Army Regulation 700–142

Logistics

Type Classification, Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
26 March 2008

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 700–142
Type Classification, Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer

This major revision, dated 26 March 2008--

- Redefines and consolidates applicability for type classification and materiel release into four tables (tables 1–1 through 1–4)

- Assigns additional responsibilities to the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller); Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Environment); Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs); Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1; Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management; and Commander, Installation Management Command (chap 2).

- Assigns the program manager the responsibility to develop a materiel release strategy as part of the supportability strategy (para 2–15).

- Moves policy from AR 70–1, chapter 8, on type classification into this publication (chap 3).

- Redefines type classification authorities, requirements, and designations (chap 3).

- Updates materiel release policy to reflect Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology) directives to achieve full materiel release at the full rate production decision (para 4–2).

- Covers nonconcurrences in the materiel release process (para 4–3).

- Redefines materiel release types and, as a result, eliminates interim materiel release as a type (para 4–4).

- Redefines full materiel release requirements and criteria (paras 4–5 and 4–6).

- Establishes software materiel release and software release policy (para 4–7)

- Covers the process for extending get-well dates of conditions (para 4–8)

- Updates process for conversion of conditional material release to full material release (para 4–9)

- Incorporates urgent materiel release policy from the urgent materiel release policy memo dated 15 August 2005 (para 4–10)

- Replaces Army Materiel Command major subordinate command with Army Materiel Command life cycle management command (throughout).

- Replaces materiel developer and total life cycle system manager with program manager for consistency (throughout).

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
26 March 2008

*Army Regulation 700–142

Effective 26 April 2008

Logistics

Type Classification, Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

GEORGE W. CASEY, JR.
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

JOYCE E. MORROW
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This regulation prescribes Department of the Army policy and responsibilities for the Army's type classification, materiel release, fielding, and transfer processes.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve, unless otherwise stated.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology). The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency, in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through their higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25–30 for specific guidance.

Army management control process. This regulation contains management control provision and identifies key management controls that must be evaluated (see appendix B).

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command or local forms are prohibited without prior approval from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology) (SAAL–ZL), 103 Army Pentagon, Washington DC 20310–0103.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology), Integrated Logistics Support (SAAL–ZL), 103 Army Pentagon, Washington DC 20310–0103.

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for command levels D and E for the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

Contents (Listed by paragraph and page number)

*This regulation supersedes AR 700–142, dated 21 February 2006.

Contents—Continued

Contents—Continued

Appendixes

Table List

Glossary

Chapter 1
Introduction

1–1. Purpose

This regulation assigns responsibilities and prescribes policies for the Army's type classification (TC), materiel release (MR), materiel fielding, and materiel transfer processes. The TC process ensures the materiel is acceptable for Army use prior to spending of procurement funds at the full rate production (FRP) decision review. The MR process assures that Army materiel is safe, suitable, and supportable. The materiel fielding and transfer processes assure the orderly and effective deployment and transfer of Army equipment, including all necessary logistics support requirements.

1–2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1–4. Responsibilities

Responsibilities are listed in chapter 2 and paragraphs 5–20 and 5–21.

1–5. Materiel (systems and equipment) governed by this regulation

The following tables outline the applicability of the policy to new or modified materiel and exemptions. Type classification and MR apply to the materiel listed in table 1–1. Materiel release also applies to materiel listed in table 1–2 when TC has been previously established or is not required.

Table 1–1
Type classification and materiel release required

Materiel	Description
Nonexpendable materiel	Materiel separately authorized by table of organization and equipment (TOE), modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE), table of distribution and allowances (TDA), joint table of allowances (JTA), common table of allowances (CTA) [1]
High-density military expendables and durables	Ammunition
	Combat rations
Modifications and upgrades[2] (that require a new TC)	—That result from changes to the approved Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) capabilities document. —That requires special management because it incorporates or requires stockage of major components such as circuit card assemblies, engines, or consumable items that are different from those required for the basic item. —That change functional and physical characteristics affecting the skill level, training or quantity of personnel and/or associated support items of equipment (ASIOE) required to support the end item. —That alters safety or health characteristics. —That results in identification of new military occupational specialties (MOSs) for the materiel. —That requires a new Basis-of-Issue Plan (BOIP) per AR 71–32. —That result in a change in transportability requirements due to changes in the configuration.
Materiel procured by the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)[2]	Materiel developed by the Army and procured by DLA.
Jointly developed materiel[2]	When the Army is a user of the materiel that is developed jointly and in the Joint Memorandum of Agreement (JMOA) as required by AR 70–1.[3]
Materiel procured by another Military Service or Government agency[3]	When the Army is a user of the materiel that is developed for the Army by another Military Service or Government agency.

Notes:

[1] Some CTA items are exempt from TC and MR (see the exemptions listed in tables 1–3 and 1–4).

[2] Applicable to nonexpendable materiel and high-density military expendables and durables as described at the top of table 1–1.

[3] The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology) ASA(ALT) will assign a program/project/product manager (PM) or program executive officer (PEO) when the Army is a user of a joint system or system provided by another Government agency.

Table 1–2
Materiel release required (type classification previously established or not required)

Materiel	Description
Modification and upgrades[1] (that do not require a new TC)	—That change the model/type except for nondevelopmental items. —That affect operational effectiveness, form, fit, or function. —That have supportability or survivability ramifications. —That otherwise have an impact on any other MR requirement.
Software (government-owned or non developmental)	System, platform (embedded or remote), component, network, and information systems software and/or firmware, including programs, routines and symbolic languages that controls the functioning of the hardware and direct its operation (see para 4–7 for further details).

Notes:
[1] The Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Integrated Logistics Support (DASA (ILS)) will make the determination when it is not clear if a materiel release is required.

1–6. Exemptions

Type classification and MR will be performed on all materiel except that shown in table 1–3. Materiel listed in table 1–4 will require TC but not MR.

Table 1–3
Type classification and materiel release not required

Category	Description
Limited distribution materiel[1]	—JTA/TDA unit and other service-adopted materiel for which the DLA has responsibility for certifying production. —Restricted issue materiel to schools and training centers, laboratories, maintenance and test activities, and select activities. —Nondevelopmental materiel authorized only by JTA/TDA and are not supported by the Army supply system. —All explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) tools and equipment and associated sets, kits, and outfits restricted to JTA/TDA, schools and training centers, laboratories, or maintenance and test facilities.
Nondevelopmental cryptographic materiel [1,2]	— Nondevelopmental cryptographic materiel using an algorithm certified by National Security Agency (NSA) under the Commercial Communications Security (COMSEC) Endorsement Program.
Nonstandard materiel[1]	—Materiel and equipment for the support of allies but not used by the U.S. Army. —Nondevelopmental administrative materiel such as nontactical office equipment (telephones, calculators, computer equipment, copiers, facsimile machines, and so on), office furniture (file cabinets, bookshelves, desks, chairs, and so on) and furniture for housing (beds, mattresses, desks, chairs, couches, dressers, tables, television sets, digital video disk players, and so on).[3] —Nondevelopmental laundry equipment, and musical instruments; —Other field and garrison furnishings and equipment mission related and designated for authorization by CTA.[4] —Materiel and equipment for which the U.S. Army is the DOD item manager or has life cycle support responsibility but is not used by the U.S. Army. —Materiel and equipment for contractors or industrial facilities not used by the Army in tactical operations and not requiring Army logistic support. —Materiel and equipment procured with nonappropriated funds. —Materiel and equipment for DOD civil defense effort. —Nondevelopmental materiel for the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service.
Training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations (TADSS)[1]	— All nonsystem TADSS (not listed on TOE/MTOE) acquired following DODD 5000.1 and AR 70–1 acquisition process.[5] — Locally fabricated TADSS procured under AR 350–38 and supported and maintained by the local installation.
Commercial construction materials (Supply Class IV)	Lumber, cement, brick, sand, gravel, and so on; excludes mechanical, electromechanical, electrical, electronic pneumatic, and pneumatic items.

Table 1–3
Type classification and materiel release not required—Continued

Spares and repair parts (Supply Class IX)	Self-explanatory.

Notes:
[1] All materiel must still meet environment, safety, and occupational health (ESOH) requirements if they pose safety or occupational health hazards or have environmental impacts prior to their acceptance for use by the Army.
[2] Assign a standard LIN to all nondevelopmental cryptographic materiel.
[3] This administrative materiel is intended for use at fixed facility (office building, housing unit, motor pool, warehouse, and so on) and are not deployable or used as part of a tactical system.
[4] Only garrison furnishings and equipment are exempt from TC and MR. Mission related items designated for authorization by CTA must meet TC and MR requirements.
[5] System TADSS will follow the TC/MR process unless otherwise exempted or waived by the milestone decision authority (MDA).

Table 1–4
Materiel release not required (type classification is required)

Category	Description
Clothing and individual equipment (CIE)	Self-explanatory.
Test equipment modernization (TEMOD)	Nondevelopmental TEMOD/general purpose electronic test equipment as outlined in AR 750–43.
Soldier portable sets, kits, outfits, and tools (SKOT)	Soldier portable SKOT; assemblages of nondevelopmental tools and supplies hand carried by Soldiers.[1]
Nondevelopmental support equipment	Nondevelopmental support equipment including lathes, mills, drill presses, compressors, stand alone welders/welding machines, and so on, that do not introduce significant safety, suitability, transportability or supportability issues.[1, 2]
Follow-on procurement of an end item	Reprocurement of previously TC and MR materiel occurs when the follow-on procurement— (1) Uses the same manufacturer. (2) Retains form, fit, and function. (3) Has been produced within the last 2 years. (4) Is currently fielded under a full materiel release (FMR) or a training materiel release (TMR) or readiness for issue certification (RFIC). (5) Retains the performance and reliability capabilities of the original procurement.

Notes:
[1] The combat developer or MDA may elect to conduct MR activities on some programs.
[2] The combat developer or material release authority (MRA) may determine when safety, suitability, transportability, and supportability issues are significant.

Chapter 2
Responsibilities

2–1. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology)

The ASA(ALT) is responsible for TC, MR, fielding and transfer policy and will—

a. Establish and develop TC, MR, fielding, and transfer program policy and guidance.

b. Provide guidance for applicability of TC and MR policy when not clear.

c. Ensure equipment is type classified in support of FRP decision.

d. Designate the Army logistician to provide an Army-level supportability position on MR for acquisition category (ACAT) I–III systems.

e. Review MR forecasts and get-well plans for conditionally released materiel.

f. Monitor the Army MR effort in coordination with other Army agencies to ensure effective implementation in accordance with Headquarters Department of the Army (HQDA) requirements.

g. Assist the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7 (DCS, G–3/5/7) in developing priorities and authorizations for initial issue quantities of major equipment.

h. Resolve or issue guidance on fielding and transfer schedule changes due to deficiencies in training, facilities, personnel, or equipment.

i. Ensure supportability requirements are validated and included in the materiel acquisition process to support unit set fielding (USF) and FMR of programs and systems.

2–2. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller)

The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller) (ASA(FM&C)) will assist the ASA(A-LT) and the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–8 (DCS, G–8) in making budget decisions to support materiel system acquisition including TC and MR, materiel fielding, distribution or materiel transfer, and redistribution plans.

2–3. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Environment)

The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Environment) (ASA(I&E)) is the ESOH proponent for Army installation management issues and will—

a. Ensure applicable environmental requirements, including environmental compliance, hazardous materiel use, and pollution-prevention opportunities, are considered as part of materiel systems sustainability.

b. Participate in the material fielding process to ensure installation and ESOH considerations and readiness issues are adequately addressed.

c. Ensure that installation considerations related to acquisition programs are properly identified, managed, and funded for the weapon system total ownership costs.

2–4. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) will review and monitor all manpower and personnel integration (MANPRINT) materiel acquisition plans and activities to assure conformance with military and civilian manpower and personnel support for the basis of issue plans and equipment fielding plans.

2–5. Chief Information Officer/G–6

The Chief Information Officer/G–6 (CIO/G–6) is responsible for setting the strategic direction, determining objectives, and supervising DA command, control, communications, and computers and information technology (IT) functions. The CIO/G–6 will—

a. Provide CIO/G–6 certification of interoperability and networthiness for all Army IT assets and evaluate and certify (or not) all information assurance (IA) related nondevelopmental hardware, firmware, and software components and IT products used in the Army information infrastructure in accordance with the National Security Telecommunications Information Systems Security Policy No. 11 and other applicable national and DOD policy and guidance identified in AR 25–1 or in AR 25–2.

b. Provide guidance on Army implementation of the spectrum certification process.

c. Ensure that CIO/G–6 interoperability certification of Army systems for both Army interoperability certification (AIC) and any Joint interoperability certification, if required, is carried out.

d. Ensure that all information systems and networks will be subjected to an established certification and accreditation (C&A) process that verifies the required levels of IA are achieved and sustained.

e. Implement the DOD Information Assurance Certification and Accreditation Process (DIACAP) for information systems security C&A, designated approving authority for all Army information systems (see AR 25–2).

f. Ensure that IA vulnerability management (IAVM) requirements are fully supported by the MR process and that Army leadership plans, programs, and budgets for IAVM fixes and urgent releases as part of the MR process.

g. Provide guidance on Army implementation of the DOD DIACAP.

h. Establish and maintain configuration control of the Army network and approve materiel/system software baselines for use on the network.

2–6. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1

The Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1 (DCS, G–1) will—

a. Provide operator and maintainer decisions (OMDs) to the DCS, G–3/5/7.

b. Initiate recruitment and placement for new or increased MOS requirements to support fielding and transfer actions.

2–7. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7

The DCS, G–3/5/7 will—

a. Provide the ASA(ALT) and the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4 (DCS, G–4) with force development schedules, materiel requirements, and equipment distribution priorities/plans.

b. Approve TDA, TOE, and BOIPs for use in determining the acceptability of materiel.

c. Incorporate consolidated TOE updates for new and displaced systems in the MTOE and update the TDA as appropriate. Ensure the MTOE/TDA effective date coincides with the equipment fielding dates.

d. Determine and provide to the DCS, G–4 any out-of-dynamic Army resource priority list (OOD) sequence materiel distribution.

e. Prioritize and synchronize software upgrades for battle command systems and software using tactical networks in accordance with Software Upgrading Operational Requirements Policy and Army Campaign Plan.

f. Validate need for materiel to support urgent operational requirements for systems without established requirements

such as an MTOE, TDA, CTA, and so on. (This validation is required to use the urgent MR process defined in para 4–10.)

g. Determine in coordination with U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) and Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC) if systems/materiel fielded to support urgent requirements have broader application with the U.S. Army. The DCS, G–3/5/7 will provide guidance to initiate or modify capability documentation, authorization documents, and acquisition strategies when applicable.

h. Program unit equipment sustainment through the training resource model (TRM) based on approved MTOEs and fielding plans for Programs of Record.

i. Serve as the principal military advisor to the ASA(FM&C) for the program development and justification for nonsystem training device programs.

2–8. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4

The DCS, G–4 will—

a. Assist the ASA(ALT) in developing TC, MR, fielding, and transfer policy and program guidance.

b. Participate in review and validation of funding to support the Army fielding, sustainment and transfer efforts.

c. Publish and update DA materiel distribution and redistribution (supply and transportation) policy and guidance in support of materiel fielding and transfer policy.

d. Coordinate with the DCS, G–3/5/7 regarding distribution of equipment OOD sequence and resolve OOD sequencing if the item is approved under a conditional release.

2–9. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–8

The DCS, G–8 will—

a. Direct the integration and synchronization of nonbattle command systems, including USF, and provide oversight and coordination of related to battlefield digitization and interoperability of Army, joint, and coalition systems.

b. Develop USF and software blocking schedules, plans, and configurations in accordance with the Army Campaign Plan and DCS, G–3/5/7 guidance.

c. Ensure synchronization of the production and delivery of the training systems and system of systems training support packages, to include TADSS, embedded training, and training support infrastructure.

d. Ensure that the first production or procurement item of equipment (to include peculiar support equipment) is issued to the training developer and new equipment training (NET) proponent for timely development and establishment of functional training.

e. Serve as the principal military advisor to the ASA(FM&C) for program development and justification in support of materiel fielding.

f. Manage the programming phase of Army Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Executing to facilitate the development of the Army program and the transition to an Army budget estimate.

g. Ensure that the USF and software blocking schedules are accurately incorporated into the appropriate line of operations in the transformation synchronization matrix.

h. Prepare the Army modernization reference data (AMRD) and make it available to commands and supporting organizations.

i. Provide the approval or denial for a user commands to retain prototype equipment issued on a temporary basis after completion of a special user testing, demonstration/evaluation or training mission (see para 4–14 for additional guidance).

j. Certify that acceptance of new weapon systems will not exceed established limits of existing or anticipated U.S. arms control agreements and document this certification in the materiel fielding agreement (MFA).

k. Develop force structure equipment distribution schedules for all assigned systems.

2–10. Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management

The Assistant Chief for Installation Management will provide DA staff supervision and technical guidance for facilities engineering and housing functions.

2–11. Chief of Engineers

The Chief of Engineers will provide technical engineering support and analysis for new and modified facilities/construction requirements for materiel systems and establish and maintain new engineer capabilities requirements coordination with materiel developers.

2–12. The Surgeon General

The Surgeon General, U.S. Army (TSG) will oversee Army medical materiel programs. In addition, TSG will coordinate with other materiel developers to identify potential health hazards in nonmedical materiel systems through a

health hazard assessment (HHA) in accordance with AR 40–10. The HHA report is provided by the U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (CHPPM) on behalf of TSG.

2–13. Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command

The Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) will—

a. Manage the Army MR program for Army materiel, except for systems procured by TSG, NETCOM/9th SC (A), Joint Program Executive Office, Chemical Biological Defense (JPEO CBD), Program Executive Office for Army Simulation, Training, and Instrumentation, U.S. Army Joint Munitions Command, or the Corps of Engineers.

b. Assist the ASA(ALT) in establishing TC, MR, fielding, and transfer policy and program guidance.

c. Release through the MRA all materiel when materiel meets the requirements outlined in this policy.

d. Resolve MR issues when there is a nonconcurrence with the requested release, and it cannot be resolved at a lower level.

e. Maintain and manage a materiel release database of approved materiel releases as part of the Materiel Release Tracking System (MRTS), located at https://aeps.ria.army.mil.

f. Develop and maintain the Total Army Fielding System (TAFS) database at https://aeps.ria.army.mil.

g. Ensure statement(s) of EOD supportability are issued by the AMC EOD staff officer. An EOD supportability statement will be issued for the release of new materiel, and RFIC when the materiel contains energetic materials.

2–14. Army Materiel Command life cycle management commands and other supporting commands

The appropriate AMC (LCMC) or other supporting command will—

a. Serve as the MRA for all materiel releases of ACAT I–III systems and equipment/materiel considered for urgent materiel release (UMR).

b. Approve and process the materiel status record (MSR) submission to update SB 700–20 in support of force development documentation.

c. Manage a formal MR process for fielding materiel systems in accordance with the provisions of this regulation and procedures in DA Pam 700–142.

(1) Designate an organization/activity responsible for managing the MR process.

(2) Verify that all requirements for release have been met and documented, and that an audit trail is established and maintained.

(3) Establish a functioning materiel release review board (MRRB) to oversee the process.

(4) Ensure that MR data are developed and maintained to reflect all releases and get-well plans forecasted and completed, and updated on a regular basis. These data will be available on the Army Electronic Product Support (AEPS) Web site at https://aeps.ria.army.mil, under the MRTS (see para 4–13).

d. Provide statements of supportability to the PM for assigned materiel systems used as part of or fielded with another materiel system, such as component of end item (COEI) and ASIOE.

e. Post total package fielding (TPF) points of contact, fielding schedules, and other documentation to the TAFS Web site (https://aeps.ria.army.mil).

f. Provide matrix support to the designated program manager in support of the MR, fielding (including TPF services), and transfer processes.

g. Coordinate developmental line item number (ZLIN) deletion requests on the standard study number LIN automated management and integrating system (SLAMIS) Web site when requests to delete ZLINs are submitted.

h. Coordinate on transfer of LINs from the HQDA LIN list (SLAMIS Web site) when item is no longer tracked by the DCS, G–8 or transition of funding from other procurement, Army, to operations and maintenance is determined.

2–15. Program manager

The PM has the responsibilities for each of the following areas:

a. Type classification. For TC, the PM will—

(1) Request TC using the required activities for key decisions using the milestone decision framework.

(2) Accomplish TC as part of an integrated process team (IPT) when appropriate.

(3) Submit an MSR to document TC and update SB 700–20 using the automated TC/MSR process at the SLAMIS Web site.

(4) Request TC standard for all materiel entering the Army inventory whenever possible. Document any exceptions using other TC designations (see chap 3).

b. Materiel release. For MR, the PM will—

(1) In general—

(a) Develop a MR strategy.

(b) Ensure that a plan for MR is included in the supportability strategy (SS).

(c) Provide input to MRTS for MR forecasts and get-well plans to the designated MR coordinator.

(d) Provide the MR coordinator with changes to the MRTS, at least quarterly.

(e) Notify the applicable command whenever get-well plans are revised.

(f) Provide required documentation for all MRs. (This includes obtaining an acceptance of conditions and urgency-of-need statement from the gaining command (GC) for all conditional materiel release (CMR) actions.)

(g) Prior to pursuing CMR for a system, obtain concurrence from the Army acquisition executive (AAE).

(h) Request approval from the MRA to release materiel.

(i) Execute the development and fielding of corresponding TADSS as part of the acquisition weapon/tactical system MR strategy.

(j) Ensure coordination of release actions with LCMCs responsible for support and ancillary equipment and document their MR support statements.

(k) Obtain MRA approval (or designated representative) for any changes to get-well dates. When approval is obtained, notify the GC of the approved changes.

(l) Ensure conventional ammunition has a demilitarization and disposal plan.

(2) For MR safety—

(a) Ensure the materiel system and associated logistics support products meets applicable ESOH requirements, and that acceptance of associated risks for residual hazards is properly documented in accordance with AR 25–2, AR 40–10, and AR 385–10.

(b) Coordinate with the supporting safety office and ATEC to determine whether software changes are likely to affect the safety of the total system and whether an amended safety confirmation is required.

(c) Obtain Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and Army licenses for systems containing radioactive material.

(d) Provide the EOD Technology Directorate Armament Research Development and Engineering Center all technical data on all systems that use or transport energetic materials. All technical data must be supplied to the Armament Research Development and Engineering Center EOD Technology Directorate a minimum 180 days prior to the MR date.

(e) Ensure system has a final transportation classification in accordance with 49 CFR 173.

(f) Ensure safety suitability statement (safety and health data sheet) is included within the MR or deployment package.

(g) Request a safety confirmation from ATEC (Developmental Test Command (DTC)) as part of required MR documentation.

(h) When materiel is reprocured, ensure that safety and health evaluations are performed to verify that the safety characteristics of the original configuration are not compromised and that no new hazards are introduced. These evaluations will be conducted during the initial production tests or other testing. These evaluations are required when—

1. Specifications have changed significantly over the currently fielded version.

2. There is a change in configuration under a performance specification.

3. A mission change has occurred.

(3) To ensure suitability—

(a) Assure that the total system is tested in accordance with AR 73–1 in the configuration in which it will be fielded and that the evaluation process is complete.

(b) Ensure that all critical and major test incidents disclosed during Government or contractor testing have been resolved or provisions made for resolution.

(c) Obtain Operational Test Agency (OTA) Milestone Assessment Report (OMAR) or OTA Evaluation Report (OER) from the Operational Evaluator of Record; if needed, obtain a safety confirmation.

Note. SER and SA terms have changed to OTA Milestone Assessment Report and OTA Evaluation Report.

(d) Coordinate with the combat developers (CBTDEVs) and ATEC to ensure that the materiel system adequately meets system requirements outlined in approved JCIDS capabilities documents.

(e) Notify storage activities to reclassify materiel to the appropriate condition code and ownership purpose code when MR actions are complete.

(f) Program and budget for NET and displaced equipment training (DET) in accordance with AR 350–1.

(g) Ensure training devices for initial fielding and sustainment are type classified, safe, suitable, and supportable.

(h) Obtain the transportability approval from Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC) Transportation Engineering Agency.

(i) Ensure that interoperability and all the IA controls assigned to the system, consistent with the policy in AR 25–2, are properly implemented before the system is materially released or that a plan of action and milestones are approved by an Army certification authority and designated approving authority is in place before the system is materially released; manage each system to achieve the appropriate level of protection for the applicable functional security requirements; and ensure that corrective actions for IAVM vulnerabilities are addressed as part of the MR process.

(j) Ensure that systems are developed and fielded in accordance with the requirements of USF, Army Enterprise Architecture, software blocking, interoperability certification, IA C&A, and networthiness, if applicable.

(k) Ensure non-DOD and interservice user requirements are taken into consideration during the system development and demonstration phase.

(l) Test and evaluate the system to ensure compliance with all applicable environmental regulations.

(m) Identify to the ACSIM early in the program all additional facility requirements for the gaining units to meet the military construction, Army budget, and schedule requirements.

(4) To ensure supportability—

(a) Ensure that materiel is logistically supportable in its fielded configuration and user's environment as outlined in SS and, when applicable, materiel fielding plans (MFPs).

(b) Obtain a test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment (TMDE) supportability statement from the U.S. Army TMDE Activity (USATA) in accordance with AR 750–43, when applicable.

(c) Coordinate with the software engineering center (SEC) to obtain software Suitability, supportability, and safety statement to ensure these are factored in throughout the life cycle.

(d) Coordinate the use of existing Army standard automated test equipment (ATE) with Army product director TMDE for nonembedded solutions prior to developing new ATE solutions.

(e) Ensure training (both hardware and software) for all operation and maintenance personnel including logistics assistance representatives and digital and field software engineers is adequate to support the materiel. (Training requirements will include operation and maintenance of the system for both field and sustainment level and any system-peculiar logistics support requirements in accordance with AR 350–1.)

(f) Coordinate with the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Cost and Economics (DASA (CE)) and DCS, G–3/5/7, Training Directorate (DAMO–TR), to determine if the system being fielded warrants modeling in the TRM with a demand-based cost factor developed by DASA(CE) in order to generate out-year operations and maintenance funding for support. If the system requires modeling in TRM, the PM will provide cost data to the DASA(CE) in sufficient time for validation, model development, and programming of funds to allow support funding to move from procurement to sustainment funding without any fiscal year gaps. The PM must ensure the sustainment funding is planned and programmed in the program objective memorandum (POM) cycle prior to MR. The PM must provide updated cost data to the DASA(CE) during the life of the system to ensure the TRM is updated.

c. Materiel fielding. The PM directs the fielding process for assigned systems, to include funding for support provided by other organizations. Fielding efforts may be provided by other organizations (for example, AMC) through the matrix support process and by contract. The PM will—

(1) Field a supportable system to each gaining organization.

(2) Prepare, coordinate, revise, approve, and implement the plans (memorandum of notification (MON) and MFP, schedules, and agreements (that is, MFA) needed for materiel fielding.

(3) Ensure that the MFP agrees with the latest HQDA-approved BOIP/TOE and OMD and provide adequate copies of the MFPs to the GC in accordance with DA Pam 700–142. Notify the GC and organizations listed in DA Pam 700–142 when the document is available at the TAFS Web site (https://aeps.ria.army.mil).

(4) Field assigned materiel following the TPF process in accordance with this regulation.

(5) Obtain and provide a letter of authorization to the GC prior to material fielding when an HQDA-approved authorization document (basis of issue/TOE, MTOE, CTA, and so on) does not reflect the new materiel.

(6) Notify the senior command representative, installation commander and the Army field support brigade (AFSB) commander of the scheduled fielding.

(7) Coordinate materiel fielding with each GC and units in a timely fashion.

(8) Ensure MR approval is obtained at the FRP decision.

(9) Program, budget, and fund all costs of deprocessing TPF systems and materiel.

(10) Use documented lessons learned in executing the management oversight role in planning and coordinating MR, fielding, and transfer.

(11) Program the Army sustainment funds for all maintenance, modifications, upgrades, associated logistics updates, transfer, and eventual replacement and disposal of all assigned systems in coordination with AMC.

d. Materiel transfer.

(1) Develop a materiel transfer plan (MTP). Materiel transfer plans are developed only for materiel transferred between commands.

(2) Coordinate for displaced equipment transfer and, if required, disposal.

(3) Ensure all equipment is transferred using the transfer standards outlined within this policy and AR 750–1.

2–16. Combat developers/trainers

The principal CBTDEV is TRADOC. Other CBTDEVs include the U.S. Army Medical Command (MEDCOM), U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, the NETCOM/9th SC (A), the U.S. Army Special Operations Command, the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command, and the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command. Combat developers and trainers are responsible for providing the PM with an assessment of their ability to support the total

materiel system concerning resident and nonresident instruction, extension training materials, and field manuals. Combat developers and trainers will—

a. Participate in the MR review process.

b. Provide acceptance of systems performance without further improvement with DCS, G–3/5/7 endorsement for non key performance parameter capability requirements.

c. Provide the PM with written acceptance or nonacceptance of materiel planned for training release. An acceptance of issues and restrictions for use, signed by a general officer or civilian equivalent, must accompany the concurrence for a training release.

d. Provide a statement verifying the adequacy of institutional training support as part of MR.

e. Coordinate with training range managers as early as possible to ensure that specific ranges have proper facilities, space, capacity, and appropriate AR 200–1 and/or 32 CFR 651 documentation to accept materiel as identified in the fielding plan supporting documentation. Ensure that sufficient resources exist to support sustainable test and training initiatives for all operational ranges and areas.

f. Develop institutional training capabilities to support new and displaced materiel systems. This includes training materials, the need for training devices, training aids, and field manuals to support Army systems in accordance with AR 350–1.

g. Coordinate with the PM and GCs to establish and implement institutional training programs to develop the skills needed to operate, maintain, and support Army materiel systems, and establish training schedules.

h. Modify user and support organizations through BOIP to reflect the operational and organizational concept. Initiate necessary changes to organizational TOEs and TDAs.

i. Identify combat loads and training (both institutional and unit) strategies to support the operational and training requirements for both conventional and TDA activities. These recommended combat loads and training strategies will be vetted in accordance with AR 5–13.

j. Develop and implement doctrine and tactics training as part of the NET and DET.

k. Ensure fielded sites or transfer sites for systems containing radioactive materiel are covered by either an NRC or Army license.

l. Modify JCIDS capabilities documents to reflect acceptable performance of materiel when capabilities documents requirements are not technically or fiscally feasible.

2–17. Commander, U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command

The Commander, ATEC will—

a. Plan and perform testing of assigned Army systems. Systems developed, modified or otherwise modified under the software blocking policy will be tested and evaluated in a system-of-systems environment prior to release.

b. Provide an OMAR or OER of the effectiveness, safety, suitability, supportability and survivability for assigned Army systems to ensure that the system meets all aspects of the capabilities document. Forward the OMAR or OER to the PM with a cover memorandum stating the ATEC position on the proposed MR. The memorandum will address system-of-systems risks in releasing the system if it fails to meet software blocking and system-of systems requirements.

c. Coordinate with the Army logistician, the DASA (ILS), regarding information analyzed in support of the MR process.

d. Provide a safety confirmation to support MR or a safety release for equipment used in an approved test or training program (see para 4–14).

e. Participate in the MR process throughout the life cycle to ensure that the system continues to meet requirements following modifications, and updates.

f. Appoint a central ATEC focal point for MR and fielding at materielrelease@atec.army.mil.

2–18. Commanders of gaining commands and units

Commanders of GCs will—

a. Oversee the receipt, use, maintenance, and support of Army materiel systems and equipment.

b. Prepare to field the materiel according to the planning and funding guidance contained in the MFP and the memorandum of agreement (MOA).

c. Appoint focal points for MR actions and provide this information to the MR offices and/or to the U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency (USAMMA) MR office for medical equipment and medical systems.

d. Assess the support impact and acceptability of systems proposed for release by the PM using the MON/MFP.

e. Provide the PM with written acknowledgement and acceptance or nonconcurrence of materiel planned for conditional or urgent release, as below.

(1) An urgency-of-need statement signed by a general officer must accompany a concurrence for a conditional release within 45 days of a request.

(2) An operational needs statement (ONS) signed by a general officer must accompany a request for an urgent release.

(3) A statement of acceptance of conditions signed by a general officer must accompany a concurrence for a conditional or urgent release within 45 days of a request.

f. After receipt of the MON or initial MFP, provide the PM with a central GC point of contact for coordination and approval of materiel fielding and transfer planning and documentation.

g. Perform necessary advance planning and coordination with the PM or losing command for receipt of new, modified, displaced, and excess systems. This includes new or modified facilities needed to meet the facility requirements.

(1) Staff each version of the MON/MFP with the gaining and supporting units.

(2) Ensure each unit is provided with a copy of the MON/final MFP and MFA 6 months prior to the receipt of the new system.

h. Provide the PM with detailed information on the planned operation and support of materiel systems. Provide mission support plans (MSPs) in response to MFPs or MTPs. Ensure that the MSP reflects the proposed BOIP that identifies the unit scheduled to receive the new or displaced systems.

i. Plan, program, and provide appropriately trained personnel for the receipt, operation, maintenance, and support of new or displaced Army materiel systems.

j. Jointly formulate, coordinate, and execute an MOA with the losing command for systems not requiring an MFP (see DA Pam 700–142).

k. Ensure that each unit receiving the system will complete a GC fielding evaluation on DA Form 5666 (Gaining Command Fielding Evaluation) and send copies of the completed DA Form 5666 (within 30 days) through command channels to the GC headquarters and the PM. For medical materiel (Class VIII), the completed DA Form 5666 will be forwarded to U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency (MCMR–MMR), 1423 Sultan Drive, Suite 100, Frederick, MD 21702–5001.

l. Obtain DA certification from the DCS, G–8 (DAPR–FDZ) for the MFA that acceptance of new weapon systems will not exceed limits of established or anticipated U.S. arms control agreements.

m. Ensure installations and field sites housing radioactive material have NRC and Army licenses.

n. Accept materiel with less than full MR only under a general officer or civilian equivalent signature.

o. Designate the responsible property book officers prior to materiel handoff.

2–19. Commanders of losing commands and units

Commanders of losing commands will—

a. Execute transportation of displaced materiel systems. Commanders of units that are tenants at an installation will redistribute or transfer materiel to other units/locations through the local director of logistics. These commanders will provide all necessary data, to include fund citation (obtained from the DCS, G–4) for second destination funds for the transportation unless other arrangements are in place, such as an MOU (see chap 6).

b. Jointly formulate, coordinate, and execute a MTP or MOA with the PM and GC.

c. Identify and expedite the turn-in of displaced materiel systems. Turn in excess end items and any associated excess spare/repair parts; special tools and test equipment (STTE); general purpose and special purpose TMDE; other ASIOE; training devices; and publications. Detailed procedures for requesting a reverse support list allowance computation (SLAC) are found in DA Pam 700–142.

d. Ensure equipment transfer standards stated in AR 750–1 as well as the requirements from paragraph 6–1 of this regulation are met prior to transfer of equipment.

e. Provide a central command focal point for coordination of the transfer of displaced systems.

f. Perform necessary advance planning and coordination with the PM or GC for executing the transfer of displaced systems.

g. Inform GC in writing of all materiel being transferred that was issued under the original CMR. Prohibit transfer of any equipment between units or element that was issued under an urgent MR without prior written consent of the MR authority.

2–20. Commander, Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command

The Commander, SDDC will—

a. Provide transportability policy and guidance in support of TC and MR.

b. Provide transportability engineering analysis and evaluation in support of TC and MR.

c. Provide transportability approval in support of the MR process.

d. Provide specific continental United States (CONUS)/outside continental United States (OCONUS) shipping and handling instructions and onsite enforcement of that policy in support of MR.

2–21. Commander, U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command

The Commander, U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command oversees Army logistician functions of new, modified, and displaced medical materiel systems and will—

a. Review, recommend changes, and assist in the preparation of contract, solicitation documents, test plans, transfer plans and agreements.

b. Develop, staff, and publish the MON and MFPs for designated materiel.

c. Negotiate MFAs, logistics support agreements, letters of instruction, site surveys, and other documentation pertaining to fielding or displacement of medical systems and medical items.

d. Participate in prefielding and postfielding assessments.

e. Participate in the PM materiel release review process as a member of the MRRB (as appropriate) and provide an Army logistician position for MR of medical items.

f. Develop staff and publish a sample data collection program for medical systems and equipment that captures life cycle costs.

2–22. Commander, Installation Management Command

The Commander, Installation Management Command (IMCOM) will oversee the worldwide installations and will—

a. Ensure installations and field sites housing radioactive material have NRC and Army licenses and are in accordance with AR 385–10 and the Code of Federal Regulations and vehicle/system manuals.

b. Perform necessary advance planning and coordination with the PM or losing command for receipt of new, modified, displaced, and excess systems. This includes new or modified facilities needed to meet the facility requirements.

(1) Staff each version of the MON/MFP with the gaining and supporting units.

(2) Ensure each unit is provided with a copy of the final MFP and MFA 6 months prior to the receipt of the new system.

Chapter 3
Type Classification

3–1. Purpose

Type classification is the process used to establish the degree of acceptability of materiel for Army use and—

a. Implements DOD 5000 series milestone (MS) C, FRP, and post-full operational capability (FOC) life cycle decisions and documentation discussed in AR 70–1, chapter 3.

b. Documents and provides data for authorization, procurement, logistical support, asset visibility, maintenance and readiness reporting.

c. Satisfies the Army acquisition management process to determine that materiel is "accepted for Army use" prior to spending procurement funds.

d. Integrates the acquisition process with standard Army logistics processes that lead to production and deployment (materiel fielding) of the materiel.

3–2. Policy

The following policy applies to TC of Army materiel.

a. The PM will assign TC using activities/documentation outlined in paragraph 3–4.

(1) Type classification will be accomplished as part of an IPT under the control of the PM.

(2) The acceptance decision of other military services will be used to fulfill Army TC requirements; however, Army TC-standard (STD) requirements remain applicable for this materiel.

(3) Program manager and LCMCs will minimize the documentation and data necessary to perform TC.

(4) Program managers may include data provided by the contractor or other military services, when the data provided is verified by a Government source and approved by the MDA.

(5) Program managers will initiate nonstandard LIN requests using the SLAMIS nonstandard LIN module for PM-pushed items not considered to be programs of record to document items fielded for Army use that may be considered for future Army wide use.

b. The MDA will approve TC, and the PM will document the decision in the acquisition decision memorandum (ADM) prior to the FRP decision review.

(1) The PEO will approve TC for programs where the MDA is the defense acquisition executive.

(2) The PEO will approve TC for programs where the MDA is the Army acquisition executive.

c. Once the TC has been approved, the PM/LCMC will—

(1) Submit an MSR through SLAMIS to update SB 700–20.

(2) Ensure the SLAMIS automated TC/MSR process is used to document TC. Users can request access to SLAMIS at https://www.slamis.army.pentagon.mil.

3–3. Type classification assignment

For assignment of TC, the PM will—

a. Prepare the TC package for consideration by the in-process review (IPR) and approval by the appropriate MDA. DA Pam 70–3 provides a sample format that can be used to document TC recommendations for the IPR. Logistics control codes (LCCs) associated with the TC will also be annotated.

(1) An IPT will recommend TC for ACAT I–III programs to the MDA as part of an IPR.

(2) The Army Uniform Board recommends TC for CIE items to the Chief of Staff, Army, who serves as MDA and TC approval authority for CIE, including clothing bag items, and optional purchase items.

b. Assign TC per tables 3–1 and 3–2.

Table 3–1
Type classification designation

Type	Description
STD	Standard is used for materiel determined to be acceptable for the mission intended, capable of being supported in their intended environment, and acceptable for introduction into the U.S. Army inventory. Standard is also for materiel that is capable of being made acceptable without any further developmental effort prior to fielding. This designation includes materiel that has been or is being replaced by new STD materiel but is still acceptable for the intended missions.
Limited procurement (LP)	LP is used when materiel is required for a limited time, and the specified limited quantity will be procured under this classification[1]. LP includes: low rate initial productions, initial quantities for operational test and evaluation, demonstrations, materiel procured based upon ONS, and so on. Unless otherwise directed by HQDA, a program review must be scheduled within 3 years of TC–LP to determine the continuing need for the materiel and recommend an extension of the LP expiration date or to reclassify the materiel to standard.
Obsolete (OBS)	OBS is used for materiel no longer required or acceptable for U.S. Army use. Materiel is considered OBS when the MDA approves TC OBS. Remove OBS materiel from authorization documents. Materiel will be disposed of in accordance with disposal instructions provided by the PM/LCMC. OBS materiel will not be reissued to or reprocured for Army units; however, it may be made available to support the international logistics program.

Notes:
[1] Type-classify UMR materiel that has not been previously type classified as LP, unless the materiel qualifies for an exemption as outlined in chapter 1.

c. Table 3–2 describes the interrelationships between TC designations, the acquisition decision framework milestone as outlined in DODD 5000.1, logistics control codes assigned using DA Pam 708–3 and the Army Adopted Items of Materiel and List of Reportable Items listed in SB 700–20.

Table 3–2
Type classification designation and elements crosswalk

Designation	Acquisition decision framework milestone	Logistics control codes		SB 700–20 chapter
STD	MS C/FRP	A	Mission essential	2
	Post-FOC	B	No longer procurable. Not the preferred materiel but acceptable for Army use.	
		C	Contingency	
LP	MS C	P	Operational	2
		R	Development	
		T	Low-rate initial production (LRIP) and operational test and evaluation	
	NA	U	HQDA directed or urgent need (ONS)	2
OBS	Post-FOC	O	OBS	Appendix K
Exempt/CTA	NA	E	Exempt	2, 6, 8

d. Ensure the MDA assignment for TC is documented in an ADM.

e. Forward a copy of TC documentation with the ADM that is signed by the MDA to the supporting LCMC.

f. Ensure the approved TC for MSR submission is entered into SLAMIS TC/MSR process to ensure standard LIN assignment and entry into SB 700–20. For those TC LP (logistics control code R) actions to procure materiel for a down select decision and for which there is not yet an NSN, the MSR will be submitted after the TC STD and NSN are obtained. This completes the documentation necessary for the authorization systems (that is, TOE/MTOE/TDA/CTA).

g. Complete TC STD assignment prior to FRP decision review.

3–4. Type classification requirements

Type classification requirements are listed in table 3–3. Acquisition decision framework activities/documentation will be used where possible to fulfill these requirements.

Table 3–3
Type classification requirements

Activity/document	STD	LP
1a. JCIDS-approved capabilities document (capabilities development document (CDD), capabilities production document (CPD)	X	
1b. Approved CDD, CPD, or ONS		X
2. Assignment of national stock number (NSN)	X	X
3. Adequacy of complete product definition data (PDD) including data rights/data use for competitive procurement[1]	X	X[2]
4. U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency (USAFMSA) approved for staffing BOIP[3]	X	X[4]
5. OMAR with assessment of technical support, operational effectiveness, suitability, and survivability	X	X
6. Production risk and production readiness reviewed[5]	X	
7. Environmental conformance certification (see AR 200–1 and 32 CFR 651)	X	
8. Transportability assessment approval (see AR 70–47) including interim hazard assessment for transportability approval[6]	X	X
9a. Safety and health data sheet (SHDS) or a programmatic environmental, safety, and occupational health evaluation and when required a system safety risk assessment (SSRA)[7]	X	X
9b. Safety and health hazard assessment[6]	X	X
10. Supportability strategy addressing integrated logistics support elements and considerations (see AR 700–127)	X	X
11. HQDA-approved frequency allocations for system/items that use the electromagnetic spectrum (see AR 5–12)	X	

Notes:

[1] If the PDD is not required based on Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) guidance, provide justification to the MDA. The PDD will be available prior to FRP decision review, if competitive procurement is planned following production decision. An inadequate PDD is sufficient justification to defer TC–STD, if the approved acquisition strategy states that the PDD must be available for procurement. The technical data package (TDP) is the document that is assessed.

[2] Limited procurement materiel may require PDD/data rights/data use.

[3] Systems exempt from BOIP and nonsystem and designated TADSS are exempt from BOIP requirement.

[4] Excluding LP with no intent for additional procurement.

[5] Production quantities will be limited to those areas for which environmental testing have been completed. May be waived by the ASA (I&E).

[6] On Accelerated Acquisition Programs, where TC and MR actions are 1 year or less apart the materiel developer will coordinate with the ARDEC EOD Technology Directorate to request an AMC EOD Supportability Statement at least 180 days prior to MR.

[7] A documented SSRA, with the risk acceptance and date indicated, is placed on file with the local safety office for any residual safety and health hazards per the decision authority matrix contained in the approved system safety management plan (see AR 40–10, AR 385–10, and MIL–STD–882).

3–5. Type classification actions and prohibitions

a. Actions.

(1) The PM will ensure assignment of standard LIN, NSN, and LCCs for all type classified materiel, including separately type-classified components.

(2) The PM will obtain a new LIN for new materiel that replaces existing TC–STD materiel.

(3) Standard materiel will be reclassified with a logistics control code B, or C when the materiel is being replaced by new materiel that is being type classified.

(4) The MDA may authorize the commitment of appropriated funds for the procurement of long-lead-time materiel that the PM must have to produce the system and achieve the data required for TC when justified. Approval of long-lead-time materiel does not constitute a waiver of TC.

(5) Type classify UMR materiel that has not been previously type classified as LP, unless the materiel qualifies for an exemption as outlined in chapter 1.

b. Prohibitions.

(1) Do not assign TC–STD until all major materiel subsystems are eligible for the same TC assignment. This includes components, system software, special tools, training aids and devices (including TADSS and training ammunition requirements), TMDE, and other support equipment. The principal materiel and their subsystems are normally type classified in a single action.

(2) Do not sell materiel being developed for the U.S. Army to foreign military sales customers prior to assignment of TC–STD without written HQDA (DASA (Defense, Exports and Cooperation) approval. All type reclassification actions will be coordinated with HQDA prior to approval in order to allow assessment of impact on foreign military sales. Foreign release will be addressed in IPR packages.

(3) Do not assign TC–STD to materiel that requires TC unless procurement is planned within the current POM period.

3–6. Basis-of-issue plans

The BOIPs establish the documentation necessary to authorize, procure, support, account, maintain and report readiness/availability and are integral to designating TC–STD.

a. A USAFMSA "approved for staffing" BOIP may be used to establish TC–STD designation. A USAFMSA "approved for staffing" BOIP is the formal BOIP that USAFMSA sends out to the Army for coordination prior to formal approval of the BOIP.

b. The PMs/LCMCs will use SLAMIS to track the progress of the BOIP development.

c. A BOIP deferral may be used when a TC–STD designation is planned and a USAFMSA "approved for staffing" BOIP will not be available prior to FRP decision (see DA Pam 70–3 for procedures to request a BOIP deferral).

d. Approved BOIP Deferrals will be loaded along with the ADM as part of the enclosures required for MSR submissions to type classify an item via the SLAMIS Web site.

e. Materiel exempt from BOIP is listed in AR 71–32.

Chapter 4
Materiel Release

4–1. Purpose

Materiel release is the process used to ensure—

a. Materiel is safe for Soldiers when operated within stated parameters.

b. Materiel is suitable, has been fully tested, and meets operational performance requirements.

c. Materiel can be supported logistically within the environment it is intended to operate.

d. Systems achieve a full MR no later than the FRP decision review.

e. Critical MR and developmental/operational test and evaluation issues have been resolved or that provisions for their resolution have been made before a full release is granted.

f. All interoperability and network certifications requirements have been completed.

g. Conditionally released materiel—

(1) Attains a full materiel release in a timely manner, as defined by the approved get-well plan.

(2) Provides a mechanism to monitor, control, and ensure visibility and accountability of decisions made and actions taken.

(3) Has approval from AAE to proceed into FRP and be fielded as CMR.

4–2. Policy

a. Systems must be safe, suitable (meets operational performance requirements), and logistically supportable not later than a full rate production decision and issue to Soldiers in the field.

b. The PMs who develop materiel for aviation systems will comply with the provisions of air worthiness outlined in AR 70–62 as an extension of the MR process.

c. The type of release—full, conditional, urgent, or training—will be recommended by the MRRB after a comprehensive assessment of the total materiel system (see para 4–5, which defines the requirements for MR and supporting documentation).

d. The lead PM responsible for fielding the primary materiel, will ensure the availability and operational capability of all support equipment. This includes materiel system computer resources, initial support resources, ammunition, ASIOE, general and special purpose TMDE, ATE, NET, and TADSS.

e. For systems containing explosives, the explosive component cannot be prepositioned, moved, or shipped to a GC until all safety requirements have been certified as being met or mitigated, as determined by the supporting safety office. This includes—

(1) The EOD supportability statement.

(2) Safety confirmations.

(3) A final DOD hazard classification (FHC). If the FHC is not complete, an interim hazard classification (IHC) can be assigned provided the IHC authority is satisfied that the sponsoring organization is actively pursuing the FHC (see TB 700–2 for additional considerations).

(4) Approved transportation processes and procedures in accordance with 49 CFR 173.

f. Certifications used for TC may be used for MR when stated for dual use by the functional authority unless changes were made to the materiel.

g. An RFIC can be used for follow-on releases of ammunition and small arms that undergo continuous testing in their production environment. The RFIC is used for materiel systems unchanged since the last full MR, and where there are no logistics, performance, quality, or safety deficiencies.

(1) A RFIC is issued by AMC supporting command.

(2) The RFIC procedure documentation requirements are outlined in DA Pam 700–142.

(3) If there is a break in production of 2 or more years, or if the materiel is produced by a different contractor, the RFIC procedures can be used, provided that the criteria outlined in paragraph 4–2*e*(1) through 4–2*e*(4) are satisfied.

h. Materiel release policy applies to post-FRP decision review materiel that has been modified or upgraded as defined in chapter 1. Changes to a fielded software baseline must be approved by the portfolio manager (for example, Logistics – DCS, G–4) prior use on the Army network. Depending on the extent of the change, the system may need to complete interoperability certification and network certification requirements another time.

4–3. Materiel release authority

An AMC LCMC with the sustainment mission is the approval authority for all materiel releases of assigned ACAT I–III programs and nonprogram of record materiel.

a. Materiel release approval for non-AMC-supported materiel will be approved by the commander of the appropriate supporting Army organization at the general-officer level.

(1) The PEO simulation, training, and instrumentation is the MR authority for training aids, devices, simulators, simulations, instrumentation, targets and threat simulators for training and testing and combat training center instrumentation for which they are the materiel developer.

(2) Joint PEO chemical and biological defense is the MR authority for all chemical and biological technology, materiel and medicine for which they are the materiel developer.

(3) The Commander, U.S. Army Joint Munitions Command is the MR authority for ammunition.

b. The MR authority will not be delegated below the commander; however,

(1) A deputy commander not lower than the grade of brigadier general or the civilian equivalent may approve an MR action in his/her absence.

(2) The joint munitions commander may appoint a person not lower than the grade of colonel or civilian equivalent to approve an MR action in his/her absence.

c. When there is a nonconcurrence by a MRRB member, the Army logistician (DASA (ILS)), ATEC, or functional authority on the release of any system, and it cannot be resolved by the MRA, the MRA will refer the release to the Commander, AMC for resolution.

4–4. Types of materiel release

There are four types of MR: full, conditional, urgent, and training.

a. Full materiel release. An FMR is the formal certification that the materiel is safe, suitable (meets all of its performance requirements), and supportable (logistically) when used within stated operational parameters. This certification provides the authorization to a PM to proceed to a FRP decision review and issue with no materiel conditions requiring further resolution. Criteria for FMR are found in paragraph 4–6.

b. Conditional materiel release.

(1) Conditional materiel release results when all criteria for a FMR are not met and may occur when—

(a) The AAE allows a program to proceed into FRP under a CMR.

(b) A program has no planned FRP as part of the approved acquisition strategy.

(c) A program fields LRIP materiel prior to FRP. In these cases, the PM will develop a plan to achieve a FMR at the FRP decision and address all LRIP materiel previously fielded.

(d) A post FRP program prepares to field an upgrade that meets the applicability criteria for MR (for example, a software version upgrade that meets the criteria to be a "software materiel release," a post-FRP hardware block upgrade, a modification work order (MWO), or modification). In these cases, the PM will develop a plan to achieve a FMR.

(2) A get-well plan is established that addresses each condition of release and plans for achieving an FMR. The PM must obtain GC acceptance of the established get-well plan and manage all residual risks as part of the CMR. The get-well plan is a listing of each condition, the interim workaround, the date the condition is expected to be corrected by the PM, the functional authority that imposed the condition and the funding status to correct the condition. All get-well plans will be documented within the MRTS (see paras 4–8 and 4–13 for further guidance).

c. Urgent materiel release. A UMR is a limited certification that the materiel meets minimum safety requirements, is suitable based upon a requirements memorandum directed by an ONS or the DCS, G–3/5/7 (meets minimal stated performance objectives), and is supportable logistically (may not be Army preference) when used within stated operational parameters. The UMR allows the PM to field the materiel rapidly to meet a capability short fall. Detailed criteria for UMR can be found in paragraph 4–10.

d. Training materiel release. A TMR is a limited certification that provides authorization to a PM to field or issue the materiel to TRADOC/GC schools and training sites for the expressed purpose of curriculum development and training of Soldiers.

(1) A TMR may include—

(a) Prototype or test materiel.

(b) Materiel manufactured under conditions other than normal production.

(c) Materiel that is incomplete (major components missing or defective).

(d) Materiel where one or more of the requirements for full release have not been met.

(2) Before TMR approval, the PM will ensure that critical issues such as safety, availability of spare/repair parts, technical documentation, responsibility for maintenance support, and the other limitations of the materiel are identified and accepted by the trainer.

(3) A training item procured against a requirements document (initial capabilities document, CDD, CPD) will be released under normal MR categories (full, conditional, urgent) specified above.

(4) The requirements for a TMR can be found in paragraph 4–11.

4–5. Full materiel release requirements

The PM will ensure that all required MR activities are incorporated into the acquisition program baseline and accomplished prior to FRP decision review.

a. Provide the documentation listed in table 4–1 to the functional authority to certify completion of the required activity. The MR functional authority shall tailor the required activities with the program office.

b. Non-developmental business systems require Activities 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 14, 16, 17–21, 23, 24, and 26–32 only.

c. A TMR will use selected activities from table 4–1 as outlined in paragraph 4–11.

Table 4–1
Full materiel release requirements

Aspect	Characteristic	Activity/document	Functional authority
Safe	Hazards are identified, and eliminated or accepted	1. Supporting safety office certification 2. Surgeon General HHA (see AR 40–10, AR 602–2)[1] 3. AMC EOD supportability statement (see AR 75–15)[2] 4. Environmental statement (see AR 200–1, 32 CFR 651)[3] 5. Air worthiness statement (see AR 70–62) 6. SSRA for residual hazards (see AR 385–10) 7. ATEC (DTC) safety confirmation (see AR 385–10) 8. Surface danger zone (see AR 385–63) 9. Final hazard classification (see 49 CFR 173 and TB 700–2) 10. NRC license (see 10 CFR, Chapter 1) 11. Army Fuze Safety Review Board Certification (see AR 385–10) 12. Energetic Materials Qualification Board Certification (see local policy) 13. Ignition System Safety Review Board Certification (see MIL–STD–1901, Standardized Agreement (STANAG) 4368) 14. Safety review of TMs (see AR 25–30) 15. Results of safety inspections and analyses 16. Software safety statement	Safety office[4, 5]
Suitable	Effectiveness	17. ATEC materiel release position memorandum 18. ATEC OMAR or OER (see 10 USC 139)	ATEC[4]
	Survivability MANPRINT Reliability	19. CIO/G–6 Army interoperability certification statement (based upon AIC completion) (see AR 25–1) 20. Net worthiness certificate (see AR 25–1) 21. DIACAP certification statement (see AR 25–2) 22. Communications security logistics activity (CSLA) statement for COMSEC accreditation and availability[6]	CIO/G–6[4]
	Supportability	23. TRADOC training assessment (statement of adequacy of institutional training support) (see AR 350–1)	TRADOC proponent[4]
	Interoperability	24. Software suitability statement (normally provided by software engineering center of LCMC) 25. Quality, reliability, availability and maintainability statement, including service/shelf life assurance, Ammunition Stockpile Reliability Program, and Ammunition Surveillance Procedures	Lead LCMC system engineering activity[4]

Table 4–1
Full materiel release requirements—Continued

Aspect	Characteristic	Activity/document	Functional authority
Supportable	Ten integrated logistics support (ILS) elements (see AR 700–127)	26. Supportability certification —will also address support materiel (COEI and ASIOE) to end item and software (see AR 700–127)[7] 27. USATA supportability statement on TMDE/ATE (see AR 750–43)[8] 28. TC designation[9] 29. SDDC Transportation Engineering Agency transportability statement (see AR 70–47) [10] 30. Army logistician assessment (see AR 700–127)[11] 31. Supporting statements for COEI and ASIOE 32. Software supportability statement (normally provided by software engineering center of LCMC)	Lead LCMC[4, 5] ILS center or ILS directorate

Notes:

[1] The HHA report is provided by the CHPPM on behalf of TSG.

[2] Determine EOD statement applicability using DA Pam 700–142. EOD statement will certify that validated and verified render safe and disposal procedures, tools and equipment, and training aids are fielded to Army EOD units and EOD schools at least 30 days prior to materiel release and that the new materiel is fully supportable by EOD units. It will also certify that the Joint Service TM 60 series have been approved by the Military Technical Acceptance Board at least 30 days prior to materiel release (see AR 75–15 to determine the materiel developer's responsibility for EOD supportability compliance during the development of the new materiel).

[3] The Environmental Statement must certify that the requirements of AR 200–1 and 32 CFR 651 have been met.

[4] A memorandum will be provided by all functional authorities to the PM to address any activity/document that is not required for MR based upon program and tailoring of requirements. This will be accomplished at milestone B.

[5] Organizations not assigned AMC LCMC support will substitute MDA approved organizations when using table (for example, PEO simulation and instrumentation and JPEO CBD).

[6] The CSLA COMSEC statement is not required when the materiel does not contain stand-alone COMSEC devices and supporting materials.

[7] The supportability certification will verify that key aspects of SS have been achieved; detail any known shortfalls and include with a recommended get-well plan. A system receiving an FMR that has ASIOE at less than FMR must get acceptance from the GC prior to fielding.

[8] The TMDE supportability statement is not required if TMDE is not being provided to the operator or field/sustainment maintenance provider.

[9] The PM will provide documented proof of type classification for materiel requiring TC. A TC–STD designation is required for a FMR. Status of open issues and planned interim measures from TC will be documented by the PM and included in the MR package.

[10] The SDDC transportability statement is not required if a system is found to be a transportability NON-problem item in accordance with with AR 70–47.

[11] USAMMA will provide an Army logistician assessment, system effectiveness assessment, and safety statement for medical materiel.

4–6. Criteria for full materiel release

The MR authority will authorize full MR when the criteria in table 4–2 are met. These criteria are based on the activities required in paragraph 4–5 and table 4–1.

Table 4–2
Full materiel release determination guidelines

Criteria	Request for FMR
Key system safety aspects have been reviewed and verified by the supporting safety office.	—All known safety hazards have been identified, eliminated or accepted through the SSRA process in accordance with AR 385–10. —All statutory requirements are met, to include— (1) NRC licenses (10 CFR). (2) Hazardous material transportation (to include explosives) (49 CFR). (3) Environmental protection (40 CFR). —-Applicable regulatory requirements are met, to include— (1) HHA. (2) ATEC/DTC safety confirmation. (3) Safety Review Board Certifications. (4) Airworthiness release. (5) EOD statement of supportability.
The materiel has been tested and evaluated in accordance with the approved test and evaluation master plan; key performance in areas of effectiveness, survivability, MANPRINT, reliability, and supportability has been established and accepted by functional authorities.	—Established requirements of the capabilities documents, performance specifications, and purchase description have been met or a decision has been made by the CBTDEV to accept the current performance without further improvement required with G–3/5/7 endorsement.[1] —Reliability, availability, and maintainability requirements have been achieved. [2] —Fire control solutions are in place or have a suitable workaround. —Software (to include embedded software within platforms) has attained full or conditional AIC.

Table 4–2
Full materiel release determination guidelines—Continued

Criteria	Request for FMR
Key SS performance aspects have been achieved as determined by the functional authorities.[3]	—Maintenance planning accomplished and coordinated. Army preference is in accordance with AR 750–1. —Manpower and personnel requirements to operate and maintain the system have been identified and documented. —Adequate supply support for fielding and sustainment of units (interim contract support (ICS), performance-based logistics, organic) has been established. —Support equipment is identified and documented at the appropriate organization; TMDE supportability has been addressed; footprint is minimized. —Technical data rights of use are established; TMs have been verified by the Government.[4] —Training and training support (to include TADDS and ammunition requirements for training) have been identified, developed and documented; training is available for all GCs and maintainers. —Maintenance of software is addressed in the SS (software development plan) and life cycle cost estimate and hardware for mission-critical systems are available at the appropriate organization. —Facilities requirements are developed and documented (maintenance, training storage, covered, humidity controlled, and so on); facilities are available. —Package, Handling, Storage And Transportation System is transportable by all modes as specified in the capability document. Transportability has been evaluated by SDDC and documented accordingly. —The PM has programmed funding for the support strategy within POM. (Coordinate with the office of the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TR). —Ammunition Stockpile Reliability Program and ammunition surveillance procedures are in place. —All environmental impacts have been identified, mitigated if possible, and documented in accordance with the National Environmental Protection Act and 32 CFR 651.

Notes:

[1] ATEC should provide a Capability and Limitation Report for CCEP device being used in tactical environment. This will be used by gaining unit commander to determine acceptance and appropriate usage.

[2] In some cases such as missiles, the functional authority shall waive the requirement because of limited test assets (normally due to cost) to establish the necessary statistical proof. In these cases, the PM shall establish a plan to validate RAM is achieved through the expenditure of assets over the life cycle.

[3] Systems supported by planned ICS and that have planned and budgeted for a longer term support strategy such as organic support may be fully released.

[4] DA authentication of technical manuals has been accomplished in accordance with AR 25–30 prior to fielding and handoff to units.

4–7. Software materiel release and software release

A software MR (SMR) or a software release (SR) action is required for changes in software and/or firmware, including programs, routines and symbolic languages that controls the functioning of the hardware and direct its operation (even when it is not part of a materiel modification).

a. When the materiel is fielded through the MR process, the software associated with that materiel is simultaneously certified.

(1) When the materiel (system) and software both require MR, the software is released as part of the materiel (system).

(2) When the materiel (system) does not require a MR, but the software does, the software will undergo the SMR process on its own.

b. Depending on the scope of the software change, software fixes sometimes called patches may be addressed using a SR.

c. Software materiel release is the upgrade of software that—

(1) Requires all software changes meet the requirements defined in paragraph 4–5.

(2) Will be processed by the MR coordinator's office and be approved by the MRA.

(3) Will be classified as full, conditional, or urgent, as defined in paragraph 4–4.

(4) Will be approved by the DCS, G–3/5/7 in accordance with HQDA software blocking policy if it impacts battle command (BC) systems, or major releases of tactical network software.

d. When one or more of the criteria listed in table 4–3 have been met, a SMR will be conducted.

Table 4–3
Software materiel release determination criteria

Criteria	Description
Interface change	Any software change that has the potential of adding or deleting an external interface to a system.
Source lines of code (SLOC) change	An incremental update consisting of a software change of more than 25 percent of SLOC or 25 percent cumulative equivalent SLOC changes not having required release approval since the last SMR. These criteria may be tightened at the discretion of the PM on the basis of criticality of the software changes.
Functional capabilities change	Any software change that affects form, fit, or functions as defined by the capabilities documents.
Architectural change	Any software change that has a significant and substantial impact on the architecture of the system.
Degradation in capability change	Any software change that adversely affects the suitability, supportability, maintainability, reliability, or safety of the system.
Translational change	An incremental update consisting of a software translation of 25 percent equivalent SLOC to a different computer programming language (for example, assembly speed up).
New test equipment or program of instruction change	Software changes that require new user level test equipment and/or that impact 25 percent or more of the trainer program of instruction.
Backward compatibility change	Software changes that result in a new version that is not backward compatible with the interoperability capabilities of the previous version(s) released to the field.
BC/tactical network software	Any software that affects BC systems, or major releases of tactical network software.[1]

Notes:
[1] Must be approved by the DCS, G–3/5/7 in accordance with HQDA software blocking policy.

e. Software releases are upgrades of software with less restrictive release procedures. SRs are changes to software that do not meet the criteria outlined in table 4–3. SR will be processed and approved by the MRA software engineering center (SEC). Software releases will be classified as full, conditional, database/dataset, or urgent, as delineated below.

(1) *Full software release.* Full software release (FSR) is authorized when the software has been fully tested, evaluated, and meets established quality, performance, reliability, maintainability, safety, suitability, environmental, interoperability, software supportability and configuration management requirements.

(2) *Conditional software release.* Conditional software release (CSR) may be authorized when one or more of the criteria for FSR have not been met.

(a) A CSR will be followed by a FSR when the conditions associated with the CSR have been corrected.

(b) A get-well plan is established that addresses each condition of release and plans for achieving a FSR. The PM must obtain GC acceptance of the established get-well plan and manage all residual risks as part of the CSR. The get-well plan is a listing of each condition, the interim workaround, the date the condition is expected to be corrected, the proponent that will correct the condition and the funding status to correct the condition. All get-well plans will be documented by the supporting software engineering center (see para 4–8 for further guidance).

(c) In cases where it is determined that conditions prohibiting the conversion of a CSR to a FSR can not be corrected, a request for a change to a FSR may be made to the supporting SEC (normally LCMC).

(3) *Database/dataset software release.* A database/dataset software release (DDSR) is the release of software in the form of a database/dataset to update currently fielded system software. A DDSR will be approved only after critical issues such as safety, availability of spare/repair parts, technical documentation, responsibility for maintenance support; interoperability, IA controls and other conditions that limit the use of the materiel have been adequately resolved.

(4) *Urgent software release.* Urgent software release (USR) procedures may be authorized if there is an urgent request from the GC (colonel or equivalent) due to a safety problem or a mission-essential function. This GC request will contain a required delivery date, specify the urgency of need, and clearly define the safety problem or mission essential function that is required. When a USR is requested, the SEC will ensure that a response is fielded, if possible, within 72 hours of the request. A USR will be followed within 18 months by a FSR incorporating the functionality of the USR. Urgent software releases are restricted to specific quantity(ies), location(s), or application(s).

4–8. Materiel release conditions and conditional materiel release actions

a. Materiel release conditions are materiel shortfalls that affect safety, suitability, and supportability and require a materiel fix (modification, engineering change proposal, and so on) and in certain cases testing and/or fixes to correct. All MR conditions will be raised to decision makers for consideration prior to release approval.

b. When a CMR is determined, the PM will take the following actions:

(1) Establish an MR get-well plan (see para 4–13*d*) and correct the conditions. Achieve FMR for the materiel within 3 years of CMR approval.

(2) Ensure all conditions in the get-well plan are listed within the MRTS. Categorize conditions according to DA Pam 700–142. Normal MR procedures will be used to expedite fielding of systems/materiel to meet MTOE authorizations unless the unit is imminently deploying; in this case, UMR policy and procedures will apply.

(3) Restrict CMR to specific quantity, location, and application.

(4) Notify the gaining GC of the issues precluding full release as reported by the functional authority and update the GC whenever the get-well plans are revised.

(a) A GC acceptance statement issued by the GC and signed by or for a general officer or civilian equivalent will accompany a concurrence of a conditional release. (A system scheduled for a conditional release without an urgency of need statement, signed by or for a general officer or civilian equivalent, will not be approved for MR.)

(b) Correction of faults and subsequent FMR of systems does not relieve the PM of the requirement to correct deficiencies in systems previously conditionally released. Consequently, there may be similar systems in the field simultaneously, some under a conditional release and some under a FMR.

(c) Identify and establish mitigating controls in the get-well plan for identified safety hazards not meeting the requirements for FMR.

(5) For systems containing explosives—

(a) Certify all safety requirements have been met or mitigated, as determined by the supporting Safety Office.

(b) Do not preposition, move, or ship the explosive component to a GC until all safety requirements have been met. This includes EOD supportability statement, safety confirmation, and a DOD final hazard classification (FHC). If the FHC is not complete, an IHC can be assigned provided the IHC authority is satisfied that the sponsoring organization is actively pursuing the FHC (see TB 700–2 for additional considerations).

(6) Obtain approval by the MRA or the MRA's designated representative for any changes to get-well dates of conditions in the MRTS. The designated representative will be no lower than the grade of colonel or civilian equivalent. Once approval is obtained, the GC will be notified of the approval and change in the get-well date. A refusal by the GC to accept the change or failure to convince the MRA to approve the extension may result in revocation of release approval. This would require an immediate suspension of the materiel and preclude further release actions until the condition is corrected.

(7) To close a condition—

(a) Obtain concurrence from the proponent for closure.

(b) Provide the MR coordinator with a copy of the concurrence.

(c) Request the MR coordinator close the condition and update MRTS to reflect the condition closure.

4–9. Conversion of conditional materiel release to full materiel release

a. Take the following actions when MR conditions prohibiting FMR have been corrected:

(1) The PM will ensure a MSR is submitted using SLAMIS to reclassify the item TC STD when an item was previously type classified as LP and now meets TC STD requirements.

(2) The MR coordinator will—

(a) Upgrade MRTS to reflect a status change from CMR to FMR.

(b) Supply a memorandum to the PM, the MRA, and agencies/organizations identified in paragraph 4–13*e*(1) through 4–13*e*(9) documenting that the system is now recommended for an FMR.

(c) The MRA may approve the conversion.

b. The PM may convert a CMR to FMR when the MR conditions are determined to be acceptable after attempts to follow get-well plans have failed or are no longer applicable. Convert a CMR to FMR when—

(1) The materiel meets applicable safety requirements and has acceptance of associated risks for residual hazards properly documented in accordance with AR 385–10.

(2) All members of the MRRB will—

(a) Reach agreement that the limiting condition cannot be eliminated.

(b) Recommend to the MRA that the system be given a FMR as currently fielded.

(3) The PM will attain written agreement from the using command.

(4) The MRA may approve the conversion.

c. Upon approval by the MRA, the—

(1) MR coordinator will—

(a) Convert the CMR to FMR.

(b) Make appropriate changes in the MRTS, accordingly.

(2) PM will notify the supporting and using commands.

4–10. Urgent materiel release—operational need

The UMR of materiel (including software) is intended solely to meet an operational need of a deployed or imminently deploying force in support of approved operational contingencies.

a. Urgent materiel release procedures may be used for type-classified and non type-classified systems/materiel, to

include rapid equipping force, joint improved explosive device defeat organization, joint concept technology demonstration, and advanced technology demonstration equipment authorized to be deployed with the using unit.

b. Do not use UMR policy and procedures as a means to meet budgetary obligations, recover schedule slippages, accelerate materiel fielding, provide early opportunities to field units for training or testing, or to circumvent the normal MR policy.

c. Materiel released under the UMR procedures will remain under the control of the GC for the duration of the operation unless otherwise stated in the UMR authorization.

d. Provide the documentation listed in table 4–4 to the functional authority to certify completion of the required activity and submit information to the MRTS and SLAMIS to document a UMR action.

Table 4–4
Urgent materiel release documentation requirements

	Required documentation	Description
1. a. User Requested	—Joint Urgent ONS[1](JUONS) *or* —A written request signed by a general officer or civilian equivalent within the gaining unit's chain of command *and*	—Prepared by COCOM and coordinated with Joint Staff. —Prepared by unit commander and endorsed by chain of command.
	—DCS, G–3/5/7 ONS validation memorandum *or* —DCS, G–3/5/7 directed requirement memorandum (ATTN: DAMO–CIC or DAMO–AOC)	—Will take the form of either an ONS validation memo or message traffic prepared by DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–CIC or DAMO–AOC) communicating results of the Army Requirements and Resourcing Board.[2, 3]
1.b. HQDA Directed	—DCS, G–3/5/7 approved capabilities documents (for example, ORD, ICD, or CPD) *and*	—Capability has been approved by HQDA, DCS, G-3/5/7. • Pre FRP phase. • MR activities not complete. • Capability needed urgently by field.
	—DCS, G–3/5/7 directed requirement memorandum (ATTN: DAMO–CIC or DAMO–AOC)	—Will take the form of either a directed requirement memorandum or message traffic prepared by DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–CIC or DAMO–AOC) directing the fielding of equipment that has not been materiel released
2. A safety and health hazard assessment for the system/materiel		Prepared by the safety office summarizing all known safety and health hazard issues and their mitigation plans.[4, 5, 6]
3. An airworthiness statement, if applicable.		See AR 70–62.
4. An EOD supportability statement from the AMC EOD staff officer, if applicable		Confirms EOD support and/or coverage for the UMR action, if applicable.
5. PM request for acceptance from the GC/requestor.		This statement will notify the GC/requestor of all known equipment, supportability and sustainment issues. This statement must include all known environmental, safety and occupational health hazards, operational and support limitations to include interoperability limitations and use restrictions.[7]
6. GC acceptance statement		The GC/requestor's acceptance statement, signed by a general officer or civilian equivalent.[6]

Notes:

[1] Joint urgent ONS do not require DCS, G–3/5/7 validation. Validation of JUONS will normally be done by the Joint Staff POC listed in the JUONS.

[2] The Equipment Common Operating Picture database and directed requirement memo will include the system/materiel quantity, gaining unit, geographic location, application, and destination's point of contract information to facilitate the UMR action.

[3] DCS, G–3/5/7 validation is not required if the unit is already authorized the equipment on their MTOE. An approved DCS, G–3/5/7 basis of issue that has not been applied to the MTOE will also serve as valid authorization and not require separate a DCS, G–3/5/7 validation.

[4] Coordinate the health hazard assessment with CHPPM and the safety confirmation with ATEC.

[5] Review the safety office assessment when configuration changes are made, when the operational mission profile is changed, when an operational safety incident occurs or at least annually to reassess any safety risk. The dates of reviews and/or reassessments will be entered and tracked in the MRTS.

[6] Prepare and coordinate an SSRA or acceptance of safety risks by the GC for any residual safety risks.

[7] Review the materiel for interoperability certifications such as AIC and DIACAP. Complete required certifications within 1 year of UMR in accordance with CIO/G–6 guidance.

e. The DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–CI), in coordination with TRADOC and ATEC, will determine if systems/materiel (including software) fielded to support urgent requirements have broader application within the U.S. Army.

(1) If a broader application within the Army is determined, the DCS, G–3/5/7 will provide guidance to—

(a) TRADOC to initiate or modify and document the requirement in an appropriate JCIDS capability document (for example, CDD/CPD) and authorization documents.

(b) ASA(ALT) to establish a program of record. An assigned PM will—

1. Continue system development.

2. Type classify the materiel TC–STD.

3. Complete all actions to achieve FMR.

(c) MRA to review materiel for FMR and to properly document (materiel release office performs for MRA) within MRTS.

(2) If the DCS, G–3/5/7 determines that this is a niche capability, (niche capabilities are those proven capabilities that are required by deployed commanders in support of current global war on terrorism operations, but determined not to be required capabilities across the U.S. Army at large), then the DCS, G–3/5/7 will provide guidance to—

(a) Combatant commands to pursue a FMR.

(b) MRA to review materiel for FMR and properly document within MRTS.

(3) If the DCS, G–3/5/7 and GC agree that there is no longer an operational need, the DCS, G–3/5/7 will—

(a) Provide guidance to ASA(ALT) to terminate and withdraw the system/materiel. The ASA(ALT) will direct the PM to provide appropriate disposition instructions to properly retrograde and dispose of the materiel.

(b) Notify the MRA to direct the MR coordinator to close the UMR once materiel has been disposed of.

(4) The determination for further applicability must be supported by a GC evaluation sheet in accordance with DA Pam 70–3.

f. Systems and software requiring interoperability certification, such as AIC and Joint interoperability certification by the Joint Interoperability Test Command will undergo an initial interoperability analysis by Army CIO/G–6 to identify shortfalls and limitations.

(1) Urgent materiel release approval does not exempt the system from the requirement to obtain AIC.

(2) The system AIC requirements must be completed within established timeframe of obtaining the UMR or the system may be subject to removal from the field.

g. Distribution of UMR items will be to the lowest level possible to alleviate unnecessary handling and break down of materiel by the combatant command. Handoff will be at the company level unless modified and approved by combatant command and contained in the MR approval.

(1) Shipment of items to the combatant commander will be coordinated with the AFSBs.

(2) The operational situation may dictate that the system/materiel being released to a unit under UMR remain deployed in a theater of operations as the unit rotates out and another unit rotates to replace them.

(a) Accountability for this theater provided equipment will initially be established with the AFSBs and responsibility transferred from unit to unit as governed by AR 710–2.

(b) Inter-theater transfers are prohibited unless approved by the DCS, G–8.

(c) The PM will notify the appropriate MR coordinator of any change of ownership in order to update the MRTS. In these cases, a change of ownership does not constitute a new MR action.

h. Follow-on UMRs may be authorized following MR authority approval of the initial UMR, when either new quantities need to be fielded to another GC or when additional (plus-up) quantities need to be fielded to a previous fielded GC.

(1) When new quantities need to be fielded to another GC, the follow-on UMR may use the support statements for the initial UMR, provided these statements are reaffirmed by their proponents, and the GC has supplied user acceptance.

(2) Additional quantities may be issued to a GC that has previously supplied user acceptance without the need for additional supporting statements, provided that all known safety and health hazards; operational and support limitations, to include interoperability limitations, and use restrictions have improved or remain the same since the initial UMR.

(3) In either case, the systems will be issued under an addendum memorandum by the LCMC MR coordinator and the MRTS will be updated accordingly.

(4) If the system changed and/or any known safety and health hazards, operational and support limitations, to include interoperability limitations, and use restrictions have worsened, a new urgent release must be pursued with appropriate documentation from all support agencies/activities.

4–11. Training materiel release

This is the release of materiel to a training organization. A TMR will be issued only for materiel fielded to TRADOC/Army Command (ACOM) schools and TRADOC/ACOM training sites and is not to be used for special-development programs released under a hand receipt (see para 4–14). A TMR allows materiel to be given to trainers so that course

curricula can be developed and students can be trained. MR for training may include prototype or test materiel, materiel manufactured under conditions other than normal production, materiel that is incomplete (major components missing or defective), and/or materiel where one or more of the requirements for FMR have not been met. Before TMR approval, the PM will ensure that selected MR activities such as safety (table 4–1, activities 1–16), availability of spare/repair parts, technical documentation, responsibility for maintenance support (table 4–1, activities 26, 27, 29, and 32), and the other conditions that limit the use of the materiel (table 4–1 other activities as required) will be identified and accepted by the trainer (table 4–1, activity 23). The functional authority shall tailor the required activities based upon the scope of the training materiel and will use criteria from table 4–2 to evaluate the activities. The PM may tailor the criteria outlined in table 4–2 with the consent of the functional authority for the activity. A TMR procured against capabilities documents will be released under the FMR or CMR procedures specified above. Providing materiel to using units who will train with that equipment as part of their mission requires a full or conditional release. All TMRs will be entered into the MRTS (see para 4–13).

4–12. Prepostioning of materiel

Materiel proposed for release will remain under the control and accountability of the PM until release approval is granted.

a. Materiel may be prepositioned before MR is approved, with the approval of the MR authority, MDA, GC, and IMCOM garrison commander.

b. The lead PM is responsible for all costs associated and incurred by the GC and IMCOM garrison with respect to prepositioning of equipment/materiel.

c. Prepositioning materiel does not imply permission to hand off materiel to GC.

d. The MRA may delegate the approval of follow-on prepositioning actions.

e. A limited amount of assets may be transferred for the purposes of ceremonies and demonstrations without MRA approval; however, upon conclusion of the ceremony or demonstration, the assets must be returned and processed under the formal MR effort.

f. Security requirements for property control and accountability must be identified.

4–13. Materiel release tracking system

The applicable MRA will use the AEPS MRTS to create, maintain, track, and report all MR actions/activities.

a. The MRTS contains the following:

(1) All MR actions that have been approved since April 2000.

(2) Major or significant systems, at the discretion of the MR coordinator prior to April 2000.

(3) All open conditional releases with applicable get-well plans, regardless of age.

(4) All forecasted releases.

b. At each command, the MR coordinators, in coordination with the PM, are responsible for inputting data into the MRTS, to include all updates and quarterly forecast information. Contact the local MR coordinator for more information on AEPS. The MRTS is at https://aeps.ria.army.mil and requires a logon identification and password.

c. Begin forecasting when the program reaches MS C or 24 months prior to FRP date.

d. A get-well plan is required for all systems under CMR and lists each condition that precluded an FMR. The plan includes each issue to be resolved, the interim solution, the projected get-well date for each of the conditions, and the projected date for the FMR when all conditions are eliminated. In addition, it identifies the functional authority (the originator or an agency designated by the originator) to certify when the condition is corrected. All issues will be assigned a category (see DA Pam 700–142, para 2–4*c*(2)). Only conditions in the get-well plan will be reviewed when converting from CMR to FMR.

e. A copy of each approved MR memorandum/document will be posted to the MRTS at http://aeps.ria.army.mil, and the following will be notified:

(1) ASA(ALT) (SAAL–ZL, SAAL–ZB).

(2) ASA(I&E).

(3) Commander, AMC (Operations–FAM).

(4) DCS, G–4 (DALO–Z).

(5) DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–FMR).

(6) CIO/G–6 (SAIS–GK).

(7) DCS, G–8 (DAPR–FD).

(8) Commander, ATEC (CSTE–DCSOPS/ADMIN).

(9) Commander, TRADOC (ATBO–HS).

4–14. Tests, demonstrations, and training

The PM will not issue materiel without an approved MR to Soldiers in the field except for use in an approved test,

special user demonstration/evaluation (to include advanced warfighting experiments, advanced technology demonstrations, joint concept technology demonstrations, mission-readiness exercises, required home station training, and predeployment training and exercise), or training program.

a. The PM may use hand receipts (see AR 710–2) for the duration of the test program, demonstration/evaluation, or training mission. If units are tasked to deploy with equipment provided for test, demonstration, and training, follow UMR procedures outlined in paragraph 4–10.

b. Normally the materiel will revert to PM control after completion of the testing, demonstration/evaluation, or training unless DCS, G–8 authorization is obtained for the using unit to retain it. In this case, the GC accepts the system "as is" and provides its own support.

c. When the test, demonstration, or training program is over, the PM must pursue an MR action in order to allow the system to remain in the field in accordance with this policy.

d. The PM will provide disposition instructions for the materiel in the event the equipment is not to be retained by the unit.

e. At a minimum, a safety release from ATEC is required for all hand-receipted materiel. When the using unit is to retain the equipment after a test, demonstration/ evaluation, or training exercise, a safety confirmation is issued in lieu of a safety release

4–15. Materiel release of evolutionary acquisition programs

Materiel that is developed under the evolutionary acquisition strategy will receive a FMR when all requirements for the increment are met. (Each increment should have its own MR.) Otherwise, a CMR will be used for that increment.

Chapter 5
Materiel Fielding

Section I
Materiel Fielding Process and Documentation

5–1. Purpose

a. Materiel fielding is the process of planning, coordinating, and executing the deployment of a materiel system and its support. Success comes from advance planning, coordination, and agreement between the materiel developer and the GC. The process of materiel fielding is designed to achieve an orderly and satisfactory deployment of a materiel system and its initial support, beginning with the first unit equipped (FUE) and extending until initial deployment to all units is completed.

b. Prerequisites for materiel fielding include TC, MR, and completion of all residual actions required in the FRP ADM.

c. The TPF is the Army's standard fielding process used to field Army systems, except as outlined in paragraph 5–14.

d. Materiel fielding starts with initial supportability planning as documented in the SS (previously known as the integrated logistics support plan) at program initiation. Beginning with early recognition of fielding requirements, constraints, and resource impacts, it evolves into detailed planning and coordination in the system development and demonstration phase. When acquisition schedules are accelerated, provisions will be made to initiate and accelerate the materiel fielding process accordingly. The goal is to ensure the PM and GC are able to successfully acquire, ship, deprocess, deploy, and sustain a system being fielded, and that the GC will—

(1) Have sufficient advance information to budget for necessary resources and to plan for receipt of new, modified, or displaced equipment.

(2) Know the support requirements, including the personnel, skills, and facilities needed to use, maintain, and support the new, modified, or displaced system.

(3) Receive a materiel system that is operational and supportable in the military environment.

(4) Be prepared to retrograde any equipment being displaced by the fielding (see chap 6).

(5) Receive information on potential ESOH impacts associated with the system.

5–2. Documentation

a. Documentation for materiel fielding includes, but is not limited to—

(1) AMRD.

(2) MON.

(3) MFP.

(4) MSP.

(5) Materiel requirements list (MRL).

(6) MFA.

b. The SLAMIS is the Web-based application (located at http://www.slamis.army.pentagon.mil) that is used to manage selected new, modified, and displaced (cascaded) materiel systems having a resource impact on GC. The Web site contains or links to the following plans and lists as they become available:

(1) BOIP.
(2) Incremental change package.
(3) Management decision package (MDEP).
(4) Modernization path.
(5) Master force file.
(6) Unit identification code (UIC) and DOD activity address code (DODAAC) cross-reference.
(7) Transportability reference file.
(8) MOS file.
(9) TOE file.
(10) Organizational assessment checklist.
(11) SS.
(12) System Training Plan.
(13) MFP.
(14) Weapon system operating and support cost files.

c. Fielding requirements need to be identified as early as possible in the system planning documents to allow for adequate budgetary lead time.

5–3. Memorandum of notification

The PM initiates the formal materiel fielding process by providing a MON to each GC and installation garrison at least 240 days before the LRIP/production contract for a developmental materiel system is awarded (see DA Pam 700–142, app D, for fielding milestones). The MON will be forwarded to the GC and installation garrison at least 170 days prior to product availability and will—

a. State the intention to field a system.

b. Provide specific fielding MSs.

c. Briefly describe the system and its intended uses. The MON will also indicate if it replaces a materiel system now in use. If so, it will indicate whether the replaced system will be transferred under normal excess procedures or whether directed redistribution, normal equipment transfer, or displaced equipment fielding (DEF) is appropriate (see chap 6 for materiel transfer and DEF guidance).

d. Identify the types of units to receive the materiel and provide the best cost estimate available for the logistics resource impact on the GC. (The AMRD cost data will be used, if available, as the basis for these estimates.)

e. Identify the applicable ESOH documentation including, but not limited to, the National Environmental Policy Act documentation and the Programmatic Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health Evaluation.

f. Be accompanied by a draft MFP. (If an MFP is not necessary, the rationale will be provided, and the GC will be requested to concur and an MFA can be attached for signature or comment. GC concurrence is required to waive the requirement for an MFP.)

g. Provide the preliminary distribution plan, based on the current BOIP and common TOE update (CTU), if available, to the GC and state that an MSP is required. (The MON will request identification of units nominated for initial fielding and a distribution plan if an MFP/MSP is not required.)

h. Provide PM POCs and request GC POCs.

i. Request GC comment on the MON, MFP, and schedules.

j. Ensure that force integrators get fielding schedules to the GCs.

k. Be prepared for each GC (similar to 5–4*b*).

5–4. Materiel fielding plan

The PM, in coordination with the supportability integrated process team members, GC, and HQDA will prepare the MFP for each new materiel system having a significant support impact on the GC.

a. The MFP will be posted to the TAFS Web site (https://aeps.ria.army.mil), and all involved organizations will be provided a copy or be notified that it is available on the TAFS Web site.

b. All MFPs will be kept current and complete and provide information on security classification guides, to include the status, if one is available, for any of the systems new to the command. The point of contact, name, telephone number, and mailing address for each applicable security classification guide will be listed.

c. All MFPs will provide information on the physical, informational, and operational security requirements of all equipment in the fielding. Classified information will be included in a classified annex and referenced in the appropriate sections of the MFP.

d. The MFP will identify any contractor support services being fielded and state the duration of such support.

e. A separate MFP will be prepared for each gaining GC, or a single MFP will be prepared with appendixes tailoring it to each GC. The GC and fielders will resolve issues as early in the process as possible. Initial deployment to Army prepositioned stocks (APS) requires a separate MFP or an appendix adapted to the basic MFP. When DA materiel is to be fielded to another military service or agency, an MFP, provided upon request only, will be modified to meet the gaining organizations fielding requirements and will be staffed with a suitable MON. Other basic procedures for MFPs are the following:

(1) Developmental systems may have an initial draft MFP, an updated draft, and a final draft. As the MSP and the MFA are finalized and added to the final draft MFP, it becomes the final MFP for fielding to the GC. The PM will staff each version of the MFP with the GC.

(2) The GCs will staff each version of the MFP with the gaining and supporting units. The GC will ensure that each gaining unit involved receives a copy of the final MFP and MFA 6 months prior to the projected receipt of the new system. For commercial and nondevelopmental item programs, the final MFP may not be available until 100 days before fielding. For other accelerated acquisition programs, the fielding and GCs will negotiate realistic, attainable milestone schedules based on the time constraints of the program.

(3) All MFPs will be coordinated according to DA Pam 700–142, table E–1.

(4) An MFP is not required when a new item is placed directly into depot storage as replacement stock for current items.

(5) Any deviation from the MFP/MFA affecting the fielding process schedule will be coordinated with the GC headquarters.

(6) MFPs will identify the training requirements for the logistics assistance representatives on the new system being fielded. In addition, the MFPs will identify when the logistics assistance representatives will be scheduled and which course of training they will be scheduled for.

(7) GCs will staff any deviation from the MFP/MFA affecting the fielding process schedule with the gaining and supporting units.

f. Follow the detailed MFP format in DA Pam 700–142, appendix E.

5–5. Materiel fielding plan contents

The content of MFPs will vary according to the complexity of the materiel system. Each MFP will be developed in accordance with guidance contained in DA Pam 700–142, appendix E. An MFP outline is shown in DA Pam 700–142, paragraph 3–3. Each MFP will include an executive summary highlighting the critical aspects of the fielding and identifying:

a. The TPF category and level.

b. The post fielding support concept to include interim measures.

c. The maintenance concept and any applicable warranties.

d. The equipment and software being displaced by the fielding.

e. Specific facility requirements, to include new or modified facility requirements to support doctrinal operation, system operation in a garrison environment, and NET.

f. Include a summary of the system's National Environmental Policy Act documentation that highlight critical environmental planning considerations for gaining installations

5–6. Mission support plans

a. The MSPs are prepared by the GC based upon the official GC distribution plan and submitted to the PM on DA Form 5106 (Mission Support Plan (MSP)) in response to a MON or MFP. Automated MSPs containing the same information as required on DA Form 5106 are acceptable.

b. A separate MSP will be prepared for each end item LIN or system of systems being fielded.

c. The MSP will define the planned user, maintenance, and supply support structure for the newly deployed end items. It will identify all using and support units (divisional and nondivisional) in the Active Army, the Army National Guard (ARNG), and the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) that will support the density of the system and its ASIOE as stated in the MON/MFP. This identification will include those Reserve Component combat service support units that will be assigned to the GC upon mobilization. Support units for Army prepositioned stocks being fielded will also be included. GCs with combat service support units assigned to support GCs during mobilization will validate and provide separate MSPs. An AFSB will validate and provide a separate MSP for all fielding to APS.

d. The MSP will be used by the PM to—

(1) Compute initial distribution quantities to UICs authorized at company level

(2) Compute initial distribution quantities to UICs for each level of support

(3) Determine initial training requirements for both Active and Reserve Component units.

e. The MSP will identify the automated property book and Class IX accounting system used by each GC. The PM

shall issue equipment to the customer using automation to the highest extent possible in order to establish accountability records in Logistics Standard Army Management Information System.

f. The MSP will be reviewed each time the MFP is revised. When no change to the MSP is necessary, the GC will inform the PM that no change is required. The MSP will become an annex to the MFP.

g. Each GC has unique support requirements because of the differences in mission, location, and geographic separation between operational and support units. These considerations will be clearly identified in the MSP. The MSP will be supplemented with diagrams, schematics, illustrations, or other data to ensure a complete understanding of the support environment in the GC. The placement of all end items, TMDE, special tools, and spare/repair parts will be clearly identified.

h. The MSP will identify the activity designation of the unit(s) at company UIC level as authorized by MTOE scheduled to receive the TPF end item, the support items, and the repair parts.

i. The final MSP is required 340 days (120 for commercial and nondevelopmental items) prior to GC MTOE/TDA management of change (MOC) window to ensure information reflects current HQDA-approved MTOE/TDA documents. In cases where MTOEs do not reflect end item or weapon system authorizations, HQDA distribution plans will be used to develop MSPs. MTOE/TDA changes after MSP finalization will be assessed only for impact on the system being fielded. TPF will field to the requirements provided in the final MSP as verified in the Equipment Release Priority System (ERPS) and the Requisition Validation System. Documents authorizing decreases in materiel requirements will be handled immediately in order to prevent fielding of excessive materiel to units. Authorized HQDA-approved increases identified by the gaining unit in submitting a supplemental MSP prior to the system being initially fielded will be included in supplemental follow-on packages. For MTOE/TDA changes approved by HQDA after initial fielding, the gaining unit will requisition the increases in requirements.

j. The MSP will include the POCs for the GC installation coordinator (force modernization officer) and the warehouse to include phone and fax numbers and e-mail addresses.

k. The MSP will include a summary of site-specific environmental constraints existing at the gaining installation.

5–7. Materiel fielding agreements

a. A separate MFA is initiated by the fielding command and coordinated with each GC and installation garrison as part of the MFP finalization. When signed by the fielding command, the GC, and the PM, the MFA becomes part of the final MFP as an appendix. The MFA documents the agreed-upon plans, policies, responsibilities, procedures, and schedules governing the fielding of a materiel system to the GC.

b. The GCs will obtain DA certification that acceptance of weapon systems will not exceed limits of established or anticipated U.S. arms control agreements if they are fielding treaty controlled items.

c. All MFAs will—

(1) Identify the system to be fielded and the participating commands that the agreement applies to. The PM, in coordination with the LCMC must ensure the sustainment funding is planned and programmed in the POM cycle prior to MR.

(2) List the fielding principles or policies agreed on; identify the type of fielding, TPF or other; and identify the TPF category and the system level of complexity.

(3) List the responsibilities of the PM and GC (summarized) and include a statement regarding the requirement for NET associated with the fielding operation.

(4) Describe all feedback provisions regarding fielding and retrograde of equipment (summarized or referenced).

(5) Identify any open issues and plans for their resolution; list those items to be resolved before fielding and those planned for resolution after fielding; and provide a point of contact for resolving each issue.

(6) Document the procedures to be taken, in coordination with the materiel fielding team, to close out national records and establish property book and stock record accountability records so that records will be updated in the Logistics Information Warehouse.

d. All MFAs for medical systems and medical equipment developed and supported by MEDCOM and USAMMA for system fielding will be staffed with the MFP according to DA Pam 700–142, table E–1.

e. Include documentation supporting spectrum management/supportability (DD Form 1494 (Application for Equipment Frequency Allocation)).

5–8. Materiel requirements list

a. The MRL is a comprehensive list prepared by the PM identifying all materiel and publications needed to support the fielding of a materiel system. The list will distinguish between the items to be provided by the PM and those to be requisitioned by the GC. The MRL is documented on DA Form 5682 (Materiel Requirement List). The MRLs may be automated, provided that the necessary information is included. The MRL will be included as part of the materiel requirements coordination package (see DA Pam 700–142, para 3–8 and DA Form 5681 (Coordination Checklist and Report)).

b. For medical system fielding, unit assemblages (UA) will be used as the MRL (DA Form 5682) and may also be referred to as medical sets, kits, outfits that are a collection of medical and nonmedical items designed to perform

specific medical missions or maintenance functions. The sets, kits, outfits used by a group (section, squad, platoon, or unit) are type classified and assigned a LIN and a unit of issue of set. A UA is assigned its own specific 4-position code and Army supply catalog (SC) number (SC 6545–8–XXX, last three positions specific to the set). Sets, kits, outfits are depleted and accounted for in DA SCs, which are considered the official authorization document. Unit assemblages listings (UALs) are considered the unofficial authorization documents for sets, with the most current dated document (either SC or the UA) taking preference (see AR 40–61, para 5–4).

5–9. Materiel fielding team

The PM will provide a MFT or arrange for central staging site personnel to field materiel, unless a negotiated agreement exists with the GC for some other fielding arrangement.

a. The MFT composition is determined by the complexity of the system and the logistics support impact on the GC.

b. The PM will assemble the appropriate skilled personnel for the MFT to support the fielding operation as agreed to in the MFP and MFA.

c. The MFT will ensure theater and country clearances are requested and received prior to each overseas fielding. All contractors on the MFT for deployed contingency areas will comply with the provisions of DODI 3020.41 to establish and maintain contractor accountability.

d. The MFT will provide the agreed-on support and services and submit DA Form 5680 (Materiel Fielding Team After Action Report), as outlined in paragraph 5–12.

5–10. Customer documentation

a. An important feature of TPF is the customer documentation package. The PM will provide electronic media containing all transactions needed to establish accountable records for all items fielded under TPF. (When automated customer documentation cannot be provided, a list containing the document number, NSN, and quantity of each item received will be provided.) The documentation package of transactions is tailored to each DODAAC receiving materiel as part of the fielding. The documents are prepared in the specific format of the retail accounting system at each receiving DODAAC. Use a DD Form 1348–1A (Issue Release/Receipt Document) when transferring equipment to an organization. A memorandum of instruction will accompany each document package to help ensure the documents are processed in the right cycle and in the needed sequence to establish proper accountability and an audit trail of all materiel received (see DA Pam 700–142, app F, for customer documentation preparation instructions and formats for each retail accounting system).

b. When MFTs are involved in fielding materiel, they may assist the gaining units in processing the documentation provided. The documents provided by the PM for each item of supply received will be processed using document numbers assigned by the supporting Integrated Materiel Management Center (IMMC).

c. When no MFT is present for a TPF, the documentation provided will be processed using national level document numbers assigned by the supporting IMMC for all materiel received in accordance with the accompanying instructions. Any documents for materiel not received will be retained and processed when the materiel is received unless new documentation is provided by the PM.

5–11. Gaining command fielding evaluations

a. Customer evaluations. The Army GC will ensure that each unit receiving the new materiel system completes DA Form 5666 at time of fielding, or no later than 30 days after the system fielding date. (The procedures are contained in DA Pam 700–142, para 3–30.)

b. Follow-up support. The PM will coordinate with all other activities necessary to fill the shortages that occurred during fielding or to replace damaged items, to correct any problems encountered, and to preclude their recurrence in future fielding.

c. Medical systems and medical equipment fielding. Mail copy to Commander, USAMMA, ATTN: MCMR–MMR, Fort Detrick, MD, 21702–5001.

5–12. Materiel fielding agreement after action reports

a. The MFT chief will prepare a DA Form 5680 within 30 days after each fielding and keep it as an audit trail until 2 years after completion of fielding. This report will document all problems encountered and corrective actions used or recommended. The report will include all of the following:

(1) All copies of DA Form 5666 provided to the team by a gaining unit (see para 5–11).

(2) A list of all materiel and services owed to the gaining units.

(3) A completed copy of DA Form 5682.

(4) A copy of DA Form 5684 (Joint Inventory Report).

(5) A summary of the following:

(a) All copies of SF Form 364 (Report of Discrepancy (ROD)) filled out by any personnel involved in the receipt, inventory, deprocessing, or fielding. AR 735–11–2, app B, lists procedures for preparation and submittal of SF Form 364.

(b) All quality deficiency reports (QDR) or equipment improvement recommendations submitted by GC personnel on SF Form 368 (Product Quality Deficiency Report) (see DA Pams 750–8 and 738–751) used during deprocessing, fielding, or NET.

(c) All copies of DA Form 2407 (Maintenance Request) or DA Form 2404 (Equipment Inspection and Maintenance Worksheet) (see DA Pam 750–8) used during deprocessing, fielding, or NET.

(d) All software trouble reports will include sufficient information on the nature of problems, point-of-contact for the problem, current setup of system, software version number loaded and other pertinent data to assess the problem, design and develop resolutions, and generate and test functionality.

(e) For medical systems and equipment, all standard and nonstandard items found to be injurious or unsatisfactory will be reported in accordance with Quadpartite Standardization Agreement 2907.

b. DA Form 5680 may be automated for local use. The MFT chief will submit DA Form 5680 and provide it to the gaining unit within 30 days after completion of the fielding (fielding of the materiel to the gaining unit) and post it to the TAFS Web site (http//:aeps.ria.army.mil). A message will be sent to tpf@hqda.army.mil to say that a new report has been posted. For medical items, mail a copy to Commander, U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency (MCMR–MMR), Fort Detrick, MD 21702–5001 (electronic copies are preferred).

c. A copy of the DA Form 5680 will be provided to the GC for audit and quality control purposes.

Section II
Total Package Fielding

5–13. Standard fielding process

a. The TPF is the Army's standard materiel fielding process for new or modified materiel systems. TPF process is designed to provide a consolidated support package of equipment and materiel to the using units. This materiel distribution control process has the PM, rather than the GC, budget for and order the new system and its initial issue support, as defined in the MFP and the performance agreement. The actions needed to accomplish TPF will vary based on the TPF category and complexity of the system and support package. The TPF support package includes the logistics support products that are required to support the new or modified materiel system. TPF does not include the infrastructure (such as facilities) that is required for the unit. The infrastructure requirements are identified and planned for as part of the supportability planning process, but they are not included as part of the TPF package. Although TPF and NET are usually done in conjunction with one another, NET is not part of TPF. TPF personnel and NET personnel coordination and constant communication are needed. This effort will provide accurate information to address NET in the MFP according to DA Pam 700–142, appendix E. All TPF activity will be documented in the TAFS Web site (https://aeps.ria.army.mil). The TAFS and MRTS Web sites will be linked so that data will be shared between them.

b. The PM plans for and acquires and requisitions the system and virtually all its support. Thus, TPF is designed to relieve the GC and subordinate units of much of the logistics burden associated with materiel fielding. A DA Form 5682 is coordinated with the GC and the PM consolidates and ships the initial issue support items by authorized unit level. The delivery of the packaged support items and the major end items is coordinated, and a joint inventory with the gaining units is conducted prior to fielding. The PM provides a customer documentation package to post all TPF materiel to gaining unit records.

c. The TPF level of effort for both the fielding command in conjunction with the PM and each GC will differ based on the category of TPF. The following four factors are consistent throughout all categories:

(1) The PM will program funds for initial issue materiel to be provided under TPF.

(2) The PM will requisition the initial issue materiel.

(3) The PM will deliver all the TPF materiel to the customer in a coordinated manner and pay all costs for deprocessing and fielding of TPF materiel.

(4) The PM will provide customer documentation.

d. The categories of TPF are defined in table 5–1.

Table 5–1
Total package fielding categories

Category	Title	Description
I	Materiel system fielding	Includes the system and all ASIOE identified in the BOIP. It also includes the authorized/computed TMDE, STTE, Army authenticated operator, maintenance and parts TMs for equipment new to the units, the computed initial issue spare/repair parts, and any special mission kits required. Category I TPF is fielding to the authorization changes in the MTOE or TDA resulting from the new materiel system BOIP.
II	Unit activation	PM of the primary mission equipment for the unit will field all items of equipment to make the unit operationally ready to deploy. Entire MTOE or TDA requirements will be provided to minimum C–3 equipment on hand (EOH) fill (see AR 220–1), unless otherwise directed by HQDA. The fielding support packages will include the primary system, ASIOE, TMDE, STTE, organizational support equipment (OSE), deployable CTA, and all computed initial issue spare/repair parts and a starter set of equipment technical publications. A formal fielding is required for all TPF–II unit activation (TPF–II). TPF–II is fielding to the authorizations in the MTOE/TDA.
III	Unit conversion	TPF is equipment driven. The TPF–III unit conversion will be specifically directed by the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–FD) to facilitate the smooth transition from one MTOE/TDA to another. The designated PM will field all additional items of equipment to make the unit ready to deploy under the new MTOE/TDA. Just as under TPF–I, all MTOE/TDA requirements will be provided to a minimum C–3 EOH unless otherwise directed by HQDA. A formal fielding is required. TPF–III is fielding to the authorizations in the MTOE/TDA minus the assets on hand.

Notes:
[1] In Categories II and III TPF, support items other than those for the new equipment (such as MTOE shortages and OSE) will need to be negotiated and are not automatically the responsibility of the PM.

e. Four designated levels of TPF system complexity exist. All systems fielded under TPF Category I will be identified by level as described in table 5–2. The level of complexity affects the PM and GC actions needed to successfully field and deploy an operationally ready and fully supportable system. The need for formal fielding is also affected by the complexity of the system. No matter what complexity, level, or density of TPF, the PM will pay all costs for deprocessing and fielding of TPF materiel.

Table 5–2
Total package fielding system complexity

Level	Description
1	A low-density simple system is an end item with limited or no support item requirements. Fielding will involve little or no ASIOE, TMDE, STTE, or spare/repair parts. No formal fielding is required unless weapons or sensitive items are involved.
2	A high-density simple system is an end item with little or no support requirements that will be fielded in high density and/or to a large number of users. This system does not drive plus-ups of other support equipment in the receiving units. The system may have a formal fielding, as determined by the PM, as coordinated with the fielding and/or supporting command.
3	A low-density or limited support complex system is a complex end item with ASIOE, TMDE, or STTE, and some spare/repair part support requirements. These systems are often low density or one of a kind fielding. The system may have a formal fielding, as determined by agreement between the PM and GC.
4	An extensive support complex system is a major materiel system comprising a primary mission capability and involving extensive ASIOE, TMDE, STTE, and spare/repair part support requirements. A formal fielding is required.

5–14. Optional application of total package fielding

The PM will determine if TPF will be used for the following:

a. Materiel systems with a different national item identification number (NIIN) but the same LIN fielded to fill a replenishment requirement or an increased authorization.

b. Modification work order and kits for systems currently on hand in a field unit. An MWO fielding plan is used to develop an agreement to field and install MWO kits on fielded systems. Policy and procedures for the MWO fielding plans are in AR 750–10.

c. System modifications (hardware, firmware, software) with 25 percent or less change in components or support requirements.

d. The CTA/discretionary items, except for deployable CTA as outlined in CTA 50–909, authorized only for

equipment-driven unit activation or conversions, not force modernization driven (for example, Patriot and Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS)).

e. Army prepositioned stocks and operational project stocks.

f. Nuclear ordnance materiel.

g. Security assistance programs.

h. Army systems to non-Army users.

i. Conventional munitions.

j. Most minor software updates.

5–15. Funding for total package fielding

a. The TPF is performed for new or significantly modified equipment that is new to the Army operational inventory. Current policy links equipment production and its initial fielding together. For these investment end items, the procurement appropriations fund both production and initial fielding. The PM is responsible for programming and budgeting for the necessary funding. Fielding also includes the acquisition of the initial support packages of materiel, to include materiel requirements for NET, to successfully operate and maintain the new or modified system when it reaches the using unit. Funding for staging sites is reimbursable and is part of the TPF funding responsibility, as are second destination transportation funds to get the system and its support packages to the fielding site.

b. The PM requisitions all required ASIOE, including fielded end items of support equipment. Normally, the already fielded end items are separately managed. While the BOIP of the new or modified system delineates all equipment requirements, the PM identifies and funds for ASIOE end items as well as the full complement of associated initial issue items needed to support the ASIOE included in the new system TPF. The PM for the ASIOE develops, outfits, and funds all materiel requirements relating to the ASIOE configuration and availability.

c. The PMs must identify computer hardware, software resources support, onsite field support and non developmental software licenses and technical maintenance support costs required during the initial and continued fielding life cycle support. PMs must plan and submit requirements for continued funding to address post deployment and production software support procedures, requirements, field support, and responsibilities to meet Warfighter mission needs.

5–16. Initial distribution for total package fielding

a. Initial fielding of end items of equipment and support items to each level will be limited to those authorized by MTOE, TDA, CTA, JTA or ONS. The end-item requirements for any given system fielding are determined by the approved BOIPs that have been applied to the base TOE and the resultant change to the gaining unit MTOE/TDA from the CTU. It also includes the operational readiness float (ORF) requirements computed from the float factor and identified in the Total Army Equipment Distribution Program (TAEDP). The ORF items authorized the parent GC by the TAEDP must be identified in the distribution plan to specify which UIC in the GC will receive the ORF items and in what quantities.

(1) For unit activation or conversions, the PM also provides the end items authorized as deployable CTA. On the basis of the end items provided, the PM computes initial issue spare/repair parts for the authorized stockage list (ASL) level for distribution to each appropriate support organization. ORF densities will not be included in the SLAC.

(2) The amount of coordination the PM must do to identify the total materiel requirements for each fielding is based on the complexity of the system being fielded. The most common coordination for the fielding of Army systems is explained below.

(3) End-item requirements are coordinated with the PM of each end item. End-item requirements must be reflected in the authorization documents of the gaining unit before they can be requisitioned. The GC validates the MTOE/TDA on which the fielding is based and provides the final MSP (340 days prior to GC MTOE/TDA MOC and at least 120 days prior for commercial items/NDIs). The MSP is the final data needed by the PM to compute the initial issue spare/repair part requirements for the ASL level.

b. Initial stockage constraints for spare and repair parts are based on selection criteria, computation factors, and distribution limitations.

c. Selection criteria for initial issue spare and repair parts will include—

(1) Aviation support company (ASC) initial stockage is limited to essentiality code C parts expected to meet retail stockage add criteria established in AR 710–2 for using unit support activities.

(2) Field and aviation support battalion (ASB) initial stockage is limited to essentiality codes C, D (safety), and E (legal/climatic) parts that are expected to meet the field stockage add criteria in AR 710–2 for supply support activities.

(3) Stockage at each level is further limited to parts replaceable within the maintenance capability of that level.

d. Computation for initial issue will only be required for those parts meeting the essentiality and maintenance capability requirements. The parts that are computed to meet the appropriate add criteria will have an initial requisitioning objective (RO) consisting of the following:

(1) An initial operating level (IOL) quantity of one. (The operating level days authorized for days of supply in AR 710–2 will be used in the computation of the IOL quantity. However, if the computed IOL exceeds one, it will be

reduced to one. The purpose of the IOL is to maintain the asset position above the reorder point until actual consumption occurs.)

(2) A requisition wait time (RWT) quantity for Field maintenance based on the DA established Direct Support System air lines of communication RWT objectives for issue priority designator 09–15 requisition (see AR 725–50, table 2–4). (If no HQDA established RWT exists, then the most recent actual 6–month moving average RWT from the logistics intelligence file can be used. The purpose of the RWT quantity is to sustain maintenance operations until replenishment shipments are received.)

(3) A below-depot-level repair-cycle quantity for reparables.

(4) No below-depot-level safety-level quantity authorized in the initial RO.

(5) The TPF stockage items ASL received during fielding coded by GC Field maintenance units as provisioning stocks.

e. Distribution limitations include the following:

(1) The Sustainment level will not be given ASL items to umbrella the shop stock supporting its maintenance mission. Data relative to shop stock in support of a new maintenance mission or an increased support population will be provided to the Sustainment level when end items are fielded. Replenishment stocks will be requisitioned by the sustainment unit as demands are generated.

(2) The OCONUS initial issue retail stockage will be limited to the field ASC and ASB levels only (unless otherwise authorized by HQDA). Appropriate levels of support will be identified in the GC MSPs. Stockage of COMSEC items will be as stated in TB 380–41 theater-level stockage is limited to initial issue stockage quantity items and APS requirements.

(3) The CONUS initial-issue retail stockage can be issued to field ASC and ASB levels only for those items meeting both the DA-approved selection and computation criteria.

(4) The IMMC will compute the total requirements needed for national stockage in support of fielded systems. Provisioning stocks will be stored at the appropriate CONUS defense distribution depot or have contract requirements for a contractor to provide parts such as performance based logistics for both CONUS and OCONUS to meet requirements as demands are generated.

f. The COMSEC requirements are identified and provided by the U.S. Army Communications Security Logistics Activity (USACSLA). All fielding involving COMSEC materiel will be coordinated with USACSLA.

g. Validation of all ammunition requirements for NET, test, training, and war reserves is conducted by the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRA). The ammunition requirements are identified by unit to the current distribution plan, and they are forwarded to the U.S. Army Joint Munitions Command, Rock Island, IL 61299, for inclusion in MFPs. All fielding with conventional ammunition requirements are coordinated with the U.S. Army Tank–Automotive Command, ATTN: AMSTA–LC–CIF Logistics, Rock Island, IL 61299–7630, which will also determine conventional ammunition requirements for NET.

5–17. Joint supportability assessment and call forward

a. The Army's objective is to field new systems with 100 percent of the authorized logistics support. When this is not possible, each fielding assessment will be based on prevailing conditions.

(1) Under TPF, the fielding and GCs will coordinate and agree on the final fielding and fielding schedule before packages and end items are shipped to a staging site or gaining unit. The coordination and agreement will be accomplished not later than 90 days before FUED for OCONUS fielding and not later than 60 days before FUED for CONUS fielding. The coordination will be called a Joint supportability assessment and will address all problems or issues identified during the MRL coordination meeting at 210 days prior to the scheduled fielding.

(a) Specifically, it is essential that gaining units know in advance of any shortages in the TPF and the gaining unit must be alerted to any safety, technical, training, or support shortcomings during the fielding process. The PM will ensure that the AMC AFSB responsible for supporting the gaining unit is advised of projected shortages or shortcomings as part of the MRL coordination and Joint supportability assessments. The PM will advise gaining units of the status of the MR decision.

(b) This assessment will include information on the type of MR and, as required, information on issues to be resolved. Both commands will report on their readiness to conduct the fielding and will mutually agree that the projected package percent of fill, end item availability, personnel, and facility support is either adequate or inadequate to conduct the scheduled fielding.

(2) Either the final schedule will be agreed on, or a new fielding date and supportability assessment date will be scheduled. If agreement is reached, this will serve as the approved call forward. Staging sites will be included in all call forward decisions. This approved call forward and the Joint supportability assessment will be documented and signed by all parties.

b. The supportability assessment will address all materiel, personnel, TMDE, STTE, facility, publications, and

training requirements needed for the fielding. The supportability assessment will identify any shortages or shortcomings. The reports from the Logistics Information Warehouse, previous coordination checklists and reports, and subsequent corrective and preparatory actions (consideration of all logistics elements) will be used to determine total system supportability.

c. Final details for deprocessing, inventory, and fielding will be agreed on prior to moving the materiel to staging or fielding sites.

d. Follow-on Joint supportability assessments will occur annually (or at the request of the gaining organization) for assessments with identified shortages/shortcomings to update the status of the total system supportability.

5–18. Fielding requirements in total package fielding

Fielding procedures will vary based on the level of system complexity and category of TPF. Fielding requirements will be identified and coordinated in the MON/MFP and MFA and during fielding coordination meetings. The fielding and GC will coordinate and agree on the fielding command MFT requirement (whether MFT is required or not). Subsequent coordination will specify the detailed materiel, personnel, TMDE, STTE, and facility requirements to be provided by the fielding and GCs. The entire fielding process will often have three distinct steps consisting of deprocessing, inventory, and hand over (see DA Pam 700–142 for detailed instructions).

5–19. Total program fielding staging sites

a. Defense Logistics Agency is responsible for control, operation, funding, and work loading of CONUS DLA central unit materiel fielding points (UMFP) and staging sites, but not the functions of NET, deprocessing, and fielding.

(1) Defense Logistics Agency responsibility for TPF central staging sites applies to CONUS depots used as UMFPs and staging sites only and does not encompass OCONUS or staging sites controlled by gaining GCs.

(2) For COMSEC devices, the sole authorized TPF central staging site will be Tobyhanna Army Depot, COMSEC Division, Building 73 (W81U11). OCONUS fielding requirements must be coordinated with the appropriate OCONUS AMC AFSB.

b. The PMs will provide the TPF systems plan (January and July each year) to each GC and CONUS staging site. OCONUS AFSBs will be provided system information for all OCONUS staging site requirements. This will identify what is coming, when, how many, and the shipping weights and dimensions. Depot maintenance or supply support requirements (Government or contractor) must be coordinated with the appropriate AMC LCMC or DLA headquarters for utilization of existing depot facilities. Additional facility requirements for contractor maintenance and supply support that cannot be satisfied within existing facilities are the responsibility of the PM. OCONUS AFSBs will be queried for depot level maintenance and supply support before separate facilities are established.

c. The PM will coordinate with the GC and the OCONUS materiel fielding coordinator to identify which existing OCONUS facility will be used.

d. Storage and shipping depots will ship vehicles in a ready-for-use condition directly to the staging site. End items located at storage depots or vendor's facilities will not be shipped to the UMFP for consolidation with the package. Shipment of these items will be coordinated by the fielding command to ensure their arrival at the staging site to meet established fielding dates.

5–20. Program manager total package fielding responsibilities

a. The PMs responsible for TPF will—

(1) Prepare, coordinate, revise, approve, and implement the plans (MON and/or MFP), schedules, and agreements (MFA) needed for materiel fielding in accordance with the latest HQDA-approved BOIP/TOE.

(2) Coordinate with the CBTDEV, supporting commands, and project managers to identify the total materiel, facility, personnel, and training requirements in the MFP. Coordinate with other materiel developers to ensure that separately fielded support items such as TMDE and COMSEC can meet fielding milestones.

(a) Coordinate TMDE materiel with PM TMDE.

(b) Coordinate TPF for COMSEC systems/devices and associated NET with USACSLA.

(3) Provide each draft and the final of the MON, MFP, MSP, MRL, and MFA to the appropriate TPF/TAFS administrator to input to the TAFS Web site.

(4) Coordinate total materiel, facility, personnel, and training requirements with the GC to assure GC preparedness. Determine the authorized end item increases and initial issue materiel to support the fielding.

(5) Program and budget funds to accomplish all scheduled TPF, including deprocessing and fielding.

(6) For the initial 2 budget years from FUE in the GC, program, budget, and fund chemical materiel (Class III), medical materiel (Class VIII), and items that are system peculiar to support the fielding as well as second-destination transportation charges. (If TSG is the fielder, TSG will provide Class VIII.). The PM may directly fund the GC.

b. For conventional ammunition items only, the PM will—

(1) Ensure ammunition requirements are identified in the MFP.

(2) Coordinate with the appropriate GC to verify that the sub allocations cover training and initial issue, and CTA 50–909 quantities.

(3) Advise the appropriate GC of the level of APS available (in days of supply) to support all weapons fielded to date. The U.S. Army Joint Munitions Command, Rock Island, IL, will assist, as required.

c. Training devices or instrumentation systems (IS) are usually fielded using a standard MON. All support requirements are coordinated and agreed on through the MON. As a general rule, the TDs and IS use life cycle contractor support paid for by the PM. The GC, in most cases, is relieved of the requirement to train instructor or maintenance personnel and to purchase STTE and spare/repair parts. Under these circumstances the U.S. Army Program Executive Office–Simulation Training and Instrumentation in the GC will perform all the store, issue, and maintenance functions related to the TD and IS for the GC.

5–21. Gaining command total package fielding responsibilities

a. The commanders of GCs responsible for TPF will—

(1) Coordinate with the CBTDEV/trainer and PM through the MON/MFA process to determine the materiel, facility, personnel, and training requirements, and schedules needed to be met for the system fielding to each gaining unit.

(2) Validate HQDA-approved MTOE/TDA authorization documents in sufficient time to allow requisitioning by the PM and ensure that U.S. arms control agreements are not breached by the acceptance of new weapon systems by obtaining DA certification.

(3) Submit an MSP within 60 days after receiving MFP from the PM. Identify in the MSP any unique installation support requirements, such as radiation, country clearance, and caretaker requirements for APS fielding.

(4) Program, budget for, and requisition all bulk petroleum (Class III), conventional ammunition (Class V), and nonsystem peculiar LP items. Requisition chemical (Class III), medical materiel (Class VIII), and items that are system peculiar to support fielding as well as second destination transportation charges with funds received by the PM.

(5) Verify and coordinate the fielding schedules, locations, and all personnel and materiel support to be provided by the GC.

b. During fielding, the GC will—

(1) Provide the required personnel, materiel, materiel handling equipment, facilities, and tools to assist in the deprocessing and fielding as agreed to in the MFP/MFA and prefielding coordination meetings.

(2) Assist the MFT with unit-level deprocessing of materiel, such as cleaning, unit marking, fueling, and operator checks and maintenance.

(3) Have personnel with proper authorization sign joint inventory forms and post necessary receipt and other accounting documentation at all appropriate levels. Complete DA Form 2408–9 (Equipment Control Record) on all required equipment. Ensure that all copies of DA Form 2408–9 are completed, as required by DA Pam 750–8, paragraph 5–7, and DA Pam 738–751, paragraph 1–6.

(4) Fill out and turn in through the appropriate channels DA Form 5666 and any transport discover reports, reports of discrepancy, quality discrepancy reports/equipment improvement recommendations, software trouble reports (to include medical systems and medical equipment), medical materiel complaints/quality improvement requests, or warranty claims that are appropriate.

(5) Provide appropriate personnel to receive NET from the NET team.

(6) Process the customer documentation provided by the PM.

5–22. Out-of-dynamic Army resource priority list

a. The OOD requests in support of TPF and systems requested for contingency operations will be submitted with general officer endorsement through the appropriate GC headquarters to the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSW), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0400). The OOD requests apply only to equipment against valid MTOEs or TDAs. The request must identify the primary weapon system being fielded, fielding or activation date, unit name, UIC, and the MTOE number. If claimants are willing to accept substitute LINs in lieu of authorized LINs, data elements for substitute items must be provided, and the OOD request must state the items for which the claimant has approved substitution.

b. The following data elements must be provided for each item to facilitate OOD processing:

(1) LIN.

(2) Nomenclature.

(3) NIIN.

(4) UIC.

(5) Equipment readiness code (ERC).

(6) Document number/quantity.

(7) National asset ownership/purpose code.

(8) Issuable national assets (condition code A and B) on hand.

(9) Inventory control point routing identifier code (only the total amount of condition code A and B wholesale on hand assets will be considered by the DCS, G–3/5/7 for OOD purposes).

c. The OOD requests for ERC B and C items will not be routinely processed unless accompanied by justification describing negative impact on unit effectiveness resulting from nonavailability of ERC B and C items. Justification for ERC B and C items will address impacts item by item. Requests for ERC B and C item OOD in support of APACHE, Patriot, and MLRS unit activation/conversions are exempt from the justification requirement.

d. Upon completion of OOD review by the DCS, G–3/5/7, a Joint G–3/7/9/G–4 message notifies LOGSA National Channel and the supporting IMMC of the review results. In routine instances, LOGSA adjusts the OOD products accordingly. When an immediate release is warranted, the DCS, G–3/5/7 notifies item managers by telephone of the review results.

e. The PM for unit activation or conversion will submit a projected EOH assessment not later than 135 days prior to scheduled FUED. The report will be used by the HQDA Force Validation Committee to assess the impact of the projected equipment shortages on unit activation or conversion scheduling. The DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–ODR) will notify the PM and Headquarters, AMC (Operations) when the OOD process is authorized in support of a unit activation/conversion. The assessment will be submitted to the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–ODR) and will contain the following data as a minimum:

(1) Total number of LINs required to execute activation or conversion at applicable (C–2/C–3) readiness level.

(2) Total number of LINs projected to have shortages at FUED and a breakout of shortage LINs/quantities.

(3) Total number of LINs projected to have shortages at FUED, plus 90 days and a breakout of projected shortage LINs and quantities.

(4) Total number of LINs projected to have shortages at FUED, plus 180 days and a breakout of projected shortage LINs and quantities.

5–23. Program manager commitment to user satisfaction

a. User satisfaction. The PMs are committed to fielding materiel systems that meet user needs and expectations, and will stand behind those systems to ensure user satisfaction. This commitment will include services as mutually agreed on in the MFP, MFA, product support agreements (PSAs) and any additional details documented in the fielding coordination meetings. The services provided will not downgrade or otherwise compromise the combat self-sufficiency or readiness of the gaining units. The commitment is aimed at providing completely operational and supportable equipment to the using units and will be restricted to the time period prior to the fielding of the total materiel system. The amount of time needed to field total systems will vary with the complexity of the system. Fielding is complete upon transfer of accountability to the gaining unit.

b. Services offered. The commitment to user satisfaction may include some or all of the following services as agreed to in the MFP, MFA, and PSA:

(1) Replacement of missing or defective assemblies or parts, to include those not covered by contractor warranty prior to fielding.

(2) Cost-effective equipment warranties when available from the contractors (see AR 700–139).

(3) Materiel fielding teams.

(4) NET accomplished prior or subsequent to fielding.

(5) New equipment training support package (NETSP), including needed major assemblies, components, repair parts, special tools, test equipment, and technical publications. (The NETSP will be provided to support the NETP and assure the quality and completeness of the training.)

c. Post fielding support. Subsequent to fielding, the AMC AFSB is available to provide in-theater assistance (see AR 700–4).

(1) The AMC logistics assistance representatives will assist in resolving contractor warranty problems as well as provide general assistance with supply and maintenance problems.

(2) The AMC digital software engineers/field software engineers will assist in resolving system software problems and development of installation and proper configuration of software, as well as providing general assistance to administer and maintain the system.

(3) Additional AMC or field service representatives (contractor personnel) may be available for extended in-theater assistance for complex systems when approved at the general officer level in both the PM and GC and with HQDA funding and control. The duration of such additional assistance will be clearly stipulated in the MFP and MFA or in a subsequent MOA between the commands and approved by the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TR).

5–24. Unit set fielding

The USF is a disciplined, synchronized approach that focuses on fielding units a system of systems configured in unit sets that will provide a fully integrated operational capability. Unit set fielding will—

a. Shift from fielding "stand alone" systems to fielding "system of systems" configured in an integrated unit set.

b. Synchronize processes to ensure that the integrated fielding of system of systems is accomplished to give the unit a full operational capability.

c. Depend upon integration and synchronization of materiel fielding and MTPs and activities to achieve success.

d. Support modernizing a unit with the minimum disruption to unit readiness.

e. Ensure that all the set components, to include war fighting equipment, digital hardware and software, support facilities, TADSS, personnel, and ASIOE, are present and integrated during the fielding process.

f. Require the corresponding installation infrastructure, training base, and training center modernization be integrated to ensure success.

g. Not replace TPF and other materiel fielding processes but capitalize on the strengths of these programs to discipline unit modernization.

h. Be sequenced according to Army operational priorities and the OOD.

i. Apply to Active and Reserve Component units.

Chapter 6
Materiel Transfers and Displaced Equipment Fielding

6–1. Materiel transfer and redistribution

a. Equipment transferred between commands, into APS unit sets or sustainment stocks, and prepared for storage below national level will meet the following requirements:

(1) The maintenance standard as defined in AR 750–1, chapter 3.

(2) Scheduled services will be performed if 90 percent of service interval (using criteria outlined in applicable schedule) has expired as of the transfer date reflected in disposition instructions from the wholesale manager. The time criteria established for performance of services is suspended during shipment and will resume upon acceptance at the gaining unit site.

(3) Equipment to be transferred will be inspected by the losing command a minimum of 120 days prior to the transfer date, allowing parts to be requisitioned and received, so that corrective actions can be completed prior to the acceptance inspection. Equipment being transferred will be inspected for acceptance by the receiving command, or appropriate agency, a minimum of 60 days prior to transfer date. This inspection will serve as the final acceptance inspection and establishes corrective action required by the losing command before transfer. It will also serve as a baseline for the verification of equipment condition at the receiving location. Commands and agencies will fund temporary duty (TDY) related to their responsibilities for inspections as outlined.

(4) The results of TM XX–10 and TM XX–20 series preventive maintenance checks and services (PMCS) and preventive maintenance inspection survey acceptance inspections (record copy of DA Form 5988–E (Equipment Inspection Maintenance Worksheet)/DA Form 2404) and other records required by DA Pam 750–8 and DA Pam 738–751 will accompany the equipment.

(5) Artillery and tank cannons will have a minimum of 75 rounds of effective full charge remaining when transferred between commands or into APS.

(6) Equipment accepted for depot overhaul via the Combat Vehicle Evaluation Program will not be transferred between commands.

(7) Basic issue items (BII) and COEIs are present.

(8) The COMSEC equipment will not be transferred between commands. The COMSEC equipment will be shipped to Tobyhanna Army Depot COMSEC Division (W81U11) for condition coding/maintenance/overhaul by certified COMSEC technicians.

b. Equipment transferred between commands in unit sets (force package fielding) will meet the following requirements in addition to those in paragraph 6–1*a*:

(1) Requisitions for repair parts with estimated delivery dates past the transfer date will be canceled. Appropriate funds (price from current AMDF) will be transferred to AMC as specified in the MOA.

(2) Outstanding Field or Sustainment maintenance requests that cannot be completed prior to transfer will—

(a) Require the gaining and losing commands to negotiate an acceptable solution such as delayed transfer dates for specific pieces of equipment. Agreement requires concurrence of DCS, G–3/5/7.

(b) Be canceled. (Appropriate funds (current AMDF price) will be transferred to AMC as outlined in transfer MOA.)

(3) Commands agencies are responsible for funding TDY related to their responsibilities for transfers as outlined above.

(4) The AMC responsibilities for unit set transfers between commands will—

(a) Serve as arbitrator for inspections outlined in paragraph 6–1*a*(3).

(b) Receive funds transferred from losing commands, as outlined in paragraph 6–1*b*.

(c) Perform corrective actions at the receiving/handoff site to ensure equipment is in the same condition as reflected by record copy of acceptance inspection required in paragraph 6–1*b*(3) and (4).

(d) Provide TPF support to GCs.

c. Equipment transferred between commands in other than unit sets will meet the requirements in paragraph 6–1*a*. In addition, equipment will not be transferred until all corrective actions requiring parts are completed and Field and Sustainment maintenance requests are completed.

d. When equipment does not meet the transfer standard outlined in paragraph a, the losing commander will transfer the appropriate funding to the GC or request relief from this policy from the DCS, G–8 (DAPR–FDR). Appropriate justification will be provided with this request.

e. Commanders will establish the standard for materiel transferred between units within the command. Use of Army maintenance standard (TM XX–10 and TM XX–20 series PMCS) is encouraged. Army Command/Army Service Component Command (ASCC)/Direct Reporting Unit (DRU) commanders will provide necessary maintenance resources and assign responsibility for repair of materiel within the command.

f. Equipment turn-in is accomplished as follows:

(1) Equipment turned in for depot overhaul is not required to meet the transfer standards outlined above. Equipment will be turned in "as is complete" (including BII and COEI), unless an exception is made by AMC.

(2) Materiel within a unit that is excess as a result of changes in authorization documents or displaced equipment will be turned in using the turn-in criteria outlined in paragraph 6–1*a*, unless an exception is made by the LCMC. The LCMC may provide an exception for equipment accepted for depot overhaul or rebuild, equipment being disposed of, or other equipment if an appropriate reason exists. Other excess materiel may be turned in to the supporting supply activity in "as is" condition.

(3) Materiel above the unit level (that is, supply support activity or APS sustainment) reported excess will—

(a) Not be scheduled for repair or maintenance services unless directed by the LCMC IMMC.

(b) Be maintained in its present condition by the owning organization.

(c) Not be cannibalized or involved in parts substitution without prior authorization from the LCMC IMMC.

g. Exceptions include—

(1) Aviation equipment transferred between property accounts, which will conform to the serviceability criteria contained in TM 1–1500–328–23.

(2) Equipment used as training aids and assembled and disassembled, which will be assigned a condition code of "F" or less. Depot overhaul is required to transfer or reissue this equipment. Equipment used for base operations or for the original purpose operator/crew training will meet the transfer/turn-in standard.

h. The DCS, G–3/5/7 and Headquarters, AMC control distribution of several hundred Army systems, and they are listed on the HQDA LIN list.

(1) The DCS, G–8 controls distribution of these items via the ERPS.

(2) All other displaced and excess items will be redistributed in accordance with AR 710–2.The operational situation may dictate that the system/materiel being released to a unit under UMR remain deployed in a theater of operations as the unit rotates out and another unit rotates to replace them.

(3) This theater-provided equipment will be identified to the losing and gaining units by a DCS, G–3/5/7 message (DAMO–CI). The PM will be an info addressee on these messages.

(a) Accountability for this TPE will be transferred from the current unit property book officer to the AFSB and responsibility transferred from unit to unit as governed by AR 710–2.

(b) Other inter-theater transfers are prohibited unless approved by the DCS, G–8.

6–2. Displaced equipment fielding

Displaced equipment fielding (cascading) is a redistribution of an existing Army capability from one organizational element to another (normally from losing command to GC). This equipment may be new to the gaining unit, but it is not new to the Army. The redistribution of equipment after initial fielding is an Army sustainment responsibility to be funded from the Army operation and maintenance accounts.

a. The PM will program and budget the appropriate operation and maintenance funding through their supporting LCMC. As with TPF, DEF will provide a total package of materiel and coordinate for DET to assure the capability to operate and maintain the redistributed equipment in the using unit. The PM is also charged with execution of DEF and may delegate the execution to another command as long as funding is provided.

b. When Army systems on the DCS, G–8 force development managed LIN list are displaced and scheduled to be transferred to a command that has not yet used or supported them, additional planning similar to new system fielding may be required. The DEF may then require—

(1) Comprehensive ILS planning with an MTP or MOA. (An MTP will be used to describe the DEF.) Materiel transfer plan is discussed in DA Pam 700–142.

(2) A materiel transfer team.

(3) Displaced equipment training with a DET team.

(4) Total package fielding methods.

c. The principles and techniques of ILS management and TPF will be applied to plan, track and execute DEF to assure delivery of complete and fully supportable materiel systems.

d. Supportability planning for DEF can be conducted in coordination with the materiel fielding planning for the new system causing the displacement.

e. Supportability planning for DEF will be tailored on the basis of the complexity and condition of the system, the logistics impact on the GC, and other known support considerations. All ILS elements, with the exception of those that are unique to the acquisition process (that is, design influence), will be considered in executing system support and DEF.

f. In preparing the MTP (this may be the system's original MFP updated to address the current fielding), the designated PM coordinates with the losing and GC to assure logistics support of the displaced system. Transfers between commands will be planned, coordinated, and executed by an MTP or MOA. An MOA may be used in lieu of the MTP if the GC already uses and supports the system.

g. Applicable MSs, as listed in DA Pam 700–142, appendix D, will be tailored to facilitate the DEF.

h. Unique STTE and TMDE for the displaced system will be transferred in accordance with disposition instructions provided for the system.

i. Displaced equipment fielding may be characterized as a modified TPF process used to support the command-to-command transfer of displaced equipment to first-time recipients of that equipment. The PM will field all available materiel declared excess by the losing command — ASIOE, TMDE, STTE, support equipment, spare and repair parts, and accompanying technical publications. Unlike initial fielding of new Army equipment, DEF is funded from the operations and maintenance, Army budget, which is programmed by the PM.

j. As stated in paragraph 6–1, displaced equipment will meet the equipment transfer standards prior to transfer to a GC.

6–3. Funding for displaced equipment

The equipping program evaluation group (PEG) is responsible for resourcing requirements for DEF of the DCS, G–8 force development managed LIN list.

a. Weapon system specific. Funding for cascaded systems in the equipping PEG will be planned, programmed, and budgeted by the PM using the system MDEP. All displaced equipment resource requirements will be submitted against the appropriate MDEP by the PM, separately identified to the appropriate program element and command code and based on the most recent distribution plans provided by the staff synchronization officer.

b. Other systems. For systems with a procurement cost of less than $2 million per item of equipment (as listed in SB 700–20) or for which no MDEP exists, the resource requirements will be listed in the other modernization fielding program, identifying the applicable program element and command code.

6–4. Materiel transfer plan for displaced equipment fielding

a. The MTP for DEF will be prepared by the PM (this may be the system's original MFP updated to address the new fielding). The MTP will be coordinated with the office of the ASA(ALT) (SAAL–ZL); the losing, gaining, and supporting commands; and all ILS participants.

(1) The MTPs will contain all applicable elements, as described in paragraph 5–5 of this policy (also see DA Pam 700–142). The PM must prepare system-specific, accurate cost estimates for the MTP to identify, plan, program, and budget definitive requirements. The programming must be part of the POM and be included in each POM update. The PM will identify transportation requirements to DCS, G–4 for any over-ocean transportation requirements.

(2) The MTP will be developed concurrently with the MFP for the system causing the displacement.

(3) The MTP will be coordinated between the PM and the losing and GCs.

b. The GC will provide an MSP (facility, materiel, and personnel information), to the PM and supporting command, to assist in determination of the resources needed to support the transfer.

c. The PM, losing command, and GC will sign the MTP. The MTP commits the commands to the plans, schedules, procedures, and responsibilities agreed on to execute the fielding.

d. A displaced system MON will accompany or precede the MTP. The content of the MTP will be adapted to the complexity and condition of the displaced system and the needs of the GC. The GC gaining the displaced system will prepare MSPs in response to a MTP, or if requested by a MON (MSPs are discussed in para 5–6).

e. An MOA may be used in lieu of a MTP if the GC already uses and supports the system, or if there are minimum support requirements.

f. The MTP will coordinate for continued software support. Resources will be established for maintenance of current fielded software versions and for digital software engineer/field software engineer support to ensure the Warfighter has assessable technical support.

6–5. Displaced equipment training

a. The requirement for DET is based on the tasks contained in the NET program and the training status of the unit. The PM, the DCS, G–8, and the user commands collaborate on the construct of DET for transfer of displaced equipment. The PM is responsible for the resourcing, planning and execution of DET, just as the PM is responsible for

NET. The NET team is best qualified and positioned to conduct DET under the auspices of the PM. The DET trainers are—

(1) TRADOC for Active Army units.

(2) FORSCOM and the U. S. Army Pacific for USAR units.

(3) U.S. Army–Europe for USAR units in Europe.

(4) The Chief, National Guard Bureau for ARNG.

b. The Surgeon General will develop medical materiel DET requirements for both ARNG and USAR units.

c. Specific requirements and responsibilities for DET are contained in AR 350–1.

Appendix A
References

Section I
Required Publications

AR 25–1
Army Knowledge Management and Information Technology (Cited in para 2–5 and table 4–1.)

AR 25–2
Information Assurance (Cited in paras 2–5 and 2–15 and table 4–1.)

AR 40–10
Health Hazard Assessment Program in Support of the Army Materiel Acquisition Decision Process (Cited in paras 2–5 and 2–15 and tables 3–3 and 4–1.)

AR 70–1
Army Acquisition Policy (Cited in tables 1–1 and 1–3 and para 3–1.)

AR 70–47
Engineering for Transportability (Cited in tables 3–3 and 4–1.)

AR 70–62
Airworthiness Qualification of U.S. Army Aircraft Systems (Cited in para 4–2 and tables 4–1 and 4–4.)

AR 75–15
Policy for Explosive Ordnance Disposal (Cited in table 4–1.)

AR 200–1
Environmental Protection and Enhancement (Cited in para 2–16 and tables 3–3 and 4–1.)

AR 350–1
Army Training and Leader Development (Cited in paras 2–15, 2–16, and 6–5 and table 4–1.)

AR 385–10
The Army Safety Program (Cited in paras 2–15, 2–22, and 4–9 and tables 3–3, 4–1, and 4–2.)

AR 700–127
Integrated Logistics Support (Cited in tables 3–3 and 4–1.)

AR 750–1
Army Materiel Maintenance Policy (Cited in paras 2–15, 2–19, and 6–1 and table 4–2.)

AR 750–43
Army Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment (Cited in paras 2–15 and tables 1–4 and 4–1.)

DA Pam 70–3
Army Acquisition Procedures (Cited in paras 3–3, 3–6, and 4–10.)

DA Pam 700–142
Instructions for Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer (Cited in paras 2–14, 2–15, 2–18, 4–2, 4–8, 4–13, 5–3, 5–4, 5–5, 5–7, 5–8, 5–10, 5–11, 5–13, 5–18, 6–2, and 6–4 and table 4–1.)

10 CFR, Chapter 1
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (Cited in tables 4–1 and 4–2.) (Available at http://www.gpoaccess.gov.)

32 CFR, Part 651
Environmental Analysis of Army Actions (Cited in para 2–16 and tables 3–3, 4–1, and 4–2.) (Available at http://www.gpoaccess.gov.)

49 CFR, Part 173
Shippers—General regulations for shipment and packaging (Cited in paras 2–15 and 4–2 and tables 4–1 and 4–2.) (Available at http://www.gpoaccess.gov.)

MIL–STD–1901
Safety criteria for Munition Rocket and Missile Motor Ignition System Design (Cited in table 4–1.) (Available at http://assist.daps.dla.mil/quicksearch.)

Section II
Related Publications

A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read a related publication to understand this publication.

AR 5–1
Total Army Quality Management

AR 5–12
Army Management of the Electronic Spectrum

AR 5–13
Training Ammunition Management

AR 11–2
Management Control

AR 25–30
The Army Publishing Program

AR 40–61
Medical Logistics Policies

AR 70–38
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation of Materiel for Extreme Climatic Conditions

AR 71–9
Materiel Requirements

AR 71–32
Force Development and Documentation-Consolidated Policies

AR 73–1
Test and Evaluation Policy

AR 220–1
Unit Status Reporting

AR 350–38
Training Device Policies and Management

AR 385–10
The Army Safety Program

AR 385–63
Range Safety

AR 602–2
Manpower and Personnel Integration (MANPRINT)in the System Acquisition Process

AR 670–1
Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia

AR 700–4
Logistics Assistance

AR 700–138
Army Logistics Readiness and Sustainability

AR 710–2
Supply Policy below the National Level

AR 725–50
Requisition, Receipt, and Issue System

AR 735–11–2
Reporting of Supply Discrepancies

AR 750–10
Army Modification Program

CTA 50–900
Clothing and Individual Equipment

CTA 50–909
Field and Garrison Furnishings and Equipment

CTA 50–970
Expendable/Durable Items (Except: Medical, Class V, Repair Parts, and Heraldic Items)

DA Pam 350–38
Training Device Policies and Management

DA Pam 708–3
Cataloging Supplies and Equipment, Army Adopted Items of Materiel and List of Reportable Items (SB 700–20)

DA Pam 750–8
The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS) Users Manual

DA Pam 738–751
Functional Users Manual for the Army Maintenance Management System–Aviation

SB 700–20
Army Adopted/Other Items Selected for Authorization/List of Reportable Items. (Available at http://www.dlis.dla.mil/FEDLOG/subscription.)

TB 380–41
Security: Procedures for Safeguarding, Accounting, and Supply Control of COMSEC Material. (Available at https://www.logsa.army.mil.)

TB 700–2
Department Of Defense Ammunition and Explosives Hazard Classification Procedures (Available at https://www.logsa.army.mil.)

TM 1–1500–328–23
Aeronautical equipment maintenance management policy and procedures (Available at https://www.logsa.army.mil.)

TM XX–10 series
Operator manuals

TM XX–20 series
Field maintenance manuals

DODD 5000.1
The Defense Acquisition System

DODI 3020.41
Contractor Personnel Authorized to Accompany the U.S. Armed Forces

MIL–STD–882
Standard Practice for System Safety

Quadripartite Standardization Agreement 2907
Procedure for Reporting and Initial Disposition of Unsatisfactory Medical Materiel (Available at http://www.abca.armies.org)

10 CFR
Energy

40 CFR
Protection of Environment

FAR
Federal Acquisition Regulation (Available at http://www.arnet.gov/far.)

10 USC 139
Director of Operational Test and Evaluation

STANAG 4368
Electric and Laser Ignition Systems for Rockets and Guided Missile Motors Safety Design Requirements

Section III
Prescribed Forms

DA Forms are available on the Army Publishing Directorate Web site (http://www.apd.army.mil).

DA Form 5106
Mission Support Plan (MSP)

DA Form 5666
Gaining Command Fielding Evaluation

Section IV
Referenced Forms

Except where otherwise indicated below, the following forms are available as follows: DA Forms are available on the Army Publishing Directorate Web site (http://www.apd.army.mil). DD Forms are available on the OSD Web site (http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm). SFs are available on the GSA Web site (http://www.gsa.gov).

DA Form 11–2 R
Management Control Evaluation Certification Statement (LRA)

DA Form 2028
Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

DA Form 2404
Equipment Inspection and Maintenance Worksheet

DA Form 2407
Maintenance Request

DA Form 2408–9
Equipment Control Record

DA Form 5680
Materiel Fielding Team After-Action Report

DA Form 5681
Coordination Checklist and Report

DA Form 5682
Materiel Requirement List

DA Form 5684
Joint Inventory Report

DA Form 5988–E
Equipment Inspection Maintenance Worksheet (EGA)

DD Form 1348–1A
Issue Release/Receipt Document

DD Form 1494
Application for Equipment Frequency Allocation

SF Form 364
Report of Discrepancy (ROD)

SF Form 368
Product Quality Deficiency Report

Appendix B
Management Control Evaluation Checklists

Section I
Type Classification

B–1. Function
The function covered by this checklist is type classification.

B–2. Purpose
To assist the PM and supporting life cycle management commands in evaluating their key management controls. It is not intended to cover all controls.

B–3. Instructions
Answers to the below evaluation must be based on the actual testing of controls (for example, document analysis, direct observation, interviewing, sampling, simulation, evaluation reports, and so forth). Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained, and corrective action indicated in supporting documentation. These management controls must be evaluated at least once every year. Certification that the evaluation has been conducted must be accomplished in accordance with AR 11–2 on DA Form 11–2 R (Management Control Evaluation Certification Statement).

B–4. Test questions
a. Is the automated SLAMIS TC/MSR process used to document TC for new systems/equipment?
b. Are proper authorities approving TC for new equipment?
c. Has system/equipment been type classified NLT FRP decision review?
d. Have proper designations been used when assigning TC?

B–5. Supersession
No previous management control evaluation checklist exists for this program.

B–6. Comments
Help make this a better tool. Submit comments to the ASA(ALT) (SAAL–ZL), 103 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0103.

Section II
Material Release

B–7. Function
The function covered by this checklist is materiel release.

B–8. Purpose
To assist PMs and supporting life cycle management commands in evaluating their key management controls. It is not intended to cover all controls.

B–9. Instructions
Answers to the below evaluation must be based on the actual testing of controls (for example, document analysis, direct observation, interviewing, sampling, simulation, evaluation reports, and so forth). Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained, and corrective action indicated in supporting documentation. These management controls must be evaluated at least once every year. Certification that the evaluation has been conducted must be accomplished in accordance with AR 11–2 on DA Form 11–2 R.

B–10. Test questions
a. Does the materiel being considered for release fall within the scope of the release process?

b. Did materiel developers fully justify the reasons for not going through materiel release?

c. Have the materiel release requirements been met and documented for the materiel considered for release, with copies provided to appropriate participants?

d. If a conditional release is requested, does the release documentation package contain approval for CMR from ASA(ALT)?

e. If a conditional release has been requested, has a get-well plan been prepared which addresses each condition that precludes full release?

f. Were serious deficiencies in get-well plans of conditionally released materiel resolved timely (within 3 years of the scheduled get-well date)?

g. Does the get-well plan describe the circumstances of the problem or issue, the interim means of support, and the projected date when the conditions(s) will be corrected?

h. If a conditional release is requested, does the release documentation package contain a user's acceptance statement?

i. If a urgent materiel release is requested, does the release documentation package contain an urgency of need statement signed by or for a general officer from the gaining command?

j. Has the release been entered into the MRTS at http://aeps.ria.army.mil?

B–11. Supersession
This checklist replaces the checklist for materiel release previously published in AR 700–142, dated 21 February 2006.

B–12. Comments
Help make this a better tool for evaluating the materiel release process. Submit comments to the ASA(ALT) (SAAL–ZL), 103 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0103.

Section III
Material Fielding

B–13. Function
The function covered by this checklist is materiel fielding.

B–14. Purpose
To assist PMs and LCMCs in evaluating their key management controls. It is not intended to cover all controls.

B–15. Instructions
Answers to the below evaluation must be based on the actual testing of controls (for example, document analysis, direct observation, interviewing, sampling, simulation, evaluation reports, and so forth). Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained, and corrective action indicated in supporting documentation. These management controls must

be evaluated at least once every year. Certification that the evaluation has been conducted must be accomplished in accordance with AR 11–2 on DA Form 11–2 R.

B–16. Test questions

a. Has the MON for the materiel system been prepared and provided to the gaining command, as specified in AR 700–142, paragraph 5–3?

b. Has an MFP been prepared and coordinated in accordance with DA Pam 700–142?

c. Has a complete MSP been prepared by the gaining command and submitted to the fielding command as specified in AR 700–142, paragraph 5–6?

d. Has a separate MFA been prepared and coordinated with each gaining command?

e. Is the materiel fielder providing a MFT?

f. Have handoff requirements been identified and coordinated in the MFP/MFA?

g. Has the fielding command identified all items required to initially support the system on the MRL?

h. Is the initial fielding of end items of equipment to each level limited to those authorized by MTOE, TDA, CTA, or Joint TOA?

i. Were the facilities and infrastructure necessary to conduct TPF identified, planned, programmed and provided?

j. Was a joint inventory performed by MFT (if applicable) with gaining command and DA Form 5684–R signed by representatives from both fielding and gaining commands?

k. Did the fielding command indicate missing, defective, and damaged items on DA Form 5684?

l. Has all funding been identified, budgeted, and programmed, and distributed in accordance with AR 700–142, paragraph 5–15?

m. Is this fielding part of a USF? If so, have the materiel fielding and transfer plans been coordinated and synchronized to ensure a successful USF?

B–17. Supersession

This checklist replaces the checklist for materiel fielding previously published in AR 700–142, dated 21 February 2006.

B–18. Comments

Help make this a better tool for evaluating materiel fielding. Submit comments to the ASA(ALT) (SAAL–ZL), 103 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0103.

Section IV
Material Transfer

B–19. Function

The function covered by this checklist is materiel transfer.

B–20. Purpose

To assist losing and gaining commands in evaluating their key management controls. It is not intended to cover all controls.

B–21. Instructions

Answers to the below evaluation must be based on the actual testing of controls (for example, document analysis, direct observation, interviewing, sampling, simulation, evaluation reports, and so forth). Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained, and corrective action indicated in supporting documentation. These management controls must be evaluated at least once every year. Certification that the evaluation has been conducted must be accomplished in accordance with AR 11–2 on DA Form 11–2 R.

B–22. Test questions

a. Is the displaced equipment being redistributed within the supply support activities geographic area to fill shortages for authorized equipment?

b. If local shortages do not exist, has the displaced excess equipment been reported through channels to the managing national inventory control point for appropriate disposition instructions as coordinated with HQDA, DCS, G–8?

c. Is the displaced system being transferred within a command?

d. If transferred within a command, are normal intra-command redistribution procedures being used?

e. Was a MTP or MOA prepared for the command to command transfer of the redistributed system?

f. Is this materiel transfer part of a USF? If so, have the materiel fielding and transfer plans been coordinated and synchronized to ensure a successful USF?

g. Is the gaining installation aware of and prepared and funded to manage any system related ESOH concerns?

B–23. Supersession

This checklist replaces the checklist for materiel transfer previously published in AR 700–142 dated 21 February 2006.

B–24. Comments

Help make this a better tool. Submit comments to the ASA(ALT) (SAAL–ZL), 103 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0103.

Glossary

Section I
Abbreviations

AAE
Army acquisition executive

ACAT
acquisition category

ACOM
Army Command

ADM
acquisition decision memorandum

AEPS
Army electronic product support

AFSB
Army field support brigade

AIC
Army interoperability certification

AMC
U.S. Army Materiel Command

AMRD
Army modernization reference data

APS
Army prepositioned stocks

AR
Army regulation

ARNG
Army National Guard

ASA(ALT)
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology)

ASA(FM&C)
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller)

ASA(I&E)
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Environment)

ASB
aviation support battalion

ASC
aviation support company

ASCC
Army Service Component Command

ASIOE
associated support items of equipment

ASL
authorized stockage list

ATE
automated test equipment

ATEC
Army Test and Evaluation Command

BC
battle command

BII
basic issue items

BOIP
basis-of-issue plan

C&A
certification and accreditation

CBTDEV
combat developer

CDD
capabilities development document

CFR
Code of Federal Regulations

CHPPM
U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine

CIE
clothing and individual equipment

CIO/G–6
Chief Information Officer/G–6

CMR
conditional materiel release

COEI
component of end item

COMSEC
communications security

CONUS
continental United States

CPD
capabilities production document

CSLA
communications security logistics activity

CSR
conditional software release

CTA
common table of allowances

CTU
common TOE update

DA
Department of the Army

DASA (CE)
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Cost and Economics

DASA (ILS)
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Integrated Logistics Support

DCS, G–1
Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1

DCS, G–3/5/7
Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7

DCS, G–4
Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4

DCS, G–8
Deputy Chief of Staff, G–8

DDSR
database/dataset software release

DEF
displaced equipment fielding

DET
displaced equipment training

DIACAP
DOD Information Assurance Certification and Accreditation Process

DLA
Defense Logistics Agency

DOD
Department of Defense

DODD
Department of Defense Directive

DODAAC
Department of Defense activity address code

DRU
Direct Reporting Unit

DTC
Developmental Test Command

EOD
explosive ordnance disposal

EOH
equipment on hand

ERC
equipment readiness code

ERPS
Equipment Release Priority System

ESOH
environment, safety, and occupational health

FAR
Federal Acquisition Regulation

FHC
final DOD hazard classification

FMR
full materiel release

FOC
full operational capability

FRP
full rate production

FSR
full software release

FUE
first unit equipped

FUED
first unit equipped date

GC
gaining command

HHA
health hazard assessment

IA
information assurance

IAVM
information assurance vulnerability management

ICS
interim contract support

IHC
interim DOD hazard classification

ILS
integrated logistics support

IMCOM
Installation Management Command

IMMC
Integrated Materiel Management Center

IOL
initial operating level

IPR
in-process review

IPT
integrated process team

IS
instrumentation systems

IT
information technology

JCIDS
Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System

JMOA
Joint Memorandum of Agreement

JPEO CBD
Joint Program Executive Office, Chemical Biological Defense

JSA
joint supportability strategy

JTA
joint table of allowances

LCC
logistics control code

LCMC
life cycle management command

LIN
line item number

LP
limited procurement

LRIP
low-rate initial production

MANPRINT
manpower and personnel integration

MDA
milestone decision authority

MDEP
management decision package

MEDCOM
U.S. Army Medical Command

MFA
materiel fielding agreement

MFP
materiel fielding plan

MIL–STD
military standard

MLRS
Multiple Launch Rocket System

MOA
memorandum of agreement

MOC
management of change

MON
memorandum of notification

MOS
military occupational specialty

MR
materiel release

MRA
material release authority

MRL
materiel requirements list

MRRB
materiel release review board

MRTS
Materiel Release Tracking System

MS
milestone

MSP
mission support plan

MSR
materiel status record

MTOE
modified table of organization and equipment

MTP
materiel transfer plan

MWO
modification work order

NET
new equipment training

NETCOM
Network Enterprise Technology Command

NETSP
new equipment training support package

NIIN
national item identification number

9th SC (A)
9th Signal Command (Army)

NRC
Nuclear Regulatory Commission

NSA
National Security Agency

NSN
national stock number

OBS
obsolete

OCONUS
outside the continental United States

OER
Operational Test Agency Evaluation Report

OMAR
Operational Test Agency Milestone Assessment Report

OMD
operator and maintainer decision

ONS
operational needs statement

OOD
out-of-dynamic Army resource priority list

ORF
operational readiness float

OSE
organizational support equipment

Pam
pamphlet

PDD
production definition data

PEG
program evaluation group

PEO
program executive officer

PM
program/project/product manager

PMCS
preventive maintenance checks and services

POM
program objective memorandum

PSA
product support agreement

RFIC
readiness for issue certification

RO
requisitioning objective

RWT
requisition wait time

SB
supply bulletin

SC
supply catalog

SDDC
Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command

SEC
software engineering center

SKOT
sets, kits, outfits, and tools

SLAC
support list allowance computation

SLAMIS
standard study number LIN automated management integrating system

SLOC
source lines of code

SMR
software materiel release

SR
software release

SS
supportability strategy

SSRA
system safety risk assessment

STANAG
standardized agreement

STD
Standard

STTE
special tools and test equipment

TAEDP
Total Army Equipment Distribution Program

TADSS
training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations

TAFS
Total Army Fielding System

TB
technical bulletin

TC
type classification

TDA
table of distribution and allowances

TDY
temporary duty

TEMOD
test equipment modernization

TM
technical manual

TMDE
test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment

TMR
training materiel release

TOE
table of organization and equipment

TPF
total package fielding

TRADOC
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TRM
training resource model

TSG
The Surgeon General, U.S. Army

UA
unit assemblages

UIC
unit identification code

UMFP
unit materiel fielding point

UMR
urgent materiel release

USACSLA
U.S. Army Communications Security Logistics Activity

USAFMSA
U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency

USAMMA
U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency

USAR
U.S. Army Reserve

USATA
U.S. Army Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE) Activity

USC
United States Code

USF
unit set fielding

USR
urgent software release

ZLIN
developmental line item number

Section II
Terms

Automatic identification technology (AIT)
A component of total asset visibility that serves as the means for acquiring source data automatically. A component of focused logistics providing operations that deliver the right materiel, at the right time and the right place, and in the right quantities to support Soldiers. One of the keys to obtaining accurate and timely information on the status of assets, whether in-storage, in process, or in transit. AIT is a suite of tools for facilitating data capture, aggregation, and transfer of asset data. The strength of AIT is that with minimal human intervention, it is possible to rapidly capture detailed information and interface with automated information systems.

Battle command
The exercise of command in operations against a hostile, thinking enemy; the art and science of visualizing, describing, directing, and leading forces in operations against a hostile, thinking, and adaptive enemy. Battle command applies leadership to translate decision into actions by synchronizing forces and warfighting functions in time, space, and purpose to accomplish missions (as derived from FM 3–0).

Combat load of ammunition
The quantity of conventional ammunition authorized by the command to be on hand in units. The basic load is carried by unit members or organic vehicles; it enables the unit to accomplish its mission until resupply can be affected.

Commercial item
Articles of supply readily available from established commercial distribution sources which the DOD or inventory managers in the military services have designated to be obtained directly or indirectly from such sources.

Deprocessing
Deprocessing of TPF materiel includes actions such as unpackaging, filling with oil and fuel, charging of batteries, and preparing for handoff to the gaining unit.

Displaced (cascaded) equipment
Army equipment redistributed within a command or between commands as a result of the Army modernization process. Most of this equipment is identified by DCS, G–8 (DAPR–FDR) on the force development managed LIN list.

Displaced equipment fielding (DEF)
Fielding of displaced equipment is funded from the operations and maintenance, Army account. The equipping PEG programs and resources fielding of displaced equipment on the HQDA (DAPR–FD) managed LIN list. Fielding costs can include DET costs, care of supplies in storage, supply depot operations, second destination transportation and deprocessing, spare and repair parts, ASIOE, additional authorized list items, STTE, travel, and other costs related directly to redistribution.

Displaced equipment training (DET)
Training provided to users and supporters of displaced systems on how to operate, maintain, and employ displaced equipment.

DOD Information Certification and Accreditation Process (DIACAP)
The DOD DIACAP is also referred to as the C&A Process (Certification and Accreditation). This process is a means of analyzing a system to see how well it meets all the policies and regulations levied against it, from various sources in terms of security. These sources can be DOD-level policies down to local-level policies. It is a security process and evaluation. A system is defined by its security boundary. A system can be a tactical system, a local area network, or a group of local area networks. The system can be located in one place or geographically dispersed as long as a security boundary can be defined and maintained within all the security regulations. Completing the DIACAP proves a security analysis has been done on a system and security risks along with mitigating strategies have been identified.

Effectiveness
The overall degree of mission accomplishment by a system under realistic conditions (tactics, threat, personnel, battlefield and natural environments, and so on).

Fielding command
The subordinate command, matrix support, or contracted organization, agency, or activity responsible for the fielding of a materiel system.

Firmware
Software stored in read-only memory (ROM) or programmable ROM. Easier to change than hardware but harder than software stored on disk, firmware is often responsible for the behavior of a system when it is first switched on. A typical example would be a "monitor" program in a microcomputer that loads the full operating system from disk or from a network and then passes control to it.

First unit equipped date (FUED)
The first scheduled date for handoff of a new materiel system in a gaining command.

Fit
The ability of an item to physically interface or interconnect with or become an integral part of another item.

Form
The shape, size, dimensions, mass, weight, and other physical parameters that uniquely characterize an item. For software, form denotes the language and media.

Function
The action or actions an item is designed to perform.

Functional authority
The policy proponent or office with responsibility for certifying that the activity has been performed verified and accepted when appropriate.

Gaining command (GC)
The ACOM/ASCC/DRU or a subordinate organization designated to receive the system being fielded.

Gaining commands
Army Commands/ASCCs/DRUs (CONUS or OCONUS), other services, or agencies scheduled to receive materiel systems, support items, and other logistics support. The GCs include U.S. Army Forces Command; U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command; U.S. Army Materiel Command; U.S. Army Europe; U.S. Army Central, U.S. Army North; U. S. Army South, U.S. Army Pacific, U.S. Army Special Operations Command, U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command, Eighth U.S. Army; U.S. Army Network Enterprise Technology Command, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army Military District of Washington, U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command, United States Military Academy, U.S. Army Reserve, U.S. Army Acquisition Support Center, Chief, National Guard Bureau, Army National Guard; U.S. Army Combat Readiness Center. Other users include Federal agencies and security assistance customers.

Hardware
The physical, touchable, material parts of a computer or other system. The term is used to distinguish these fixed parts of a system from the more changeable software or data components it executes, stores, or carries. Computer hardware typically consists chiefly of electronic devices (CPU, memory, display) with some electromechanical parts (keyboard, printer, disk drives, tape drives, loudspeakers) for input, output, and storage.

Initial operational capability (IOC)
The first attainment by an MTOE unit of the capability to operate and support effectively in the operational environment a new, improved, or displaced Army materiel system.

In-process review (IPR)
Review of a project or program at critical points to evaluate the status and make recommendations to the decision authority.

Logistics control code (LCC)
The LCC is assigned for each type-classified item by TC approval authority. The LCC designates the level of logistic support and provides the basis for logistical support decisions such as procurement, overhaul, repair parts provisioning and requisition determination (see DA Pam 708–3 for codes and further details).

Manpower and personnel integration (MANPRINT)
The entire process of integrating the full range of human factor engineering, manpower, personnel, training, health hazard assessment, system safety, and survivability throughout the materiel development and acquisition process to ensure optimum total system performance.

Materiel fielding
The entire process of preparing, taking inventory, and issuing new materiel systems to gaining units.

Materiel fielding point
The area or facility selected for the TPF handoff team and GC/unit personnel to conduct a joint inventory of items included in the total package being fielded. This is where they transfer custody and accountability for those items from the fielding command to the GC.

Materiel fielding team
A team established by the fielding PM to accomplish specified tasks in conjunction with fielding of materiel using TPF techniques.

Materiel requirements list (MRL)
A comprehensive list prepared by a fielding command identifying all materiel and publications needed to support the fielding of a materiel system. The list will distinguish between those items to be provided by the fielding command and those that the GC must have on hand or requisition for themselves.

Memorandum of agreement (MOA) for displaced equipment
An agreement between the losing command and the GC used in planning the actions and schedules to transfer displaced equipment.

New equipment.
New or improved equipment introduced into the Army. New equipment applies to developed, modified, and non-developmental and commercial items.

New equipment training (NET)
The identification of personnel, training, and training aids and devices and the transfer of knowledge gained during development from the materiel developer/provider to the trainer, user, and supporter.

New equipment training plan (NETP)
The plan to coordinate the resources and schedule for training of staff planners, testers, users, trainers, and LARs.

NET team
A team of experts organized to conduct training of designated units or personnel on the operation and maintenance of new equipment at specified locations.

Nondevelopmental item (NDI)
Any previously developed item of supply used exclusively for governmental purposes by a Federal agency, State or Local government, or a foreign government with which the United States has a mutual defense cooperation agreement.

Nondevelopmental support equipment
Nondevelopmental support equipment for the purpose of this policy are support equipment managed by the product manager, SKOT, and include such items as lathes, mills, drill presses, compressors and stand-alone welders/welding machines. These items do not present any significant safety, supportability, transportability or suitability issues.

Software
The instructions executed by a computer, as opposed to the physical device on which they run (the "hardware"). Programs stored on nonvolatile storage built from integrated circuits (for example, ROM or programmable ROM) are usually called firmware. Software can be split into two main types-system software and application software or application programs. System software is any software that is required to support the production or execution of application programs but that is not specific to any particular application. Examples of system software include the operating system, compilers, editors, and sorting programs. Examples of application programs include an accounts package or a computer-aided design program. Software also includes any security information assurance vulnerability alert patches.

Staging site
The area, facility, or location where the total package is to be received and held pending release for handoff to the GC.

Second destination transportation
This element includes costs funded by operation and maintenance, Army for each and every movement of Army supplies and equipment after acceptance by the Army, except for cargo movements by TOE units as part of their mission functions. This element does include transportation and delivery costs for displaced equipment, whether CONUS or OCONUS.

Small arms
Man portable, individual, and crew-served weapon systems used mainly against personnel and lightly armored or unarmored equipment.

Software blocking
An agreed collection of BC applications conforming as to version, so as to facilitate interoperability. Software blocking is characterized as a fielding process for software upgrades that groups them in ready and tested bundles before distribution. Software blocking is also characterized as a coordinating and integrating function across Army processes; it owns no unique processes. It ensures the execution of the BC capability migration strategy from concept development to delivery of validated and tested operational capabilities in System of Systems solution sets or baselines that enable ARFORGEN and USF.

Soldier portable sets, kits, outfits, and tools (SKOT)
Soldier portable sets, kits, outfits and tools are assemblages of commercial off-the-shelf tools and supplies that can be hand carried by Soldiers. They are considered a transportability nonproblem item.

Staff synchronization officer
In G–8, produces and maintains distribution plans for their equipment on the force development managed LIN list. The distribution plans are provided to the PMs and their counterparts in the Army Reserve to be used in building the POM.

Staging site
The area, facility, or location on an Army installation managed by IMCOM, deployed forward area base or the ARNG where all materiel fielding packages will be received and held pending release for handoff to the GC.

Starter set of publications
A one-time issue of two copies of each publication (preferably in electronic or interactive electronic format) needed at the user level (unit) and at each support level involved. These publications will only be required for the system being fielded and any other end items that have not been used previously or supported by the gaining units.

Suitability
The degree to which a system can be supported when employed by Soldiers in an operational environment. Suitability includes reliability, availability, and maintainability, transportability, operational tempo, MANPRINT, safety, logistics, and so on.

Support items
A generic term that refers to the various classes of supply that encompass the ASIOE, TMDE, ATE, TPS, STTE, TMs, training devices, and spare/repair parts used with or on a materiel system.

Support list allowance computation (SLAC)
The process used in the Commodity Command Standard System to generate tailored lists of initial issue spare/repair parts.

Supportability
That characteristic of a system and its support system design that provides for sustained system performance at a required readiness level when supported in accordance with specified concepts and procedures.

Supportability strategy (SS)
Former Integrated Logistics Support Plan, a planning document addressing all elements of ILS and how the program plans to attain a safe supportable system operating as required in the military environment.

Supporting command
An AMC LCMC, DLA, GSA, or other wholesale managing activity that provides any materiel, services, or support equipment for the system being fielded.

Survivability
The capability of a system and crew to avoid or withstand a man-made hostile environment without suffering an abortive impairment of its ability to accomplish its designated mission. Survivability considers ballistic effects; nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons; information assurance; countermeasures; electromagnetic environmental effects; obscurants; and atmosphere and vulnerability.

Total life cycle system manager (TLCSM)
The PM will be the single point of accountability for accomplishing program objectives for total life cycle systems management, including sustainment. The PM, as the TLCSM, is the functional element charged with the fielding mission. Further, the PM has the responsibility to ensure the system is safe, operationally suitable (including approval to operate on the Army network), and supportable prior to release to the user.

Total package fielding (TPF)
The Army process to affect a total system fielding of new and modified equipment. It provides for the concurrent fielding of a materiel system and all its required support. The process aims at minimizing the logistics burden of fielding on the GC.

Unit materiel fielding point (UMFP)
One of the DLA Defense Distribution Region depots (New Cumberland, Red River, or Sharpe) selected to receive and consolidate TPF materiel, pending a coordinated release and shipment to a staging site or hand-off point.

Section III
Special Abbreviations and Terms

This section contains no entries.

USAPD

ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING SYSTEM
OneCol FORMATTER WIN32 Version 240

PIN: 063925–000
DATE: 03-25-08
TIME: 14:25:50
PAGES SET: 67

DATA FILE: C:\wincomp\r700-142.fil
DOCUMENT: AR 700–142

SECURITY: UNCLASSIFIED
DOC STATUS: REVISION