

CHAPTER 27

FAMILY NUMBER AND INTERCHANGEABLE AND SUBSTITUTABLE ITEMS
PART I
FAMILY NUMBER (REQUIREMENTS)

SECTION I - GENERAL

227101 - PURPOSE

To assign centrally managed and stocked items to requirements family groups in such a manner as to enable (1) forecasting of demands, (2) preparation of supply control studies, procurement programs, budgets and apportionment requests, and (3) establishment of supply levels (e.g., ROP, safety level) for each family group.

227102 - SCOPE

This procedure is applicable to all DSCs. Part I relates solely to the establishment and utilization of the family number concept in requirements forecasting and supply control. Interchangeable and Substitutable families although related, are a distinct and separate process covered in part II.

227103 - BACKGROUND

It is necessary to establish techniques which will define grouping of stock numbers for which separate supply control studies must be prepared. To facilitate communication, the number used to group stock numbers for requirements purposes will henceforth be referred to as a family number. The family number aids the supply control of related NSNs. It permits the consideration of requirements and assets for related NSNs as a group. Specific uses of the family number are as follows:

- a. For consolidating demands for related NSNs when preparing requirements forecasts and supply levels for the head of the family.
- b. For consolidating assets for related NSNs when recommending replenishment or disposal of systems stocks, or when preparing procurement programs, budget requests, or apportionment requests.

227104 - POLICY

- a. The family number is to be the single grouping code for NSNs having a requirement's family relationship.
- b. All NSNs in a requirements family group must have a common FSC.

c. All NSNs in a requirements family group must have the same UI, or must have a UI which enables recording of demand, computation of requirements, and similar applications on a one for one ratio.

d. All DSC managed items will be assigned requirements family numbers under the concept that all items will be either the requirements family head (preferred item) with nonpreferred family members, or a bachelor item and therefore the requirement's family head although no family members exist. The family number of family members (nonpreferred items) will be the NIIN of the requirements family head (preferred items). In the case of a family group consisting of items representing specific makes and models, the SSC 5 item (reference number) will be identified as the family head, and the family number will be the NIIN of the SSC 5 item.

e. Items determined to be completely interchangeable for issue purposes and acceptable to all users will be included in the family regardless of asset position. Items determined to be partially interchangeable will be included in the family only when the assets of the nonpreferred item are equal to or less than its ROP. The family head must be issuable as a substitute for partially interchangeable items in all cases.

f. The standard unit price of a family member will be adjusted downward (if required) to that of the head of the family provided that all of the following conditions are met.

(1) The family member is SSC 6.

(2) Assets of the family member are \$500.00 or more. (This condition may be waived if the price adjustment is made concurrently with other necessary catalog changes and thereby avoid added workload for price adjustment alone.)

(3) The price of the head of the family is a sound price based on actual procurement and judgment indicates that a price adjustment is desirable.

g. Each DSC is responsible for development of requirements family groups in consonance with this chapter.

227105 - SYSTEM CONCEPT - FAMILY NUMBERS (REQUIREMENTS)

a. Requirements Family Number. All items managed by a DSC will be assigned a family number (NIIN) in addition to its basic DoD assigned NSN. The family number will be the NIIN of the head of the family (NSN) under which demand and assets are consolidated for materiel management purposes. In the case of an item without a family relationship to another item(s) (bachelor item), the family number will be the NIIN of the basic NSN. In a requirements family consisting of a preferred item and nonpreferred item(s), the family number for all members of the family (including the preferred item) will be the NIIN of the preferred item.

b. Requirements Family Group Materiel Management. All demand for items within a requirements family are consolidated under the NSN of the family head for requirements computation purposes. For subsistence items only, each family group will be segmented by type of pack in order

to produce separate studies for each type of pack. Supply level and requirements forecasts are computed for the requirements family head.

In turn, all assets (except as explained in paragraph (3) below for Asset Applicability Code 2) for items within a requirements family group are consolidated in determining the need to buy, stratifying assets and similar materiel management functions. For materiel management purposes, items in a requirements family group are managed as a single item in that demand and assets are consolidated under the family head NSN and management decisions relating to procurement, disposal, budget requirements, are based on the consolidated demand/asset data under the family head. This concept contains inherent management hazards that must be recognized by the DSCs to ensure adequate control. Following are significant aspects of the system rationale and system capabilities.

(1) As indicated above, the materiel management concept of requirements family groups basically assumes that the family contains only those items that, for supply management purposes, are interchangeable. From a cataloging viewpoint there are technical differences that preclude superseding the nonpreferred NSNs with the preferred NSN. Consequently, for supply control and requirements forecasting purposes, demand and assets of family items are consolidated.

(2) Under the above concept, if a nonpreferred item is entered into a requirements family and is not interchangeable with a family head for management purposes (i.e., Services will not accept the item as a substitute), assets of such an item in quantities above the ROP would partially or completely suppress the procurement of the preferred item. For this reason, the policy prohibits unrestricted entry of such items in a requirements family group. Such items (known as partially substitutable items versus the interchangeable items known as completely substitutable) should not be entered into a requirements family group until their on-hand/due-in assets are reduced to a quantity equal or below their ROP. This is referred to as the Merger Reorder Point Quantity (MROP). Therefore, items with a requirements family relationship, which are not interchangeable with the preferred item family, will be bachelorized, until the assets are reduced to their ROP. For control and eventual entry of these items into the preferred family, a merger family number (NIIN), is established to identify the preferred item family to which the partially substitutable item will be assigned when the MROP is reached. The computer will automatically output a SSCS, Reason for Study Code MR, appendix A-156, when their asset position reaches the MROP.

(3) Although entry of partially substitutable items into a preferred family when assets are at or below the ROP will have no serious adverse effect on materiel management, it is recognized that unanticipated returns, inventory adjustments and similar actions could result in an increase in assets on such an item after it has been merged with the preferred family. In such a circumstance, a control is necessary to prevent the asset increase from suppressing the procurement of the preferred item or placing the family in long supply. For this purpose, an Asset Applicability Code (AAC) has been established. This code must be applied to all family members and will be entered by the IM. The code is a single numeric digit, that identifies:

(a) Item is completely substitutable (interchangeable) and all assets will be applied in requirements computations. (AAC 1.)

(b) Item is partially substitutable. Only those assets equal to or less than the MROP quantity will be applied in requirements computations. (AAC 2.)

(4) The above techniques are intended to provide the facility to maintain the integrity of the requirements family group and preclude the computation of false requirements which will occur if partially substitutable assets are applied without restriction in the materiel management processes. Conversely, this system capability, if improperly used, will not detect entry of partially substitutable items, with assets above the ROP. If partially substitutable items are manipulated into a requirements family when their assets exceed the ROP quantity, (which can occur if the IM manually inputs the item into a requirements family or if the MROP is falsely increased) the action will create one of two detrimental conditions.

(a) If AAC 1 is assigned to a partially substitutable item, all assets of the item will be applied in requirements computations in the same manner as if the assets were interchangeable. As a result, supply support of the preferred item is jeopardized as procurement of the preferred item will be suppressed through the application of the partially substitutable assets.

(b) If AAC 2 is assigned, the partially substitutable assets will be applied only to the MROP quantity. (If the MROP has been falsified to facilitate forced entry into the requirements family and reflects the total asset quantity rather than the valid ROP quantity, the net result is the same as assigning AAC 1.) Assets above the MROP quantity are not applied and thereby create the second detriment. Although these unapplied assets do not directly suppress procurement of the preferred item, they do result in stratification as Unapplied Assets and must be justified in budget defense. Therefore, entry of partially substitutable items into requirements family groups must be controlled by the DSCs within the framework of the policy cited in paragraph 227104 if the integrity of materiel management and its associated budget forecasts are to be assured. However, whenever a family member has been merged, the on-hand assets above the MROP are considered to be in AG 34A, appendix A-59. These on-hand assets are combined within AG 35, line 25C, appendix F-167, SSCS. Any Due-In assets for these member items will not be applied to AGs 34A and subsequently AG 35.

(5) Requirements family groupings established by the DSCs will be utilized as indicated above. A maximum of 30 family members is permitted within a requirements family. Input data described subsequently herein, will update the requirement's family groupings.

(6) Family groups are established solely for requirements forecasting and supply control purposes and must be rigidly controlled as described above. I&S grouping (covered in part II) is a separate entity geared to the needs of distribution processing and is related to requirements families only because of inherent substitutability of a family member.

(7) A quarterly listing of all requirements families (appendix F-107, part A) is output as a reference file.

c. Guidelines for the management of SSC, Make and Model Unspecified, items as a head of the requirements family item.

(1) SSC 5 assigned to an NSN indicates a stock number that has been assigned to a generic item for use in bid invitations, allowance lists, and so on, against which no stocks should ever be knowingly recorded. The SSC 5 NSN applies to an Unspecified Make and Model and represents the item cataloged for authorization and bid solicitations. As each new purchase source develops, a separate NSN is assigned to each different manufacturer's configuration procured. These NSNs are identified as Specific Makes and Models and are used for stock/store/issue actions.

(2) The IM of the SSC 5 item in conjunction with the personnel associated with IMC in MSO of DSO will duplicate the SSC 5 IMC data except the pos. 7 Card Identification Code will be V and the SSC will normally be the same as the other family members. Phrase Code S (Stock as - Make, Model Unspecified) applies to all SSC 5 items. A DLA Form 1336, Data Element Oriented With Value, should be input under the SSC 5 NSN for each Specified Make and Model NSN associated with the SSC 5 NSN. This is an informative Phrase Code only, which provides the field CMDN cards advising of Specific Makes and Models associated with an SSC 5 reference NSN. The procedures for input should be IAW appendix E-413 P.

(3) Once the new NSN has been confirmed as established, the IMs having SSC 5 items will ensure that such items are established as stock control families IAW this chapter. In a family group consisting of Makes and Models, the SSC 5 item will be identified as the family head, and the NSNs for Specific Makes and Models, normally SSC 1, will be identified as family members and have an ICC 1 assigned.

SECTION II - PROCEDURES

227201 - ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FAMILY GROUP

a. IAW the policy stated in paragraph 227104, DSCs will determine items having a requirements family relationship; the preferred item to be designated as the family head (family number); the degree of substitutability of family members for issue purposes (i.e., interchangeable or partially substitutable); and the UI compatibility if the family members UI is not the same as the other items in the requirements family group. Normally, these determinations are a function of DTO although some variance may exist due to the peculiarities of the commodity.

b. Upon determination of the family relationships and the identification of potential family members including the degree of substitutability, the asset position of each partially substitutable family member must be reviewed to determine if the item's assets have been reduced to a quantity equal or less than the ROP quantity. This determination will dictate whether or not the partially substitutable item will be entered into the requirements family or whether it must remain bachelorized until further asset reduction occurs. Normally, this review is a function of DSO utilizing data identifying potential

family relationships furnished by the DTO. DLA Forms 1152 and 1200,

Requests for Routine Technical Assistance, will be used by DTO to notify DSO of family changes. In instances where the new standard item is replacing an existing requirements family head, a separate data sheet will be furnished for each item in the present family to the new standard item. Only complete data packages will be forwarded to DSO.

(1) Items with a preferred/nonpreferred relationship:

(a) Utilizing DIC ZJS (see appendices B-171 and E-171 P), assign the NIIN of the preferred item as the family number of each nonpreferred item which is completely interchangeable with the preferred item. Assign AAC 1.

(b) Utilizing DIC ZJS, assign the NIIN of the preferred item as the family number for each nonpreferred item which is partially substitutable and has assets equal to or less than its ROP. Also assign AAC 2. If the UI does not represent the same quantity as the UI of the preferred item, the item cannot be entered into the requirement's family. When a UI change is initiated to make the UIs compatible, entry into the requirements family group will not be processed prior to the effective date of the UI change.

(c) For nonpreferred items that are partially substitutable for the preferred item and whose assets exceed the ROP, utilize DIC ZR2 (appendix B-149) and enter the preferred item's NIIN as the merger family number. The nonpreferred item, other than Standardization Status Code 3 or E items which will mechanically be made SSC 6, should also be changed to a SSC 6 and have a Due-In Restriction Code placed on it. The addition of the Due-In Restriction Code will preclude the generation of any procurement action for the nonpreferred item between the time the SSC change is submitted and the time it is reflected in the SCF. The item's ROP quantity will be considered as the merger point and established and controlled automatically. When the assets of these items reach the ROP, the system will output a SSCS with Reason Code MR to alert the IM that family change (DIC ZJS) is to be input to establish the item in the appropriate requirement's family.

(d) Determine if a requirement exists to reduce the price on the nonstocked SSC 6 item IAW paragraph 227104f. If a price change is required, initiate DIC LCD, appendix E-413 P, and forward to the comptroller for entry of the revised price.

(2) Items without a family relationship:

If an item does not have a requirements family relationship, it will be bachelorized and the family number will be its own NIIN. All new items entering the system will be automatically bachelorized until subsequent review and appropriate action causes them to be placed in a requirement's family.

(3) When an NSN is entered to a requirements family as a family member (DIC ZJS) procedures for mechanically closing out the Supply Control Record of the family member are contained in chapter 28.

c. ISA.

(1) The Item Standardization Application Process in the Technical Subsystem has been developed to provide coordinated standardization family relationships to the Requirements and Distribution Subsystem for use in building requirements family/I&S relationships.

(2) When the Head of the Family, Standardization Code 1 or B, is DSC managed with an SSC of A, 1, 4, 7 or 8, the ISA Process will automatically prepare, for the new (nonpreferred) member items, a Supply Management Data Change Card, DIC ZR2, appendix B-149, with a constant ISIS in pos. 59-61 to update the SCF. This will eventually cause the output of an SSCS with Reason for Study Code MR/RP for the nonpreferred SSC 6, Standardization Status Code 3/E item.

(3) When a standardization relationship is reversed (DIC KDS) the ISA process will mechanically generate a DIC ZJR, appendix B-215 to the Distribution Subsystem. This transaction will place a status code beside the delinked NSN in the I&S family reflected in the I&S Data Section of the NIR to prevent mechanically issue.

227202 - REQUIREMENTS FAMILY GROUPS - FILE MAINTENANCE

a. Requirements family group changes may be input through file maintenance to:

(1) Add members to a family (DIC ZJS, appendix B-171).

(2) Delete a family member (DIC ZJS, appendix B-171).

(3) Transfer items from one family to another (DIC ZJS, appendix B-171).

(4) Revise or establish the merger family number (DIC ZR2, appendix B-149).

(5) Revise the AAC and/or the ROP quantity (DIC ZR1, appendices B-115 and E-115 P).

b. Due to the adverse impact of file maintenance of improper data changes to requirement's family groups as explained in paragraph 227105, DSCs should establish management and quality controls to preclude erroneous file maintenance actions being applied to requirements family groups and consequent erroneous materiel management.

c. Catalog actions fall into three basic categories: additions, deletions, and changes. These actions are generated by the Cataloging Subsystem and furnished the Distribution and Requirements Subsystem for processing as described in chapter 48. Additions have no immediate impact on requirement's family groups as all new items are initially bachelorized. If, subsequently, a determination is made that a requirements family relationship exists, the item may be entered into a requirements family IAW the previously described policy and procedures. Deletions inherently pertain to the closeout (chapter 28) of a total

record and are not limited to a specific data element(s) such as the Family Section of the NIR. Therefore, deletion processing will include

the elimination of the deleted NIIN from the Family Section of the applicable NIR records and other master files and intrasystem cross-reference files, as appropriate. In similar manner, the majority of cataloging changes are applicable to the basic NIR record versus the Family Section of the NIR. These changes will be processed as indicated in chapter 48. However, within the collective catalog actions (identified by DIC ZRY) the following type of catalog actions require additional consideration of the requirements family group and will be processed as follows:

(1) Type of Change Code: RB - Delete - Reclassify to. This catalog action represents a change in FSC. Therefore, if the item is in a requirement's family group (family groups must have the same FSC), the item will be automatically removed from the requirements family group and bachelorized on the effective date of the change IAW chapter 48 procedures. However, upon receipt of the change by the Distribution System (approximately 45-days in advance of the effective date) a notification will be provided the IM. This notification will be in the format shown in appendix F-88 and essentially reflects the ZRY action. This notification will allow the IM to review the supply impact of removing the item from a family and consider the possibility of entering the item in another family group if an appropriate relationship exists (appendix E-314 P).

(2) Type of Change Code: CC - Unit of Issue. Notification of these changes will be output by the Distribution Subsystem to the DSO approximately 45-days in advance of the effective date. On the effective date, the item will be automatically bachelorized, if it is in a requirements family group. Notification to the IM (appendix F-88) will allow review of the impact of the change and if the new UI is compatible with the requirements family group, the item will be reentered into the requirements family by IM action IAW the procedures contained in preceding subparagraphs (appendix E-314 P).

(3) Type of Change Codes: DD, DW - Delete without replacement - Invalid/ Inactive. DM, DP, DQ - Delete - supply by components; next higher assembly; fabricate. This notification will be provided the IM (approximately 45-days in advance of the effective date) when the delete actions are against the requirements head of the family. The notification will be in the format shown in appendix F-88. Normally a delete action would not be processed against the head of a family. The notification will alert the IM to a condition which, IAW chapter 48, will cancel the NSN and cause disposal directives to be processed if assets are reflected in the NIRF and there are no pending backorders (appendix E-314 P).

PART II
I&S FAMILIES

SECTION III - GENERAL

227301 - PURPOSE

To outline the procedures that establish the Interchangeable and Substitutable (I&S) Data Section of the National Inventory Record (NIR) and to explain the concepts, intent and utilization of this system capability. In addition the establishment of conditional substitute NSNs in the Conditional Substitute Section of the NIR is explained.

227302 - SCOPE

This procedure is applicable to all Defense Supply Centers (DSCs) and relates solely to the I&S families used in the requisition process within the Distribution Subsystem of SAMMS and should not be confused with part I which deals with the requirements stock management families.

227303 - BACKGROUND

The guidance provided herein is intended to implement DLA's portion of the DoD I&S Program outlined in DLAR 4140.66, Elimination of Duplication in the Management and Logistics Support of Interchangeable and Substitutable Items. Generally the intent of the DoD I&S Program is to eventually eliminate and replace all related NSNs in an I&S family with the master NSN (with the exception of SSC 5/AAC W(GENERIC) I&S families). The term family in this part will always refer only to I&S families. Requisition processing will utilize the I&S data in the NIR in the search for asset availability and will be a fully automated process. In the majority of instances, the I&S family will be developed through use of the DoD Item Standardization Program. It is the general intent that all conceivable substitutes for an NSN will be placed in the family and subject to automated substitution except for circumstances or specialized commodities so unique that the automated substitution is impossible or not feasible.

227304 - POLICY

a. All items in a proposed I&S family must be fully coordinated with and concurred in by all recorded Military Service users before entering the data into the system.

b. I&S families will consist of a master item and at least one related NSN.

c. All items in a DLA I&S family must be managed by the same DSC and have the same Federal Supply Class (FSC).

d. An I&S family will be limited to 50 NSNs (1 master and 49 members).

e. An I&S family subgroup will be limited to 26 NSNs.

227305 - SYSTEM CONCEPT

a. When two or more NSNs are determined to have I&S relationships, an I&S family will be established based on the criteria outlined above and in appendix E-413 P. An I&S family is an entity of items which possess physical and functional characteristics which provide comparable performance for a given requirement under given conditions. It is the full range of items determined by the managing or using Service/Agency (S/A) to have I&S relationships with each other and for which a common master item can substitute. An I&S family subgroup is that range of items within a family group which are interchangeable with each other. Items which are not interchangeable are assigned different subgroup code values.

b. The I&S family and the requirements stock management family are two distinct families and are separately maintained within SAMMS. Although the two families may have a different family makeup, it is envisioned that the two will be identical in most instances.

c. Items entered into the family must have a master NSN which is suitable for use in lieu of any other item in the family.

d. The I&S Data Section will appear in the NIR and is used in the issue process. Each related NSNs NIR will be cross-referenced to the I&S master. This data section consists of the NSNs contained in the family, Order of Use (OOU) codes and Jump to Codes (JTC) for DLA and each using Service. For a better understanding of these terms, the following explanations are provided:

(1) Order of Use (OOU) codes are assigned to document S/A technical decisions regarding I&S relationships and relative item preference for issue. OOU codes consist of three alpha characters. The first two positions are referred to as the subgroup code and the third alpha is the sequence code. NSNs within an I&S family determined to be interchangeable between/among themselves will carry the same subgroup code with the sequence code identifying the preferred order for issue within that subgroup, e.g. A_AA, A_AB, A_AC; A_BA, A_BB, A_BC, etc. The least preferred item within a subgroup will be assigned sequence code A. NSNs determined to be substitutable will be assigned a different subgroup code, e.g. A_AA, A_BA, A_CA. Families containing large numbers of substitutable items (more than 26 subgroups, e.g. AAA through AZA) will be assigned the next ascending value, e.g. BAA, BBA, etc. Assigned OOU codes will reflect the progressive order of interchangeable/substitutable preference within each family for each S/A, i.e. from least to most preferred. When the Standardization process within the Directorate of Technical Operations (DTO) subsystem assigns DLA subgroup codes the sequence code is selected at random by the Catalog Management Data Application. Therefore, if the Directorate of Supply (DSO) personnel wish to revise the OOU sequence codes based on the stock position of each NSN within the family, the DSO must submit a DIC LMX/LCM as outlined on appendix E-413 P. Compatibility between the Service's OOU assignments and the DSC is not required so long as the Service's OOU recognizes the same master item for the family and have OOU assignments on all related items on which they are recorded. Note:

A S/A having retail interest in the master item only will not assign an OOU code to the master. Although items having a generic/specific relationship will be assigned sequence codes, it is understood they generally will have no relative order of preference. FAA, USCG, NSA, DNA, GSA, Civil Agencies, etc. are considered as non-participating agencies and will always use the DLA OOU.

(2) Jump to Codes (JTC) are assigned by each of the recorded Services as necessary to document their technical decisions to identify items which have no I&S relationship with each other but which have a common substitutes item in the family group, and denote an exception to the normal progressive relationship specified by OOU code assignment. These codes are not normally assigned by the DSCs but are posted to the NIR I&S Data Section when received along with the Service's OOU data. A JTC may be assigned only on a family with a minimum of three subgroups since at least one subgroup must be spanned and, therefore cannot be assigned to the subgroup immediately prior to the master nor to the master itself. The subgroup spanned is identified as having no relationship with the item assigned the JTC. A JTC may not be assigned to a related item with the same subgroup. The third position of a JTC will always be an A in order to identify the first or least preferred item in the substitutable subgroup as the next preferred item. Note: Although Phrase Codes (P/C) are considered part of the I&S coding data, they will not appear in the NIR. These codes will appear in Segment H of the DLSC Total Item Record (TIR) on the master item and are explained in E-413 P.

e. The I&S Data Section in the NIR is created and updated via an internally generated DIC ZIS transaction. This transaction is a result of the system processing an approved DIC LMX/LCM package received from DLSC which is the transaction that establishes and maintains I&S families in the TIR. The ZIS is a total replacement type transaction; all data currently recorded for the S/A will be deleted and the data in the ZIS will replace it. Family members are arrayed in DLA OOU descending sequence which automatically places the master at the top of the sequence. The only required OOU is the DLA OOU; if the Service's OOU codes are received, they will be reflected but are not required. If a Service's OOU is received and there is no DLA OOU established by the time the Service's effective date is reached, the ZIS transaction is suspended and an F-117B, ZIS ERROR LISTING is output to the ORC of the master NSN (see appendix E-058 V for violation messages on invalid ZIS transactions). Prior to updating the I&S Data Section with the DLA OOU, all NIINs are checked for an NIR and to ensure it has an active NIR Key Code (K/C). Any NSN missing an NIR or the NIR is coded with a delete NIR K/C will cause the ZIS transaction to be suspended and an F-117B will be generated. When the Service's OOU is received, all NSNs within their package will be checked against the I&S family established by the DSC as recorded in the NIR to ensure that they are part of the family. If a submitted NSN is not recorded in the family, the ZIS transaction will be suspended and an F-117B is output to the ORC of the master NSN. When a master item is deleted and the family is to be broken up, the master's cross-reference in the related item's NIR will be removed and vice-versa. ZIS transactions are processed on the effective date to ensure compatibility between DLA and the Service OOU codes.

f. Paragraph 227307 provides an example of some of the criteria outlined in the above subparagraphs.

g. The internally generated DIC ZIS contains the following data fields:

<u>POSITION</u>	<u>DATA</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
1-3	DIC	ZIS
4-16	NSN	I&S master
17-21	Date	Effective date of transaction
22-26	BLK	Blank
27	SVC Code	S/A submitting I&S Data (see Notes 1, 2, and 3)
		1 = DLA
		2 = Army
		3 = Navy
		4 = Air Force
		5 = Marines
28-30	BLK	Blank
31-32	OCC CTR	Occurs counter (number of NSNs in the family)
33-45	NSN	I&S master
46-48	OOU	Order of Use on I&S master
49-56	BLK	Blank
57-69	NSN	NSN of I&S member (see Note 4)
70-7	200U	Order of Use of I&S member (see Note 4)
73-75	JTC	Jump to Code of I&S member (see Note 4)

NOTE 1: A ZIS deleting all I&S data will contain an 1 in pos. 27 but will be blank through the end of the transaction. The I&S data will be deleted for all Service/Agencies when this type of transaction is received.

NOTE 2: A ZIS deleting a Service's OOU in it's entirety will have the Service code in pos. 27 but will be blank through the end of the transaction.

NOTE 3: The system will mechanically convert the numeric code to alpha code in the Distribution Subsystem as follows: 1 = S, 2 = A, 3 = N, 4 = F and 5 = M.

NOTE 4: Repeated for maximum of 48 times; limit per family is 50 NSNs master NSN (pos. 4-16) is included in the 50. NSNs, OOU and JTC are entered in the ZIS in descending OOU sequence with the master NSN shown first (pos. 33-45) and the least preferred NIIN in the family carrying OOU AAA entered last.

227306 - INTERROGATION AND MAINTENANCE

a. To obtain a printout of the I&S Data Section within the NIR, a DIC ZCQ (appendix B-143) with Action Code AG using the master NSN will provide the F-109, National Inventory Record Printout. Using Action Code BR or BS with the I&S member NSN will provide the member's NIR with I&S Data. Using SAMMSTEL Verb SNIR will provide the data on the CRT.

b. After the initial establishment of the I&S family normal catalog maintenance will be accomplished to add, delete or change the master or members in an I&S family. Note: An internally generated DIC YBY transaction will be processed through SAMMS to the DLSC TIR to change the Acquisition Advice Code to V or Y on NSNs coded in the NIR as Supply Status Code (SSC 6) whenever (1) the Acquisition Advice Code (AAC) reflected is V and all assets on-hand/due-in are exhausted or (2) the AAC is Y and assets are picked up on the NIR. These procedures are outlined in appendix E-413 P. As indicated in paragraph 227305e the DIC(s) LMX/LCM are used to establish/maintain the I&S family in the DLSC TIR. Approval of this transaction will cause the internal DIC ZIS to update the NIR I&S Data Section.

c. Conditional substitutes will be maintained in the Conditional Substitute Section of the NIR. This section provides visibility to the DSO of NSNs that are not part of an I&S family but have been determined by the DTO to have a conditional substitute relationship with the NSN in whose record it appears. Conditional substitute NSNs are normally items that can be offered in place of another NSN in certain situations, i.e. no other assets are available. The conditional NSN is not necessarily being phased out of the system. The Conditional Substitute section is maintained through the use of DIC ZJR IAW appendices B-215 and E-215. A printout of the conditional substitutes may be obtained either by preparing a DIC ZGV transaction IAW appendix B-125 which will generate an F-94, Conditional Substitute Inquiry or using DIC ZCQ IAW appendix B-143 to generate an F-109, NIR printout.

227307 - I&S DATA SECTION EXAMPLE

In the following example the DLA OOU is listed in descending sequence (AEC to AAA) with the master NSN listed first with the highest OOU (AEC) and the least preferred NSN within the family listed last with OOU AAA. In addition, NSNs in subgroup codes AA_ and AE_ reflect items that are interchangeable with each other within each of their own subgroups, i.e. NIINs reflecting OOU AAA and AAB are considered interchangeable with each other with NIIN 002920074 being the least preferred item within this particular subgroup. The NSNs listed in subgroup AE_ are interchangeable with each other but not interchangeable with subgroup AA_ since it carries a different subgroup code. NSNs carrying OOU codes ABA, ACA, and ADA are each in a different subgroup, which indicates that

each item is considered to be only substitutable. Each Service's section reflects their own OOU and JTC, if applicable. The Army, for

example, has indicated in their OOU that if NSN 00290074 with OOU AAA is not available for issue, their next preferred item is NIIN 004448363 reflecting OOU ACA. This can be determined by their use of JTC ACA. In effect, the NSN carrying the Army's OOU ABA is not considered to be a good substitute for the requested item and would only be issued when the particular NSN was requested.

I&S SECTION FAMILY HEAD 3895002630125

DLA EFF DATE:	STATUS OOU	JTC	ARMY EFF DATE:	STATUS OOU	JTC	AIR FORCE EFF DATE:	STATUS OOU	JTC	MARINE EFF DATE:	STATUS OOU	JTC	NAVY EFF DATE:	STATUS OOU	JTC
3895002630125	AEK		3895002630125	ACC		3895002630125	ADA		3895002630125	ACA		3895002630125	ACC	
3895002562600	AEB		3895002562600	ACB		389500448363	ACC		3895006457045	ABA		3895002562600	ACB	
389500448363	AEA		389500448363	ACA		3895006457045	ACB		3895002920074	AAA		389500448363	ACA	
3895006457045	ADA		3895009501893	ABA		3895007105458	ACA		3895002920074	AAA		3895009501893	ABA	
3895007105458	ACA		3895002920074	AAA	ACA	3895001026426	ABA		3895001026426	ABA		3895002920074	AAA	
3895009401893	ABA													
3895001026426	AAB													
3895002920074	AAA													