

Management

Total Army Munitions Requirements and Prioritization Policy

Headquarters
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UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 5-13

Total Army Munitions Requirements and Prioritization Policy

This major revision, dated 8 October 2015--

- o Changes the name of this regulation from Total Army Munitions Requirements Process and Prioritization System to Total Army Munitions Requirements and Prioritization Policy (cover).
- o Expands the purpose statement of this regulation to include when this regulation is applicable and to what munitions it is applied (para 1-1).
- o Establishes policy related to developing Army acquisition objectives for munitions (para 2-6).
- o Establishes policy related to the munitions deployment planning process (para 2-7).
- o Establishes policy related to research and development requirements for conventional legacy munitions (para 2-8).
- o Provides timelines for key actions associated with Army munitions requirements, prioritization, and integration management (app B).
- o Establishes internal controls, in accordance with AR 11-2 (app C).

Management

Total Army Munitions Requirements and Prioritization Policy

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

MARK A. MILLEY
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:



GERALD B. O'KEEFE
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This regulation prescribes policies governing the management of all Army munitions requirements, priorities and execution management as well as operating procedures for the Total Ammunition Management Information System.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve. It also applies to the U.S. Army Reserve Officer Training Corps and the National Defense Cadet Corps.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7 has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7 may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25-30 for specific guidance.

Army internal control process. This regulation contains internal control provisions in accordance with AR 11-2 and identifies key internal controls that must be evaluated (see app C).

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7, 450 Army Pentagon (DAMO-TRA), Washington, DC 20310-0450.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggest improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to Deputy Chief of Staff G-3/5/7, 450 Army Pentagon (DAMO-TRA), Washington, DC 20310-0400.

Committee management. AR 15-1 requires the proponent to justify establishing/continuing committee(s), coordinate draft publications, and coordinate changes in committee status with the U.S. Army Resources and Programs Agency, Department of the Army Committee Management Office (AARP-ZA), 9301 Chapek Road, Building 1458, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5527. Further, if it is determined that an established "group" identified within this regulation, later takes on the characteristics of a committee, as found in the AR 15-1, then the proponent will follow all AR 15-1 requirements for establishing and continuing the group as a committee.

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

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Glossary

Chapter 1 Introduction

Section 1 General

1–1. Purpose

This regulation establishes policy related to the development of all Army munitions requirements (war reserve, operational, training, and test), the prioritization of all Army munitions, and the execution of risk and readiness assessments. It establishes policy related to the integration of Army munitions management and the role of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7 (DCS, G–3/5/7), Munitions Management Division (Department of the Army (DA) G–37/ Training (TRA)) as the focal point in establishing Army munitions requirements and prioritizing the resourcing of those requirements. It defines Army command (ACOM), Army Service component command (ASCC), and direct reporting unit (DRU) responsibilities within the Army munitions requirements, prioritization, and integration processes. It directs Army munitions management offices at all levels to incorporate this policy into their written policies and procedures as they are updated. This regulation applies during peacetime and during partial or full mobilization. It applies to munitions in the Total Army Ammunition Authorizations and Allocations (TA4C) Committee worksheet located in Total Ammunition Management Information System (TAMIS). It also applies to non-standard munitions unless specifically exempted in paragraph 2–1d.

1–2. References

See appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

See glossary.

Section 2 Responsibilities

1–4. Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Energy and Environment

The principal ASA(IE&E) agency for installation-level ammunition management support is the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM). The ASA(IE&E), through ACSIM, will—

- a. Coordinate resupply of ammunition in support of validated forecasts in TAMIS.
- b. Coordinate with ACOM-level ammunition managers to deconflict situations when a command's unforecasted requests exceed available supply.
- c. In conjunction with the installation safety office and quality assurance specialist, coordinate and conduct the installation ammunition handler's course.
- d. Be responsible for coordinating and executing training of munitions management functions and TAMIS training at the installation level for all tenants.

1–5. Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics and Technology

The Secretary of the Army, as the Single Manager for Conventional Munitions (SMCA), has delegated the SMCA responsibilities to ASA (ALT), in accordance with DODD 5160.65. The ASA(ALT) will—

- a. Conduct acquisition and acquisition management functions for missiles and conventional munitions for the Army and other supported Department of Defense (DOD) organizations in accordance with DODI 5160.68.
- b. Program for non-standard and developmental munitions required to support Army testing.
- c. Procure non-standard (U.S.-made and foreign-sourced) munitions for war reserve, operational, training, and test requirements.
- d. Support development of the Army Munitions Strategy by providing life cycle management (LCM) strategies for all Army munitions programs, demilitarization, and the industrial base.
- e. Assist with developing, managing, and defending munitions LCM, of which procurement is one component. The principal agency for the LCM of conventional munitions acquisition is the Program Executive Office-Ammunition (PEO-AMMO). The principal agency for the LCM of missiles is the PEO- Missile and Space (PEO-M&S).
- f. Coordinate the feasibility and execution of munitions renovation programs with ARSTAF munitions managers (DCS, G–3/5/7 (DA G–37/TRA), DCS, G–4, and DCS, G–8).
- g. Plan, develop, and manage requirements related to the munitions industrial base.
- h. Notify the ARSTAF (DCS, G–3/5/7 (DA G–37/TRA), DCS, G–4, and DCS, G–8) when LCM issues have potential to negatively impact Army readiness.
- i. Participate in Army-level forums designed to support Army munitions requirements, programming, acquisition, logistics, and LCM.

- j.* Ensure materiel developers submit munitions requirements for all Army standard munitions needed for PEO test initiatives in accordance with this regulation.
- k.* Ensure materiel developers leverage opportunities to combine tests requiring Army munitions when possible to ensure the effective, efficient use of Army munitions and other resources.
- l.* Provide the ARSTAF with accurate procurement, production, and delivery data for all munitions programs.
- m.* Develop munitions, training devices, and simulators in support of DA-approved requirements.
- n.* Ensure program managers (PMs) develop New Equipment Training (NET) plans and either program or coordinate for all munitions for NET in a timely manner to support Program Objective Memorandum (POM) and other resourcing processes.
- o.* Submit all requests for munitions to support Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC)-validated NET plans to the Army Materiel Command (AMC) munitions manager for authorizations in TAMIS.
- p.* Assist with developing an Army acquisition objective (AAO) for select munitions by providing estimates of quantities of the munition that will be required to support future developmental or operational testing with the munition during its life cycle.
- q.* Provide DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) validated, prioritized lists of proposals for which PEO-AMMO requests to expend research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) funds.
- r.* Serve as the PM for the web ammunition model (WAM) and its successor, the Assets Versus Requirements (AVR) System, which will be the system of record for acquisition modeling of Army munitions.

1-6. Assistant Secretary of the Army, Financial Management and Comptroller

The ASA(FM&C) will—

- a.* Develop and publish Army financial management, budget, and execution policy as it relates to Army munitions.
- b.* Serve as the Army liaison to the Office of the Undersecretary of Defense (Comptroller) (OUSD(C)).
- c.* Prepare, review, approve, publish, and submit to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and Congress justification material and special exhibits in support of budget submissions.
- d.* Provide support for Congressional testimony.
- e.* Review and approve program and/or fund release documents.
- f.* Provide information on financial execution of the Army munitions program. Perform execution reviews to identify funding shortfalls and excesses.
- g.* Provide an annual report showing how much money each organization paid to fund transportation of unforecasted ammunition requirements.
- h.* Coordinate staffing and submit prior approval reprogramming actions and new start notifications and/or prior approvals to Congressional committees.
- i.* Participate in Army-level forums designed to support Army munitions requirements, programming, acquisition, and logistics management.

1-7. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7

Through the DA G-37/TRA, serve as the focal point for integrating munitions management across the Army and will—

- a.* Have primary staff responsibility for developing Army munitions requirements and integrated readiness measurement tools; synchronizing policy; setting priorities; overseeing the Army weapons training program; helping develop resourcing strategies; and monitoring munitions and industrial base readiness.
- b.* Serve as the point of entry for all quantitative requirements and demands on the Army stockpile; prioritization; and integration of Army munitions.
- c.* Chair the Army Munitions General Officer Steering Committee (AMGOSC), the primary senior-level forum that considers and provides direction related to Army munitions readiness and management.
- d.* Coordinate development of an Army Munitions Strategy to ensure the integrated life cycle management of Army munitions and associated processes (requirements, acquisition, logistics, and programming).
- e.* Co-chair the TA4C and Missile Distribution Plan (MIDP) committees with the DCS, G-4 to ensure the prioritization and distribution of Army munitions in support of DCS, G-3/5/7-validated requirements and priorities.
- f.* Co-chair the Army Munitions Requirements Council of Colonels (AMRCOC) with the TRADOC Live Training Directorate to validate munitions resourcing strategies for institutional, individual, and collective Army weapons training strategies; combat loads (CLs); and operational loads (OPLOADs).
- g.* Chair the TAMIS Advisory Group (TAG) to steer the direction of TAMIS functionality, general operating guidelines, and prioritizing requirements.
- h.* Serve as the proponent for DA Pam 350-38 and AR 5-13.
- i.* Develop, publish, and defend the Total Army Munitions Requirements (TAMR) for war reserve, operational, training, and test munitions.

- j.* Develop and publish Army munitions funding priorities.
- k.* Develop the AAO for Army munitions programs.
- l.* Validate and consolidate Army munitions stockage objectives (SO), ensuring they do not exceed DCS G-3/5/7-approved Army munitions requirements.
- m.* Develop the Army pre-positioned stocks (APS)-3 munitions SO.
- n.* Validate and prioritize all non-standard Army munitions requirements. Exceptions are identified in paragraph 2-1 of this regulation.
- o.* Approve and publish annual munitions authorizations in TAMIS and adjust them as needed to prioritize resourcing.
- p.* Analyze operational risk and determine resourcing solutions for requirements that decrement the Army munitions stockpile. This includes external requirements such as Foreign Military Sales (FMS), and loans to other DOD and non-DOD agencies, and so on.
- q.* Serve as the proponent for TAMIS in accordance with AR 25-1.
- r.* Submit staff recommendations for Army approval or disapproval of requests for critical or strategic munitions in the Army inventory with the DCS, G-3/5/7.
- s.* Participate in DCS, G-8 program reviews and assist with defending munitions procurement programs and budgets.
- t.* Participate in Army, Joint staff, and DOD-level forums designed to support Army munitions requirements, programming, acquisition, and logistics management.
- u.* Manage and administer TAMIS in accordance with the Army Knowledge Management Implementation Plan.
- v.* Staff, ASA(ALT)-validated listings of prioritized proposals for which PEO-AMMO requests to expend RDT&E funds. Verify concurrence with the proposals and provide the ASA(ALT) and the DCS, G-8 with a validated 1-n list of approved proposals annually to support Army programming requests.
- w.* Through DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/Force Management) (FM) will serve as the Army lead agency for Army force structure and provide the force structure used in the MRP, to include identifying the standard requirement code (SRC) forces apportioned in support of each OSD-directed mission.
- x.* Through DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-35/Strategic Plans and Policy) (SS) will serve as the Army lead agency for Army war plans and ensure the correct scenarios are used in the MRP. It also is responsible for providing information to inform Army pre-positioned stock (APS) policy, and information related to APS personnel and equipment densities that require munitions.
- y.* Through DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/Capabilities Integration) (CI) will—
 - (1) Serve as the Army lead agency for staffing and validating all proposed capability requirements.
 - (2) Support development of the Army Munitions Strategy by providing information about the status of approved capabilities or proposed Army capability requirements in DA-level staffing.
 - (3) Review ASA(ALT)-validated, prioritized lists of proposals for which PEO-AMMO requests to expend RDT&E funds. Determine whether the proposals fall within currently documented requirements, and if not, what documentation is required.

1-8. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4

This office has responsibility and oversight for policy, plans, and resources for storage, surveillance, distribution, accountability, and demilitarization of all Army munitions. The DCS, G-4 will—

- a.* Develops, synchronizes, and maintains policy for logistics support of Army munitions.
- b.* Develop and execute munitions distribution plans in support of DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-3/5/7) requirements and priorities.
- c.* Support development of the Army Munitions Strategy by providing information associated with stockpile management and programming in support of stockpile management.
- d.* Participate in Army-level forums designed to support Army munitions requirements, programming, acquisition, and logistics management.
- e.* Co-chair the TA4C and MIDP committees with DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) and direct the allocation of Army munitions in accordance with DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-3/5/7) validated requirements, stockage objectives, and priorities.
- f.* Maintain accurate inventory and serviceability data for all Army munitions.
- g.* Provide information to support DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-3/5/7) risk assessments, and provide logistics information to assist in determining resourcing solutions for requirements that decrement the Army munitions stockpile.
- h.* Approve condition codes for munitions classification within the Army stockpile. Notify DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) of any suspensions and restrictions. Coordinate with DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) for an operational impact assessment of all type, block, or serious impact suspensions or restrictions.
- i.* Serve as the proponent for the logistics management of munitions, accountability and supply systems, and logistics information systems.
- j.* Provide policy, management, budgeting, and funding oversight for APS.

- k. Provide policy, management, budgeting, and funding oversight for Operational Project (OPROJ) Stocks.
- l. Coordinate all OPROJ munitions requirements with DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) for validation and resourcing.
- m. Coordinate support for Foreign Military Sales.
- n. Coordinate the annual stratification of Army munitions with the ARSTAF.
- o. Review ASA(ALT)-validated, prioritized lists of proposals for which PEO-AMMO requests to expend RDT&E funds. Determine logistics impacts and make recommendations regarding supportability of the proposals.

1-9. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-8

- a. As the principal military advisor to the ASA(FM&C) for Army budget program development and justification, develops and defends Army munitions programs, resourcing, and funding throughout the programming and budgeting phases of the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE).
- b. Ensures Army munitions funding requirements are accurately represented in the POM and presented in the Future Year Defense Plan (FYDP).
- c. As part of the Force Integration Process, synchronizes munitions funding requirements and programs with weapon systems to achieve the maximum war fighting capability within technological and fiscal constraints.
- d. Supports development of the Army Munitions Strategy by providing resource management information for Army munitions programs funded by the DCS, G-8 (DA G-8).
- e. Participates in Army-level forums designed to support Army munitions requirements, programming, acquisition, and management.
- f. Conducts Munitions Program Reviews to ensure synchronization between Army requirements, acquisition, inventory, and funding.
- g. Advises the DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-3/5/7) of shortfalls in munitions funding relative to projected inventory and the Army requirements when shortfalls result from program or budget decisions within the Army, OSD, OMB, or the Congress.
- h. Provides quantities of munitions planned for procurement in support of the MRP.
- i. In accordance with DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-3/5/7) Quantitative War Reserve Requirements for Munitions (QWARRM) Study Directives and through its field operating agency, the Center for Army Analysis (CAA), supports the Army MRP by providing detailed modeling and simulation of Army munitions requirements.
- j. Reviews ASA(ALT)-validated, prioritized lists of proposals for which PEO-AMMO requests to expend RDT&E funds. Determines funding impacts, makes recommendations regarding funding of the proposals, and includes approved proposals in Army programming requests.

1-10. Chief, National Guard Bureau

In addition to the responsibilities common to all ACOMs, the CG, NGB will—

- a. Develop ASP SO for NGB-operated ASPs in accordance with this regulation and submit them to DA G-37/TRA annually.
- b. Ensure installation ammunition managers are trained on munitions safety (storage and transportation), munitions management functions, and ammunition management systems.

1-11. Provost Marshal General

In addition to the command-level munitions requirements responsibilities common to all ACOMs, the Commanding General, U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command will—

- a. Submit requirements for non-standard ammunition to support U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratories in accordance with this regulation.
- b. Procure non-standard ammunition to support U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratories in accordance with ASA(ALT) and ARSTAF guidance.

1-12. Combatant commanders, Army commands, Army service component commands, and direct reporting units

At all levels these organizations are responsible for managing munitions within their respective organization. For the purpose of this regulation and in TAMIS, ASCCs and DRUs are identified as “Army commands” and “Army command-level” organizations. This designation is not intended to convey any greater authority or responsibility than an ASCC or DRU would ordinarily retain. ACOMs will—

- a. Document their war reserve, operational, and training munitions requirements in accordance with Joint staff and OSD guidance.
- b. Develop their NY Phase Threat Distribution (PTD) in accordance with DODI 3000.04 based on threat equipment and personnel found in Defense Intelligence Agency threat reports. Combatant commanders’ PTDs identify the threat targets that individual Service requirements must be able to address in order to successfully execute their operations plan (OPLAN).

- c. Ensure subordinate units' standard and non-standard ammunition requirements are developed, validated, consolidated, and submitted to the DCS, G-3/5/7 in accordance with all applicable guidance, unless exempted in chapter 2. This includes all requirements for deploying units.
- d. Validate the command hierarchy and the accuracy of unit-level table of organization and equipment (TOE) and/or table of distribution and allowances (TDA) weapons and personnel densities in TAMIS annually. Coordinate resolution of discrepancies with DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA).
- e. Validate, consolidate, and submit subordinate elements' munitions annual SO to the DCS, G-3/5/7.
- f. Participate in HQDA-sponsored authorization and allocation committees to ensure the proper resourcing of ACOM requirements.
- g. Manage requirements and priorities by sub-authorizing munitions to subordinate elements.
- h. Manage the requirements and authorizations for munitions supporting approved APS capabilities.
- i. Obtain authorizations from DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) prior to requesting munitions support from another Service.
- j. Establish procedures to monitor and ensure the accuracy of requirements and forecasting within the command and in TAMIS.
- k. Determine priority of issue for the respective command's units.
- l. Establish procedures to ensure the expenditure of only properly authorized munitions.
- m. Establish procedures to ensure accurate reporting of all expenditures in TAMIS.
- n. Publish internal operating procedures to ensure implementation of this policy and to minimize the effect of personnel turnover on munitions management.
- o. Manage user access to TAMIS and ensure that proper controls are in place throughout the command to ensure that only certified users receive access to the TAMIS live Web site. Inactivate all users who no longer require access to TAMIS.
- p. In addition to the command-level munitions requirements responsibilities common to all ACOMs, the Commanding General, Army Test and Evaluation Command will—
 - (1) Review for completeness munitions requirements for all Army tests except AMC- and USASOC-managed and funded tests, and ensure they are submitted in TAMIS to DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) for validation and resourcing.
 - (2) Develop and submit the command's internal munitions requirements for annual training and operations.
 - (3) Ensure all ATEC test activities leverage opportunities to combine tests requiring Army munitions when possible to ensure the effective, efficient use of Army munitions and other resources.
 - (4) Develop SO for ATEC-operated ASPs in accordance with this regulation and submit them to DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) annually.

1-13. Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

- a. In addition to the responsibilities common to all ACOMs, the CG, TRADOC will—
- b. Develop and submit Army munitions CL strategies in accordance with guidance in DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-3/5/7) Munitions Combat Load Study (MCLS) directives.
- c. Serve as the HQDA lead agent for the Standard in Training Commission (STRAC), in accordance with guidance from the Vice Chief of Staff, U.S. Army.
- d. Plan and execute Army Munitions Requirements Working Groups and Councils of Colonels in accordance with DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-3/5/7) guidance.
- e. Through the TRADOC Live Training Director, co-chair the AMRCOC with the Chief of DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) to validate munitions resourcing strategies for institutional, individual, and collective Army weapons training strategies.
- f. Review and submit AMRCOC-approved changes to DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) for inclusion in DA Pam 350-38.
- g. Review and submit AMRCOC-approved changes to munitions resourcing in TRADOC programs of instruction (POIs) to DA G-37/TRA for inclusion in TAMIS.
- h. Assist with developing AAOs for select munitions by providing requirements planning factors and capabilities information for the munitions and their associated platforms or weapon systems.
- i. Synchronize munitions CL and training requirements.
- j. Synchronize institutional with sustainment training munitions requirements.
- k. Incorporate available sub-caliber, dummy, drill, and inert (DDI) munitions, and training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations (TADSS) into the weapons training tables to ensure units understand how they support the Army weapons training strategy.
- l. Support the development of the Army Munitions Strategy by providing information about future required Army munitions and weapons capabilities, the status of associated requirements documents, and projected fielding dates.
- m. Determine and coordinate Mobile Training Team (MTT) munitions requirements and munitions resourcing for Army units.

- n.* Validate materiel developers' NET plans in a timely manner to support POM and other resourcing processes.
- o.* Approve materiel developer NET plans containing munitions requirements prior to the materiel developer submitting them to AMC for validation and resourcing. (Materiel developers must procure developmental and newly designed munitions required for NET.)

1–14. Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command

- a.* In addition to the command-level munitions management responsibilities common to all ACOMs, the CG, AMC will—
- b.* Execute management of the Army munitions stockpile.
- c.* Assist DCS, G–4 (DA G–4) with developing and maintaining the logistics portion of the Army Munitions Strategy.
- d.* By direction of the DCS G–4, provide the ARSTAF with accurate munitions inventory and stockpile readiness data.
- e.* Compile Army munitions readiness reports and notify DCS, G–3/5/7 (DA G–37/TRA), DCS, G–4, and DCS, G–8 when conditions affecting the stockpile may negatively impact Army munitions readiness or current or proposed distribution plans.
- f.* Distribute Army munitions in accordance with DCS, G–3/5/7 priorities as authorized in TAMIS and DCS, G–4 distribution plans.
- g.* Coordinate the resourcing of all DCS, G–3/5/7-validated-munitions requirements for HQDA-approved OPROJs.
- h.* Develop continental United States (CONUS) ammunition supply point (ASP) SO for AMC-operated ASPs and submit them to DCS, G–3/5/7 (DA G–37/TRA) annually.
- i.* Execute allocation of Army munitions globally as directed by DCS, G–4 in accordance with DCS, G–3/5/7 (DA G–37/TRA) approved SO and authorizations in TAMIS.
- j.* Designate a command ammunition manager to:
 - (1) Develop and submit the command's internal munitions requirements for annual training and operations.
 - (2) Review, validate, and submit munitions requirements for weapons production and post-maintenance weapons acceptance tests, Stockpile Reliability Program (SRP) tests, and tests performed by the research and development commands, to DCS, G–3/5/7 (DA G–37/TRA) for validation and resourcing.
 - (3) Ensure that all AMC test activities leverage opportunities to combine tests requiring Army munitions when possible to ensure the effective, efficient use of Army munitions and other resources.
 - (4) Review and submit munitions requirements for TRADOC-approved NET plans.
 - (5) Distribute authorizations in support of NET requirements.
- k.* Assist with developing an AAO for select munitions by providing estimates of quantities of the munition that will be required to support SRP testing during its life cycle.
- l.* Coordinate the assignment of pseudo-Department of Defense Identification Codes (DODIC) for non-standard ammunition through the Army Enterprise System Integration Program (AESIP).

1–15. Commanding General, U.S. Army Special Operations Command

In addition to the responsibilities common to all ACOMs, the CG, USASOC will—

- a.* Develop weapons training strategies in support of Special Forces training.
- b.* Develop munitions CL strategies for Army-common munitions used in SOF weapons.
- c.* Coordinate requirements for all Army-common munitions with DCS, G–3/5/7 (DA G–37/TRA). Enter USASOC—Title 10, United States Code (10 USC) munitions requirements in TAMIS annually for the following fiscal year (FY) to support Army inventory prioritization decisions.
- d.* Manage, program, and budget for SOF-peculiar munitions.
- e.* Approve the use of all SOF-peculiar munitions.

1–16. Provisions

This regulation includes mandatory procedures and guidance as well as preferred and acceptable methods of accomplishment.

- a.* The words “shall,” “will,” and “must” are used to state mandatory requirements. Deviation from these provisions requires a written approval from proponent of this regulation DCS, G–3/5/7 (DA G–37/TRA).
- b.* The word “should” indicates an optional or preferred method of accomplishment. Deviation from these provisions requires written authorization from the local commander and/or senior manager or designee.
- c.* The word “may” indicates an acceptable or suggested means of accomplishment.

Chapter 2 Army Munitions Requirements Process

2-1. Overview

a. DOD Instruction 3000.04 directs all Services to develop their near-year (NY) constrained and out-year (OY) constrained and unconstrained munitions requirements annually. In odd-numbered years, the Army conducts detailed modeling and simulations to develop its war reserve requirements. In even-numbered years, Army requirements reflect fact-of-life requirements adjustments due to such things as force structure or procurement changes, senior leader decisions, and so on.

b. The Army publishes its NY and OY constrained requirements annually in the TAMR document. The TAMR is a by-DODIC listing of Army munitions requirements for war reserves, operations, training, and tests. Army requirements identify the types and quantities of munitions the Army must have to execute its war reserve, operational, training, and test missions. The ARSTAF uses Army NY requirements to inform readiness assessments. It uses Army OY requirements to inform long-term munitions investments. Only Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS)-validated and approved capabilities (post-Milestone B) and requirements are included in the TAMRs.

c. The TAMR does not include munitions to support Foreign Military Sales (FMS), War Reserve Stocks for Allies (WRSA), Acquisition and Cross-Service Agreement, or other non-Army requirements.

d. DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) is the lead Army agency for the development, validation, and prioritization of all Army munitions requirements for standard and non-standard munitions. The only exceptions to this are:

- (1) SOF-unique and non-standard munitions when procured under USSOCOM's authority.
- (2) TRADOC, when it procures on a reimbursable basis, non-standard ammunition under agreement with the Federal Bureau of Investigation to operate the Hazardous Devices Range.
- (3) USACID, when it procures non-standard ammunition under the waiver authorized by ASA(ALT) for the U.S. Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL).
- (4) ASA(ALT), ATEC, and AMC, when they procure developmental or non-standard ammunition for testing.

e. All ammunition will be managed in accordance with the purpose statement in paragraph 1-1 and policy throughout this regulation.

f. All requirements will be submitted to DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) in accordance with the requirements and SO timeline in appendix B.

g. The DCS, G-3/5/7 submits its munitions requirements to the Joint staff and OSD(AT&L) annually, in accordance with DODI 3000.04.

h. DA G-37/TRA publishes the final TAMR and munitions funding priorities annually following completion of the DCS, G-8 POM planning reviews in the second quarter of the fiscal year.

i. With few exceptions, war reserve and operational munitions requirements will have a supporting Army weapons training strategy. Institutional weapons training strategies will have a supporting home station training strategy.

j. DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) conducts semi-annual AMRWG/COCs to formally analyze, synchronize, and validate proposed changes to Army munitions requirements.

k. Only test munitions requirements are exempt from the AMRWG/COC process. Test requirements are developed in accordance with AR 73-1, AR 702-6, AR 70-1, and DA Pam 70-3. Organizations requiring Army munitions for testing will leverage opportunities to combine tests when possible (for example, tests that have mutually supportive objectives or use like munitions), to ensure the effective, efficient use of Army munitions and other resources such as ranges, facilities, personnel, equipment, and so forth. The DCS, G-3/5/7 (G-37/TRA) validates the types and quantities of Army munitions used to support Army testing.

l. TAMIS is the DCS, G-3/5/7 real-time, Web-based application for managing all munitions requirements, authorizations, forecasts, and requests. TAMIS also calculates estimates of expenditures based on data received from a DCS, G-4-approved system of record for munitions accountability. TAMIS is not a munitions accountability system.

m. TAMIS collects DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-3/5/7)-approved TOE and/or TDA weapons density data for all UICs. This data is a critical element in Army munitions requirements calculations. ACOMs must validate the accuracy of their TOE and/or TDA weapons densities in TAMIS and coordinate resolution of discrepancies with DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) annually. Failure to do so will result in inaccurate munitions requirements.

n. The TAMIS requirements module will open annually in accordance with the timeline in appendix B to facilitate unit input, command-level validation, and DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) approval of munitions requirements for the upcoming FY. Once requirements are approved, the Requirements Module will be locked until completion of the Spring TA4C and MIDP, at which time it will re-open again in accordance with the timeline in appendix A in order to support the Summer TA4C. Upon completion of the Summer TA4C, the requirements module will reopen and remain open through the end of the upcoming FY.

o. Only munitions that have completed a milestone (MS) B decision by 15 March will be included in detailed Army war reserve studies.

p. New munitions are included in Army NY requirements only if they will be fielded by the end of the first year of the POM period.

q. New munitions are included in Army OY requirements only if they will be fielded by the end of the last year of the POM period.

r. Other Services and non-DOD agencies are responsible for providing the munitions necessary to support their requirements. All DOD and non-DOD-level activities that have a requirement for Army munitions will forward the requirement directly to DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA). These requirements are entered into TAMIS and coordinated with DCS, G-4 for a resourcing solution.

s. ASA(ALT) and/or PEOs will not provide Army-procured standard munitions to any organization (contract, military, or civilian) without first obtaining DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) approval to use Army munitions and coordinate with DCS, G-4 for resourcing.

t. Key terms associated with war reserve and operational munitions requirements are:

(1) *Combat load*. The standard quantity and type of munitions an individual weapon, crew-served weapon, or a weapons platform and its TOE-designated munitions carriers are designed to hold. CLs for bulk munitions (for an example, grenades and signals) are not associated with a weapon or weapons platform. Bulk munitions CLs are assigned by SRC and reflect the quantity of munitions required to give units capability and flexibility. CLs support the initiation of contingency and combat operations and are the basic building blocks of Army war reserve requirements.

(2) *Sustainment load*. A sustainment load (SL) is the munitions needed to replenish a unit's CL and to sustain a force's operations until resupply can be provided.

(a) Prior to the commencement of combat operations, a SL consists of a CL (for initiation) and a multiple(s) of the CL for sustainment. ASCCs will calculate SL requirements only for units that actually will be in their geographic area of responsibility prior to establishment of a sea lines of communications (SLOC), in accordance with logistics plans in the ASCC's most demanding OSD/Joint staff-approved theater OPLAN or concept plan (CONPLAN).

(b) Once operations commence, SL requirements are based on the munitions required to support forces until the next scheduled resupply shipment.

(c) Recognizing that munitions expenditures will vary by DODIC during operations, units may tailor their SL resupply quantities to reflect variables such as planned missions and forces, previous and planned expenditures, and on-hand supply.

(3) *Operational project*.

(a) Operational projects are munitions set aside for a specific unit or mission. OPROJs require DCS, G-3/5/7 and DCS, G-4 written approval, in accordance with AR 710-1.

(b) Once approved, an OPROJ remains at an ASP or depot and is not issued unless the unit for which the OPROJ is assigned mobilizes or deploys, or the appropriate authority directs execution of the mission for which the OPROJ is designated.

(c) Munitions will not be requisitioned or stocked for an OPROJ unless it has a valid project code issued in accordance with AR 725-50.

(d) DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) approves all munitions requirements for approved OPROJs.

(4) *Operational load*.

(a) Operational loads are a commander's daily operating requirements. They include munitions that Army units require to support or conduct a broad range of day-to-day operational missions (for example, installation Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), Special Reaction Team (SRT) operations, ceremonies, quarry operations, guard force missions, force protection, Special Forces' pre-deployment site surveys, and so on).

(b) DCS, G-3/5/7-designated munitions which are not consumed and may be reused multiple times also are included in OPLOAD requirements. These consist of dummy, drill, and inert (DDI) cartridges; cartridge actuated devices (CAD) or propellant actuated devices (PAD); and select battlefield effects simulators. See paragraph 2-3 regarding use of these items in testing.

(c) OPLOAD requirements will be developed in accordance with DA Pam 350-38.

(5) *Operations plan requirement*. The total quantity of munitions required to execute an ASCC's plan for the conduct of military operations prepared in response to actual and potential contingencies.

2-2. War reserve and operational munitions requirements

a. In general, Army war reserve and operational munitions requirement include:

(1) Combat requirements in support of OSD and/or Joint staff-approved OPLANs or CONPLANs. Combat requirements reflect the munitions needed to equip a specified force structure to perform its assigned military mission, meet CCCR objectives, and to fulfill 10 USC responsibilities.

(2) Current operations/forward presence (CO/FP). These requirements reflect the munitions needed to arm forces to conduct current operations and meet forward presence obligations.

(3) Strategic readiness requirements. These requirements reflect the munitions needed to arm forces not committed

to combat operation and munitions needed to support those forces designated as a strategic reserve. Strategic readiness requirements also include critical capabilities not explicitly addressed elsewhere.

b. War reserve and operational munitions may be live, practice, or DDI munitions.

c. The QWARRM process is the Army's MRP for determining Army war reserve and operational munitions requirements. The DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-3/5/7) is the lead agency for QWARRM studies. The Chief, DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA), is the QWARRM Study Director. For QWARRM studies, the study director publishes detailed directives to guide TRADOC MCLS and CAA modeling and simulation efforts. The QWARRM process develops munitions requirements for:

- (1) Forces allocated to OSD and/or Joint staff-directed operations.
- (2) CO/FP commitments.
- (3) Strategic readiness needs.
- (4) The Army updates and publishes its requirements annually, but conducts full-scale modeling and simulation-based QWARRM studies biennially, in odd-numbered years.
- (5) QWARRM studies consist of three major components:
 - (a) TRADOC- and USASOC-developed CLs for conventional Army, Special Operations Forces, and TRADOC-developed projected consumption other than shots (PCOTS) fired-in-anger ratios.
 - (b) CAA-generated munitions requirements.
 - (c) Other war reserve and operational munitions requirements.
- d. TRADOC- and USASOC-developed CLs and PCOTS factors.

(1) TRADOC and USASOC will present CLs for new weapons, platforms, and munitions for approval through the AMRWG/COC process. Proposed CLs will include strategies for NY and OY CLs for general warfare and stability operations.

(2) When a comprehensive, end-to-end review of Army and SOF CLs is needed, DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) it will publish a study directive to TRADOC and USASOC identifying the scope, objectives, timelines, deliverables, formats, and deadlines for the required MCLS.

(3) During each MCLS, TRADOC and USASOC review and update the quantities and types of munitions in Army and SOF munitions CLs for each weapons platform (tanks, artillery, rotary wing aircraft, and so on), Soldier weapons (individual and crew-served), and bulk munitions (hand grenades, shoulder-launched weapons, signal flares, mines, demolitions, and so on) for the QWARRM study. MCLS include weapons belonging to sustainment forces.

(4) MCLS will include reviews and updates of NY and OY CLs for general warfare and stability operations.

(5) During each MCLS, TRADOC also reviews and updates PCOTS ratios for use in the QWARRM study. Not all Army munitions or munitions requirements are modeled. PCOTS ratios are a percentage of non-modeled support munitions (for example, 155mm smoke rounds) to main munitions (for example, 155mm high explosive (HE) rounds) fired during modeling of a combat operation.

(6) PCOTS ratios are used solely as a modeling and simulation tool to generate projected expenditures of non-modeled munitions. They provide planning factors for combat demands, such as shots fired at suspect targets, on-board losses; zeroing, functions checks and registration fire; and munitions lost or destroyed in the supply-chain.

(7) TRADOC and USASOC will present all new and updated CLs to AMRWG/COCs for validation. TRADOC also will present all new and updated PCOTS factors to an AMRWG/COC for approval.

(8) Only DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA)-approved CLs are included in the TAMIS Requirements Module. Units will use the CLs when calculating their war reserve requirements. TAMIS links the approved CLs to the Line Item Number (LIN) and personnel quantities assigned to a SRC to support development of unit-level CL requirements. TAMIS extracts unit LIN and personnel quantities from the DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-3/5/7) Force Management system of record.

e. CAA-generated munitions requirements.

(1) CAA is the lead agency for modeling Army combat requirements.

(2) Approximately 10 months prior to the Army's suspense for submitting its final munitions requirements to OSD and the Joint staff, the Chief, DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA), publishes a study directive to CAA identifying the scope and objectives of the study, scenarios to be used, timelines, and deliverables for the planned QWARRM study. The study directive also contains instructions regarding data needed from other organizations, for example, planned procurement and projected inventory data.

(3) Through the use of modeling and simulation tools, CAA develops the munitions requirements for Army combat missions based on OSD and/or Joint staff-approved scenarios. CAA also uses TRADOC- and USASOC-developed CLs and PCOTS ratios to identify combat requirements for munitions that are not modeled.

(4) CAA-generated requirements include munitions to support a CL for all weapons and platforms in a campaign, and a theater sustainment pipeline to replenish munitions fired in a campaign. At the end of the campaign, forces will still retain a CL, which serves as a minimal residual operational capability during reset of the force.

(5) To calculate consumption during a campaign, CAA categorizes munitions as:

(a) *Main munitions.* Main munitions consist of primary “killing rounds” such as HE munitions. These are munitions that CAA explicitly models or simulates.

1. *Support munitions.* CAA generates requirements for support munitions, such as smoke and illumination rounds, using TRADOC PCOTS ratios.

2. *Small arms.* These are munitions that are .50 caliber and below. Small-arms requirements are based on CLs associated with a particular weapon and unit type.

(b) *Bulk munitions.* These are munitions that are not associated with any particular weapon system. Bulk munitions requirements are based on a CL associated with specific types of units. Bulk munitions include munitions such as hand grenades, shoulder-launched munitions, signals, flares, and demolitions.

(6) CAA outputs include NY constrained, OY unconstrained, and OY constrained requirements, and a 30-day requirement for select scenarios.

(7) The NY constrained requirements reflect Army war reserve requirements for the first year of the POM period.

(8) The OY unconstrained requirements reflect Army war reserve requirements for the last year of the POM period. They are the optimal mix of munitions needed to execute OSD-approved scenarios, constrained only by current industrial base capacity without additional facilitization.

(9) The OY constrained requirements are resource-and risk-informed and reflect what the Army can procure and afford through the last year of the POM period. These requirements reflect the reality of fiscal and industrial base constraints and identify the types and quantities of munitions the Army must have on hand to mitigate the risks of not having the unconstrained, optimal mix of munitions.

(10) Throughout a QWARRM study, CAA analysts coordinate with CCDR and ASCC planners to ensure CAA modeling accurately replicates CCDR OPLANs and addresses combatant commander (CCDR) and/or ASCC-unique issues.

(11) CAA reviews and validates its study results prior to releasing them to the study sponsor. At a minimum, validation will consider whether recorded “kills” are realistic, and whether the rounds-per-tube-per-day could be fired without damaging the weapon or weapons platform, modeled munitions and munitions caps were properly employed, and munitions stockage levels were sufficient to execute the campaign.

(12) In accordance with OSD AT&L Guidance for Determining Munitions Requirements for the POM, each Service must conduct a pre-POM Sufficiency Assessment (SA) of its war reserve munitions requirements. The pre-POM SA is an analysis of the Army’s NY and OY war reserve munitions requirements, projected inventory across the POM period, and the sufficiency of both to support CCDR OPLANs. CCDRs will also conduct NY and OY Operational Risk Assessments to determine the impact of Service munitions inventories on the CCDRs’ ability to execute its OPLANs.

f. Other war reserve and operational munitions requirements.

(1) Concurrent with CAA modeling efforts, DCS, G–3/5/7 (DA G–37/TRA) works with multiple organizations to identify specific war reserve and operational requirements not addressed in CAA modeling. Once validated, these requirements make up the remainder of the Army war reserve requirements.

(2) These additional requirements include:

(a) Conventional forces’ early-deployment requirements.

(b) Mobilization training requirements in support of OSD and/or Joint staff-approved scenarios.

(c) A strategic reserve of training munitions in outside the continental United States (OCONUS) theaters.

(d) Munitions requirements in support of critical elements of the industrial base.

(e) Munitions required to support approved OPROJs.

(f) OPLOAD munitions.

2–3. Test requirements

a. The Army generates munitions requirements in support of Army testing annually, by FY.

b. Tests are managed by event only and may include exception data due to the technical nature of testing. Due to the excessive burden created on managers at all levels when trying to source by exception, use of exception data is allowed for test requirements only.

c. All Army organizations requiring Army munitions for testing will input, maintain, and manage (for example, forecast, request, and so on) all requirements in TAMIS unless exempted in chapter 2.

d. Test requirements in support of developmental tests (DTs) and operational tests (OTs) as defined in AR 73–1, and initial provisioning as defined in AR 700–18 will be coordinated through ATEC. Test requirements in support of sustainment support of all Army programs will be worked through AMC.

e. To support the development of POM submissions for Army munitions, DCS, G–3/5/7 (DA G–37/TRA) generates a 5–year estimate of munitions required for testing. This estimate will be based on the average test expenditures for the previous 5-year period. DCS, G–3/5/7 (DA G–37/TRA) will provide the estimate to AMC and ATEC for staffing with their users to help verify the accuracy of the estimate.

f. To facilitate approval of an upcoming FY’s test munitions requirements and resourcing at the TA4Cs and MIDP, all test requirements for that upcoming FY must be in TAMIS in accordance with appendix B.

g. When planning for the Spring TA4C, organizations will give priority to identifying requirements for tests that will occur in the first quarter of the upcoming FY in order to minimize the occurrence of unforecasted requirements at the start of the FY.

h. All requirements that are scheduled to occur in October or November of the upcoming FY must have DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) validation and authorizations in TAMIS no later than the last days of June and July, respectively, to avoid being an unforecasted requirement.

i. Requirements for the upcoming FY that are not submitted in time to be resourced at the Spring TA4C will be considered for resourcing at the Summer TA4C.

j. Organizations having unfunded tests in the upcoming FY may submit their requirements for those tests, but must return all authorizations for those tests if funding does not materialize.

k. All organizations having test requirements will delete from TAMIS any known tests that have been cancelled or delayed beyond the current FY. This must be completed no later than 31 March annually in order to ensure that authorizations provided to support requirements that no longer exist are available for distribution at the Spring TA4C.

l. Organizations will not request duplicate authorizations for a single test event.

m. When developing test munitions requirements for the TAMR and POM, DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) submits requirements only for prime DODICs. When developing test munitions requirements for the TA4C and MIDP, users should place requirements on substitute or less-than-fully serviceable munitions if those can be used to support tests. The TAMIS requirements module provides a list of substitute munitions to support this process.

n. DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) determines final resourcing solutions in conjunction with the DCS, G-4 (DA G-4) and other applicable organizations.

o. All test requirements submitted for DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) validation must include the following:

- (1) Test type.
- (2) Test title.
- (3) Location of test, if known.
- (4) Justification.
- (5) Munitions required by DODIC.
- (6) Required quantity.
- (7) Information about how the ammunition will be used.
- (8) Point of contact information.
- (9) Exception data, if applicable.
- (10) Projected start and completion dates of the test, if known.

p. Justification of test requirements will provide:

- (1) A logical explanation of how the quantities were developed.
- (2) Explanation of inconsistencies in quantities requested, for example, more fuzes required than projectiles to be fired.
- (3) An explanation of consideration given to combining the test with another test.
- (4) Any other information that may help expedite the approval of the requirement.

q. All relevant unclassified supporting documents for a test will be uploaded in TAMIS.

r. DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) has 60 days to review test requirements that were not submitted for resourcing at the TA4Cs or MIDP in accordance with appendix B.

s. All DDI, CADs, PADs, and battlefield effects simulators that are required to support a specific test are considered test requirements, not OPLOAD, and will be managed as a test requirement and turned in upon completion of the test for which they were requested if not consumed.

t. Any Army organization that requires developmental or non-standard munitions for an Army test is responsible for programming and procuring them in accordance with approved programming and procurement policies.

u. Army organizations that require munitions for testing from another Service or non-DOD agency must coordinate with that Service or agency to obtain support. For Joint tests on which the Army is the official DOD lead, the requestor will coordinate with the Army for support in accordance with this publication. The Army may require the other Services to provide a fair-share portion of the munitions for a Joint test.

v. Other Services and agencies are responsible for providing munitions necessary to support their test requirements.

w. Program managers who receive a Congressional add or plus-up to develop an item are responsible for providing or reimbursing the Army for all munitions used for testing of that item. PMs who have received a Congressional add or plus-up for a program must state that in the justification for that test.

x. The Army has procured all rounds that are used in lot acceptance tests. All excess rounds remaining from successful lot acceptance tests shall be reported to JMC for disposition instructions and acceptance into Army inventory via DD Form 250 (Material Inspection and Receiving Report), or managed in accordance with contractual requirements. PMs are not permitted to use remaining rounds for future tests without proper authorizations from DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA).

2-4. Training requirements

a. Training munitions requirements process.

- (1) The Army develops munitions requirements in support of Army weapons training annually, by FY.
- (2) Munitions resourcing is approved for all Army weapons training strategies through the AMRWG/COC process. Only munitions resourcing approved through the AMRWG/COC is published in DA Pam 350-38 and TRADOC POIs.
- (3) The standard lead time to program for, procure, produce, and distribute munitions in support of a COC-approved weapons training strategy is a minimum of 4 years. It is imperative that munitions resourcing strategies be presented to the AMRWG/COC early in the acquisition and training strategy development processes. Proponents may present a draft resourcing strategy once the initial development plan for a course has been approved, or, for new capabilities, as early as completion of MS A, the technology development phase.
- (4) No later than 90 days following AMRWG/COC-approval of munitions resourcing for any weapons training strategy, TRADOC proponents will submit their approved strategy to the TRADOC Live Training Directorate – STRAC Office, for review and forwarding to DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) (Training Ammunition Manager), for final validation and posting to TAMIS.

b. Home station training.

- (1) DA Pam 350-38 provides commanders with the DCS, G-3/5/7-approved individual, crew, and collective weapons training strategies and identifies the munitions and TADSS resources required to execute the strategies. It provides the basis for determining unit training ammunition requirements. All weapons training strategies in DA Pam 350-38 are published and maintained in TAMIS. Chapter 1, glossary, and appendix A of DA Pam 350-38 will continue to be published through the Army Publishing Directorate (APD).
- (2) Each TRADOC proponent school develops the Armywide training strategies for all individual and crew certification training on individual and crew-served weapons for which it is the proponent.
- (3) TRADOC schools that are the proponent for a collective training event will determine the collective training strategies for all crew-served weapons and weapons platforms involved in that training.
- (4) TRADOC, with coordination and input from the commands that own a combined training center (CTC), is responsible for developing all weapons training strategies to support collective training at the CTCs. Strategies must include resourcing for opposing forces training support requirements and will use standard Army munitions.
- (5) TRADOC proponent schools will develop all Army weapons training strategies in accordance with approved Army doctrine.
- (6) ACOMs that have enduring (lasting 3 years or more) command-unique weapons training requirements will present strategies for those training requirements to the AMRWG/COC for approval. ACOMs must coordinate command-unique strategies with the appropriate TRADOC proponent school(s) prior to presenting the strategies in the AMRWG/COC for approval. Approved command-unique strategies will be included in DA Pam 350-38.
- (7) DA Pam 350-38 is updated annually and officially published on 1 October in the FY of execution. Thus, the DA Pam 350-38 for execution in fiscal year 20x1 is published on 1 October 20x0.
- (8) TRADOC proponents will explicitly identify and incorporate all TADSS into all weapons training tables where Army TADSS are part of the weapons training strategy.
- (9) All units will use TAMIS to calculate their munitions requirements for home station and CTC weapons training. TAMIS extracts personnel and weapons densities information from the Army organization server (AOS), the DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-3/5/7) FM system of record for management of TOEs and/or TDAs. TAMIS pulls force data from AOS in accordance with appendix B. Unit authorization documents change continuously. Occasionally units will have TOE and/or TDA-authorized weapons and personnel on-hand that are not reflected in TAMIS (or vice versa). The munitions requirements for these on-hand, properly authorized weapons and personnel are valid requirements but must be manually entered into the TAMIS Requirements Module until the TOE and/or TDA data is updated in AOS and imported into TAMIS. To enable validation of these requirements, units will provide DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) a copy of the letter of acceptance (LOA) or the TOE and/or TDA that shows that the weapons or personnel are authorized to the unit.
- (10) Units may have requirements that are “above-STRAC.” These include requirements for non-enduring (fewer than 3 years) training events that are not in DA Pam 350-38. Units must manually enter these requirements in the TAMIS requirements module and provide justification to support their approval. Justification must include:
 - (a) Name of the event.
 - (b) A description of the event.
 - (c) Frequency of the event.
 - (d) Number of weapons in the event.
 - (e) Number of rounds per weapon to support the event.
 - (f) Why resourcing in DA Pam 358-38 is insufficient to support the requested training.
- (11) Command ammunition managers are responsible for ensuring that only valid requirements are submitted to DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) for approval and resourcing. Commands will support above-STRAC and above-POI requirements with their existing authorizations, when possible.

c. Program of instruction requirements.

(1) POI munitions requirements in TAMIS are the basis for the Army's annual institutional training munitions requirement.

(2) POI munitions requirements are based on AMRWG/COC-approved munitions resourcing strategies for each POI, multiplied by the number of students per course and the number of times the course will be conducted each year.

(3) POI munitions requirements will be based on actual class size, if known. If unknown, POI requirements will be based on the optimal class size, rather than the minimum or maximum class size.

(4) TRADOC proponents also develop POI training strategies to support weapons training conducted by MTTs.

(5) TRADOC institutional training strategies are updated as needed. Annually, TRADOC and commands that have POI requirements will validate their hierarchy, the number of their class starts, and the size of their classes for their POIs in TAMIS. Coordinate discrepancies with DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) (Training Ammunition Manager).

(6) TRADOC will validate that institutional training requirements are on DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA)-provided DODICs.

(7) TRADOC may have additional year-of-execution POI requirements such as Training Resources Arbitration Panel (TRAP) and MTT requirements. TRADOC must manually enter these requirements into the TAMIS requirements module and provide justification to support their approval. Justification must include documentation confirming the approval to execute the additional requirement.

d. Deployed, mobilized, and deploying unit training requirements.

(1) These procedures apply to all deployed, mobilized, and deploying units, including regionally aligned forces (RAFs) and other rotational forces.

(2) All requirements for deployed, mobilized, and deploying units must be developed in TAMIS.

(3) Active component (AC) parent ACOMs are responsible for developing and validating munitions requirements for AC deploying units prior to their deployment.

(4) Once the unit is deployed, the supported ACOM or organization is responsible for the deployed unit's munitions requirements.

(5) During pre-deployment planning the gaining and losing commands will coordinate with each other to determine the deploying forces' munitions requirements. Coordination will include the type of forces deploying and the missions and training the forces will execute while deployed.

(6) AC force providers are responsible for developing and validating munitions requirements for mobilized Reserve Component (RC) units whose deployment location will be OCONUS, or in support of OCONUS missions (for example, "back filling" deploying AC units). Once the RC unit is deployed, the supported ACOM or organization is responsible for the unit's munitions requirements.

(7) RC commands are responsible for pre-deployment and post-mobilization munitions requirements for their RC units whose deployment location will be in CONUS. Once the unit is at its deployment site, the supported ACOM or organization assumes responsibility for the unit's munitions requirements.

(8) DA Pam 350-38 contains contingency tables to resource mission-specific training for deploying, mobilized, and deployed units.

(9) DA Pam 350-38 contingency tables resource training munitions by events and weapons densities. This method simplifies the requirements determination process for deployed units and takes into account that deployed, mobilized, and deploying units may need to conduct mission-tailored training. It also allows deployed, mobilized, or deploying units to obtain training munitions for additional weapons fielded to them in support of a contingency mission.

(10) Deployed units will use the contingency tables in DA Pam 350-38. Mobilized and deploying units may use the contingency tables if they need to conduct mission-tailored training not resourced by DA Pam 350-38.

(11) If a unit will be deployed for part of a training year, the parent ACOM will only submit requirements for the munitions needed to support training during the portion of the year that the unit will be at home station.

(12) Upon redeployment to home station, units issued weapons in support of a contingency operation must add those weapons to their unit's official equipment authorization document or have HQDA-level approval to retain the weapons in order to continue receiving training munitions for them.

(13) ACOMs will coordinate requirements for deployed, mobilized, and deploying units as far in advance as possible. If sufficient notice of a contingency mission is provided, ACOMs will submit requirements for resourcing at the TA4C and MIDP.

(14) Deploying units have priority of support. ACOMs will resource pre-deployment, mobilized, and deploying unit training with their current authorizations to the maximum extent possible. Request additional munitions authorizations only if current authorizations are insufficient.

(15) The TRADOC Live Training Directorate—STRAC Office will coordinate the DA Pam 350-38 contingency tables with TRADOC proponents and Army force providers to ensure the tables remain relevant and useful for assisting deploying, mobilized, and deployed units in developing their training requirements. The tables will be reviewed and updated triennially, at a minimum. Present all recommended changes to the contingency tables to the AMRWG/COC for approval. DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) will not include contingency training requirements in

POM submissions but will use them as a basis for distributing authorizations in TAMIS to ensure support of valid, high-priority requirements.

e. New equipment training requirements.

(1) Materiel developers are responsible for developing and resourcing all munitions required to support TRADOC-approved NET plans for materiel to be fielded to Army units. Materiel developers will program for all non-standard and developmental munitions required to support NET, which is defined in AR 700-142.

(2) NET strategies should be linked to the training strategy for the weapon system. The NET strategy must be published in the TRADOC-approved NET plan.

(3) Materiel developers will submit all requirements for NET ammunition to the AMC munitions manager in accordance with training requirements submission timelines in this policy. The AMC munitions manager will perform an administrative review of all requests to ensure they comply with DCS, G-3/5/7 guidance prior to forwarding them to DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) for consideration. Requests must contain:

- (a) A description of the NET to be conducted, in accordance with the TRADOC-approved NET plan.
- (b) The NET schedule, including units to undergo NET and dates and locations of the planned NET.
- (c) A by-DODIC and nomenclature listing of the quantities of munitions required for each weapon being fielded.
- (d) A by-DODIC and nomenclature listing of the quantities of munitions required for each fiscal year the NET will be conducted.
- (e) Contact information for the POC who will be coordinating NET support.

(4) Upon receiving authorizations in TAMIS, the materiel developer will work with the designated ACOM- and unit-level managers to coordinate the NET.

(5) Materiel developers who fail to plan for NET may be required to transfer funds to the JMC to pay for required munitions and the movement of them.

f. Non-standard ammunition.

(1) Federal and DOD procurement and acquisition regulations and directives require the Army to procure ammunition and explosives from the procurement ammunition, Army (PAA) appropriation. The PAA appropriation is the proper and only fund source for the purchase of any ammunition, regardless of purpose or cost, excluding missiles. This includes the purchase of non-standard, non-centrally managed ammunition. The procurement of munitions with funds other than PAA, except as noted in paragraph 2-1, also violates the Purpose Statute, 31 USC 1301a, which prohibits the use of appropriations for other than their intended purpose.

(2) Organizations in paragraph 2-1 that are exempt from procurement requirement restrictions for non-standard ammunition must still comply with storage and transportation procedures in regulations and directives governing those functions.

(3) To ensure the safety of U.S. military, civilian, contractor personnel, and the general public, the Army centrally procures ammunition and explosives by implementing safety and procedural safeguards to assure that ammunition and explosives meet strict operational, safety, and quality criteria. Local procurement of non-standard ammunition and explosives circumvents controls, potentially exposing U.S. military, civilian, contractor personnel, and members of the public to injury or death.

(4) DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) validates and authorizes all non-standard ammunition requirements except for organizations in paragraph 2-1, when they are procuring non-standard ammunition for their respective requirements and not requesting non-standard ammunition from Army inventory

(5) Non-standard ammunition requirements for the upcoming FY must be submitted to DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) in accordance with appendix B. Commands that require emergency, high-priority, non-standard munitions for both training and operations will coordinate requests for these munitions through DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) with a copy furnished to the DCS, G-4 (DALO-SUM) and JMC (AMSJM-RD). This process is not intended to circumvent the operational needs statement (ONS) process. Each request for each non-standard munitions (routine and high-priority) must include the following:

- (a) Name of the event.
- (b) Description of the event.
- (c) Complete nomenclature of the required item (from the manufacturer's catalog or similar reference).
- (d) Explanation of why standard Army munitions do not provide the required capability.
- (e) Operational impact of not receiving the requested item.
- (f) Number of weapons in the event.
- (g) Number of rounds per weapon to support the event.
- (h) Total quantity required.
- (i) DODIC or pseudo-DODIC and national stock number (NSN), if the item has one listed in the AESIP.
- (j) Name, address, and telephone number of the recommended vendor.
- (k) Unit of issue.
- (l) Unit of issue price.
- (m) Required delivery date.

(n) Name, phone number, fax number, and email address of the POC at the requesting location who is authorized to coordinate the establishment of a work breakdown structure number in the General Fund Enterprise Business System (GFEBS), or can provide a military interdepartmental purchase request (MIPR) if the requestor does not use GFEBS.

(o) Written memorandum of approval signed by an O-6 commander or higher, in accordance with DA Pam 385-30, acknowledging and accepting the risk of using non-standard ammunition by the command.

(p) ACOM-level validation of the requirement.

(q) An interim or final hazard classification for each non-standard munition item required. If a DOD-assigned hazard division and compatibility group has not been assigned (no interim hazard classification or DOD final hazard classification), units must request this information from the U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety (USATCES).

(r) Applicable safety and logistics information required in accordance with guidance from the DCS, G-4 and Office of the Director of Army Safety

(6) Command ammunition managers will ensure that only valid non-standard ammunition requirements are submitted to DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) for approval and resourcing.

(7) Upon validation of a non-standard requirement, DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) will publish authorizations in TAMIS for all validated requirements. All non-standard munitions require the assignment of a pseudo-DODIC in AESIP to support the management of the rounds (for example, requirements, authorizations, accountability and expenditures).

(8) For non-standard requirements that are enduring (lasting 3 years or more and, therefore, can be programmed), command-level organizations will present their non-standard ammunition requirements through the semi-annual AMRWG/COC process for approval and inclusion in the normal acquisition process. Exceptions are specified in paragraph 2-1.

(9) When provided with PAA funds to procure non-standard ammunition, units will procure only those types and quantities authorized for purchase. Any deviation must be coordinated with DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA). Upon the establishment of a purchase order and/or contract, copies must be furnished to PEO Ammunition (SFAE-AMO).

(10) Except for USASOC when it has procured non-standard ammunition under USSOCOM authority, and TRADOC, when it has procured non-standard munitions under agreement with the Federal Bureau of Investigation to operate the Hazardous Devices Range, units provided with PAA funds for procurement of non-standard ammunition will provide a report of expenditures upon completion of the event for which the non-standard ammunition was required or at the end of the FY for which the munitions were required. The report of expenditures must include:

(a) DODIC and nomenclature of each item.

(b) Quantity procured of each item.

(c) Quantity remaining of each item.

(d) Funding remaining.

(11) Final approval for use of non-standard munitions on an installation by a unit rests with the local garrison commander.

(12) A copy of the risk acceptance approval and surface danger zone will be provided to the installation range control office when the range or training facility is scheduled.

(13) In accordance with AR 710-2, ACOMs will ensure proper accountability of all non-standard training munitions, whether contained in sets or issued as individual items.

2-5. Stockage objectives

a. DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) validates all proposed SO. The DCS, G-4 (DA G-4) fills SO based on DCS, G-3/5/7 priorities and supply availability. The Army's goal is to maintain supply levels as close to the validated SO as possible in order to avoid shortfalls and overages at munitions storage activities.

b. SO do not replace the need for unit forecasting or for installation and state ammunition managers and AMC to do resupply analysis.

c. Army SO are a sub-set of the TAMR. The sum of all Army SO must not exceed the TAMR.

d. SO will be placed only on prime DODICs. DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) will approve exceptions on a case-by-case basis.

e. In the case of preferred munitions (for example, precision munitions, rockets, and so on) and low-density specialized capabilities (for example, shoulder-launched munitions, CADs, PADs, and so on), the Army may retain a portion of the stockpile in CONUS depots in order to preserve maximum operational flexibility to meet emerging requirements worldwide.

f. DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) will make no changes to SO once DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) approves the SO and they are loaded into WARS. Commands will compute their SO annually. Any changes to requirements after the annual validation process is complete will be captured in the next year's SO.

g. DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) will submit validated SO to AMC annually in accordance with appendix B.

h. A SO is the quantity of munitions required to ensure all training, tests (where applicable), and operations can be conducted until resupply occurs. SO consist of the following:

- (1) A CL, to ensure the unit can initiate combat or contingency operations.
- (2) SL requirements (additional munitions to sustain operations until resupply can be provided).
- (3) OPLOAD requirements.
- (4) OPROJ requirements.
- (5) 24 months of training munitions (OCONUS theater-level only), in accordance with approved training requirements unless otherwise directed in annual DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) SO guidance.
- (6) APS requirements for munitions to support TOE equipment in Army-approved ground-based APS sets.

i. Determining APS requirements includes the following:

- (1) For APS-1 (CONUS)
 - (a) AMC, NGB, and ATEC will calculate an annual SO for CONUS-based ASPs operated by their respective commands. FORSCOM will calculate an annual SO for all CTC ASPs that it operates. The goal for each CONUS ASP is a 90-day stockage level, based on data by location for a 3-year period of time. The SO represents the 90-day average of TAMIS-calculated training and test expenditures plus OPLOAD issues from a DCS, G-4-approved system of record for munitions accountability. The ASP SO also will include the DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA)-validated munitions requirements for approved CONUS-based OPROJs and for early deployers.

(b) The SO quantities for OPROJs and early deployers will be aligned with the SO of the ASP where the munitions are to be stored, vice with the command that generated the requirement.

(c) CONUS ASP SO may be modified based on storage capacity, explosive limitations, asset availability, TAMR totals, or other factors.

(2) APS-4 (Pacific and Northeast Asia ground-based) and APS-5 (Southwest Asia ground-based): ASCCs calculate requirements for all TOE-authorized units in forward-positioned, land-based sets (APS-4 and APS-5) in their geographical area of responsibility. This requirement will consist of one CL for initiation of operations, plus an SL equal to one-half CL for all unit sets. This planning factor assumes ground-based sets will be able to quickly obtain resupply from munitions within their theater of operations.

(3) For APS-3 (Afloat):

(a) APS-3 requirements plus the SO for the theater with the most rigorous Army OPLAN requirement will not exceed the OPLAN requirements for that same campaign.

(b) Because APS-3 is multi-apportioned, DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) will develop requirements for any TOE-authorized equipment in APS-3.

(c) Army strategic flotilla ships. The equipment sets in the ASF will deploy with ammunition. This SO will not be included in any ASCC's SO, and will be considered as supply available to support the APS-3 requirement (for example, it will not be additive to the ASP-3 requirement). DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) will develop the APS-3 requirement, including the portion to support ASF requirements.

2-6. Army acquisition objectives for munitions

a. AAOs are defined in AR 70-1. From an ammunition perspective, an initial AAO documents the total quantity of ammunition the Army estimates it will require for war reserves, operations, training, and testing throughout the life cycle of a munitions program. The AAO will be used to shape acquisition strategies, program funding, and industrial base requirements. An AAO differs from a TAMR quantity, which reflects the munitions required only during a POM period.

b. DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) develops all AAOs for munitions.

c. Munitions AAOs are based on Army war reserve, operational, training, and test requirements. This helps ensure that munitions AAOs are synchronized with the approved Army requirements.

d. Not all munitions require an AAO. However, all acquisition category (ACAT) 1D and 1C munitions programs will receive an AAO. Other major acquisition programs also may receive an AAO, especially if they are projected to be low-density, low-use munitions or are primarily for war reserves.

e. Low-cost, high-density munitions that are projected to be in the Army stockpile for many years normally will not receive an AAO.

f. Munitions AAOs are revalidated on a case-by-case basis, generally only when significant changes to Army munitions requirements warrant it.

2-7. Munitions Deployment Planning Program

a. The MDPP is an automated process that supports unit-level time-phased ammunition requirements development, logistics resourcing, and transportation planning of ammunition for deploying units. MDPP supports planning for ammunition that will accompany troops and ammunition to be shipped separately.

b. Units will generate their deployment planning requirements in the TAMIS Requirements Module. Validated

requirements will be provided to National Level Ammunition Capability (NLAC) for sourcing analysis and adjudication of discrepancies when supply is unavailable to meet requirements. Discrepancies will be adjudicated with the deploying unit's command, the gaining ASCC, DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA), DCS, G-4 (DA G-4), and AMC.

c. Based upon adjudicated resourcing solutions, AMC calculates the tonnage and container requirements by time phase and transfers this information to the Joint Operation Planning and

d. Execution System (JOPES) for development of unit time-phased force deployment data (TPFDD). After TPFDD approval, MDPP will automatically process munitions for material release and shipment.

e. The deploying unit is responsible for building its ammunition requirements. The gaining command will validate and submit the requirements for units deploying to its AO.

f. Units may build multiple planning scenarios using the requirements tool in TAMIS. The gaining command will review and validate all scenarios annually, not later than 31 December. Update or delete out-of-date scenarios no later than 31 December annually.

g. Munitions requirements in planning scenarios will not be included in SO.

2-8. Research and development requirements for conventional (non-missile) munitions

a. This guidance defines the means by which PEO-AMMO can propose projects for RDT&E funding.

b. Prior to any project being approved for funding, the following is required:

(1) A JCIDS document, or

(2) A DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/CIC)-signed memorandum stating the change is an Engineering Change Proposal (ECP) and does not require a new JCIDS document.

c. In accordance with ASA(ALT) guidance, the PEO-AMMO will submit to the ASA(ALT) Munitions Division:

(1) A consolidated, prioritized list of projects that are eligible for RDT&E funds.

(2) A spreadsheet that contains the following information about each proposal:

(a) The project title grouped by family.

(b) DODIC and nomenclature of the affected items or other descriptor if no DODIC has been assigned.

(c) Project description, justification, and impact if not funded.

(d) The capability document that supports the project.

(e) Expected operational benefit of the project.

(f) Funding required by year.

(g) Time required to complete the project.

d. ASA(ALT) will review the consolidated, prioritized list of proposals, make necessary adjustments, and forward them to DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) in accordance with timelines in appendix B. DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) will staff the proposals with the DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/CI), DCS, G-8, DCS, G-4, and other offices as applicable to verify that they concur with the proposals and to ascertain that documentation to support the proposals is complete.

e. DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) will convene a COC to review and validate the proposed projects for resourcing.

f. End state is a validated 1-n list for use in DCS, G-8 programming and budgeting decisions in accordance with timelines in appendix B.

g. RDT&E proposals for programs that are funded outside of the Army ammunition appropriation are not eligible for consideration under this process.

Chapter 3

Prioritization and Synchronization of Support to Approved Requirements

3-1. Overview

a. This chapter provides policy for how the DCS, G-3/5/7 prioritizes and synchronizes support of approved requirements, and how it integrates munitions management across the ARSTAF.

b. It includes discussions of key forums where prioritization and synchronization decisions are made, the DA G-37/TRA Division's roles, user responsibilities, readiness reporting, use of TAMIS, and the Army munitions management battle rhythm.

3-2. Prioritization of approved munitions requirements

a. As noted in the glossary, prioritization involves establishing the relative importance of one validated requirement over another. Prioritization is a key element of the munitions management process because it specifies which requirements must be resourced first or to a higher level than other requirements. At times, the DCS, G-3/5/7 may deem a requirement to be so important that it must be resourced above all others. Some valid requirements may be unsupported if resources are not available.

b. Many factors influence Army priorities. These factors range from current and projected readiness to changes in Army missions and force structure. Priorities are subject to change.

c. Policy regarding prioritization of munitions is discussed in the “Authorizations” section of this regulation.

d. Concurrent with the publication of NY and OY requirements, the DCS, G-3/5/7 will publish its general munitions funding priorities to assist Army programmers and ASA(ALT) with determining which types and quantities of munitions to fund and procure first.

e. ARSTAF or other munitions managers who have questions regarding prioritization of specific munitions or munitions funding priorities should contact DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) for additional guidance.

3-3. Integration and synchronization of Army munitions management

a. The DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) is the focal point for Army munitions management and is responsible for integrating munitions management across the Army.

b. The Army Munitions Strategy is the DCS, G-3/5/7 tool for integrating Army munitions management. The AMS provides a holistic, strategic-level approach to managing Army conventional and missile munitions in the context of a Joint, capabilities-based force.

(1) The AMS addresses:

(a) Programs, including capability and resource gaps; excessive duplication of capabilities; and issues related to the life cycle management of Army munitions.

(b) Processes for managing requirements, prioritization, decision-making, and use of resources.

(2) Primary objectives of the AMS are to:

(a) Ensure the Army munitions stockpile can support DOD, Joint, and Army war fighting requirements and priorities at all times.

(b) Prevent capability gaps and excessive duplication of capabilities.

(c) Generate steady-state Soldier training and operational capability while maintaining the ability to surge.

(d) Ensure proactive, strategic management of Army munitions and munitions readiness.

(e) Force difficult and systemic problems to the forefront, assign responsibility for addressing them, and track progress toward their resolution.

(f) Ensure munitions managers at all levels take a life cycle management approach to addressing munitions readiness.

(g) Improve the processes that support Army munitions management.

c. The Army Munitions Strategy Council of Colonels (AMSCOC) is a chartered DA steering committee for reviewing, analyzing, and updating the Army Munitions Strategy and overseeing execution and resourcing of the approved strategy.

d. The Chief, DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) chairs the AMSCOC. All organizations with a role in the key functions associated with Army munitions management—requirements and priorities, acquisition, logistics, and resource management—will participate in the AMSCOC process.

e. The AMSCOC and supporting working groups (WGs) are held annually, or as needed.

f. Key duties of the AMSCOC are to:

(1) Oversee execution of the Army Munitions Strategy.

(2) Identify issues that require general officer decision-making authority and present them to the AMGOSC or other appropriate committee or office.

(3) Publish the Army Munitions Strategy biennially.

g. The Army Munitions Strategy does not replace ASA(ALT) Weapons System Reviews (WSR) or DCS, G-8 program reviews. Rather, it informs them and is focused more broadly on all aspects of munitions management, to include management processes.

h. AMGOSC is the DCS, G-3/5/7's primary senior-level forum in which to discuss and resolve munitions issues that affect Army munitions readiness and that require general officer decision-making authority. It also ensures a common understanding of Army requirements and priorities as well as the constraints associated with implementing them. The Director, DCS, G-3/5/7 (G-37/TR), chairs the AMGOSC and it is held as needed.

3-4. Programming and budgeting

a. DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) provides Army war reserve, operational, test, and training munitions requirements to the DCS, G-8 for inclusion in programming and budgeting processes.

b. 10 USC, U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 31 CFR, and Defense Finance and Accounting System (DFAS) – Indianapolis, Manual 37-100-14 prohibits Army units from using funds for other than their intended purpose and specifies that munitions may be purchased only with PAA funds or missile procurement, Army (MIPA) funds, which are controlled at HQDA. It is an Anti-Deficiency Act violation if units procure munitions using anything other than PAA or MIPA funds.

c. In accordance with AR 385–10, munitions and explosives include (but are not limited to) all items of ammunition; propellants, liquid and solid; high and low explosives; guided missiles; warheads; devices; pyrotechnics; chemical agents; and components and substances associated therewith, presenting real or potential hazards to life and property.

d. These restrictions are designed to protect Army personnel from injury or death, to ensure inventory control and accountability, and to comply with the intent of existing laws and regulations.

e. The only authorized exceptions to this procurement policy are identified in paragraph 2–1.

3–5. Total Ammunition Management Information System

a. TAMIS is the DCS, G–3/5/7 enterprise information system of record for calculating, prioritizing, and managing munitions requirements, forecasts, and requests for issue. TAMIS also generates a variety of reports for HQDA and subordinate organizations' use to assist with determining operational readiness and to support the management of Army munitions. DCS, G–3/5/7 (DA G–37/TRA) uses TAMIS to:

- (1) Manage DA Pam 350–38.
- (2) Calculate training requirements.
- (3) Capture NET requirements.
- (4) Calculate CL and SL requirements for operational forces.
- (5) Capture and record test requirements.
- (6) Calculate munitions requirements for deploying forces.
- (7) Capture 10 USC requirements.
- (8) Calculate and report ACOM SO.
- (9) Validate munitions requirements and SO.
- (10) Manage authorizations.
- (11) Generate forecasts and requests for munitions in support of valid requirements.
- (12) Capture transactional data from Standard Army Ammunition System – Modernization (SAAS–MOD) or other DCS, G–4–approved system of record for munitions accountability.
- (13) Provide Army leaders with reports on the status of munitions requirements, authorizations, forecasts, and expenditures by, for example, event, weapon system, munitions family, DODIC, location, command, and dollar values.

b. TAMIS contains distinct munitions requirements accounts.

(1) *Training account.* This consists of individual, collective, CTC and institutional POI training requirements for both Army schools and MTTs.

(2) *Operational account.* This consists of CL, SL, OPLOAD, and OPROJ requirements.

(3) *Test account.* This consists of developmental, operational, stockpile reliability, and acceptance test requirements.

(4) *New equipment training account.* This consists of requirements in support of new equipment or munitions fieldings.

(5) *10 United States Code account.* This consists of Special Forces 10 USC requirements.

c. TAMIS is centrally managed by DCS, G–3/5/7 (DA G–37/TRA) with each ACOM-level organization independently managing its munitions. Each command administers and governs access to its portion of TAMIS. Users require a common access card (CAC) to log into TAMIS.

d. TAMIS is a hierarchical based, Internet-accessible system available from anywhere in the world. The TAMIS production site is located at <https://tamis.army.mil>. The TAMIS training site is located at <https://www.tamis.org>.

e. TAMIS managers must be knowledgeable of their organization's munitions requirements and priorities. This knowledge is critical when authorized quantities of munitions are insufficient to resource all unit or organization requirements, or in the event the Army authorizes a substitute DODIC to resource a requirement.

f. Commanders and munitions managers at all levels should use the wide variety of reports, tools, and user-configurable email notifications in TAMIS to monitor requirements, authorizations, forecasts, and expenditures within their organization. Large differences between requirements, authorizations, forecasts, or expenditures may be indicators of readiness shortfalls.

g. The TAMIS Advisory Group (TAG) is the forum in which engineering changes are proposed, validated, and prioritized. TAGs are normally conducted semi-annually in conjunction with the AMRCOC. Proposals must be submitted to DA G–37/TRA in briefing format and include:

(1) Description of the capability gap in TAMIS.

(2) Discussion of the impact of the capability gap.

(3) A screen shot of the current TAMIS configuration along a graphic depiction and explanation of the desired change to the current capability.

h. When other Services and non-DOD agencies have a requirement for Army munitions, DCS, G–3/5/7 (DA G–37/TRA) will document this requirement in TAMIS and provide authorizations to give the logistics community visibility of the types and quantities of munitions approved for release. However, there is no intent to ask these organizations to manage their munitions in TAMIS.

i. All TAMIS users will receive TAMIS training prior to receiving access to the TAMIS live Web site. TAMIS system administrators will document completion of TAMIS training.

j. For additional TAMIS assistance, users may contact TAMIS customer support desk at tamis.support@acentia.com.

3-6. Authorizations

a. Authorization is defined in the glossary.

b. DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) issues authorizations to the command level.

c. DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) distributes authorizations at the TA4C and MIDP. The TA4C is chartered as a standing DA committee under the provisions of AR 15-1.

d. The primary responsibilities of the TA4C and MIDP are to:

(1) Prioritize the use of Army munitions in support of validated requirements.

(2) Ensure that authorizations are linked to available supply.

(3) Develop a munitions positioning plan that supports Army readiness and the approved SO.

(4) Maximize available supply giving priority of use of older and substitute munitions where possible.

(5) Serve as a venue for informing munitions managers about munitions management policy, trends, requirements, and logistics issues.

e. DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-3/5/7) and the DCS, G-4 (DA G-4) munitions managers co-chair the TA4C and MIDP committees. ACOM-level organizations having conventional ammunition requirements must attend the TA4C. ACOM-level organizations having missile requirements must attend the MIDP Committee. Attendees must be knowledgeable of command requirements and priorities and be prepared to make decisions for their command.

f. Authorizations distributed at the TA4C and MIDP support the upcoming fiscal year's ammunition and missile requirements.

g. The TA4C typically occurs in the spring and summer of each year. The Spring TA4C distributes initial authorizations in TAMIS for all conventional ammunition requirements for the upcoming FY. The Summer TA4C makes fact-of-life adjustments to authorizations based upon changes to requirements, priorities, supply posture, transportation, and other information not available at the Spring TA4C.

h. The MIDP occurs annually, either immediately before or after the Spring TA4C. The MIDP distributes initial authorizations in TAMIS for all missile requirements.

i. Requirements identified after the TA4C or MIDP must be entered and submitted electronically in TAMIS. Such requests must be the exception rather than the rule. With the exception of tests, which are managed exclusively by event, commands must resource unanticipated requirements with existing authorizations to the maximum extent possible. Once the requirements are validated, DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) will provide authorizations in TAMIS.

j. During hostilities, as operational authorizations are consumed, additional authorizations are automatically posted to the using unit's operational account once expenditures are recorded. Requesting units must have a requirement in their TAMIS operational account in order for automatic replenishment of authorizations to occur.

k. Guidance specific to MIDP Committee:

(1) Missiles are high-demand, low-density munitions that require intensive management at all levels.

(2) The Army does not procure live missiles for training. Units receive live missiles for training only if they are available through shelf-life management.

(3) Inventory data at the MIDP Committee must include:

(a) By-DODIC quantities of serviceable missiles that will be available to support operational requirements.

(b) By-DODIC and location, quantities of serviceable, shootable missiles that are expected to reach their shelf-life within 3 years and which are not expected to receive any further shelf-life extensions.

l. Authorizations are issued by type of requirement (for example, training, operational, test, and so on). Units or organizations in the TAMIS hierarchy may or may not receive authorizations in each requirements account. Authorizations cannot be moved between the different types of requirements accounts without approval of DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) and DCS, G-4 (DA G-4) munitions managers.

m. DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-3/5/7) and DCS, G-4 (DA G-4) munitions managers' goal is to fully resource all valid requirements. When supply constraints exist, ACOM-level munitions managers must be able to identify their critical requirements and the operational and/or readiness impact of receiving authorizations that are less than their full requirement.

n. DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) will ensure that authorized quantities are closely aligned with available supply, thereby giving units a reasonable expectation that munitions will be available to support their validated requirements.

o. Supply on-hand is not justification for a requirement or authorization.

p. Command ammunition managers must distribute munitions authorizations to their subordinate units in a timely manner. Units that do not have an authorization cannot forecast, request, or receive munitions in support of their validated requirements.

q. Army organizations must have an authorization in TAMIS to request and receive DDI and any Army munition in accordance with the applicability statement of this regulation.

r. The Army issues authorizations to AMC to support NET requirements. AMC distributes the authorizations to materiel developers to enable them to forecast and support the distribution of munitions for NET. In some cases, NET may be supported with a unit's annual training authorizations. However, the materiel developer is still responsible for coordinating use of the unit's authorizations and the dates and locations of the NET. These actions must occur in sufficient time to support the forecasting timeline, regardless of whether the unit's authorizations or the materiel developer's authorizations are used.

s. The Army issues authorizations to support 10 USC requirements to reflect a demand on the Army stockpile. USASOC may use the 10 USC account to manage authorizations issued to its subordinate units, but is not required to do so.

t. Ammunition support activities (ASAs) will make every effort to issue the specific DODICs and quantities authorized to a unit or organization. AMC will verify that requestors have an authorization in TAMIS prior to shipping Army munitions to contractor sites. Installation and test site ammunition managers will verify that requestors have an authorization in TAMIS prior to issuing Army munitions.

u. With respect to missiles, ASAs will issue only the specific DODICs and quantities authorized to a unit or organization. Units must request an authorization change in TAMIS if a missile DODIC other than the one authorized is to be issued.

v. No later than the end of the second quarter of each fiscal year, ACOMs may turn back ammunition and missile authorizations they do not intend to use during the remainder of the current fiscal year. Tests are an exception. Unused test authorizations will be turned back to DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) upon completion of the test for which they were authorized. DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) may redistribute these "turn-back" authorizations to support other year-of-execution requirements. Additionally, this releases munitions so that they are available to support the next year's requirements.

w. Authorizations for serviceable, unused munitions are credited back to the user's UIC account in TAMIS upon reconciliation of the request (TAMIS-generated DA Form 581) document up to the amount of total authorizations the unit had in TAMIS at the time the issued occurred.

x. Authorizations for serviceable munitions that are turned in as found on installation will not be credited back to the UIC of the unit turning in the rounds, unless the rounds are tied directly to a request document (TAMIS-generated DA Form 581) for that FY.

y. Unused munitions authorizations are not be carried over from one fiscal year to the next fiscal year.

3-7. Forecasts

a. Munitions forecast is defined in the glossary.

b. Logistics lockout period for forecasting is a logistics management rule. The forecast lockout period allows logistics organizations time to conduct supply analysis, configure shipments, arrange transportation, and move munitions to the forecasted location. In CONUS, the logistics lockout period is the 2-month period following the last day of the current month. For example, if the current date were any day in the month of April, the lockout period would extend through the remainder of April, and all of May and June. The last day of April would be the final date units could increase a forecast for July.

c. OCONUS logistics lockout periods vary, depending on each OCONUS command's logistical capabilities.

d. Units may reduce their forecast quantities in TAMIS during the logistics lockout period.

e. Units cannot increase their forecast quantities in TAMIS during the logistics lockout period unless the unit's command-level ammunition manager coordinates with DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) for an impact assessment and with DCS, G-4 (DA G-4) to ensure the increased forecasts are supportable.

f. Unit forecasts may exceed authorizations until the logistics lockout period begins. However, TAMIS will reduce forecasts that exceed authorizations at the start of each logistics lockout period. For example, assume the logistics lockout period for forecasting is in effect for April, May, and June. A unit is authorized 400 rounds but has 600 rounds forecasted – for example, 100 in April, 200 in May, 100 in June, and 200 in July. TAMIS will reduce July's forecast to zero when the logistics lockout period shifts to become May, June, and July.

g. To forecast ammunition in TAMIS, each unit or organization must be associated with the supporting ASA or ship-to location in TAMIS. When the supporting ASA or ship-to location is not in TAMIS, the command ammunition manager will coordinate with DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) to add the ASA or ship-to location to TAMIS. DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) will coordinate this action with DCS, G-4 (DA G-4) and AMC.

h. Units and organizations will forecast training, test, and NET munitions requirements. Units will forecast OPLOAD, CL, and SL munitions requirements if operational conditions support meeting the forecasting timeline.

i. The organization that has the authorizations to support a requirement is responsible for forecasting the munitions in TAMIS.

j. Accurate forecasts are critical. Inaccurate forecasts, particularly training forecasts, are a leading cause of maldistribution and munitions shortages. Units should forecast training and OPLOAD requirements by event. Organizations with test requirements will forecast them by individual test.

k. PMs responsible for NET events will forecast their NET requirements.

l. Units and organizations will not “front load” their training forecasts in order to receive more than 50 percent of their annual authorizations in the first 120 days of a fiscal year without prior approval from their command ammunition manager. TAMIS will electronically notify command ammunition managers when a unit has forecasted more than 50 percent of its authorizations within the first 120 days. Command ammunition managers will assess whether the forecast is valid or should be reduced.

m. Command ammunition managers will monitor unit forecasts for accuracy. TAMIS contains tools to assist command ammunition managers with this task by comparing a unit’s forecasts to its authorizations.

n. Unforecasted requirements may result in ammunition not being available when needed, the requesting unit or organization being charged the cost of depot labor and unplanned premium shipping fees, or requestors being required to defer their requirement until it can be properly forecasted.

o. Upon receipt of any ammunition request, installation and state ammunition managers will verify that supply is available to support the request.

p. If supply is not available to support all requests, the installation and state ammunition manager will coordinate with the command ammunition manager of the command whose requests exceed its forecasts to determine which of the command’s requests should have priority and the types and quantities of ammunition the command’s requests will receive.

q. Installation and state ammunition managers may reject an unforecasted request for munitions if supply is not available to support the requirement.

r. To obtain approval of a new requirement within the logistics forecast lock-out period, ACOM-level ammunition managers must coordinate with DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) for an impact assessment and with the DCS, G-4 (DA G-4) munitions managers to ensure the request is supportable.

s. Command ammunition managers have the responsibility to determine which of their units will receive priority of issue. Command ammunition managers at any level may cross-level forecasts within their command to support unforecasted ammunition requests using the TAMIS Forecast Move Tool. However, the forecast quantity, month, and supply point must remain the same. Command ammunition managers may have to cross-level authorizations as well if a unit does not have sufficient authorizations to support the forecast. These actions must occur prior to submitting a TAMIS-generated DA Form 581.

3-8. Requesting munitions

a. Army units and organizations will request all ammunition (standard and non-standard) in TAMIS using a TAMIS-generated DA Form 581 and transmit it electronically through command channels to the supporting ASA. Exceptions are defined in chapter 2.

b. Only when electronic connectivity to the Internet is unavailable for a prolonged period (more than 8 hours) may units request ammunition using a paper DA Form 581 (Request for Issue and Turn-in of Ammunition). Command, installation, and state ammunition managers will not accept a paper DA Form 581 if Internet connectivity is available.

c. Each Army unit or organization requesting Army munitions must have an account in TAMIS and must have an authorization in the account to prepare and submit a TAMIS-generated DA Form 581. Units must also establish electronic routing instructions (requestor, approver, and validator) for each requirements account type in TAMIS before requesting munitions. Units also must prepare a DA Form 1687 (Notice of Delegation of Authority-Receipt for Supplies) in accordance with DA Pam 710-2-1.

d. Each request for issue using any method other than TAMIS requires a memorandum requesting an exception to Army policy and stating why the unit cannot use TAMIS. The request for exception to policy must be signed by a commander in the pay grade of O-6 or higher and submitted by the command-level ammunition manager. Exceptions will not be written to cover “blocks” of time.

e. When a paper DA Form 581 is the only means available for requesting ammunition, the command ammunition manager must validate the requirement and sign the paper DA Form 581.

f. ASPs will reject paper DA Forms 581 that do not contain the command ammunition manager’s signature.

g. Requests for all training munitions will include the DA Pam 350-38 event(s) and the range designation where the munitions will be expended.

h. Requests for test munitions will include the test event and name of the range where the test will be conducted.

i. Requests for NET ammunition will include the range designation.

j. Electronic requests for CL or SL follow ordinary TAMIS submission and approval rules, with the exception of entries for the DA Pam 350-38 event, range selection, and allocation period. These entries are not required for approval or acceptance at an ASA.

k. CL, SL, and OPLOAD requests do not require a DA Pam 350-38 event or range entry.

l. Requests that support CL, SL, and OPLOAD requirements do not have to identify the allocation period on the TAMIS-generated DA Form 581 if there was insufficient time to properly forecast the requirement.

m. Units may create and save contingency DA Forms in TAMIS for recall and submission if needed. CL and SL requests for contingency operations do not require a pickup date, ASP, or allocation period.

n. Units that are supporting a test or executing a NET requirement will request munitions to resource those events

using the authorization of the UIC that originally submitted the requirement. By validating the request, the organization requiring the test or NET permits the use of its authorizations.

o. All TAMIS-generated DA Form 581s require digital signatures using a CAC.

p. Signing the DA Form 581 in TAMIS requires the DOD Private Key Infrastructure (PKI) be installed on the computer. Some units may require an additional browser applet to print TAMIS-generated DA Form 581s with signature. Contact your Directorate of Information Management or network administrator to ensure your computer is configured for electronic signatures.

q. In accordance with DA Pam 710-2-1, munitions managers will ensure appropriate DA Form 1687 (Notice of Delegation of Authority – Receipt for Supplies) and delegation of authority letters are on file at the supporting ASA before submitting a TAMIS-generated DA Form 581.

r. The ASA may use the DA Form 581 in TAMIS to print a final DA Form 581 or import it into SAAS-MOD or other DCS, G-4-approved munitions accountability system.

s. Units may use TAMIS to prepare the turn-in DA Form 581, but they will submit turn-in documents manually to the ASA.

3-9. Expenditures

a. Expenditure is defined in the glossary.

b. TAMIS calculates Army munitions expenditures to assist DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) with—

- (1) Assessing Army weapons training execution and readiness.
- (2) Developing critical munitions requirements.
- (3) Making programming recommendations during the POM process.
- (4) Supporting resourcing decisions in support of valid requirements.

c. For training and tests, the issuing ammunition facility (retail or wholesale), using SAAS-MOD or another DCS, G-4-approved system of record for munitions accountability, will electronically transmit all issue and serviceable turn-in quantities to TAMIS on a daily basis. If an electronic interface is not available or functioning between TAMIS and the system of record, the operator of that system will manually transfer issue and turn-in data to TAMIS within 24 hours of the issue or turn-in transaction.

d. Expenditures for operational munitions are generated from the unit-level system of record for accountability of munitions and entered into TAMIS.

e. Turn-in transactions for training and test issues occurring during a fiscal year must be completed no later than 30 November of that calendar year. The munitions are considered expended until the turn-in is complete and the transaction data is received in TAMIS.

f. There is no suspense for recording operational expenditures, as they are considered permanent transfers to a unit and accounted for on a unit's property accountability records, in accordance with applicable Army supply policy.

g. TAMIS applies unit expenditures to the fiscal year in which the request for issue was prepared.

h. To the maximum extent possible, ASAs will issue the specific DODICs authorized in TAMIS. When an ASA must issue a DODIC other than the one authorized, the following TAMIS expenditure recording rules apply:

(1) Prime and substitute DODICs are mapped to each other in TAMIS. When a substitute is not identified with a prime DODIC in TAMIS, DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA), in coordination with the affected command and the DCS, G-4 (DA G-4), must approve issue and use of the proposed substitute.

(2) When a prime DODIC is authorized and requested but a valid substitute DODIC is issued and expended, TAMIS posts the expenditure against the authorized, requested prime DODIC as long as the unit does not have an authorization for the substitute DODIC. If a unit has an authorization for the substitute item, TAMIS posts the expenditure against the substitute DODIC.

(3) When a substitute is authorized, requested, and expended, TAMIS posts the expenditure against the authorized, requested DODIC rather than against the prime DODIC.

(4) Test munitions that have been disassembled and will not be reassembled into a standard, serviceable configuration are considered expended.

i. Units will reconcile training and test ammunition issues with the ASA in accordance with DA Pam 710-2-1.

j. To support range management, users will submit information in TAMIS to report the occurrence of duds and unexploded ordnance during any training, NET, or testing event. TAMIS alerts users that a dud or unexploded ordnance report is required. Negative reports are required when dud-producing ordnance is used at any Army installation. Additional reporting requirements are contained in AR 75-1.

3-10. Readiness reports

a. Senior leaders routinely receive munitions readiness updates, the most important of which are discussed below.

b. The Army's specific metrics for assessing munitions readiness are sensitive and, in some cases, classified. At a minimum, unclassified metrics should be treated as "For Official Use Only" information and distributed strictly on a

need-to-know basis from DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA). In general, the metrics are requirements-based intended to clearly portray operational risks and readiness.

c. Any munitions that are managed in an Army account are eligible to be included in Army readiness assessments.

d. Munitions Readiness Review (MRR) is the basis for Army world-wide munitions readiness assessments is the JMC MRR.

(1) The MRR is a Web-based readiness assessment tool with drill-down capability that measures the quality and quantity of Army war reserve, operational, training, and test munitions for a 24-month period. Army NY munitions requirements are the metric for MRR readiness assessments, which take substitute munitions into account but only include stocks in select condition codes.

(2) The MRR reflects the integration of munitions information (requirements, inventory, planned production, and so on) from several sources and provides the status of each individual DODIC as well as roll-up assessments of sub-groups (for example, .50-caliber armor piercing), groups (for example, .50 caliber), and families (for example, small caliber) of munitions.

(3) MRR metrics are requirements-based S-ratings (S-1, S-2, and S-3) intended to quickly and clearly portray operational risks and readiness.

e. Army Operations Center briefings are assessments, commonly referred to as the “Operations & Intelligence Update,” that provide the current munitions readiness status for ongoing major operations as well as for war reserve, operational, training, and test munitions readiness. DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) works with the DCS, G-4 (DA G-4), DCS, G-8, and the ASA(ALT) to conduct the required analysis and reports showing the current status of the world-wide munitions stockpile and the current status of munitions stocks in any ongoing operations for which senior leaders request updates.

(1) The sources of data for the current world-wide munitions status reports are the DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-3); DCS, G-4; DCS, G-8; and the ASA(ALT) munitions managers. ACOM-level munitions managers are responsible for providing the status of munitions in their theater.

(2) Munitions managers for contingency operations have latitude regarding how they portray their munitions readiness, but their reports must be requirements-based, incorporate on-hand substitute munitions at the retail and wholesale levels and in the hands of troops, and mirror the JMC MRR format.

(3) Using MRR data, DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) coordinates the development of detailed back-up reports and charts that ensure munitions managers share a common understanding of munitions readiness issues during the monthly updates. In support of this effort, the ASA(ALT) provides up-to-date acquisition, production, and delivery information; the DCS, G-8 (DA G-8) provides updated programming and funding information; and the DCS, G-4 (DA G-4) provides updated inventory and stockpile information.

(4) Based upon the detailed back-up reports and charts, DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA) also develops a condensed readiness assessment that specifically addresses requirements, funding, acquisition, sustainment, get-well assessments, and key comments for any munitions group that is not rated S-1.

f. The Program Object Memorandum Readiness Review (PRR) is an MRR-like readiness assessment that measures the quality and quantity of Army munitions requirements for a POM period. This readiness tool provides a projection of potential munitions shortfalls that will assist senior leaders to make risk-informed decisions when determining long-range munitions funding.

g. The Munitions Positioning Review (MPR) is a JMC assessment tool that measures the distribution of munitions relative to requirements by geographical region.

(1) DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA)-approved SO provide the yardstick for MPR assessments.

(2) The MPR integrates information about SO and on-hand prime and substitute munitions in order to make positioning recommendations to the DCS, G-4 (DA G-4) in support of Army and COCOM objectives.

(3) SOs are updated annually. The MPR is updated semi-annually to support the semi-annual TA4C and annual MIDP.

(4) MPR metrics are requirements-based S-ratings intended to quickly and clearly portray the effect of munitions distribution upon Army munitions readiness by geographic region.

(5) The MPR uses the same DODICs, sub-groups, groups, and families of munitions as the MRR.

h. The Strategic Readiness Update (SRU) is a forum at which DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TR) provides a periodic training readiness update as part of the SRU chaired by the Vice, Chief of Staff of the Army. DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TR) includes a training munitions readiness assessment in this update.

(1) DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TR) uses forecasts and calculated munitions expenditures from TAMIS to conduct the training munitions readiness assessment. The analysis compares forecasts and expenditures to approved Army weapons training strategies in DA Pam 350-38.

(2) The SRU addresses only home station training. It does not address TRADOC institutional weapons training or mobilization weapons training.

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

AR 15-1

Committee Management (Cited in para 3-6.)

AR 73-1

Test and Evaluation Policy (Cited in para 2-1 .)

AR 385-10

The Army Safety Program (Cited in para 3-4c.)

AR 700-18

Provisioning of U.S. Army Equipment (Cited in para 2-3.)

AR 700-142

Type Classification, Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer (Cited in para 2-4.)

AR 710-2

Supply Policy Below the National Level (Cited in para 2-4 .)

AR 735-5

Property Accountability Policies (Cited in para glossary.)

DA Pam 350-38

Standards in Training Commission (Cited in para 1-4.)

DA Pam 710-2-1

Using Unit Supply System (Manual Procedures) (Cited in para 3-8 .)

DOD Instruction 3000.04

DOD Munitions Requirements Process (MRP) (Cited in para 1-4 .)

Section II Related Publications

A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this publication. Unless stated otherwise, all publications are available at <http://www.apd.army.mil>.

AR 25-1

Army Information Technology

AR 70-1

Army Acquisition Policy

AR 75-1

Malfunctions Involving Ammunition and Explosives

AR 702-6

Ammunition Stockpile Reliability Program

AR 710-1

Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System

AR 725-50

Requisitioning, Receipt, and Issue System

DA Pam 70-3

Army Acquisition Procedures

DA PAM 385-30

Mishap Risk Management

DFAS Manual 37-100-14

Defense Finance and Accounting System—Indianapolis

Title 31 CFR

Money and Finance: Treasury (Available at <http://www.ecfr.gov/>.)

DOD Directive 5160.65 (1.3 (1))

Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition (SMCA) (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>.)

JP 1-02 (Section II, Terms)

Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/>.)

10 USC

Armed Forces (Available at <http://www.gpo.gov/>.)

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 APD Web site (<http://www.apd.army.mil>) and DD Forms are available on the Office of the Secretary of Defense Website (<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm>).

DA Form 11-2

Internal Control Evaluation Certification

DA Form 581

Request for Issue and Turn-in of Ammunition

DA Form 1687

Notice of Delegation of Authority-Receipt for Supplies

DA Form 2028

Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

DD Form 250

Material Inspection and Receiving Report

Appendix B**Requirements and Stockage Objectives Timeline****B-1. Requirements and Stockage Objectives Timeline**

The table below is a timeline that supports the requirements and stockage objective development for each FY.

**Table B-1
Upcoming Year Requirements And Stockage Objectives Timeline**

DATES	WHAT LEVEL	ACTION
15 JUL	DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA)	BUILD ARMY HIERARCHY AND UPDATE IN TAMIS FROM AOS
15 JUL - 14 AUG	UNITS/COMMANDS	VALIDATE UNIT HIERARCHIES AND UNIT WEAPONS DENSITIES
14 AUG - 30 APR	DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA)	DA PAM 350-38, POIs, AND CLs LOCKED IN TAMIS
15 AUG - 14 OCT	UNITS/COMMANDS	INPUT, VALIDATE & SUBMIT RQMTs
		OPLOAD
		OPROJ
		TRAINING
		COMBAT/SUSTAINMENT LOADS
		TITLE X (USASOC)
		NON-STANDARD (ANNUAL INPUT ONLY)
15 JUL - 31 JAN		TEST
14 OCT - 30 APR: TAMIS RQMTs MODULE IS LOCKED (EXCEPT TEST)		
15 OCT - 30 NOV	DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA)	VALIDATE AND APPROVE RQMTs
		OPLOAD
		OPROJ
		TRAINING
		COMBAT/SUSTAINMENT LOADS
		TITLE X NON-STANDARD (ANNUAL VALIDATION ONLY)
1 FEB - 15 MAR		
1 DEC - 13 JAN	COMMANDS	DEVELOP STOCKAGE OBJECTIVES
14 JAN - 14 FEB	DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA)	DEVELOP APS-3 STOCKAGE OBJECTIVE
15 FEB - 14 MAR	DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA)	VALIDATE STOCKAGE OBJECTIVES & CROSS-CHECK WITH TAMR
15 MAR	DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA)	SUBMIT RQMTs & SOs TO JMC
MID - APR	DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA)	SPRING TA4C / MIDP
UPCOMING YEAR REQUIREMENTS AND STOCKAGE OBJECTIVES TIMELINE		
30 APR		UPDATE ARMY HIERARCHY IN TAMIS FROM AOS & POST CHANGES TO DA PAM / POIs

**Table B-1
Upcoming Year Requirements And Stockage Objectives Timeline—Continued**

DATES	WHAT LEVEL	ACTION
30 APR		TAMIS RQMTs MODULE IS OPEN FOR RQMTs UPDATE
30 APR - 1 JUL	UNITS/COMMANDS	UPDATE, VALIDATE, & SUBMIT CHANGES TO RQMTs
		OUPLOAD
		OPROJ
		TRAINING
		COMBAT/SUSTAINMENT LOADS
		TITLE X (USASOC)
30 APR - 31 MAY		TEST
1 - 31 JUL	DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA)	VALIDATE AND APPROVE RQMTs
		OUPLOAD
		OPROJ
		TRAINING
		COMBAT/SUSTAINMENT LOADS
		TITLE X
1 JUN - 31 JUL		TEST
AUG	DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA)	FALL TA4C

B-2. Programming Requirements Timeline

The table below is a timeline that supports the programming requirements timeline for each FY.

**Table B-2
Programming Requirements Timeline**

DATES	WHAT LEVEL	ACTION
JUN - DEC	DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA)	DEVELOP RQMTs FOR TAMR
1 AUG	ASA(ALT)	VALIDATED 1-N LIST OF RDTE PROJECTS TO DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA)
15 OCT	DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA)	SUBMIT SELECT DRAFT RQMTs TO OSD
30 OCT	DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA)	APPROVED 1-N LIST OF RDTE PROJECTS TO DCS, G-8 (DA G-8)
1ST WEEK OF DEC	DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA)	QUALITY CONTROL DRAFT RQMTs
MID-DEC	DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA)	BRIEF RQMTs TO DCS, G-3/5/7
1 JAN	DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA)	SUBMIT APPROVED RQMTs TO OSD
MID-JAN	ARSTAF	MUNITIONS PROGRAM REVIEW
15 JAN - 15 FEB	DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA)	ADJUST RQMTs BASED ON PROGRAM REVIEW

**Table B-2
Programming Requirements Timeline—Continued**

DATES	WHAT LEVEL	ACTION
1 MARCH	DCS, G-3/5/7 (DA G-37/TRA)	INPUT ADJUSTED RQMTs IN AVR

Appendix C Internal Control Evaluation

C-1. Function

The function covered by this regulation is the management of Army Munitions Requirements and Priorities.

C-2. Purpose

The purpose of this appendix is to assist the Army Munitions Requirements policy proponent and internal control administrators in evaluating the key internal controls via the assessment questions listed below. It is not intended to cover all controls. Refer to AR 11-2 for responsibilities and execution of the Army Managers' Internal Control Program. The test questions in paragraph C-4 are intended for assessable unit commanders or managers in accordance with AR 11-2 to conduct internal control evaluations.

C-3. Instructions

Answers should be based on the actual testing of key internal controls (for example, document analysis, direct observation, sampling, simulation, and other). Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained and corrective action indicated in supporting documentation. These internal controls must be formally evaluated at least once every 5 years. Certification that this evaluation has been conducted should be accomplished on DA Form 11-2 (Internal Control Evaluation Certification).

C-4. Test questions

- a.* Have all users that require access to the TAMIS live site received the required training and can provide a certificate of training?
- b.* Have all users' accounts that no longer require access to TAMIS been inactivated by having all affiliations removed from their username in TAMIS?
- c.* Are all ammunition requests in support of training and test requirements being reconciled with the supporting ASA?
- d.* Are munitions that are being used supported by a HQDA-validated requirement based on AR 5-13?
- e.* Are munitions that are being used supported by an authorization issued by HQDA in TAMIS based on AR 5-13?

C-5. Supersession

There is no previous evaluation for this functional area.

C-6. Comments

Help to make this a better tool for evaluating internal controls. Submit comments to Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-TRA), 700 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0450.

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

AAO

Army acquisition objective

ACOM

Army command

AC

Active Component

AMGOSC

Army Munitions General Officer Steering Committee

AMRCOC

Army Munitions Requirements Council of Colonels

AMSCOC

Army Munitions Strategy Council of Colonels

ARSTAF

Army Staff

APD

Army Publishing Directorate

ASA

Ammunition support activity

ASA(ALT)

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

ASA(FM&C)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller)

ASA(IE&E)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Energy and Environment)

ASCC

Army service component command

ACSIM

Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management

ATEC

Army Test and Evaluation Command

AVR

Assets vs. Requirements System

CAA

Center for Army Analysis

CAC

common access card

CAD

cartridge actuated devices/

CCDR

combatant commander

CFR

Code of Federal Regulations

CONUS

continental United States

CTC

combined training center

DA

Department of the Army

DCS, G-3/5/7

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7

DCS, G-4

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4

DCS, G-8

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-8

DDI

dummy, drill, and inert

DFAS

Defense Finance and Accounting System

DODIC

Department of Defense identification code

DRU

direct reporting unit

EOD

Explosive Ordnance Disposal

FMS

Foreign Military Sales

FY

Fiscal Year

FYDP

Future Year Defense Plan

GFEBs

General Fund Enterprise Business System

HQDA

Headquarters, Department of the Army

JCIDS

Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System

JMC

Joint Munitions Command

LCM

Life Cycle Management

LIN

Line Item Number

MCLS

Munitions Combat Load Study

MIDP

Missile Distribution Plan

MIPA

Missile Procurement Army

MPR

Munitions Positioning Review

MRP

Munitions Requirements Process

MRR

Munitions Readiness Review

MS

Milestone

MTT

Mobile Training Team

NET

New Equipment Training

NY

Near Year

OCONUS

Outside the Continental United States

OPLAN

Operation Plan

OPLOAD

Operational Load

OPROJ

Operational Project

OY

Out Year

PAA

Procurement Ammunition, Army

PAD

propellant actuated devices

PCOTS

Projected Consumption other than Shots

PEO-AMMO

Program Executive Office-Ammunition

POI

Program of Instruction

POM

Program Objective Memorandum

QWARRM

Quantitative War Reserve Requirement for Munitions

RC

Reserve Component

RDT&E

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

SA

Sufficiency Assessment

SAAS-MOD

Standard Army Ammunition System-Modernization

SL

Sustainment Load

SLOC

Sea Line of Communications

SMCA

Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition

SO

stockage objectives

SOF

Special Operations Forces

SRC

Standard Requirements Code

SRP

Stockpile Reliability Program

SRT

Special Reaction Team

SRU

Strategic Readiness Update

STRAC

Standards in Training Commission

TADSS

Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations

TA4C

Total Army Ammunition Authorization and Allocation Committee

TAMIS

Total Ammunition Management Information System

TAMR

Total Army Munitions Requirement

TDA

Tables of Distribution and Allowances

TOE

Table of organization and equipment

TPFDD

Time phased force deployment data

TRA

Training (DCS, G-3/5/7, G 37)

TRADOC

Training and Doctrine Command

UIC

Unit identification code

USASOC

U.S. Army Special Operations Command

Section II**Terms****Accountability**

As defined in AR 735-5, the obligation imposed by law, lawful order, or regulation on an officer or other person for keeping an accurate record of property, documents, or funds. Includes identification data, gains, losses, dues-in, dues-out, and balances on hand or in use. The person having this obligation may or may not have actual possession of the property, documents, or funds. Accountability is a logistics function.

Allocation

The actual supply distributed or redistributed to resource an authorized quantity of munitions. Allocations are a supply function.

Army command

A command directly subordinate to HQDA as specified in AR 10-87. All commands are referred to as ACOMs in this regulation.

Army acquisition objective

Defined in AR 70-1. From an ammunition perspective, an initial AAO documents the total quantity of ammunition the Army estimates it will require for war reserves, operations, training, and testing throughout the life cycle of a munitions program. The AAO will be used to shape acquisition strategies, program funding, and industrial base requirements. An AAO differs from a TAMR quantity, which reflects the munitions required only during a POM period.

Ammunition support activity

Any location that is designed to receive, store, maintain, and provide munitions support, including ASPs.

Authorization

The by-DODIC quantity of munitions that a unit or organization may receive in support of its approved requirements. Army munitions managers at all levels use authorizations to prioritize support for the most critical requirements. All authorizations are published and managed in TAMIS.

Combat load

The standard quantity and type of munitions an individual weapon, crew-served weapon, or a weapons platform and its TOE-designated munitions carriers are designed to hold. CLs for bulk munitions (grenades, signals, and so on) are not associated with a weapon or weapons platform. Bulk munitions CLs are assigned by SRC and reflect the quantity of munitions required to give units capability and flexibility. CLs support the initiation of contingency and combat operations and are the basic building blocks of Army war reserve requirements.

Combat requirements

Reflect the munitions needed to equip a specified force structure to perform its assigned military mission, meet CCDR objectives, and fulfill 10 USC responsibilities.

Current operations and/or forward presence requirements

Munitions requirements needed to arm forces to conduct current operations and meet forward presence obligations.

D-day

Unnamed day on which operations commence or are scheduled to commence.

Department of Defense identification code

A four-character code that is assigned to a munition that is different in form, fit, function, or capability from another munition. Distinct DODICs for different capabilities enable the safe, effective management of those capabilities. DODICs are essential to the development of Army munitions requirements and effective prioritization of Army munitions. DODICs provide users the means to identify the specific capability they require.

Dual-Use ammunition

Ammunition required for operations but which is also suitable for training because it is cost-effective and does not cause excessive damage to range facilities (for example, ball and tracer ammunition, high explosive rounds, and fragmentation grenades). These rounds are also commonly referred to as training standard ammunition.

Dummy, drill, and inert ammunition

Ammunition or ammunition components that have the appearance of actual service munitions but do not contain any energetic components.

Effective date

A six-position numeric code that signifies the actual date that an authorization document is effective; for example, 041001. The first two digits are the calendar year, the third and fourth are the month, and the fifth and sixth are the day.

Electronic signature

An electronic representation of a person's signature. The electronic signature is most often contained in a computer file or on a CAC. TAMIS uses electronic signature software to digitally sign the DA Form 581 used in TAMIS. By combining the electronic signature with an e581 a request for munitions may be routed through munitions managers to the ASA using computers. Like a written signature, the purpose of an electronic signature is to authenticate a person's identity.

Expenditure

The by-DODIC quantities of munitions that a unit or organization consumes in support of operations, training, or testing, as reported by a DSC, G-4-approved unit-, retail-, or wholesale-level system of record for munitions accountability. Ammunition that is turned in as unserviceable and cannot be used again is considered to be expended.

Forecast

The method a unit or organization uses to communicate their monthly requirements for ammunition. Forecasts are expressed by DODIC, quantity, and location. Forecasts are an operational function and a subset of the organization's overall munitions requirement. Requirements that cannot be forecasted in accordance with the forecasting timeline in chapter 2 are unforecasted requirements.

Milestone B

The step in the JCIDS process at which the Army initiates engineering and manufacturing developing of a defense

acquisition program. During this phase, all technologies and capabilities are fully integrated into a single system, and preparations are made for manufacturing.

Missile Distribution Plan Committee

A DA-level working group convened by DCS, G-3/5/7 and DCS, G-4 munitions managers annually for the purpose of synchronizing Army missile requirements and priorities with current and projected inventory in the most efficient, effective way possible. The MIDP ensures that only valid requirements receive Army munitions and that when supply is constrained the highest priority requirements receive priority of support. It helps ensure that sound stockpile management processes are enforced and that unserviceable and serviceable obsolete munitions are leveraged to support requirements, thus ensuring the highest level of support for all requirements while mitigating demilitarization costs. DCS, G-3/5/7 munitions managers provide authorizations to support requirements for the upcoming fiscal year. DCS, G-4 munitions managers approve allocations to resource authorized quantities for the next 12 months. All ACOM-level organizations with missile munitions requirements to be resourced send a representative(s) to the MIDP. Command participants must be knowledgeable of their current and emerging requirements and priorities, stockage objectives, inventory levels, consumption rates, and Army and DOD policy related to munitions management. Aviation and Missile Life Cycle Management Command participants must be knowledgeable of the current and projected condition of the stockpile, planned and ongoing production and maintenance, renovation efforts that will alter the condition and quantity of stocks available, global munitions transportation capability, and Army and DOD policy related to munitions management. The Commanding General, Army Aviation and Missile Command, hosts the MIDP and provides logistical and administrative support.

Mobilization

As defined in JP 1-02. In general terms it is the act of assembling and organizing national resources to support national objectives in time of war or other emergencies.

Munitions Requirements Process

The development of DOD and Service war reserve and/or operations, training, and test requirements in accordance with DODI 3000.04.

New equipment training

As defined in AR 700-142, the identification of personnel, training, and TADSS, and the transfer of knowledge gained during development from the materiel developer to the trainer, user, and supporter.

Non-standard ammunition

Those munitions and explosives that have not completed safety type classification or full materiel release for Army common use. Non-standard munitions may not meet strict operational, safety, and/or quality criteria and potentially pose unacceptable risk to Army personnel or equipment.

Operational load

The munitions that Army units require to support or conduct a broad range of day-to-day operational missions, for example, installation Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), special reaction team (SRT) operations, ceremonies, guard missions, force protection, Special Operations Forces (SOF) pre-deployment site surveys, and so on.

Operational projects

Munitions set aside for a specific unit or mission in accordance with AR 710-2.

Prioritization

The process of establishing the relative importance of one requirement or resource over another. Army munitions managers at all levels use by-DODIC authorizations in TAMIS to prioritize their requirements. Prioritization ensures that the most critical requirements are resourced ahead of less critical requirements and to the highest possible levels. Prioritization is an operational function.

Prime Department of Defense identification code

As newer munitions are continually replacing older munitions, the most modern approved capability that is available, and is the variant of a capability that the Army places requirements on and would procure in support of its war reserve, operational, training, and test requirements. See also substitute DODIC.

Quantitative war reserve requirements for munitions

The Army's MRP for determining Army war reserve and operational munitions requirements.

Request

The quantity of munitions, by DODIC, that a unit asks to receive using an electronic DA Form 581 in TAMIS or a paper DA Form 581 if electronic means are unavailable.

Requirement

The types and quantities of munitions, by DODIC, that the Army must have to execute its operational, training, and testing missions. Requirements determination is an operational function.

Stockage objectives

The quantity of munitions required to ensure all training and operations in a theater can be conducted until resupply occurs. SO are a subset of the TAMR.

Standards in Training Commission standard

The total types and quantities of munitions required to execute individual qualification and crew certification tasks and a live-fire exercise event (AC) and a field training exercise (RC) each year, as defined in DA Pam 350–38. The standard is the minimum quantity of ammunition the Army requires for home-station training for a given year. POI and CTC requirements are additive to the STRAC standard.

Standards in Training Commission strategy

The total types and quantities of munitions required to execute 100 percent of the Army's home-station training strategy each year, as defined in DA Pam 350–38. The strategy is the maximum quantity of ammunition the Army requires for home-station training for a given year. POI and CTC requirements are additive to the STRAC Strategy.

Strategic readiness requirements

Reflect the munitions needed to arm forces not committed to combat operation and munitions needed to support those forces designated as a strategic reserve. Strategic readiness requirements also include critical capabilities not explicitly addressed elsewhere.

Substitute Department of Defense identification code

A capability other than the prime DODIC that could be used to support a requirement.

Sustainment load

The munitions needed to sustain a force's operations until resupply can be provided. Prior to the commencement of combat operations, a SL consists of a CL (for initiation) and a multiple(s) of the CL for sustainment of units that actually will be in an ASCC's geographic area of responsibility prior to establishment of an SLOC, in accordance with logistics plans in the ASCC's most demanding OSD/Joint staff-approved theater OPLAN or CONPLAN. Once operations commence, SL requirements are tailored based on the munitions required to support forces until the next scheduled resupply shipment.

Total Army Ammunition Authorization and Allocation Committee

A DA-level working group convened by DCS, G–3/5/7 and DCS, G–4 munitions managers semi-annually for the purpose of synchronizing Army munitions requirements and priorities with current and projected inventory in the most efficient, effective way possible. The TA4C ensures that only valid requirements receive Army munitions and that when supply is constrained the highest priority requirements receive priority of support. It helps ensure that sound stockpile management processes are enforced and that unserviceable and serviceable obsolete munitions are leveraged to support requirements, thus ensuring the highest level of support for all requirements while mitigating demilitarization costs. DCS, G–3/5/7 munitions managers provide authorizations to support requirements for the upcoming fiscal year. DCS, G–4 munitions managers approve allocations to resource authorized quantities for the next 12 months. All ACOM-level organizations with conventional (non-missile) munitions requirements to be resourced send a representative(s) to the TA4C. Command participants must be knowledgeable of their current and emerging requirements and priorities, SO, inventory levels, consumption rates, and Army and DOD policy related to munitions management. Joint Munitions Life Cycle Management Command participants must be knowledgeable of the current and projected condition of the stockpile, planned and ongoing production and maintenance, renovation efforts that will alter the condition and quantity of stocks available, global munitions transportation capability, and Army and DOD policy related to munitions management. The Commanding General, Joint Munitions Command, hosts the TA4C and provides logistical and administrative support.

Total Army Munitions Requirement

A by-DODIC listing of Army munitions requirements for war reserves, operations, training, and tests. The near-year TAMR informs readiness assessments. The out-year TAMR informs Army long-term investments.

Training ammunition

Ammunition required for training that replicates the characteristics of a round used in operations while minimizing cost and damage to range facilities (for example, short range training ammunition, simulation rounds, and blank ammunition). These rounds are commonly referred to as training-unique ammunition. However, some of these rounds are used for operations (for example, blank rounds for ceremonies, or DDI rounds for weapons maintenance).

Unit identification code

As defined in JP 1-02, a six-character, alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies each Active, Reserve, and National Guard unit of the Armed Forces.

War reserve and/or operational ammunition

Ammunition required for operations. War reserve and/or operational ammunition is not suitable for training because of its lethality, range, effects, cost and other considerations (for example, depleted uranium or dual purpose improved conventional munitions). These rounds are commonly referred to as war reserve-unique ammunition.

Section III**Special Abbreviations and Terms**

This section contains no entries.

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