. Currently, there is no effective method to convert a dynamic XFA form into a PDF Acrobat form by retaining fillable fields. It is only possible to convert a dynamic XFA form into a flatten PDF file, and then to convert the flatten PDF file into an Acrobat form by re-creating all the fillable fields from the scratch. Fortunately, a static XFA form can be converted into a PDF Acrobat form (by retaining fillable fields).

Finally, in some forms, the dynamic XFA structure may have some advantages over the Acrobat form structure (such as the ability to expand a field size or produce a new page to accommodate a longer text and the availability of image and barcode field types). Take a note that the static XFA structure does not have even these advantages and the above advantages of the dynamic XFA structure would not be usable in any of U.S. Air Force forms (because in all these forms the

number of pages and the size of each field are fixed and there is neither image nor barcode field type).

Thus, for the user, the (dynamic or static) XFA structure of U.S. Air Force forms has multiple disadvantages and no advantages against the normal PDF Acrobat form structure. However, using LCD technology may expedite the process of form creation (by creating the form layout and adding form fields all at once). The creators of U.S. Air Force forms either didn't realize that the created forms were XFA forms, or didn't realize that XFA forms are non-PDF forms (despite the PDF extension), or didn't realize the disadvantages of the XFA structure for these forms, or considered these disadvantages less important than the advantage to expedite the process of form creation. Anyway, using the LCD technology to create U.S. Air Force forms was a strategic mistake.

Issue 3: Some PDF flat forms posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website are reader extended, which prevents users from saving data typed into the forms.

The creators of forms posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website enabled Reader Extensions (in violation of Acrobat EULA, as shown above) in some flat (field-less, non-interactive) forms. Enabled RE allows users to save data typed into an interactive form fields, but prevents users from saving data typed into a flat (non-interactive) form. The creators didn't realize this. RE should be disabled in flat forms. Thus, enabling RE in a flat forms was exactly the opposite to what the creators needed to do.

Issue 4. The forms posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website are not optimized for searchability, readability, compatibility, and accessibility.

It looks as form creators are not aware of PDF optimization techniques.

V. POSTED FORMS: INCONSISTENCY ISSUES.

Issue 1: Apparently, for no reason, there are files with different extensions (PDF, XFD, XFDL, XLSX) among the forms posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website.

It looks as, in U.S. Air Force, each form creator is free to determine the file extension, based on creator's own preferences. About three thousand of these forms have PDF extension. However, a few hundred forms have XFD/XFDL extension. Some forms are presented in both PDF and XFD/XFDL versions. Some form files have double extensions (such as pdf.pdf, xfdl.pdf, pdf.xfdl -- see "double extension" issue below). The U.S. Army migrated from XFDL to PDF in 2014. Is U.S. Air Force migrating from XFD/XFDL to PDF? It may take just an hour to convert all U.S. Air Force forms to Acrobat PDF flat forms. It may take just a few weeks for a small team to convert all these Acrobat PDF flat forms into Acrobat PDF interactive forms (Acroforms).

Also, apparently, for no reason, just one of forms (af3556) migrated from XFDL to XLSX extension. This is another evidence that in U.S. Air Force, each form creator is free to determine and even migrate the file extensions based on creator's own preferences.

Issue 2: Apparently, for no reason, there are PDF files with different structures (dynamic XFA, static XFA, and Acrobat PDF) among the forms posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website.

It looks as, in U.S. Air Force, each form creator is free to determine the file structure, based on creator's own preferences. Most forms posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website are dynamic XFA. Some forms are static XFA. Some forms are Acrobat PDF. The dynamic and static XFA forms are non-PDF forms, despite the PDF extension. Acrobat PDF is the only appropriate file structure for all U.S. Air Force forms.

Issue 3: Apparently, for no reason, some PDF forms posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website are reader extended, some PDF forms are not.

Again, it looks as, in U.S. Air Force, each form creator is free to determine whether to enable Reader Extensions or not, based on creator's own preferences. Most PDF forms posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website are reader extended. Some PDF forms are not. All reader extended forms are reader extended by using Acrobat 11 (in a violation of Adobe Acrobat EULA). Enabling RE is the right approach, but (as shown above), due to the 500 limit, using Acrobat 11 to enable RE is not a solution for a government agency. An appropriate Adobe product is either Acrobat DC or LiveCycle RE (LCRE).

Issue 4: Apparently, for no reason, some PDF forms posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website are encrypted, some PDF forms are not.

Again, it looks as, in U.S. Air Force, each form creator is free to determine whether to encrypt a PDF form or not, based on creator's own preferences. Most PDF forms posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website are encrypted. Some PDF forms are not. No form is encrypted by an open (user)

password (otherwise users would not be able to open the form). All encrypted PDF forms are encrypted by an owner (restrictions) password. Most of encrypted PDF forms have a dynamic XFA file structure. This encryption is useless by two reasons: (1) it can be easily removed in batch (without using the password) and (2) the dynamic XFA file structure automatically sets restrictions (practically, almost identical with the restrictions set by the encryption).

Issue 5: Apparently, for no reason, some PDF forms posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website are interactive, some PDF forms are flat.

Again, it looks as, in U.S. Air Force, each form creator is free to determine whether to make a PDF form interactive or flat, based on creator's own preferences. Most PDF forms posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website are interactive. Some PDF forms are flat. Making PDF forms interactive is the best approach. It may take just a few weeks for a small team to convert all these Acrobat PDF flat forms into Acrobat PDF interactive forms (Acroforms).

Issue 6: Apparently, for no reason, a few multi-page forms posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website are saved into separate pages.

Again, it looks as, in U.S. Air Force, each form creator is free to determine whether to save a form into separate pages or not, based on creator's own preferences.

Issue 7. Apparently, for no reason, the same access restriction is described differently for different forms posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website.

Again, it looks as, in U.S. Air Force, each form creator is free to determine which words, expressions, and abbreviations to use to describe access restrictions, based on creator's own preferences. The restricted access forms are described as "Stocked and Issued", "For Office Use Only", "FOUO", or "Restricted Access".

VI. POSTED FORMS: ACTIONS NEEDED TO ELIMINATE MAJOR TECHNICAL ISSUES.

1. Disable Reader Extensions in all reader extended forms. They all are enabled by Acrobat 11 in violation of Acrobat EULA.
2. Stop to use Adobe LiveCycle Designer (LCD) technology (instead of Acrobat technology). LCD technology is obviously not for U.S. Air Force forms, because in these forms, the number of pages and the size of each field are fixed and there is neither image nor barcode field type. For a form user, the (dynamic or static) XFA structure of U.S. Air Force forms has multiple disadvantages and no advantages against the normal PDF Acrobat form structure.
3. Convert static XFA forms into PDF Acrobat interactive forms (Acroforms). Fortunately, a static XFA form can be converted into a PDF Acrobat form (by retaining fillable fields).
4. Convert dynamic XFA forms into Acroforms. Currently, there is no effective method to convert a dynamic XFA form into a PDF Acrobat form by retaining fillable fields. It is only possible to convert a dynamic XFA form into a flatten PDF file, and then to convert the flatten PDF file into an Acroform by re-creating all the fillable fields from the scratch.
5. Convert XFD/XFDL, XLSX, and other non-PDF forms to Acroforms, by converting non-

PDF files into flat PDF files, and then converting flat PDF forms into Acroforms by creating all the fillable fields.

6. Convert all PDF Acrobat flat forms into fillable Acroforms, by creating all the fillable fields.
7. Convert all non-savable Acroforms into savable in Adobe (Acrobat) Reader.
8. Optimize all forms for searchability, readability, compatibility, and accessibility.
9. Decrypt encrypted files. It can be done in batch without using passwords.
10. Stop practice of describing access restriction differently for different forms.

VII. POSTED FORMS: CLEAR TECHNICAL ERRORS.

Error 1. Some forms posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website have issues with form fields.

Some needed fields are omitted. The locations of some fields are incorrect. The properties of some fields are incompatible with the information the fields are for. The following are just a few clear technical errors repeated again and again. There are many more not listed here.

Apparently, for no reason, in some forms, some pages are fillable, while other pages remain flat.

Some form fields allow a longer text to scroll. As a result, a part of the text becomes hidden and not printable. The form creators either checked the scroll long text boxes by mistake or just were not aware of this issue.

Some large fields created for comments and other multi-line text remain single-line. The form creators either forgot to check the multi-line boxes or just were not aware of this issue.

Some fields (for example, the form number in the lower left corner of the form) are filled out by the form creators for read only purposes, but in fact remain fillable. Such fields must be either flatten or read only. The form creators either forgot to flatten such fields, or forgot to check the read only boxes, or just were not aware of this issue.

Check boxes are widely used in mutually exclusive selection questions. As a result, users are allowed to make errors by selecting multiple mutually exclusive selections (for example selecting both "Yes" and "No"). The form creators were probably not aware that in mutually exclusive selection questions, radio buttons should be used instead of check boxes. In a radio button group, a user can select only one option.

In some forms, fields were detected by using Acrobat Automatic Field Detection feature and left "as is" without any manual work (needed to detect and correct Acrobat errors).

Note: To fill out a PDF Acrobat flat (non-interactive) form, a user must click Tools > Fill & Sign (or Comment) > Add Text, then click anywhere on page and start typing anywhere on page. Thus, to type text into a flat form, a user must determine the location and properties of the information to be entered. In contrast, to fill out a PDF Acrobat interactive form, a user must type into form fields designed by the form creator. For a form user, the availability of correctly designed fields (i.e. interactivity) designed by a form creator may be a big advantage over a Acrobat Fill & Sign (or Comment) tools, because by creating fields, the form creator relieves the

form user from the task to determine the location and properties of the information to be entered. However, if a needed field is omitted, or a location or property of just one of the fields is incompatible with the information to be entered, then a form user is forced to fill out that field by hand or typewriter. Thus, for many form users, such a partially fillable form has no advantage over a non-fillable form.

Error 2. Some forms posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website combine in the same file pages from different forms.

This is a clear technical error repeated a few times.

Error 3. Some pages of some forms posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website need to be rotated to be filled out.

This is a clear technical error repeated a few times.

Error 4. Some form files posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website are damages and cannot be repaired.

This is a clear technical error repeated a few times.

Error 5. Some files have double extensions, such as pdf.pdf, xfdl.pdf, pdf.xfdl.

Sometimes double extensions are used to trick users into opening viruses. As a result, some double extensions are considered suspicious ones. This is not the case with files posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website, where the double extensions are just clear technical errors, repeated a few times.

VIII. POSTED FORMS: ACTIONS NEEDED TO ELIMINATE CLEAR TECHNICAL ERRORS IN FORM FIELDS.

1. Stop practice of leaving "as is" fields detected by using Acrobat "Automatic Field Detection" feature. A manual work is normally needed to detect and correct Acrobat errors.
2. Keep in mind that for many form users, a partially fillable form has no advantage over a non-fillable form.
3. Add omitted fields.
4. Correct field locations.
5. Make the properties of fields compatible with the information the fields are for.
6. Uncheck all the "scroll long text" property boxes. Scroll long text property is not for U.S. Air Force forms.
7. Check the "multi-line" property boxes for multi-line fields.
8. Convert check boxes into radio buttons in mutually exclusive selection questions.
9. Correct the situation when some fields are filled out by the form creators for read only purposes, but in fact remain fillable. Such fields must be either flatten or read only.

IX. POSTED FORMS: ACTIONS NEEDED TO ELIMINATE OTHER CLEAR

TECHNICAL ERRORS.

1. Fix incorrectly rotated pages to allow users to fill them out.
2. Fix broken links inside posted form files, inside "restricted access" files, and inside "physical product" files.
3. Stop practice of using double extensions (pdf.pdf, xfdl.pdf, pdf.xfdl).
4. Stop practice of making some pages of the same form fillable, while leaving other pages flat.
5. Stop practice of saving multi-page forms into separate pages.

X. WEBSITE: PRODUCT INFORMATION ERRORS.

Error 1: The product information for all forms (as well as some publications) posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website states that the number of pages in each form is zero.

This is a clear technical error repeated thousands of times.

Error 2: The product information for some forms posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website states incorrectly that form is available only as a physical product, while the form is posted in the electronic format.

This is a clear technical error repeated a few times.

Error 3: The product information for some forms posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website states incorrectly that the access to the form is restricted, and that the form is available only by order, while the form is posted in the electronic format.

This is a clear technical error repeated a few times.

Error 4: The product information for some forms posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website states an incorrect form number.

This is a clear technical error repeated a few times.

Error 5: The product information for some forms posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website states an incorrect date.

This is a clear technical error repeated a few times.

Error 6: The product information for some forms posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website states an incorrect title.

This is a clear technical error repeated a few times.

Error 7: The product information for some forms posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website states an incorrect format.

This is a clear technical error repeated a few times.

XI. WEBSITE: OTHER TECHNICAL ERRORS.

Error 1. There are many broken links on U.S. Air Force Forms Website.

There are broken links on Web pages and inside posted form files, inside "restricted access" files, and inside "physical product" files.

Error 2. Some form files posted on U.S. Air Force Forms Website contain suffix "locked", apparently, indicating Webmaster's intention to block visitors' access to these forms, while the links to these forms are not protected and there is no obstacle to open these forms.

Apparently, this is a technical error repeated a few times.

XII. WEBSITE: ACTIONS NEEDED TO ELIMINATE TECHNICAL ERRORS.

1. Correct the product information which incorrectly states that the number of pages in each form is zero.
2. Correct the product information which incorrectly states that form is available only as a physical product, while the form is posted in the electronic format.
3. Correct the product information which incorrectly states that the access to the form is restricted, and that the form is available only by order, while the form is posted in the electronic format.
4. Correct the product information which states an incorrect form number.
5. Correct the product information which states an incorrect title.
6. Correct the product information which states an incorrect format.
7. Fix broken links on Web pages.
8. Eliminate suffix "locked", apparently, indicating Webmaster's intention to block visitors' access to these forms, while the links to these forms are not protected and there is no obstacle to open these forms.

XIII. WEBSITE: DISPUTABLE TECHNICAL ISSUES.

Issue 1. The U.S. Air Force Forms Website has some significant limitations in form browsing functionality.

The form browsing functionality is limited to browsing form numbers by issuing organization and then by numerical component of form number. The Website has no browsing functionality directly by alphanumerical component of form number. Since the form numbers contain both alphabetical and numerical components, browsing form numbers directly by alphanumerical component is the most important browsing functionality. The Webmaster failed to realize this.

Issue 2. The U.S. Air Force Forms Website has some (insignificant) limitations in form searching functionality.

The form searching functionality is limited to searching form numbers and titles only. Searching other information (date, organization, format, or prescribing publication) is not available. While searching form numbers and titles is the most important searching functionality, ability to search other information could be also helpful.

Issue 3. An excessive use of frames in U.S. Air Force Forms Website.

The debate around frames has a long history. The advantages of frames as well as the usability/accessibility problems identified with frames are known. For this particular Website, the advantages of frames are very insignificant. In contrast, the usability/accessibility problems are very significant. An excessive use of frames was not a good idea.

Issue 4. An excessive use of JavaScript in U.S. Air Force Forms Website.

The debate around JavaScript has a long history. The advantages of JavaScript as well as the usability/accessibility problems identified with JavaScript are known. For this particular Website, the advantages of JavaScript are very insignificant. In contrast, the usability/accessibility problems are very significant. An excessive use of JavaScript was not a good idea.

XIV. WEBSITE: ACTIONS NEEDED TO ELIMINATE DISPUTABLE TECHNICAL ISSUES.

1. Add to Website a browsing functionality to allow users to browse form numbers directly by alphanumerical component. Since the form numbers contain both alphabetical and numerical components, it is the most important browsing functionality.
2. Add form searching functionality by date, organization, format, or prescribing publication.
3. Restrict an excessive use of frames in Website. For this particular Website, the advantages of frames are very insignificant. In contrast, the usability/accessibility problems are very significant. An extensive use of frames was not a good idea.
4. Restrict an excessive use of JavaScript in Website. For this particular Website, the advantages of JavaScript are very insignificant. In contrast, the usability/accessibility problems are very significant. An excessive use of JavaScript was not a good idea.

Feel free to contact us for any questions or help: help@USA-Federal-Forms.com

ALL U.S. AIR FORCE FORMS: <http://www.USA-Federal-Forms.com/Air-Force-Forms.html>
This includes multiple versions of each form. Visit the page to check for updates.

U.S. AIR FORCE FORMS WEBSITE: <http://www.e-publishing.af.mil>
The U.S. Air Force Forms Website has some significant limitations in form browsing functionality.

HELPFUL ARTICLES FOR USERS OF FORMS:

Review of U.S. Air Force forms: <http://www.USA-Federal-Forms.com/Air-Force-Forms-Review.html>

Comparison of methods to fill out PDF forms:

<http://www.USA-Federal-Forms.com/Methods-to-Fill-PDF-Forms.html>

Comparison of methods to save PDF forms:

<http://www.USA-Federal-Forms.com/Methods-to-Save-PDF-Forms.html>

HELPFUL ONLINE CONVERSIONS OF PDF FORMS & DOCUMENTS:

<http://www.USA-Federal-Forms.com/Conversions.html>

Convert non-fillable PDF forms into fillable - Convert fillable PDF forms into savable - Flatten PDF forms - Encrypt PDF documents - Add stamps or watermarks to PDF documents - Add, delete, extract, split, reorder, or rotate pages in PDF documents

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