Army Regulation 700–142

Logistics

Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
26 July 2004

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 700–142
Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer

This revision dated 26 July 2004--

o Removes many procedural instructions and publishes them in DA Pam 700-142
   (throughout).

o Updates both the applicability and exemptions paragraphs (chap 1).

o Updates responsibilities (chap 2).

o Adds responsibilities for the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-8 and the Deputy Chief
   of Staff, G-6 (paras 2-4 and 2-7).

o Adds responsibilities for the Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) and
   for AMC major subordinate commands (paras 2-9 and 2-10).

o Identifies the program managers total life-cycle systems management
   responsibilities (para 2-13).

o Establishes the Materiel Release Tracking System (para 3-8).

o Adds responsibilities for the U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (para 2-
   18).

o Updates responsibilities for materiel release approval authority, materiel
   release reports, prerequisites, and the criteria for materiel release (paras
   3-3, 3-4, 3-5, and 3-6).

o Adds a new urgent release process to support urgent requirements (para 3-7).

o Adds to materiel release policy for evolutionary acquisition programs and
   horizontal technology insertion items (paras 3-10 and 3-11).

o Deletes references to the Army modernization information memorandum and the
   Army Milestone Management System and introduces the Army modernization
   reference data (para 4-2).

o Reorganizes and updates total package fielding guidance, and establishes the
   total package fielding guidance Web site (para 4-13).

o Adds a paragraph on optional application of total package fielding and unit
   set fielding (paras 4-14 and 4-24).

o Restructures and simplifies guidance on materiel transfers and displaced
   equipment fielding (chap 5).

o Adds transfer standards from AR 750-1.

Logistics

Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer

By order of the Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

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History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This regulation prescribes Department of the Army policies, responsibilities, and administrative procedures for the Army's materiel release, fielding, and transfer processes.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard of the United States (ARNGUS), the Army National Guard (ARNG), and the United States Army Reserve (USAR),

unless otherwise stated. During mobilization, the proponent may modify chapters and policies contained in this regulation.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4 (DCS, G–4). The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulation. This proponent may delegate approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or a direct reporting unit, or field-operating agency of the proponent 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 activities 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 provisions in accordance with AR

11–2, but it does not identify key management controls that must be evaluated.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command or local forms are prohibited without prior approval from the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4, 500 Army Pentagon, Washington DC 20310–0500.

Suggested improvements. It is preferred that users submit their suggested changes using the new electronic version of DA Form 2028. As an alternative, users may send recommendations on DA Form 2028 (Recommended changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to Headquarters, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Integrated Logistics Support), (SAAL–ZL), 103 Army Pentagon, Washington DC 20310–0103.

Distribution. Distribution of 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 of the United States (ARNGUS), the Army National Guard (ARNG), and the United States Army Reserve (USAR).

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Chapter 1
Introduction

1–1. Purpose
This regulation assigns responsibilities and prescribes policies and procedures for the Army's materiel release, fielding, and transfer processes. The materiel release process is intended to ensure that Army materiel is safe, operationally suitable, and is supportable before release for issue to users. The materiel fielding and transfer processes are intended to ensure the orderly and effective deployment and transfer of Army equipment, including all necessary logistics support requirements. Electronic transmission and receipt of correspondence, documentation, and reports is appropriate in meeting the requirements of this regulation. This can include posting documents to a Web site and notifying recipients of their availability.

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.

1–5. Equipment and systems governed by this regulation
This regulation applies to all materiel, except the following, which are exempt:

a. Materiel procured with nonappropriated funds.

b. Equipment in place (fixed station, nontactical, targets, communications electronics systems, air traffic control, or navigational aid that has been fixed in place or attached to real property). In instances where tactical systems interface directly with fixed systems (that is, in reach-back operations, and so forth), those fixed systems will be included in the materiel release of the tactical system for the purposes of interoperability assessment.

c. Materiel developed by the Army for another Service, Federal agency, or foreign government, unless formal materiel release (MR) and total package fielding (TPF) is required by the stated customer (with each funded by the customer) and documented in the agreement between the parties. However, these customers must be informed of any known conditions revealed during testing or previous MR to the U.S. Army.

d. Spares and repair parts (supply class IX).

e. Reprocurement (AR 70–1) of an end item, if it is purchased from the same manufacturer, has not changed in form, fit, and function; and has not been out of production for more than two years.

f. Items for which approval is the responsibility of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1, (DCS, G–1) such as military decorations, medals, and heraldic flags.

g. Class IV commercial construction material (for example, lumber, cement, brick, and sand), excluding mechanical, electromechanical, electrical, electronic hydraulic, and pneumatic items.

h. Nonmilitary administrative items, such as file cabinets, adding machines, word processors, office furniture, laundry equipment, and musical instruments. The General Services Administration (GSA) has responsibility for establishing Government-wide standards and provides Federal Supply Schedule contracts or stock catalogs under which such items may be procured. A line item number (LIN) and national stock number (NSN) must be assigned. Included under this class of items are the following three common table of allowances (CTAs) for which the U.S. Army Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3 (U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency (USAFMSA)) has approval authority:

(1) CTA 50–900, clothing and individual equipment (CIE), includes commercial-adopted (limited procurement) optional purchase and wear items. These items are identified in AR 670–1, and do not require centralized item management (such as ceremonial uniforms and accessories, band uniforms, equipment for special ceremonial units authorized by AR 71–32, and safety equipment, such as helmets for football, motorcycle/bicycle riding, horseback riding, and construction work; yellow rain gear; and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) approved safety harnesses).

(2) CTA 50–909, field and garrison furnishings and equipment in AR 71–32.

(3) CTA 50–970, expendable/durable items (except medical, class V, repair parts, and heraldic items). (Expendable and durable items are defined in AR 735–5, chapter 7.)

i. Items required only by joint table of allowances (JTA)/table of distribution and allowances (TDA) units and items adopted by other Services, managed by the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), for which DLA has responsibility for certifying production. (Assignment of a LIN and NSN is required.)

j. Commercial items, such as base-level commercial equipment (BCE), which are authorized only by JTA/TDA. (The major command (MACOM) approves requests for commercially available items listed in Supply Bulletin (SB)

700–20, chapter 6, when coded BCE manpower and personnel plan (MAPP), regardless of dollar threshold. BCE equipment not appropriately coded but appearing in SB 700–20 is forwarded to Headquarters Department of the Army (HQDA), USAFMSA, for approval.) *(Note: To access SB 700–20, go to EM 0007—FEDLOG* on the WEBLOG Web site—http://weblog.logsa.army.mil/index.shtml and use either the "SM 700–20 Search" in the Items Module, or download the entire document in the Warehouse Module. First time users must register *with LOGSA at the module provided in the Web site.)* The Army Authorization Document System (TAADS) proponents (normally MACOM commanders) have approval authority for commercially available items costing less than $100,000, exempt from type classification, not HQDA controlled, and not centrally managed (AR 71–32). Assignment of a LIN and NSN is required if unit cost is $100,000 or more.

k. Special tools that automatically assume the MR of the item they support.

l. Expendable CTA items and repair parts (class IX) that are not ammunition (class V), individual equipment, selected high-density military items (for example, combat rations and intrusion detectors), or other selected expendable items designated by HQDA (SAAL–RP). (HQDA–selected expendable items should be type classified and included in SB 700–20.)

m. Nonstandard materiel and equipment approved by HQDA for support of allies, but not used by the Army. Assignment of a LIN and NSN is required.

n. Nonstandard materiel and equipment that has no application to the Army but for which the Army has life–cycle support responsibilities.

o. Items procured for operation and support only by contractors or industrial facilities, that is, items not used by the Army in the field and not requiring Army logistic support.

p. Items procured only for Department of Defense (DOD) civil defense effort, except those items that are required to provide protection to DOD personnel or are to be used by them to quell disturbances.

q. Locally fabricated training aids in accordance with AR 350–38.

r. Equipment peculiar to the National Security Agency (NSA), procured with NSA funds, for U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) Field Station TDA units.

s. Materiel used for test, experimentation, and user demonstrations and evaluations (that is, Army warfighting experiments (AWE), advanced technology demonstrations (ATD), and advanced concept technology demonstrations (ACTD) (para 3–9)). This exemption only applies for the approved duration of the test.

t. Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) tools and equipment, reviewed or developed, under Joint Services requirements documents by the lead Service (U.S. Navy) for U.S. Army EOD units in U.S. Army operations.

Chapter 2
Responsibilities

2–1. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology)
The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology) (ASA(ALT)) is responsible for research, development, acquisition, and logistics support of Army materiel. The ASA(ALT) will—

a. Ensure that logistics considerations are incorporated in the warfighting TRADOC analysis in coordination with the DCS, G–4.

b. Ensure that program managers are adequately funded to support the TPF events in accordance with chapter 4 of this regulation and chapter 3 of DA Pam 700–142.

c. Assist the DCS, G–3 in developing priorities and authorizations for initial issue quantities of major equipment.

d. Responsible for all matters and policy related to acquisition, logistics, technology, procurement, industrial base, and security cooperation.

e. Oversee the acquisition logistics management function for DCS, G–4.

2–2. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4
The Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4 (DCS, G-4) is the responsible officer for sustainment (ROS), and is the decision authority for all requests for determination of applicability, deviation, or waiver. The DCS, G-4 is responsible for—

a. Ensuring supportability requirements are validated and included in the materiel acquisition process to support unit set fielding (USF) and full materiel release of programs and systems.

b. Ensuring that the sustainment functions of readiness, supply, services, maintenance, transportation, aviation, munitions, security assistance, and related automated logistics systems management are fully integrated and properly balanced between acquisition and logistics.

c. Directing an organization in OASA (ALT) for integrated logistics support (ILS).

d. Establishing materiel release, fielding, and transfer program policy and guidance. (See appendixes B, C, and D for management control evaluation checklists in DA Pam 700–142 for the materiel release, materiel fielding, and materiel transfer processes.)

e. Establishing the HQDA logistics position concerning the acceptability, deployability, and supportability of all programs.

f. Participating in review and validation of funding to support the Army fielding and transfer efforts.

g. Resolving or issuing guidance on fielding and transfer schedule changes due to deficiencies in training, facilities, personnel, or equipment.

h. Publishing and updating DA materiel distribution and redistribution policy and guidance.

i. Coordinating with the DCS, G–3 regarding distribution of equipment out of DA master priority list (DAMPL) sequence and resolving DAMPL sequencing if the item is approved under a conditional release.

j. Ensuring automatic identification technology (AIT) is an essential part of the supportability strategy (SS) (formally the integrated logistics support plan (ILSP)) initiating, and supervising AIT-related special programs or projects for commodity management and related logistics support.

k. Ensuring that supportability is coequal with cost, schedule, and performance.

l. Designating the independent logistician for ACAT I–III programs.

m. Developing and promulgating policy for contractors on the battlefield (AR 715–9).

2–3. Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Integrated Logistics Support)
The Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Integrated Logistics Support) (DASA (ILS) is responsible to the ROS, for—

a. Ensuring supportability requirements are validated and included in the materiel acquisition process to support USF and full materiel release of programs and systems.

b. Serving as the Army independent logistician and providing a position on materiel release (MR) of designated ACAT I–III systems.

c. Providing oversight of less than full materiel release actions.

d. Serving as the MR waiver authority.

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

f. Monitoring the Army MR effort in coordination with other Army Staff agencies to ensure effective implementation in accordance with HQDA requirements.

2–4. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3
The Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3 (DCS, G-3) is responsible for establishing requirements and priorities for the employment of Army forces. The DCS, G–3 will—

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

b. Approve tables of distribution and allowances (TDA), tables of organization and equipment (TOE), and basis-of issue plans (BOIPs).

c. Determine and provide to the DCS, G–4 any out-of-DAMPL (OOD) sequence major item distribution.

d. Validate need for materiel to support urgent operational requirements. (This validation is required to use the urgent release process defined in para 3–7.)

2–5. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–8
The Deputy Chief of Staff, G–8 (DCS, G-8) is responsible for force development and equipment distribution schedules for all assigned systems. The DCS, G–8 will—

a. Direct the integration and synchronization of systems, including USF, software blocking, and provide oversight and coordination of activities 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 Transformation Campaign Plan (TCP).

c. Ensure synchronization of the production and delivery of the training systems and system/system of systems training support packages, to include training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations (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 Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management & Comptroller) (ASA (FM&C)) for program development and justification.

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

g. With the guidance and oversight of the ASA (FM&C) develop and defend the Army program.

h. Provide program analysis and evaluation to the HQDA.

i. Ensure thorough coordination of the programming and budgeting phases of the PPBES, promote an understanding of the process, and provide analytical support to that process.

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

k. Prepare the Army Modernization Reference Data (AMRD) and make it available to MACOMs and supporting organizations.

l. Provide the approval or denial for a user MACOM to retain prototype equipment issued on a temporary basis after completion of a special user demonstration or evaluation. (See para 3–9 for guidance.)

2–6. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1
The Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1 (DCS, G-1) is responsible for military personnel policies, plans, and programs for all DA components. The DCS, G–1 will—

a. Provide operator and maintainer decision (OMD) approved by DCS, G–1, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (HRC), to DCS, G–3.

b. Initiate recruitment and placement for new or increased military occupational specialty (MOS) requirements to support fielding and transfer actions.

2–7. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–6
The Deputy Chief of Staff, G–6 (DCS, G–6) is responsible for setting the strategic direction, determining objectives, and supervising the DA's command, control, communications, and computers (C4) and information technology (IT) functions. DCS, G–6 is responsible for——

a. Serving as the Army chief information officer (CIO).

b. Serving as the Army G–6 for information and signal operations, network and communications security, force structure, equipping and employment of signal forces.

c. Providing policy, oversight, and program direction to the Network Enterprise Technology Command.

d. Developing policy and guidance on information management and C4/IT (including automation, telecommunications, visual information and related activities, services, and programs).

e. Developing, coordinating, and implementing Army knowledge management, the Army Enterprise Architecture, the total Army Enterprise Infostructure and the Army Enterprise portal.

f. Developing, coordinating, and implementing a C4/IM capital planning and investment strategy for the enterprise (includes investment policies, oversight and control) and the planning, programming, budgeting, and execution of all C4/IT resources.

g. Providing CIO validation of requirements for war fighting, base operations, and administrative and other mission-related processes associated with a C4/IT impact.

h. Advising and assisting the ASA (ALT) on all matters relating to the acquisition of C4/IT.

i. Providing CIO assessment of National Security Systems and Information Technology Systems as defined in the Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA) and CIO certification of CCA compliance for all major automated information systems.

j. Providing guidance on and validation of business process initiatives and programs with a C4/IM impact.

k. Developing and implementing a C4/IM human capital strategy and programs.

l. Developing policy and providing oversight for Army information assurance and providing centralized program management for the Army's Information Systems Security Program.

m. Providing oversight of joint military satellite communications programs and projects.

2–8. Chief of Engineers
The Chief of Engineers (COE) through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), is responsible for the execution of the facilities construction program and real estate transactions for the Army. The COE, via the USACE, also provides technical engineering support and analysis for new and modified facilities requirements of materiel systems. The Chief of Engineers has Army Staff responsibility for these functions and executes them through USACE.

2–9. The Surgeon General
The Surgeon General (TSG) is responsible for the Army Medical Materiel programs, to include the same or similar functions listed in paragraphs 2–1, 2–2 and 2–3. In addition, TSG coordinates with other materiel developers to identify potential health hazards in nonmedical materiel systems through a health hazard assessment (HHA).

2–10. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller)
The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller) (ASA (FM&C)) has secretariat responsibility for all financial management and operations of appropriated funds for the research, development, acquisition, and logistics support for Army materiel systems. The ASA(FM&C) will assist the ASA(ALT) and DCS, G–4 in making budget decisions to support materiel system acquisition, fielding, and distribution or redistribution plans.

2–11. Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command

The Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command (CG, USAMC) is responsible for managing the Army materiel release, fielding, and transfer program for Army materiel, except for systems procured by TSG, the Network Enterprise Technology Command/9th Army Signal Command (NETCOM/9th ASC), or the COE. The CG, USAMC will—

a. Assist G–4/ROS in establishing materiel release, fielding, and transfer program policy and guidance.

b. Exercise materiel release approval authority when there is a nonconcurrence with the requested release, and it cannot be resolved at a lower level (see para 3–3*a*).

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

d. Develop and maintain a nonclassified TPF database at http://aeps.ria.army.mil.

e. Issue Statement of Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) supportability by the USAMC EOD Staff Officer. An EOD supportability statement shall be issued for the release of new materiel, and readiness for issue certification (RFIC).

2–12. USAMC major subordinate commands and other supporting commands

a. Materiel release approval for all systems is granted by the appropriate USAMC major subordinate commands (MSCs) commander for all materiel releases of ACAT I–III systems. The USAMC MSC commander will—

(1) Appoint a command office that is responsible for materiel release policy implementation and procedures.

(2) Establish a formal materiel release (MR) process for fielding materiel systems in accordance with the provisions of this regulation and the materiel release procedures in DA Pam 700–142. The process will verify that all requirements for release have been met and documented, and that an audit trail is established and maintained. A Materiel Release Review Board (MRRB) will be part of this process.

(3) Ensure that materiel release data is developed and maintained to reflect all releases and get-well plans forecasted and completed, and updated on a regular basis. This data will be available to the Army electronic product support (AEPS) Web site at http://aeps.ria.army.mil. (See para 3–4.)

b. Provide statements of supportability to the total life-cycle system managers (TLCSMs) for assigned materiel systems used as part of or fielded with another materiel system, such as component end item (COEI) and associated support item of equipment (ASIOE).

c. Post TPF points of contact, fielding schedules, and other documentation to the Total Army Fielding System (TAFS) Web site at http://aeps.army.mil.

d. Provide matrix support to the designated program manager in support of the materiel release, fielding and transfer process.

2–13. Program manager

The program manager (PM) has the responsibility for total life-cycle systems management for designated systems. The TLCSM provides overall direction and guidance for fielding of assigned systems, to include funding for support provided by other organizations. The fielding efforts may be provided by other organizations (for example, materiel command) through the matrix support process, and by contract. The TLCSM is responsible for fielding a supportable system to each gaining organization and ensuring that materiel release documentation is requested, prepared and submitted to the MSC materiel release office. In conjunction with the TLCSM, supporting organizations will provide support when required and funded by the TLCSM during fielding and sustainment of weapon systems. These responsibilities include—

a. Using documented lessons learned in executing the management oversight role in planning and coordinating materiel release, fielding, and transfer.

b. Ensuring the materiel system meets applicable safety requirements, and that acceptance of associated risks for residual hazards are properly documented in accordance with AR 385–16.

c. Ensuring supportability is coequal with cost, schedule, and performance.

d. Assuring 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.

e. Ensuring that all critical and major test incidents disclosed during Government or contractor testing have been resolved or provisions made for resolution.

f. Obtaining a system evaluation report (SER) or system assessment (SA) from the U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC) Army Evaluation Center (AEC) with accompanying safety confirmation from the ATEC Developmental Test Command (DTC).

g. Obtaining a test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment (TMDE) supportability statement from the U.S. Army TMDE Activity (USATA) in accordance with paragraph 2–18 of AR 750–43.

h. Obtaining materiel release approval at least 30 days prior to first unit equipped date (FUED) in accordance with chapter 3 of this regulation and chapter 2 of DA Pam 700–142.

i. Ensuring coordination of release actions with MSCs and TLCSMs responsible for support and ancillary equipment and documentation of their materiel release support statements.

j. Ensuring that materiel is logistically supportable in its fielded configuration and user's environment.

k. Providing input to forecast materiel releases and get-well plans to the designated USAMC MR coordinator.

l. Providing the MSC materiel release coordinator with changes to the materiel release tracking system (MRTS), at least on a quarterly basis.

m. Notifying the applicable using MACOM and the MRRB whenever get-well plans are revised.

n. Providing required documentation for all materiel releases. (This includes obtaining an acceptance of conditions and urgency of need statement from the gaining MACOM for all conditional materiel release actions.)

o. Requesting approval from the USAMC MSC Commander to conditionally release materiel.

p. Securing the coordination of non-USAMC (DOD) elements, as appropriate.

q. Notifying the materiel release office when materiel is planned for an overhaul, rebuild, or extended service program. (MR requirements will be dependent upon the extent of work to be accomplished on the item.)

r. Notifying storage activities to reclassify materiel to the appropriate condition code and ownership purpose code when materiel release actions are complete.

s. Preparing, coordinating, revising, approving, and implementing the plans (Memorandum of Notification (MON) and Materiel Fielding Plan (MFP), schedules, and agreements (Materiel Fielding Agreement (MFA)) needed for materiel fielding.) (Ensure that the MFP agrees with the latest HQDA-approved BOIP/TOE and operator and maintainer decision (OMD) and ensure that adequate copies of the MFPs are provided to the gaining command (GC) in accordance with table E–1, DA Pam 700–142, or that the entire document is available at the TAFS Web site at http://aeps.ria.army.mil and the gaining commands and organizations listed in table E–1, DA Pam 700–142, are notified of its availability.)

t. Fielding assigned materiel following the TPF process in accordance with chapter 4 of this regulation and chapter 3 of DA Pam 700–142.

u. Conducting semiannual fielding conferences with each gaining MACOM. (These may be waived at the discretion of each gaining MACOM or conducted as part of a system's initial production test charter.)

v. Programming the Army sustainment funds for all maintenance, modifications, upgrades, transfer, and eventual replacement and disposal of all assigned systems in coordination with USAMC.

w. In coordination with TRADOC, identifying training requirements (both hardware and software) for all operation and maintenance personnel including logistics assistance representatives (LARs). (Training requirements will include operation and maintenance of the system through direct support (DS), general support (GS), and aviation intermediate maintenance (AVIM) level, and any system-peculiar logistics support requirements in accordance with AR 350–1.)

x. Coordinating with the combat developer (CBTDEV) and ATEC to ensure that the materiel system meets all aspects of all requirements documents.

y. Coordinating 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.

z. Obtaining Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and Army licenses for systems containing radioactive material.

aa. Programming and budgeting for new equipment training (NET) in accordance with AR 350–1.

bb. Ensuring ILS and product support requirements are performed in accordance with AR 700–127.

cc. Coordinating with USAMC Security Assistance Command (USASAC) to determine system-peculiar logistics requirements for foreign military sales.

dd. Ensuring non-DOD and interservice users' requirements are taken into consideration during the system development and demonstration phase.

ee. Testing and evaluating the system to ensure it is in compliance with Environmental Protection Agency guidelines and standards for environmental impacts.

ff. Programming, budgeting, and funding all costs of deprocessing TPF systems and materiel.

gg. Coordinating with the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army, Cost and Economics (DASA (CE)) and office of the Deputy Chief of Staff (ODCS), G–3 (DAMO–TR) to determine whether a training resource model (TRM) is required to generate out-year Operations and Maintenance, Army (OMA) funding for support. (If the system does require a TRM, the TLCSM will provide cost factors to DASA (CE) in sufficient time for validation, model development, and programming of funds to allow support funding to move from procurement to support funding without any fiscal year gaps.)

hh. Identifying to the COE early in the program all additional facility requirements for the gaining units to meet the military construction, Army budget, and schedule requirements.

ii. Identifying and providing training device requirements for initial fielding and sustainment. Systems will not be fielded without training devices.

jj. Providing the Army Systems Acquisition Review Council (ASARC) a review for all systems conditionally released for over three years and all interim and urgent materiel releases.

kk. Obtaining the transportability approval from Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (MSDDC) Transportation Engineering Agency (TEA).

ll. Providing the EOD Technical Center technical data on all systems that use or transport energetic materials.

2–14. 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 (INSCOM), the NETCOM/9th ASC, the U.S. Army Special Operations Command (USASOC), the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC), and the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC). CBTDEVs and trainers are responsible for providing the TLCSM with an assessment of their ability to support the total materiel system concerning resident and nonresident instruction, extension training materials, and field manuals. CBTDEVs and trainers will—

a. Participate in the materiel release review process. Provide the TLCSM 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.

b. Provide a statement verifying the adequacy of institutional training support as part of materiel release certification.

c. 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.

d. Coordinate with the TLCSM and gaining commands to establish and implement institutional training programs to develop the skills needed to operate, maintain, and support Army materiel systems, and establish training schedules.

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

f. Identify and submit qualitative and quantitative conventional ammunition requirements for training and operations for both conventional and TDA activities (CTA 50–909).

g. Develop and implement doctrine and tactics training as part of the NET and displaced equipment training (DET).

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

2–15. Commanders of gaining MACOMs

Commanders of gaining MACOMs are responsible for the receipt, use, maintenance, and support of Army materiel systems and equipment. These commanders will—

a. Prepare to field the new system according to the planning and funding guidance contained in the MFP and the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

b. Appoint a central MACOM focal point for materiel release actions and fielding, and provide information to the USAMC materiel release office and to the USAMMA materiel release office for medical equipment and medical systems.

c. Assess the support impact and acceptability of systems proposed for release by the TLCSM.

d. Provide the TLCSM with written acknowledgement and acceptance or nonconcurrence of materiel planned for conditional release. An urgency of need statement and acceptance of conditions signed by a general officer must accompany a concurrence of a conditional release.

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

f. Perform necessary advance planning and coordination with the TLCSM or losing command for receipt of new, modified, displaced, and excess systems. (This includes new or modified facilities needed to meet the facility requirements. Staff each version of the MON/MFP with the gaining and supporting units. Ensure each unit is provided with a copy of the final MFP and MFA 6 months prior to the receipt of the new system.)

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

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

i. Incorporate consolidated TOE updates for new and displaced systems in the appropriate modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE), and update the TDA as appropriate. (Ensure the MTOE/TDA effective date coincides with the equipment fielding dates.)

j. Jointly formulate, coordinate, and execute a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the losing MACOM for systems not requiring an MFP. (See DA Pam 700–142, chap 4.)

k. Ensure that each unit receiving the system will complete a gaining command 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 gaining MACOM headquarters, the TLCSM, and ASA(ALT) (SAAL–ZL), 103

Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–103. For medical materiel (class VIII), the completed DA Form 5666 will be forwarded to U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency, ATTN: MCMR–MMR, Suite 100,1423 Sultan Drive, Frederick, MD 21702–5001.

l. Obtain DA certification (DAMO–FDZ) for the materiel fielding agreement (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. Ensure that units within the GC are provided a copy of the MON or initial MFP prepared by the TLCSM.

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

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

2–16. Commanders of losing MACOMs
Commanders of losing MACOMs 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 TLCSM) for second destination funds for the transportation unless other arrangements are in place, such as a memorandum of understanding (MOU) and in accordance with chapter 5.

b. Jointly formulate, coordinate, and execute a MTP or MOA with the TLCSM and gaining MACOM.

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 (GP) and special purpose (SP) TMDE; other associated support items of equipment (ASIOE); training devices; and publications. Requests for reverse support list allowance computation (SLAC) (a listing of items no longer needed when a system is transferred) will facilitate turn-in. Detailed procedures for requesting a reverse 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 5–1 of this regulation are met prior to transfer of equipment.

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

f. Perform necessary advance planning and coordination with the TLCSM or gaining MACOM for executing the transfer of displaced systems.

g. Inform gaining MACOM element in writing of all materiel being transferred that were issued under the original conditional materiel release. Prohibit transfer of any equipment between units or element that was issued under an original interim or urgent materiel release without prior written consent of the materiel release authority.

2–17. Commanding General, Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command
Commanding General, Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (MSDDC) will—

a. Provide transportability policy and guidance.

b. Provide transportability engineering analysis and evaluation.

c. Provide transportability approval in support of the materiel release process. (See AR 70–47 for additional responsibilities.)

d. Provide specific CONUS/OCONUS shipping and handling instructions and on-site enforcement of that policy (that is, container roll-on/roll-off, below-deck instructions, and so forth).

2–18. Commander, U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command
The Commander, U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC) will—

a. Plan and perform testing of assigned Army systems.

b. Provide a system evaluation of the effectiveness, suitability, and survivability of assigned Army systems.

c. Provide a SER or SA for assigned Army systems to ensure that the system meets all aspects of the requirements document. Forward the SER or SA to the TLCSM with a cover memorandum stating ATEC's position on the proposed materiel release.

d. Coordinate with the independent logistician, ASA(ALT) (SAAL–ZL), regarding information analyzed in support of the materiel release process.

e. Provide a safety confirmation to support materiel release or a safety release for equipment used in an approved test or training program (see para 3–9).

f. Provide a memorandum stating the ATEC position on the type of materiel release being requested.

g. Participate in the materiel release process throughout the life cycle to ensure that the system continues to meet requirements following modifications, updates, and shelf-life extensions.

h. Appoint a central ATEC focal point for materiel release and fielding.

2–19. Commander, U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency
The Commander, U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency (USAMMA) is responsible for the independent logistician

functions of new, modified, and displaced medical materiel systems and will perform the same functions listed in paragraph 2–9 above and will—

a. Review, recommend changes, and assist in the preparation of contract, solicitation documents, test plans, and 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 TLCSM materiel release review process as a member of the MRRB (as appropriate) and provide an independent 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.

Chapter 3
Materiel Release for Issue

3–1. Management policies
This chapter prescribes the management policies of the MR for issue process.

3–2. Objectives
The MR process—

a. Establishes a management control system to ensure that materiel released for issue by the Army is safe, meets operational requirements, and is logistically supportable.

b. Provides a process that enables HQDA overall visibility and control of the MR process.

c. Ensures that critical materiel release 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.

d. Provides a mechanism to monitor, control, and ensure that conditionally released equipment attains a full materiel release status in a timely manner, as defined by the approved get-well plan.

3–3. Materiel release authority
a. The appropriate USAMC MSC commander is the approval authority for all full, conditional, interim, urgent, and training releases of ACAT I-III systems (see para 2-12). MR authority will not be delegated below the MSC commander level. When there is a nonconcurrence by a MRRB member, independent logistician, test and evaluation organization, or support office on the release of any system, and it cannot be resolved at the MSC commander level, the release will be referred for resolution to the Commander, USAMC.

b. Materiel release approval for non-USAMC supported systems will be approved by the commander of the appropriate supporting Army organization at the general officer level.

c. A copy of each materiel release approval memorandum/document will be posted to the Materiel Release Tracking System at http://aeps.ria.army.mil, and the following offices will be notified: Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics and Technology, (ASA(ALT)), ATTN: SAAL-ZL, SAAL-ZB; Commanding General, USAMC, ATTN: AMCOPS-FAM; HQDA, DCS, G-4, G-4, ATTN: DALO-Z; HQDA, ODCS, G-3, ATTN: DAMO-FMR; HQDA, DCS, G-6, ATTN: SAIS-EIG; HQDA, DCS, G-8, ATTN: DAPR-FD; HQ ATEC, ATTN: CSTE-AEC-ILS; and HQ TRADOC, ATTN: ATBO-HS.

3–4. Materiel release policy
a. Systems must be safe, operationally suitable, and supportable prior to materiel release.

b. The lead TLCSM responsible for fielding the prime end item of a materiel system 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 test, measurement and diagnostic equipment (TMDE), automated test equipment (ATE), and new equipment training (NET).

c. Materiel proposed for release will remain under the control and accountability of the system manager until release approval is granted. With the approval of the MR authority, materiel may be prepositioned before materiel release is approved, but the final transfer of accountability and control to the user will occur only after release approval is obtained. Prepositioning equipment does not imply permission to hand off equipment to the gaining command (GC). The lead TLCSM responsible for fielding is required to obtain approval from the GC prior to prepositioning any equipment/materiel at any GC location and is responsible for all costs associated and incurred by the GC with respect to prepositioning of equipment/materiel. A limited amount of assets may be transferred for the purposes of ceremonies and demonstrations; however, upon conclusion of the ceremony or demonstration, the assets must be returned and

processed under the formal materiel release effort. Security requirements for property control and accountability must be identified.

d. For systems containing explosives, the explosive component cannot be prepositioned, moved, or shipped to a user until all safety requirements have been certified as being met or mitigated. This includes: insensitive munitions (IM) compliancy, or JROC approved waiver; EOD certification and supportability; safety releases; and a final DOD hazard classification (FHC) as determined by the DOD component hazard classifier. (See TB 700-2, chaps 3 through 7 for additional information.)

e. The type of release-full, conditional, interim, urgent, or training-will be recommended by the materiel release review board (MRRB) after a comprehensive assessment of the total materiel system. (See para 3–7, which defines the prerequisites for materiel release package and supporting documentation.)

f. Prior to the release decision, the MATDEV/USAMC MSC materiel release support office/coordinator will provide the MRRB participants a copy of the documentation showing that the materiel release prerequisites have been met.

g. MR applies to follow-on procurement of materiel previously issued under full release (with a break in production of 2 years or more), follow-on procurement produced by a different contractor, or systems currently under conditional or training release.

h. MR applies to modifications and upgrades that change the model/type and those that do not require a new type classification but affect operational effectiveness, form, fit, or function; those that adversely affect safety; those that have supportability or survivability ramifications; those that are a new version of software; or those that otherwise have an impact on any other materiel release requirement. (ASA(ALT) (SAAL-ZL) will make the determination, when it is not clear if a materiel release is required ref DA Pam 700-142.

i. Changed software and/or firmware, to include embedded, proprietary, and nondevelopmental item (NDI) software/firmware, that impacts the end item (even if it is not part of an end item conversion), requires a software materiel release action to include software changes issued as part of a modification work order (MWO). Software releases will be approved at the major subordinate command (MSC) level when software changes meet one or more of the criteria stated in (1) – (5), below. When software changes are of lesser significance, the release may be approved by the life cycle software engineering center (LCSEC) or support office. (See DA Pam 700-142, appendix B, for instructions on materiel release of software.)

(1) Any software change that has the potential of affecting digital interoperability with other Army, joint, and/or coalition systems (or that has the potential to change), to include mission function, capability, performance parameters, interoperability requirements, software architecture, maintainability, reliability, or safety.

(2) A block update consisting of a software change of more than 25 percent source lines of code (SLOC) or 25 percent cumulative equivalent SLOC changes not having required release approval since the last materiel release. These criteria may be tightened at the discretion of the materiel developer (MATDEV) on the basis of the criticality of the software changes. A block update consisting of a software translation of 25 percent equivalent SLOC to a different computer programming language (for example, assembly speed-up.

(3) Software integration for deployable systems.

(4) Software significantly changed to run on a different processor, or different computer system configuration.

(5) Software changes that require new user level test equipment and/or impact 25 percent or more of the trainer program of instruction.

j. Software changes that result in a new version that is not backward compatible with the interoperability capabilities of software versions currently in the field.

k. The materiel release (MR) process applies to the materiel discussed below with the special provisions noted:

(1) Materiel developed by the Army, procured by the DLA, and distributed by the Army requires a materiel release action.

(2) The MR policy and procedures described in this regulation shall apply to materiel developed jointly when the Army is a user of the system; and this will be specified in the Joint Memorandum of Agreement (JMOA).

(3) When ACAT III commercial and nondevelopmental items (C/NDI) are being acquired, TC and MR may be done concurrently, provided that all the prerequisites of MR can be met before milestone C. Certifications used for TC may be used for MR when they clearly state they are intended for both, and there are no changes made or required on the system in the interim affecting the certification.

(4) A readiness for issue certification (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 materiel release, and where there are no logistics, performance, quality, or safety deficiencies. A RFIC is issued by USAMC supporting command. The RFIC procedure documentation requirements are delineated in DA Pam 700-142 paragraph 2-10. If there is a break in production of 2 years or more, or if the materiel is produced by a different contractor, the RFIC procedures can be used, provided that the above criteria are satisfied.

m. Systems will not be fielded without requisite TADSS.

3–5. Prerequisites for materiel release

a. The following documentation is required for materiel release approval. Please note that ATEC will receive copies of all documentation:

(1) Independent logistician position on logistics supportability from the deputy for ILS, who serves as the Army independent logistician. (The deputy for ILS will provide a materiel release statement as the independent logistician based on input and coordination with ATEC Army Evaluation Center (AEC). The independent logistician position on materiel release will be influenced by current ILS ratings, AEC's system evaluation reports, and other documentation that can be used as a basis for determining whether the requirements for a full, conditional, training, or urgent release have been met. For medical equipment, USAMMA is the Army's independent logistician.)

(2) A copy of the ATEC system evaluation report (SER)/system assessment (SA), with a memorandum stating ATEC's position relative to the proposed materiel release. (The ATEC statement will address system effectiveness with respect to parameters listed in the capabilities document, if applicable. For medical systems, USAMMA will provide the assessment or memorandum.)

(3) Safety statement provided by the USAMC MSC safety office at the request of the materiel developer. (The safety statement will summarize the overall safety of the system and address the information with regard to munitions and explosives; radioactive materials and licensing, as applicable; results of HHAs; safety review of technical manuals; ATEC (DTC) safety confirmation; results of safety inspections and analyses; status of identified hazards, to include their disposition; and the ATEC recommendation on the suitability of the system for full or conditional release. For medical equipment, a safety release will come from USAMMA.)

(4) A signed materiel fielding agreement (MFA) or acceptance of the MON for systems with little logistics impact and for which no materiel fielding plan (MFP) is required.

(5) A statement of supportability from the U.S. Army test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment activity (USATA) before releasing TMDE and automatic test equipment (ATE) materiel to the users (see AR 750–43). (A statement of nonapplicability will be provided by USATA if TMDE is not required to support the system.)

(6) An intra-Army interoperability certification from the Chief Information Officer (CIO), G–6 for all Army operational through tactical level C4I systems. (The tester and test facility for the intra-Army interoperability certification test is the Central Technical Support Facility (CTSF). This testing certifies that the candidate has undergone appropriate testing and that the applicable standards and requirements for compatibility, interoperability, and integration have been met. This testing will not duplicate or limit testing conducted by the Joint Interoperability Test Command (JITC), ATEC, or other test activities.)

b. In addition to the documentation above, the TLCSM will provide statements/documents verifying the following:

(1) Documented proof of type classification, if the item is type classified. For materiel requiring TC, a TC-standard designation is required for a full release. Status of open issues and planned interim measures from TC will be documented by the system manager and included in the MR package. Certifications provided for type classification standard can apply to MR when they state that intention and if no further change, test, or verification is needed for them. If TC is not required or is waived, documented proof of TC is not necessary.)

(2) A summary of the results of the health hazard assessment (HHA) report providing the status of identified health hazard components (AR 40–10, paras 4–1, 4–2 and 4–3) is either provided separately or as part of the safety statement described in paragraph 3–6*d*(1), below. The HHA report is provided by the U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine on behalf of the Surgeon General.

(3) A statement that environmental requirements have been met (AR 200–1, and AR 200–2, para 1–1).

(4) A summary statement of supportability verifying that all aspects of the logistics support system in the SS, formerly called the ILSP, have been achieved and that the supporting system managers have indicated adequate support is available. The statement will detail any known deficiencies or shortfalls and include get-well plans. The supportability resource document is AR 700–127.

(5) A summary statement attesting to the quality, reliability, and maintainability of the materiel, including software, that it meets all provisions of the capability or requirements documents, performance specifications, and the purchase description.

(6) An explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) statement of supportability from the AMC EOD officer. This 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 EOD publications will be fielded. (See AR 75–15, Policy for Explosive Ordnance Disposal, to determine the materiel developer's responsibility for EOD supportability compliance during the development of the new materiel.)

(7) A statement verifying adequacy of institutional training support from TRADOC or other assigned combat developer or trainer.

(8) An air-worthiness statement, if applicable.

(9) A statement of accreditation and availability for all communications security (COMSEC) materiel required for the fielding from the Communications Security Logistics Activity (CSLA) for Army-adopted items (DSN 879–6031) or

the National Security Agency (NSA) for new items, or a statement of nonapplicability from the system manager when no COMSEC is involved.

(10) Statements of software suitability and supportability from the appropriate software evaluation/support offices or responsible MSC activity that certifies software suitability for issue when embedded or stand-alone software is used with the materiel. (See appendix B, DA Pam 700–142 for instructions on materiel release of software.)

(11) Transportability approval from SDDC Transportation Engineering Agency (TEA) for all modes of movement specified in the requirements document, (AR 70–47, para 1–4*f*) for any equipment that meets the definition of a transportation problem item. (See DA Pam 700–142, para 2–7.)

(12) Approved get-well plan for each conditional or interim release.

(13) Urgency of need statement and acceptance of the conditions of release signed by or for a general officer of the gaining MACOM.

(14) A System safety risk assessment (SSRA) for residual safety hazards in accordance with AR 385–16, if applicable.

(15) Supportability statements from the MSCs that are providing support equipment used as component of end item (COEI) or ASIOE.

(16) Certification of compliance with standards for insensitive munitions (IM) in MIL STD 2105 by the chairman of USAMC MSC IM board or a JROC approved waiver for the munitions.

3–6. Criteria for each type of materiel release

Materiel releases fall into one of four categories: full, conditional, training, and urgent. Urgent releases are discussed in paragraph 3–7. The remaining releases are discussed below.

a. Full release. A full release is authorized when all the following criteria are met based on the documentation prepared in paragraph 3–5:

(1) The materiel has been tested and evaluated and meets all established requirements of the requirements documents, performance specifications, and purchase description or a decision has been made by the CBTDEV to accept the current performance without further improvement required with G–3 endorsement and gaining command notification.

(2) The gaining MACOM concurs with the final MFP/MON and signs the MFA for Army system fielding or the joint supportability strategy (JSS) for joint service materiel system fielding.

(3) Provisions have been made to accomplish NET prior to or concurrent with fielding (AR 350–1).

(4) All other aspects of logistics support in the SS have been achieved.

(5) DA-authenticated equipment publications (including supply catalogs) or DA-authenticated commercial off-theshelf manuals that meet the requirements of MIL–STD 40051 and MIL–HDBK 1221, MIL–HDBK 1222, or MIL–DTL 24784/4A are available to users prior to or concurrently with the system fielding.

(6) Classes of supply II (nonmajor end items), III (petroleum and chemicals), V (conventional ammunition), VII (major end items), VIII (medical materiel), IX (spare/repair parts and kits), and all basic sustainment materiel (BII, ASL, and so forth) needed for initial support are available prior to or concurrent with fielding.

(7) All identified system residual hazards have been eliminated or the residual risk has been accepted through the SSRA process in accordance with AR 385–16.

(8) The prerequisites for release listed in paragraph 3–6 have been met.

(9) When an associated support item of equipment (ASIOE) has a conditional release, the primary system it supports will also receive a conditional release until the ASIOE items have a full release.

(10) The existence of a known and mitigated residual safety hazard in the system shall not prevent full release if the appropriate decision authority has accepted the residual risk on the basis of a system safety risk assessment (SSRA) in accordance with the AR 385-16 risk management process.

(11) For systems containing explosives, the explosive component cannot be released, moved, or shipped to any user or activity until all safety requirements have been certified as being met or mitigated. This includes: IM compliancy, or JROC approved Waiver; EOD certification and supportability; applicable safety releases, and applicable SSRA; and a final DOD hazard classification (FHC) as determined by the DOD Component hazard classifier. (See TB 700-2, chaps 3 through 7 for additional information.)

b. Conditional materiel release. Materiel release conditions, deficiencies, or shortfalls are generally recognized as those types of issues that are significant enough to be raised to decision makers for release approval consideration. All conditions will be listed in the get-well plan within the MRTS and categorized according to DA Pam 700–142, paragraph 2–4*c*(2). Systems supported by interim contractor support (ICS) must be conditionally released. The TLCSM must submit a request for a full release upon transition from ICS to organic support or life-cycle contractor support (LCCS) if an urgent need exists for the materiel the gaining command accepts the conditions for release of the materiel. All CMRs will be tracked with the goal of achieving full release for the system within 3 years of the conditional release approval. A conditional CMR requires that—

(1) A materiel release get-well plan (in accordance with para 3–8*d*,below, and figure 2–1, DA Pam 700–142). The Materiel Release Get-Well and Status Report lists each condition/proponent that precluded a full release, the reason for

the condition, the interim solution, and the get-well target date. (The conditions documented in the get-well plan are accepted by a general officer or civilian equivalent of the gaining MACOM.)

(2) The CMR be restricted to specific quantity, location, and application.

(3) The gaining MACOM be notified of the issues precluding full release and whenever the get-well plans are revised. (A request for user acceptance will be provided and an urgency of need statement will be requested from the MACOM.)

(4) An urgency of need statement, issued by the gaining command and signed by or for a general officer or civilian equivalent 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 materiel release.)

(5) Correction of faults and subsequent full release of systems does not relieve the TLCSM 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 full release. Concurrence for this situation must be provided by ASA(ALT) (SAAL–ZL).

(6) A follow-on CMR may be authorized following approval of the initial CMR when additional quantities of the system are to be fielded, or another unit or location is to receive the system provided that conditions preventing full release have improved or remain the same since the initial CMR. If conditions have worsened, a new conditional release must be pursued with appropriate documentation from all support agencies/activities. Procedures to obtain a follow-on conditional MR are given in DA Pam 700–142, paragraph 2–11.

(7) Mitigating controls are in place and are identified in the get-well plan for identified safety hazards not meeting the requirements for full release.

(8) For systems containing explosives, the explosive component cannot released, moved, or shipped to any user or activity until all Safety requirements have been certified as being met or mitigated. This includes: IM compliancy, or JROC approved Waiver; EOD certification and supportability; applicable safety releases, and applicable SSRA; and an interim DOD hazard classification (IHC) as determined by the DOD Component hazard classifier. (See TB 700-2, chaps 3 through 7 for additional information.)

c. Conversion of conditional release to full release.

(1) When conditions prohibiting full release have been corrected, the TLCSM must request conversion to full release. Such a request is reviewed by the MRRB, which in turn makes a recommendation to the release authority. Request for full release will only address those issues leading to the conditional release.

(2) In cases where systems have a conditional release and the conditions are determined to be uncorrectable after attempts to follow get-well plans have failed, a request for conversion to full release may be submitted. The materiel system must meet applicable safety requirements and acceptance of associated risks for residual hazards are properly documented in accordance with AR 385–16.

(3) And all members of the MRRB (including the combat developer) have approved the request, and agree that the limiting condition cannot be eliminated, and be willing to accept the system as currently fielded. Agreement from the using MACOM must be in writing. Upon acceptance of the MRRB recommendation by the MR approval authority, the conditional release will be converted to a full release, the supporting and using commands will be notified, and appropriate changes will be made to the MR forecast and the MR get-well plan in the MRTS.

d. Interim materiel release (IMR). This release is limited to materiel developed and procured for all stryker brigade combat teams (SBCTs), the Digitized Corps, and other units as directed by the Army DCS, G-3. An IMR will only be used for systems, or versions/blocks of systems, that have not reached milestone C. When a system released under IMR reaches Milestone C, it will be converted to CMR or full release or revert to TLCSM control. Interim released systems shall employ hand receipts not to exceed one year. The IMR will be staffed through the USAMC MSC MRRB to the USAMC MSC commander as the MR approval authority. Signature by the MR approval authority constitutes IMR approval. Medical materiel must be approved by USAMMA. IMR forecasts and approvals (with the get-well plan) will be entered into the MRTS. Updates to conditions listed in the IMR will be recorded in MRTS following the same guidelines provided for CMR. The following documentation is required for IMR:

(1) MSC safety statement provided by the ATEC DTC safety office. This shall be a summary of the overall safety of the system and includes but is not limited to, information with regard to munitions and explosives, radioactive materials and licensing, results of HHA, safety review of technical manuals, ATEC safety confirmation/safety release, as appropriate, results of safety inspections and analyses, status of identified hazards to include their disposition, and a safety statement on suitability for release. If the IMR is for munitions/explosive items, the following documentation is required:

(a) Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) certification by the USAMC EOD staff officer.

(b) Interim Hazard Classification (IHC) in accordance with TB 700-2 and Title 49 CFR.

(c) Insensitive Munitions (IM) Certification of Compliance in accordance with MIL-STD 2105B or JROC approved waiver of IM compliance.

(2) Independent Logistician position from Office, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology), Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Integrated Logistics Support (OASA(ALT), DASA (ILS)).

(3) A memorandum of agreement (MOA) that outlines the fielding and support responsibilities of the fielding and gaining command. Joint signature of the MOA by the TLCSM and the gaining MACOM general officer (for example, U.S. Army Forces Command, DCS, G-4) will signify acceptance of identified conditions, supportability limitations, and restrictions for use. A get-well plan will identify any shortcomings to the prerequisites in paragraph 3-5 above. The MOA will also document fielding and logistics support procedures, that is, contractor logistics support, availability of sustainment funding, and gaining command support requirements. In the event that the gaining unit deploys with the IMR materiel, the MOA will document the terms and conditions applicable to those situations with clear accountability for support of those items; taking into account Army policy regarding contractors on the battlefield.

(4) The get-well plan, enclosed to the MOA referenced above should address the following issues:

(a) Timeline for the ATEC System Evaluation Report.

(b) Timeline for the MFA.

(c) Joint interoperability and intra-Army interoperability shortcomings and corrective approach.

(d) Method of support for test, measurement and diagnostic equipment (TMDE). This includes notification to the U.S. Army Test Measurement Diagnostic Activity (USATA) of the support plan.

(e) Timeline for type classification.

(f) Known health hazards and corrective measures; timeline for HHA report completion.

(g) Known supply/maintenance supportability issues and get-well plans.

(h) Training issues and timelines.

(i) Software supportability issues.

(j) Transportability issues. Notification to MTMCTEA should be provided to address immediate transport issues associated with the IMR.

(k) Timeline for completion of the system safety risk assessment.

(l) Supportability issues with ASIOE and COEI.

(m) When applicable, a statement of air-worthiness is still required for IMR. For munitions/explosive items, the requirements outlined in d.1 above apply. Additionally, COMSEC issues are required to be addressed/resolved for IMR items.

(5) A signed statement by the TLCSM comparing the system/equipment's current capabilities, at the time of the IMR, against those found in the capabilities applicable to the development document. This statement will clearly outline, compare and describe existing capabilities and any limitations or shortcomings at the system/item level so that the gaining command can accurately gauge the operational impact of accepting the item less than full materiel release.

e. System review. Before the end of the first year, the TLCSM will conduct a system review that will include representatives from the USAMC, MSC, G3, gaining MACOM, the Army Independent Logistician, ATEC and other participants as required. The review will determine if the materiel released under IMR will revert to TLCSM control, complete the MR approval process (converting to full (preferred) or conditional), or remain under an IMR. This review should occur NLT 30 days prior to the end of the term included in the MOA listed above. Up to two additional one-year extensions may be granted provided the MOA and get-well plans are updated and the extended IMR is approved by the MR approval authority. These reviews shall be held until the IMR is converted to a full or CMR.

f. Training release. This is the release of materiel for training only. A training release will only be to TRADOC schools and TRADOC training sites and is not to be used for special-development programs that are released under a hand receipt. A training release allows materiel to be given to trainers so that course curricula can be devised and students can be trained. Materiel release for training may include prototype or test items, items manufactured under conditions other than normal production, items that are incomplete (major components missing or defective), and/or items where one or more of the requirements for full release have not been met. Before training release approval, the MATDEV will ensure that critical issues such as safety, availability of spare/repair parts, technical documentation, responsibility for maintenance support, and the other conditions that limit the use of the item will be identified and accepted by the trainer. A training item procured against a requirements document will be released under the full or conditional release procedures specified above. Providing materiel to using units who will, as part of their mission, train with that equipment, requires a full or conditional release. All training releases will be entered into the Materiel Release Tracking System (MRTS) (para 3-4).

3–7. Urgent materiel release

a. An urgent materiel release (UMR) is predicated upon the need to field equipment to meet an urgent operational requirement in support of specific operations.

b. A UMR is not intended as a tool to meet budgetary obligations, recover schedule slippages, accelerate fielding, provide early usage opportunities to field units for training/testing, or circumvent normal materiel release procedures. It is intended solely for meeting an operational need of a deployed or imminently deploying force that cannot be filled from existing Army or DOD inventories, or by any other means. If there is time to type classify the item as limited procurement (LP) and complete a materiel release, then the established MR policy of this regulation prevails.

c. UMRs are held to the same standard as other materiel releases; the subject materiel must be safe, suitable for its intended mission, and supportable before being released for use by our soldiers.

d. A UMR applies to both type classified and nontype classified materiel.

e. The following documentation is required to support a UMR:

(1) A written requirement from the MACOM, signed by a general officer or civilian equivalent, and validated urgent in a memorandum prepared by DCS, G-3 (DAMO–RQ). DAMO–RQ will coordinate this memorandum with the ODASA(ILS) (SAAL–ZL) for a concur/nonconcur determination.

(2) A safety and health assessment for the item/system subject to the UMR request summarizing all known safety and health issues.

(a) The concerned USAMC MSC safety office will prepare the safety and health assessment.

(b) This assessment must be coordinated with the ATEC prior to approval of a UMR.

(3) The requesting/gaining MACOM general officer or civilian equivalent must provide an acceptance statement that includes:

(a) All known equipment and supportability issues.

(b) All safety and health hazards addressed in the safety and health assessment for the item/system.

(c) All operational limitations and use restrictions that the accepting authority is aware of.

f. The UMR approval package will—

(1) Specify the quantity, duration, and location of the UMR materiel.

(2) Grant the release for a period not to exceed 1 year. During this year, if it is determined that the materiel has further application, steps will be taken by the materiel developer to type classify and convert to full or conditional release. If not, a review will be held to determine if the UMR should be extended for an additional year, or the materiel should revert to materiel developer control.

(3) For a UMR extension beyond 1 year, the owning MACOM must follow the steps outlined in paragraph 3-7e. in this regulation. The MACOM must submit an extension request in sufficient time to allow processing and approval prior to expiration of the current UMR.

g. UMR approval authority is the commanding general of the USAMC MSC, in accordance with the responsibilities in this regulation. A copy of each UMR and extension determination will be provided to Headquarters Department of the Army, ODCS, G-3, G-8, and SAAL-ZL. All urgent materiel releases will be entered in the Materiel Release Tracking System located at http://aeps.ria.army.mil.

h. Future releases of the system after the urgency is resolved will require the prerequisites of paragraph 3-6

3–8. Materiel Release Tracking System

a. The applicable USAMC MSC will use the AEPS specifically MRTS for reporting/tracking all materiel release actions/activities on full, conditional, interim, training and urgent releases. MRTS contains the following:

(1) Current systems-full and training releases for the last 5 years.

(2) Major or significant systems beyond the last 5 years, at the discretion of the materiel release coordinator.

(3) All open conditional releases, regardless of age.

(4) All forecasted releases.

(5) Interim releases.

(6) Applicable get well plans.

(7) Training releases.

b. Also to be included in the MRTS are systems meeting the following materiel release requirements: depot major overhaul programs; developmental, nondevelopmental, and modified equipment and systems; and follow-on procurement of materiel previously issued under full release with a break in production of two years or more or produced by a different contractor. The MR coordinators at each command are responsible for inputting data into the MRTS, to include all updates and quarterly forecast information. Contact your local MR coordinator for more information on AEPS. The MRTS is at http://aeps.ria.army.mil and requires a logon identification and password.

c. All ACAT I-III materiel acquisition programs will be included in MR forecasts. Begin forecasting when the program reaches the earliest of the following milestones: Milestone C or production decision, type classification generic, standard, or local purchase or 18 months prior to FUED.

d. A get-well plan is required for all systems that are under interim or conditional materiel release; it lists each condition that precluded a full release. 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 full release when all conditions are eliminated. In addition, it identifies the proponent (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 2-4c(2).)

3–9. Advanced warfighting experiments (AWE), advanced technology demonstrations (ATD), and advanced concept technology demonstrations (ACTDs)

The TLCSM will not issue equipment without an approved materiel release to troops in the field except for use in an approved test, special user demonstration/evaluation (to include AWEs, ATDs, and ACTDs) or training program. The TLCSM may use hand receipts (see AR 710-1) for the duration of the test program, demonstration/evaluation, or

training mission. The equipment will revert to TLCSM control after completion of the testing, demonstration/evaluation, or training unless ODCS, G-8 authorization is obtained for the using unit to retain it. In this case, the gaining command accepts the system "as is" and provides their own support. When the test is over, the TLCSM must pursue a materiel release action in order to allow the system to remain in the field in accordance with this regulation. The TLCSM will provide disposition instructions for the materiel in the event the equipment is not to be retained by the unit. At a minimum, a safety release from ATEC is required for hand-receipted materiel.

3–10. Materiel release of evolutionary acquisition programs

a. The only difference between a normal systems acquisition strategy and an evolutionary acquisition strategy is that evolutionary acquisition is carried out in blocks because technology is not available when capabilities are defined. A block defines, develops, and produces/deploys an initial, militarily useful capability available within the time frame of the block, based on proven technology, time-phased requirements, projected threat assessment, and demonstrated manufacturing capabilities. In follow-on blocks, plans are drawn up for subsequent development and production/deployment of increments beyond the initial capability over time.

b. Items that are developed under the evolutionary acquisition strategy will receive a full materiel release when all requirements for the block are met. Otherwise, a conditional release will be used for that block. Full release approval of subsequent blocks will require that they meet all requirements of that block.

3–11. Horizontal technology integration item

If a horizontal technology integration item (HTI) is a separately authorized class VII item and has its own LIN, it requires its own materiel release action. Each host platform adapting the "B" kit also requires a materiel release action. The host platform TLCSM is responsible for test and evaluation for the integration of the "A" and "B" kits to the host platform and materiel release of the version of the host platform with the HTI included. Example: The driver vision enhancer (DVE) is a separate class VII item that will be used on many systems (Bradley, Wolverine, M56, M58). The DVE or "B kit" requires a separate release. Each host platform adapting the DVE also addresses the DVE as part of its own materiel release action, including the DVE release approval as a part of the materiel release package. If the "B" kit is applied to fielded systems, it is applied as a modification work order (MWO). MWOs that result in end-item conversion programs that establish a new NSN/model designator would require a materiel release action (AR 750-10). The appropriate course of action should be determined by the MWO and the MR coordinator.

Chapter 4
Materiel Fielding

Section I
Materiel Fielding Process and Documentation

4–1. Overview

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 gaining MACOM. 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 FUE and extending until initial deployment to all units is complete.

b. TPF is the Army's standard fielding process used to field Army systems, except as outlined in paragraph 4–14, below.

c. Materiel fielding starts with initial supportability planning as documented in the SS (previously known as the ILSP) 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 aim is to ensure the TLCSM and GC are able to successfully acquire, ship, deprocess, deploy, and sustain a system being fielded, and that the gaining command 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 chapter 5.)

4–2. Materiel fielding documentation

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

(1) The Army Modernization Reference Data (AMRD).

(2) The MON.

(3) The MFP.

(4) The MSP.

(5) The Materiel Requirements List (MRL).

(6) The MFA.

b. The SSN–LIN Automated Management & Integrated System (SLAMIS). The SLAMIS (located at http://www.slamis.army.pentagon.mil) is prepared by ODCS, G–8 (DAPR–FD) for selected new, modified, and displaced (cascaded) materiel systems having a resource impact on gaining MACOMs. This information resource is located at located at http://www.slamis.army.pentagon.mil and contains or links to the following plans and lists as they become available:

(1) Basis of Issue Plan (BOIP).

(2) Incremental change package (ICP).

(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, formerly the ILSP.

(12) System Training Plan (STRAP).

(13) MFP.

(14) Weapon system operating and support cost files.

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

4–3. Materiel fielding memorandum of notification (MON)

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

a. State the intention to field a system.

b. Provide specific fielding milestones.

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 is appropriate (see chapter 5 for materiel transfer and displaced equipment fielding guidance).

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

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

f. Provide the preliminary distribution plan, based on the current BOIP and common TOE update (CTU), if available, to the MACOM 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.)

g. Provide TLCSM points of contact and request gaining MACOM points of contact.

h. Request gaining command comment on the MON, MFP, and schedules.

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

j. Be prepared for each MACOM (similar to 4–4*b*).

4–4. Materiel fielding plans

a. Format. Follow the detailed MFP format in DA Pam 700–142, appendix E. The TLCSM, in coordination with the supportability integrated process team (SIPT) members, gaining MACOMs, and HQDA, will prepare the MFP for each new materiel system having a significant support impact on the gaining MACOM. The MFP will be posted to the Total Army Fielding System (TAFS) Web site at http://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. 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. 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. The MFP will identify any contractor support services being fielded and state the duration of such support.

b. MACOM specific. A separate MFP will be prepared for each gaining MACOM or a single MFP will be prepared with appendixes tailoring it to each gaining MACOM. The MACOM and fielders will resolve issues as early in the process as possible. Initial deployment to 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 listed below.

(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 MACOM. The TLCSM will staff each version of the MFP with the gaining MACOM.

(2) Gaining MACOMs will staff each version of the MFP with the gaining and supporting units. The gaining MACOM will ensure that each gaining unit involved receives a copy of the final MFP and MFA six 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 gaining commands will negotiate realistic, attainable milestone schedules based on the time constraints of the program.

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

(4) A MFP is not required when a new item is placed directly into depot storage as replacement stock for current items. It must also have no tool, TMDE, ASIOE, or support item impacts, and be fully supported and used without initial training.

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

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

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

4–5. MFP 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 paragraph 3–3 of DA Pam 700–142. Each MFP will include an executive summary highlighting the critical aspects of the fielding and identifying:

a. The TPF category and level.

b. The support concept for after fielding to include interim measures.

c. The maintenance concept and any applicable warranties.

d. The equipment 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.

4–6. Mission support plans
a. Mission support plans are prepared by the GC based upon the official MACOM distribution plan and submitted to the TLCSM 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 is intended to 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, U.S. Army Reserve (USAR), and the Army National Guard (ARNG), 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 gaining command upon mobilization. Support units for Army prepositioned stocks being fielded will also be included. MACOMs with combat service support units assigned to support GCs during mobilization will validate and provide separate MSPs. USAMC–LSE will validate and provide a separate MSP for all fielding to APS.

d. The MSP is used by the TLCSM to compute the initial issue distribution quantities at each level of support and to 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 gaining and

supporting unit. This allows the TLCSM to prepare the customer documentation needed to establish accountability for the materiel provided to the gaining units.

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

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

h. The MSP will identify the activity designation of the unit(s) 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 NDI) prior to MACOM 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 should only be assessed 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 (REQVAL) 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.

4–7. Materiel fielding agreements

a. A separate MFA is initiated by the fielding command and coordinated with each gaining MACOM as part of the MFP finalization. When signed by the fielding command, the gaining command, and USAMC–LSE (for fielding in Europe only), 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 MACOM.

b. Gaining MACOMs 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 provide the following information:

(1) Identify the system to be fielded and the participating commands that the agreement applies to.

(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 TLCSM and GC (summarized). 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. 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 wholesale to retail transactions for property book accountability and update records in the Commodity Command Standard System (CCSS), Logistics Integrated Database (LIDB) pipeline files and the Continuing Balance System-Expanded (CBS–X) automation systems.

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

4–8. Materiel requirements list

a. The MRL is a comprehensive list prepared by the TLCSM 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 TLCSM and those to be requisitioned by the GC. The MRL is documented on DA Form 5682 (Materiel Requirements List). 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 (SKOs) that are a collection of medical and nonmedical items designed to perform specific medical missions or maintenance functions. The SKOs, used by a group (section, squad, platoon, or unit) are type classified, 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 are specific to the set). SKOs are depleted and accounted for DA SCs, which are considered the official authorization document. UA 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).

4–9. Materiel fielding team
The TLCSM will provide a MFT or arrange for central staging site personnel to hand off a materiel system, unless a negotiated agreement exists with the GC. The MFT composition is determined by the complexity of the system and the logistics support impact on the gaining command. The TLCSM will assemble the appropriate skilled personnel for the MFT to support the fielding operation as agreed to in the MFP and MFA. The MFT will ensure theater and country clearances are requested and received prior to each overseas fielding. 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 4–12, below.

4–10. Customer documentation
a. An important feature of TPF is the customer documentation package. The TLCSM will provide a computer disk, or submit data by other electronic means, 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, national stock number, 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. A memorandum of instruction (MOI) 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, appendix F for customer documentation preparation instructions and formats for each retail accounting system.)

b. When MFTs are involved in handoff of materiel, they may assist the gaining units in processing the documentation provided. The documents provided by the TLCSM for each item of supply received will be processed using document numbers assigned by the supporting IMMC.

c. When no MFT is present for a TPF, the documentation provided, using national level document numbers assigned by the supporting IMMC, will be processed 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 TLCSM.

4–11. 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 handoff, or no later than 30 days after the system handoff date. (The procedures are contained in DA Pam 700–142, para 3–30.)

b. Follow-up support. The TLCSM 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 the Commander, U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency (USAMMA), ATTN: MCMR–MMR, Fort Detrick, MD, 21702–5001.

4–12. MFT after-action reports
a. The materiel fielding team 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) A copy of all DA Form 5666s provided to the team by a gaining unit (see para 4–11).

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

(3) A completed copy of the MRL, DA Form 5682.

(4) A summary of the following:

(a) All SF Form 361s (Transportation Discrepancy Report (TDR)) (AR 735–5, Policies and Procedures for Accountability) filled out by staging site personnel, inventory team, or receiving units.

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

(c) All quality deficiency reports (QDR) or equipment improvement recommendations (EIR) submitted by gaining command personnel on SF Form 368 (Product Quality Deficiency Report) (DA Pam 738–750/738–751), used during deprocessing, handoff, or NET.

(d) All DA Forms 2407 (Maintenance Request) or DA Forms 2404 (Equipment Inspection and Maintenance Work Sheet) (DA Pam 738–750) used during deprocessing, handoff, or NET.

(e) All software trouble reports (STR).

(f) For medical systems and equipment, all standard and nonstandard items found to be injurious or unsatisfactory

will be reported on SF Form 380 (Reporting and Processing Medical Materiel Complaints/Quality Improvement Report) and when necessary, 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 (handoff of the materiel to the gaining unit) and post it to the TAFS Web site at http//:aeps.ria.army.mil and a message will be sent to tpf@hqda.army.mil and amxls-ai@logsa.-army.mil notifying that a new report has been posted. For medical items, mail a copy to CDR, USAMMA, ATTN: 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

4–13. The standard fielding process

a. Total package fielding is the Army's standard materiel fielding process for new or modified materiel systems. The 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 TLCSM, rather than the gaining command, 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 appendix E of DA Pam 700–142. All TPF activity will be documented in the TAFS Web site located at http://aeps.ria.army.mil. The TAFS and MRTS Web sites will be linked so that data will be shared between them.

b. The TLCSM plans for and acquires and requisitions the system and virtually all its support. Thus, TPF is designed to relieve the gaining MACOMs and their subordinate units of much of the logistics burden associated with materiel fielding. A total materiel requirements list (MRL) (DA Form 5682) is coordinated with the gaining MACOM, and the TLCSM 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 handoff. The TLCSM 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 TLCSM and each gaining command will differ based on the category of TPF. The following four factors are consistent throughout all categories:

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

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

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

(4) The TLCSM will provide customer documentation.

d. The categories of TPF are defined below.

(1) *Category I in TPF is a materiel system fielding.* It includes the system and all ASIOE identified in the BOIP. It also includes the authorized/computed TMDE, special tools and test equipment (STTE), a starter set of technical publications 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.

(2) *Category II in TPF is unit activation (TPF–A).* In TPF–A the TLCSM 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 a minimum C–3 equipment-on-hand (EOH) fill (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 common table of allowances (CTA), and all computed initial issue spare/ repair parts and a starter set of equipment technical publications. A formal handoff is required for all TPF–A. TPF–A is fielding to the authorizations in the MTOE/TDA.

(3) *Category III in TPF is unit conversion (TPF–C).* Category III TPF is equipment driven. The TPF–C will be specifically directed by DCS, G–3 (DAMO–FD) Washington, DC 20310–0460 to facilitate the smooth transition from one MTOE/TDA to another. The designated TLCSM will field all additional items of equipment to make the unit ready to deploy under the new MTOE/TDA. Just as under TPF–A, all MTOE/TDA requirements will be provided to a minimum C–3 EOH unless otherwise directed by HQDA. A formal handoff is required. TPF–C is fielding to the authorizations in the MTOE/TDA minus the assets on hand.

e. 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 TLCSM.

f. Four designated levels of TPF system complexity exist. All systems fielded under TPF Category I will be identified as a level 1, 2, 3, or 4 system. The level of complexity affects the TLCSM and GC actions needed to successfully field and deploy an operationally ready and fully supportable system. The need for formal handoff is also affected by the complexity of the system. No matter what complexity, level, or density of TPF, the TLCSM will pay all costs for deprocessing and handoff of TPF materiel. The four levels of complexity are named and described below.

(1) Level 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 handoff is required unless weapons or sensitive items are involved.

(2) Level 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 handoff, as determined by the TLCSM, as coordinated with the fielding and/or supporting command.

(3) Level 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 handoff, as determined by agreement between the TLCSM and GC.

(4) Level 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 handoff is required.

4–14. Optional application of TPF
The TLCSM will determine if TPF will be used for the following:

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

b. MWO and kits for systems currently on hand in a field unit. A modification work order fielding plan (MWOFP) is used to develop an agreement to field and install MWO kits on fielded systems. Policy and procedures for the MWOFPs are in AR 750–10.

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

d. 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.

4–15. Funding for TPF
a. 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 (PA) fund both production and initial fielding. The TLCSM 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 new equipment training (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 handoff site.

b. The TLCSM 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 ASIOE TLCSM 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 TLCSM for the ASIOE develops, outfits, and funds all materiel requirements relating to the ASIOE configuration and availability.

4–16. Initial distribution for TPF
a. Authorizations. Initial fielding of end items of equipment and support items to each level will be limited to those authorized by MTOE, TDA, CTA, or JTA. 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 consolidated TOE update (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). ORF items authorized the parent MACOM 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 TLCSM also provides the end items authorized as deployable CTA. On the basis of the end items provided, the TLCSM computes initial issue spare/repair parts for the ASL level for distribution to each appropriate support organization. ORF densities will not be included in the support list allowance computations (SLAC).

(2) The amount of coordination the TLCSM 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 TLCSM of each end item. The 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 MACOM MTOE/TDA management of change (MOC) and at least 120 days prior for C/NDI). The MSP is the final data needed by the TLCSM 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 include—

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

(2) DS, specialized repair activity (SRA), and aviation intermediate maintenance (AVIM) initial stockage is limited to essentiality codes C, D (safety), and E (legal/climatic) parts that are expected to meet the retail 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 (DOS) 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 DS, and AVIM based on the DA established Direct Support System (DSS)/ air lines of communication (ALOC) RWT objectives for issue priority designator (IPD) 09–15 requisition (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 (LIF) 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) TPF stockage items authorized stockage list/prescribed load list (ASL/PLL) received during fielding coded by GC DS units as provisioning stocks.

e. Distribution limitations include the following:

(1) The GS 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 GS level when end items are fielded. Replenishment stocks will be requisitioned by the GS unit as demands are generated.

(2) Outside the continental United States (OCONUS) initial issue retail stockage will be limited to the DS, specialized repair activity (SRA), AVUM, and AVIM 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) Continental United States (CONUS) initial issue retail stockage can be issued to DS, AVUM, and AVIM levels only, for those items meeting both the DA-approved selection and computation criteria.

(4) The Integrated Materiel Management Center (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 (DDD) or have contract requirements for a contractor to provide parts for both CONUS and OCONUS to meet requirements as demands are generated.

f. 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. Conventional ammunition requirements for initial issue, training, and war reserves are established by DCS, G–3 DAMO–TRS for training, and DAMO–FD for initial issue and war reserves, Washington, DC 20310–0450 and

20310–0460 respectively. The ammunition requirements are identified by unit to the current distribution plan, and they are forwarded to the 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 (TACOM) ATTN: AMSTA–LC–CIF Logistics, Rock Island, IL 61299–7630, which will also determine conventional ammunition requirements for NET.

4–17. 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 must be based on prevailing conditions. Under TPF, the fielding and gaining commands will coordinate and agree on the final fielding and handoff 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 (JSA) and will address all problems or issues identified during the MRL coordination meeting at 210 days prior to the scheduled fielding. Specifically, it is essential that gaining units know in advance of any shortages in the total package fielding, and the gaining unit must be alerted to any safety, technical, training, or support shortcomings during the fielding process. The TLCSM will also ensure that the USAMC logistic support element (LSE) responsible for supporting the gaining unit are advised of projected shortages or shortcomings as part of the MRL coordination and joint supportability assessments. The TLCSM will advise gaining units of the status of the materiel release decision. This assessment will include information on the type of materiel release 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. 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 JSA 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 LIF, 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 handoff will be agreed on prior to moving the materiel to staging or handoff sites.

d. Follow-on JSAs 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.

4–18. Handoff requirements in TPF

Handoff procedures will vary based on the level of system complexity and category of TPF. Handoff requirements will be identified and coordinated in the MON/MFP, MFA, and during fielding coordination meetings. The fielding and gaining command will coordinate and agree on the fielding command MFT requirement (if 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 gaining commands. The entire handoff process will often have three distinct steps consisting of deprocessing, inventory, and handoff (see para 3–29 in DA Pam 700–142).

4–19. TPF staging sites

a. The 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 handoff. The DLA responsibility for TPF central staging sites applies to CONUS depots used as UMFPs and staging sites only and does not encompass OCONUS or gaining MACOM controlled staging sites. USAMC–Forward-Europe and the Depot Support Activity Far East (DSAFE) operate OCONUS central staging sites on a reimbursable basis.

b. In January and July each year TLCSMs will provide the TPF systems plan to each MACOM and CONUS staging site. USAMC–Forward-Europe and DSAFE will be provided system information for all OCONUS staging site requirements (TPF central staging sites) (USAMC–Forward-Europe Customer Requirements Checklist). 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 USAMC MSC 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 TLCSM. OCONUS TPF central sites will be queried for depot level maintenance and supply support before separate facilities are established.

c. The TLCSM will coordinate with the gaining command 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 handoff dates.

4–20. TLCSM TPF responsibilities

a. The following are the TLCSM's responsibilities under TPF:

(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.

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

(4) Program and budget funds to accomplish all scheduled TPF, including deprocessing and handoff.

(5) For the initial 2 budget years from FUE in the GC, program, budget, and fund chemical (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 TLCSM may directly fund the GC.

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

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

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

(3) Advise the appropriate MACOM of the level of APS available (in days of supply) to support all weapons fielded to date. The U.S. Army Tank-automotive and Armaments Command-Rock Island (TACOM–RI), Rock Island, IL, will assist, as required.

c. Training devices (TD) 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 TD and IS use life cycle contractor support (LCCS) paid for by the TLCSM. The GC, in most cases, is relieved of the requirement to train instructor or maintenance personnel and to purchase special tools and test equipment and spare/repair parts. Under these circumstances the U.S. Army Training Device Center in the GC will perform all the store, issue, and maintenance functions related to the TD and IS for the GC.

4–21. Gaining command TPF responsibilities

a. GC responsibilities under TPF are as follows:

(1) Coordinate with the CBTDEV/trainer and TLCSM 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 TLCSM 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 TLCSM. 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 TLCSM.

(5) Verify and coordinate the handoff 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, MHE, facilities, and tools to assist in the deprocessing and handoff 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 DA Forms 2408–9 are completed, as required by DA Pam 738–750, paragraph 5–6; and DA Pam 738–751, paragraph 1–6.

(4) Fill out and turn in through the appropriate channels, the DA Form 5666, and any TDRs, RODs, QDRs/EIRs, STRs, to include medical systems and medical equipment, medical materiel complaints/QIR, 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 TLCSM.

4–22. Out-of-DAMPL

a. Out-of-DAMPL (OOD) requests in support of TPF and systems requested for contingency operations will be submitted with general officer endorsement through the appropriate MACOM headquarters to HQDA (DCS, G–3, ATTN: DAMO–SSW, 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0400). 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, unit identification code (UIC), and the MTOE number. If claimants are willing to accept substitute LINs or specific LINs in lieu of authorized LINs, data elements for substitute items should be provided, and the OOD request should 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) Line item number (LIN)

(2) Nomenclature

(3) NIIN

(4) Unit identification code (UIC)

(5) Equipment readiness code (ERC)

(6) Document number/quantity.

(7) Wholesale 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 HQDA for OOD purposes).

c. 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 should address impacts on an item-by-item basis. 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 at HQDA, a joint G–3/G–4 message notifies LOGSA–Asset Visibility Center (AVC) and the cognizant IMMC of the review results. In routine instances, LOGSA–AVC adjusts Equipment Release Priority System products accordingly. When an immediate release is warranted, HQDA notifies item managers by telephone of the review results.

e. The TLCSM for unit activation or conversion will submit a projected equipment on hand (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. HQDA (DAMO–ODR) will notify the TLCSM and HQ USAMC (AMCOPS), when the OOD process is authorized in support of a unit activation/conversion. The assessment should be submitted to HQDA (DAMO–ODR) and should 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 +90 days and a breakout of projected shortage LINs and quantities.

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

4–23. TLCSM commitment to user satisfaction

a. User satisfaction. The TLCSMs 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 (PSA) 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 handoff of the total materiel system. The amount of time needed to hand off total systems will vary with the complexity of the system. Handoff is complete upon transfer of accountability to the gaining unit.

b. Services offered. The commitment to user satisfaction can 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 handoff.

(2) Cost-effective equipment warranties when available from the contractors.

(3) Materiel fielding teams.

(4) NET accomplished prior or subsequent to handoff.

(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 on a timely basis to support the NETP and to assure the quality and completeness of the training.)

c. Post-fielding support. Subsequent to handoff, the USAMC LSE are available to provide in-theater assistance (AR 700–4).

(1) The USAMC LARs will assist in resolving contractor warranty problems as well as general assistance with supply and maintenance problems.

(2) Additional USAMC or contractor personnel may be available for extended in-theater assistance for complex systems when approved at general officer level in both the TLCSM 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 HQDA.

4–24. Unit set fielding

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

b. USF is a shift from a focus on fielding "stand alone" systems to fielding "system of systems" configured in an integrated unit set.

c. USF is the synchronizing process to ensure that the integrated fielding of system of systems is accomplished to give the unit a full operational capability.

d. USF success is dependent upon integration and synchronization of materiel fielding and materiel transfer plans and activities.

e. USF is implemented in a manner that supports modernizing a unit with the minimum disruption to unit readiness.

f. The key to USF is ensuring that all the set components, to include warfighting equipment, digital hardware and software, support facilities, TADSS, personnel, and ASIOE are present and integrated during the fielding process.

g. Successful USF requires the corresponding installation infrastructure, training base, and training center modernization.

h. USF does not replace TPF and other materiel fielding processes; instead, it capitalizes on the strengths of these programs to discipline unit modernization.

i. Unit set fielding is sequenced according to operational priorities and the Transformation Campaign Plan (TCP).

j. USF applies to active and reserve component units.

Chapter 5
Materiel Transfers and Displaced Equipment Fielding

5–1. Materiel transfer and redistribution

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

(1) It will meet 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 should 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 should be inspected for acceptance by the receiving command, or appropriate agency, a minimum of 60 days prior to transfer date. This inspection serves as the final acceptance inspection and establishes corrective action required by the losing MACOM unit before transfer. It also serves as a baseline for the verification of equipment condition at the receiving location. MACOMs and agencies are responsible for funding TDY related to their responsibilities for inspections as outlined.

(4) The results of TM 10- and 20-series PMCS and PMIS acceptance inspections (record copy of DA Form 2404) and other records required by DA Pam 738–750 and DA Pam 738–751 will accompany the equipment.

(5) Gun tubes have a minimum of 75 rounds of effective full charge remaining when transferred between MACOMs, into APS, or other specified stocks.

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

b. Equipment transfer between MACOMs in unit sets (force package fielding) will meet the following requirements in addition to those in *a,* above:

(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 USAMC as specified in the MOA.

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

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

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

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

(4) USAMC responsibilities for unit set transfers between MACOMs are to—

(a) Serve as arbitrator for inspections outlined in *a*(3), above.

(b) Receive funds transferred from losing MACOMs, as outlined in subparagraph *b*, above.

(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 (3) and (4), above.

(d) Provide total package fielding support to gaining MACOM.

c. Equipment transferred between MACOMs in other than unit sets will meet the requirements in *a*, above. In addition, equipment will not be transferred until all corrective actions requiring parts are completed and DS and higher maintenance requests are completed.

d. MACOM commanders will establish the standard for materiel transferred between units in the MACOM. Use of TM 10- and 20-series PMCS maintenance standard is encouraged. MACOM commanders will provide necessary maintenance resources and assign responsibility for repair of materiel in the MACOM.

e. 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 USAMC.

(2) Materiel at unit level, that is, excess as a result of changes in authorization documents or displaced equipment, will be turned in using the standard outlined in *a* above, unless an exception is made by USAMC. USAMC 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 (that is, found on post) 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 national inventory control point.

(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 IMMC.

f. Exceptions are as shown below:

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

(2) Equipment used as training aids and assembled and disassembled is 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.

g. Control of managed LIN list. HQDA directs redistribution of about 800 Army systems, and they are listed on the G–3 FD–Managed LIN list. The HQDA controls redistribution of these items via the Equipment Release Priority System (ERPS). All other displaced and excess items will be redistributed in accordance with AR 710–2 paragraph 4–23b.

h. Displaced equipment fielding (DEF). When Army systems on the G–3 FD–Managed LIN list are displaced and scheduled to be transferred to a MACOM 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 a Materiel Transfer Plan (MTP) or MOA. (An MTP will be used to describe the displaced equipment fielding). MTP is discussed in paragraph 4–5 of DA Pam 700–142.

(2) A materiel transfer team.

(3) Displaced equipment training (DET) with a DET team.

(4) TPF methods.

5–2. Supportability planning for displaced equipment fielding

a. 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.

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

c. Supportability planning for DEF will be tailored on the basis of the complexity and condition of the system, the logistics impact on the gaining command, 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.

d. The designated TLCSM, in preparing the MTP (this may be the system's original MFP updated to address the current fielding) coordinates with the losing and gaining command to assure logistics support of the displaced system. Transfers between MACOMs will be planned, coordinated, and executed by an MTP or MOA. A MOA may be used in lieu of the MTP if the gaining MACOM already uses and supports the system.

e. Applicable milestones, as listed in DA PAM 700–142, appendix D, will be tailored to facilitate the DEF.

f. Unique special tools and test equipment and TMDE for the displaced system will be transferred in accordance with disposition instructions provided for the system.

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

h. Displaced equipment will meet the equipment transfer standards, as stated in AR 750–1, paragraph 4–6, prior to transfer to a gaining command.

5–3. Funding for displaced equipment

a. Displaced equipment fielding (cascading) is a redistribution of an existing Army capability from one organizational element to another (normally from MACOM to MACOM). 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 sustaining responsibility to be funded from the Army operation and maintenance accounts. The TLCSM will program and budget the appropriate operation and maintenance funding. As with TPF, DEF will provide a total package of materiel, and it will coordinate for deplaced equipment training (DET) to assure the capability to operate and maintain the redistributed equipment in the using unit. The TLCSM is also charged with execution of DEF and may delegate the execution to another command as long as funding is provided.

b. The equipping program evaluation group (PEG) is responsible for resourcing requirements for DEF of the DAMO–FD managed LIN list.

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

(2) Other systems. For systems whose procurement cost is less then $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.

5–4. The materiel transfer plan for displaced equipment fielding

a. The MTP for DEF will be prepared by the TLCSM, (this may be the system's original MFP updated to address the new fielding). The MTP will be coordinated with OASA(ALT) (SAAL–ZL), 103 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0103, the losing, gaining, and supporting commands, and all ILS participants.

(1) The MTPs will contain all applicable elements, as described in paragraph 4–5. (Also see para 4–3 and appendix E of DA Pam 700–142.) The TLCSM must prepare system-specific, accurate cost estimates for the MTP so that definitive requirements are identified, planned, programmed, and budgeted. The programming must be part of the Program Objective Memorandum (POM) and be included in each POM update. Particular attention should be given to identify (to HQDA DALO–TSP) 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 TLCSM and the losing and gaining commands.

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

c. Signatories on the MTP will be the TLCSM, the losing command, and the gaining command. 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 gaining MACOM. The MACOM gaining the displaced system will prepare mission support plans in response to a MTP, or if requested by a MON (MSPs are discussed in paragraph 4–6.)

e. A 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.

5–5. Displaced equipment training

The need for DET will be determined by mutual agreement between the DET trainers based on the extent of training required to assure the effective use, maintenance, and support of the displaced system and the user MACOM. The DET trainers are: TRADOC for active component units; FORSCOM and the U. S. Army Pacific (USARPAC) for USAR units; and the Chief National Guard Bureau for ARNG. The TSG will develop medical materiel DET requirements for both USAR and ARNG units. Specific requirements and responsibilities for DET are contained in AR 350–1.

Appendix A
References

Section I
Required Publications

AR 70–1
Army Acquisition Policy (Cited in para 1–5e.)

AR 385–16
System Safety Engineering and Management (Cited in para 3–6a.)

DA Pam 700–142
Instructions for Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer (Cited in paras 2–1b, 2–12a(2), 2–13h, s, and t; 2–15j, 2–16c, 3–4d, 3–6, 3–7b and b(1) and (6), 4–3, 4–4a and b(3), 4–5, 4–7d, 4–8a, 4–10a, 4–11a, 4–13a, 4–18, 4–22a, 5–1h(1), 5–2e, and 5–4a(1).)

Section II
Related Publications
A related publication is merely a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this publication.

AR 25–1
Army Information Management

AR 25–2
Information Assurance

AR 25–30
The Army Publishing Program

AR 40–10
Health Hazard Assessment Program in Support of the Army Materiel Acquisition Decision Process

AR 40–60
Policies and Procedures for Acquisition of Medical Materiel

AR 40–61
Medical Logistics Policies and Procedures

AR 70–47
Engineering for Transportability

AR 71–9
Materiel Requirements

AR 71–32
Force Development and Documentation—Consolidated Policies

AR 73–1
Test and Evaluation Policy

AR 75–15
Responsibilities and Procedures for Explosive Ordnance Disposal

AR 200–1
Environmental Protection and Enhancement

AR 200–2
Environmental Effects of Army Actions

AR 220–1
Unit Status Reporting

AR 350–1
Army Training and Education

AR 350–38
Training Device Policies and Management

AR 385–16
System Safety Engineering and Management

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

AR 700–4
Logistics Assistance

AR 700–127
Integrated Logistics Support

AR 710–1
Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System

AR 710–2
Inventory Management Supply Policy Below the Wholesale Level

AR 710–3
Asset and Transaction Reporting System

AR 725–50
Requisition, Receipt, and Issue System

AR 735–11–2
Reporting of Supply Discrepancies

AR 735–5
Policies and Procedures for Property Accountability

AR 750–1
Army Materiel Maintenance Policy and Retail Maintenance Operations

AR 750–10
Army Modification Program

AR 750–43
Army Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment Program

CTA 50–900
Clothing and Individual Equipment

CTA 50–909
Field and Garrison Furnishings and Equipment Program

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

DA Pam 70–3
Army Acquisition Procedures

DA Pam 710–2–1
Using Unit Supply System (Manual Procedures)

DA Pam 738–750
Functional Users Manual for the Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS)

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

DODD 5000.1
The Defense Acquisition System http://dod5000.dau.mil

DODD 5160.62
Single Manager Responsibility for Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/

DODI 5000.2
Operation of the Defense Acquisition System Section III http://dod5000.dau.mil

MIL–DTL–24784/4B
Commercial Off the Shelf (COTS) Equipment Manual Requirements http://assist2.daps.dla.mil/quicksearch/

MIL–HDBK–1221(3)
Evaluation of Commercial Off-the-Shelf (COTS) Manuals http://assist2.daps.dla.mil/quicksearch/

MIL–HDBK–1221
Guide to the General Style and Format of U.S. Army Work Package Technical Manuals http://assist2.daps.dla.mil/quicksearch/

MIL–HDBK–1222
Preferred Style and Format for Army Technical Manuals http://assist2.daps.dla.mil/quicksearch

MIL–STD–40051
DOD Technical Manual Preparation http://assist2.daps.dla.mil/quicksearch

Quadripartite Standardization Agreement 287
Procedure for Reporting and Initial Disposition of Unsatisfactory Medical Materiel www.abca.hqda.pentagon.mil

SB 700–20
Army Adopted/Other Items Selected for Authorization/List of Reportable Items

TB 380–41
Security Procedures for COMSEC Materiel

TB 700–2
Department Of Defense Ammunition and Explosives Hazard Classification Procedures

Section III
Prescribed Forms
This section contains no entries.

Section IV
Referenced Forms
Except where otherwise indicated below, the following forms are available as follows: DA forms are available on the Army Electronic Library (AEL) CD–ROM (EM 0001) and the USAPD Web site (www.apd.army.mil; DD Forms are available from the OSD Web site (http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm).

DA Form 2404
Equipment Inspection and Maintenance Work Sheet

DA Form 2407
Maintenance Request

DA Form 2408–9
Equipment Control Record

DA Form 5106
Mission Support Plan (MSP)

DA Form 5666
Gaining Command Fielding Evaluation

DA Form 5680
Materiel Fielding After-Action Report

DA Form 5681
Coordination Checklist and Report

DA Form 5682
Materiel Requirements List

SF Form 364
Report of Discrepancy

SF Form 380
Reporting and Processing Medical Materiel Complaints/Quality Improvement Record

Glossary

Section I
Abbreviations

AAL
additional authorization list

ACAT
acquisition category

ACTD
advanced concept technology demonstration

AEPS
Army electronic product support

AIT
automatic identification technology

ALOC
air lines of communication

AMDF
Army Master Data File

AMRD
Army Modernization Reference Data

ARNG
Army National Guard

ASA(FM&C)
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller)

ASA(ALT)
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology)

ASIOE
associated support items of equipment

ASL
authorized stockage list

ATD
advanced technology demonstrations

ATE
automated test equipment

AVC
asset viability center

AVIM
aviation intermediate maintenance

AVUM
aviation unit maintenance

AWE
Army warfighting experiments

BCE
base-level commercial equipment

BII
basic issue items

BOIP
basis-of-issue plan

CBS–X
Continuing Balance System–Expanded

CBTDEV
combat developer

CCSS
Commodity Command Standard System

CDD
Capabilities Development Document

CEAC
Cost and Economic Analysis Center

CG
commanding general

C/NDI
commercial and nondevelopmental items

COE
Chief of Engineers

COEI
component end item

CONUS
continental United States

CPD
Capabilities Production Document

CTA
common table of allowances

CTU
consolidated TOE update

DA
Department of the Army

DAMPL
Department of the Army master priority list

DAMO
division automation management office

DASA
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army

DCS, G-1
Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1

DCS, G-3
Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3

DCS, G-4
Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4

DCS, G-8
Deputy Chief of Staff, G-8

DDD
Defense distribution depot

DLA
Defense Logistics Agency

DOD
Department of Defense

DODAAC
Department of Defense activity address code

DS
direct support

DSS
Direct Support System

DTC
U.S. Army Developmental Test Command

DVE
driver vision enhancer

EIR
equipment improvement recommendation

EOD
explosive ordnance disposal

EOH
equipment on hand

ERC
equipment readiness code

ERPS
Equipment Release Priority System

EUSA
Eighth U.S. Army

FC
fielding command

FORSCOM
U.S. Army Forces Command

FUE
first unit equipped

GP
general purpose

GS
general support

GSA
General Services Administration

HHA
health hazard assessment

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

HRC
Human Resource Command

ICD
Initial Capabilities Document

ICP
incremental change package

ICS
interim contractor support

ILS
integrated logistics support

ILSP
integrated logistics support plan

IMMC
Integrated Materiel Management Center

INSCOM
U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command

JMOA
Joint Memorandum of Agreement

JSA
Joint supportability strategy

JTA
joint table of allowances

LAO
logistics assistance office

LAR
logistics assistance representative

LCCS
life– cycle contractor support

LCSEC
life– cycle software engineering center

LIDB
Logistics Integrated Database

LIF
logistics intelligence file

LIN
line item number

LRIP
low rate initial production

MACOM
major Army command

MATDEV
materiel developer

MDEP
management decision package

MEDCOM
U.S. Army Medical Command

MFA
materiel fielding agreement

MFP
materiel fielding plan

MFT
materiel fielding team

MOA
memorandum of agreement

MOI
memorandum of instruction

MON
memorandum of notification

MOS
military occupational specialty

MR
materiel release

MRL
materiel requirements list

MRRB
Materiel Release Review Board

MRTS
Materiel Release Tracking System

MSC
major subordinate command

MSDDC
Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command

MSP
mission support plan

MTOE
modified table of organization and equipment

MTP
materiel transfer plan

MWO
modification work order

MWOFP
modification work order fielding plan

NDI
nondevelopmental items

NET
new equipment training

NETP
new equipment training plan

NETSP
new equipment training support package

NGB
National Guard Bureau

NRC
Nuclear Regulatory Commission

NSA
National Security Agency

NSN
national stock number

OCONUS
outside the continental United States

OMA
operation and maintenance, Army

OSE
organizational support equipment

OSHA
Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OST
order/ship time

PEG
program evaluation group

PEO
program executive officer

PLL
prescribed load list

PM
program/project/product manager

PMCS
preventive maintenance checks and standards

POM
Program Objective Memorandum

PPBES
Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System

RC
reserve component

REQVAL
requisition validation

RFIC
readiness for issue certification

ROD
report of discrepancy

ROS
responsible officer for sustainment

SC
supply catalog

SER
system evaluation report

SLOC
source lines of code

SRA
specialized repair activity

SS
supportability strategy

SSO
Staff Synchronization Officer (formerly the System Integrator in ODCSOPS)

SSRA
system safety risk assessment

STR
software trouble reports

STRAP
system training plan

STTE
special tools and test equipment

TACOM
Tank-Automotive Command United States Army

TADSS
training aids, devices, simulators and simulations

TAFS
Total Army Fielding System

TC
type classification

TD
training devices

TDA
table of distribution and allowances

TDR
transportation discrepancy report

TLCSM
Total life-cycle system manager

TM
technical manual

TMDE
test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment

TOE
table of organization and equipment

TPF
total package fielding

TPF–A
total package fielding-unit activation

TPF–C
total package fielding-unit conversion

TPS
test program set

TRADOC
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TSG
The Surgeon General, United States Army

UIC
unit identification code

USACIDC
U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command

USACSLA
U.S. Army Communications Security Logistics Activity

USAMC
U.S. Army Materiel Command

USAFMSA
U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency

USAMMA
U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency

USAR
U.S. Army Reserve

USARC
U.S. Army Reserve Center

USAREUR
U.S. Army, Europe

USARSO
U.S. Army Forces Southern Command

USASC
U.S. Army Safety Center

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 (AIS).

Basic load of ammunition
The quantity of conventional ammunition authorized by the MACOM 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 effected.

Caretaker stocks
Any materiel needed for the care, preservation, and periodic checkout of Army war reserve equipment and stocks. This materiel can include expendable supplies and materials, spare and repair parts, common or special purpose tools, and test and support equipment.

Commercial item
Articles of supply readily available from established commercial distribution sources which the Department of Defense or inventory managers in the Military Services have designated to be obtained directly or indirectly from such sources.

Dedicated procurement program
A procurement program by Congress and the Office of the Secretary of Defense over and above the President's budget request through the National Guard and Reserve equipment appropriation. This program procures equipment for the improvement of reserve component unit readiness.

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 MACOM or between MACOMs as a result of the Army modernization process. Most of this equipment is identified by DAMO–FDR (G–3) on the force development (FD) managed line item number (LIN) list.

Displaced equipment fielding (DEF)
Fielding of displaced equipment is funded from the operations and maintenance, Army (OMA) account. The Equipping Program Evaluation Group (PEG) programs and resources fielding of displaced equipment on the HQDA DAMO–FD managed LIN list. Fielding costs can include: DET costs, care of supplies in storage (COSIS), supply depot operations (SDO), second destination transportation (SDT) and deprocessing, spare and repair parts, associated support items of equipment (ASIOE), additional authorized list (AAL) items, special tools and test equipment (STTE), and travel and other costs related directly to redistribution.

Displaced equipment training
Training provided to users and supporters of displaced systems on how to operate, maintain, and employ displaced equipment.

Fielding command
The subordinate command, matrix support, or contracted organization, agency, or activity responsible for the fielding of a materiel system.

Fielding requirements database
A commodity command standard system (CCSS) database designed to provide management data, requisitioning capability, and visibility for total package fielding materiel.

Firmware
Software stored in read-only memory (ROM) or programmable ROM (PROM). 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 destination transportation (FDT)
This element only includes the procurement-funded costs of moving materiel from the manufacturer to the first point of acceptance, receipt, or storage point for the Army. FDT includes transportation costs for shipments to testing and modification before acceptance. Included are costs such as temporary duty (TDY) of crews from duty station to manufacturing plant, to delivery point, and return to duty station; supplies, minor repairs and fuel during delivery; and transportation of hazardous materials.

First unit equipped date (FUED)
The first scheduled date for handoff of a new materiel system in a MACOM.

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.

Gaining command
The MACOM or a subordinate organization designated to receive the system being fielded.

Gaining MACOM
Major Army commands (CONUS or OCONUS), other Services, or agencies scheduled to receive materiel systems, support items, and other logistics support. The gaining MACOMs include FORSCOM; TRADOC; USAREUR; the

Eighth U.S. Army (EUSA); USARPAC; ARNG; U.S. Army, South (USARSO); INSCOM; USASC; USACIDC; SOCOM; and USAR. Other users include Federal agencies and security assistance customers.

Handoff
The entire process of preparing, taking inventory, and issuing new materiel systems to gaining units.

Handoff point
The area or facility selected for the TPF handoff team and gaining command/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 gaining command.

Handoff team
A team established by the fielding command to accomplish specified tasks in conjunction with fielding of materiel using TPF techniques.

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
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
Review of a project or program at critical points to evaluate the status and make recommendations to the decision authority.

Mandatory parts list
A published list of spare/repair parts that must be stocked to support a specific system.

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 requirements list
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 gaining command must have on hand or requisition for themselves.

Memorandum of agreement for displaced equipment
An agreement between the losing MACOM and the gaining MACOM 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
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
The plan to coordinate the resources and schedule for training of staff planners, testers, users, trainers, and LARs.

New equipment training 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.

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 PROM) 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 CAD program.

Staging site
The area, facility, or location where the total package is to be received and held pending release for handoff to the gaining command.

Second destination transportation
This element includes the OMA-funded costs 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.

Staff Synchronizatin Officer
The SSO in G–8 produces and maintains distribution plans for their equipment on the force development managed LIN list. The distribution plans are provided to program managers (PMs) and their counterparts in the Army Reserve to be used in building the program objective memorandum (POM).

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.

Support items
A generic term that refers to the various classes of supply that encompass the ASIOE, TMDE, ATE, TPS, STTE, technical manuals, 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
Former Integrated Logistics Support Plan (ILSP), 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
A USAMC MSC, DLA, GSA, or other wholesale managing activity, that provides any materiel, services, or support equipment for the system being fielded.

Total life-cycle system manager (TLCSM)
The PM shall be the single point of accountability for accomplishing program objectives for total life-cycle systems management, including sustainment. The PM, as the system manager, is the functional element charged with the

fielding mission. Further, the TLCSM has the responsibility to ensure the system is safe, operationally suitable, and supportable prior to release to the user.

Testers and evaluators
Testers are individuals in a command or agency that plan, conduct, and report on results of Army developmental or operational tests. Evaluators are individuals in a command or agency, independent from the MATDEV and the user, that conduct overall evaluations of a system's effectiveness, suitability, and survivability.

Total package fielding
The Army process to effect 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 gaining MACOM.

Unit materiel fielding point
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 publication uses the following special abbreviations, brevity codes, and acronyms not contained in AR 310–50.

AEC
Army Evaluation Center

ACTD
advanced concept technology demonstration

AIT
Automatic Identification Technology

APS
Army prepositioned stocks

CVE
Combat vehicle evolution

DEF
displaced equipment fielding

DOS
days of supply

DPP
directed procurement program

DRMO
defense reutilization and marketing office

DTC
U.S. Army Developmental Test Command

FC
fielding command

GC
gaining command

HCC
hazardous characteristics code

ICP
incremental change package

IOL
initial operating level

IS
instrumentation system

OOD
out-of-DAMPL

RWT
Requisition wait time

SA
system assessment

TC
type classification

TCP
Transformation Campaign Plan

TRM
Training Resource Model

UMFP
unit materiel fielding point

USAPA
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