Army Regulation 770–3

Acquisition Logistics

Type Classification and Materiel Release

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
16 July 2021

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY

AR 770–3
Type Classification and Materiel Release

This new publication, dated 16 July 2021—

- Establishes the procedures set forth in DA Pam 770–3 as mandatory (para 1–6).
- Authorizes the program executive officer to approve fielding materiel designated as conditional materiel release (para 1–7*d*(2)).
- Adds Army Geospatial Enterprise policy (paras 1–11 and 1–17*a*(3)).
- Establishes responsibilities for the Commanding General, U.S. Army Futures Command (para 1–13).
- Adds hazards of electromagnetic radiation to ordnance certification policy (paras 1–17*d*(12), 3–11*c*(16), 3–27*b*(4), and 3–29*c*(12)).
- Establishes policy for type classifying commercial medical devices (para 2–11).
- Establishes conditional materiel release breach policy (para 3–24).
- Establishes transition to sustainment conditional materiel release policy (para 3–25).
- Eliminates environmental conformance certification as a type classification requirement (throughout).
- Establishes materiel release policy for programs designated as within adaptive acquisition framework pathways mid-tier acquisition (throughout).
- Replaces the term “manpower and personnel integration” with “human systems integration” (throughout).
- Replaces the term “program manager” with “materiel developer” (throughout).
- Replaces the term “Standard Study Number-Line Item Number Automated Management and Integrating System” with “cloud equipping” (throughout).
- Replaces the “Department of Defense information assurance certification and accreditation process” with the “risk management framework process” (throughout).
- Replaces the “operational test agency milestone assessment report” and “operational test agency evaluation report” with evaluation or assessment as determined by the U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (throughout).

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
16 July 2021

*Army Regulation 770–3

Effective 16 August 2021

Acquisition Logistics

Type Classification and Materiel Release

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

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Administrative Assistant
to the Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is a new Department of the Army regulation.

Summary. This regulation prescribes responsibilities and policy for type classification and materiel release.

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

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

Army 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 B).

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

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

Distribution. This regulation is available in electronic media only and is intended for the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

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*This regulation supersedes AR 700-142, dated 26 February 2020.

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Chapter 1
General

Section I

Introduction

1–1. Purpose
This regulation assigns responsibilities and establishes policy for type classification (TC) and materiel release (MR).

1–2. References and forms
See appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms
See the glossary.

1–4. Responsibilities
Responsibilities are listed in section II of chapter 1.

1–5. Records management (recordkeeping) requirements
The records management requirement for all record numbers, associated forms, and reports required by this regulation are addressed in the Records Retention Schedule-Army (RRS–A). Detailed information for all related record numbers, forms, and reports are located in Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)/RRS–A at https://www.arims.army.mil. If any record numbers, forms, and reports are not current, addressed, and/or published correctly in ARIMS/RRS–A, see DA Pam 25–403 for guidance.

1–6. Mandatory procedures
This regulation will be used in conjunction with DA Pam 770–3. The tables, notes, and procedures in DA Pam 770–3 to determine materiel TC and MR applicability, activities, documents, requirements, and designations are mandatory and therefore required to execute the policy set forth in this regulation in accordance with AR 25–30.

Section II

Responsibilities

1–7. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology)
The ASA (ALT) will—

a. Develop TC and MR policies and procedures.

b. Provide clarification of TC and MR policy applicability, as required.

c. When serving as the Army Acquisition Executive, approve high-risk MR safety conditions, if justified.

d. Provide TC and MR policy execution responsibilities to the program executive officer (PEO). The PEO—

(1) Will resolve get-well plans for materiel designated as conditional materiel release (CMR).

(2) Is authorized to approve materiel systems designated as CMR by the appropriate materiel release authority (MRA) to be fielded and proceed to full-rate production (FRP) reviews for decision.

(3) Will serve as the type classified standard (TC–STD), TC limited procurement (LP) and TC exempt approval authority for acquisition programs for which they oversee materiel development.

e. Through the Joint Program Executive Officer for Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defense (JPEO CBRND), serve as the MRA for all chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear technology, materiel, medicines, and medical devices for which they oversee materiel development.

f. Through the Program Executive Officer for Simulation, Training, and Instrumentation (PEO STRI), serve as the MRA for training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations (TADSS), instrumentation, targets, and threat simulators for training, testing, and combat training center instrumentation for which they oversee materiel development.

1–8. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Energy and Environment)
The ASA (IE&E) is the environment, safety and occupational health (ESOH) proponent for Army installation management issues and will ensure applicable environmental requirements, including environmental compliance, hazardous materiel, and pollution-prevention opportunities, are considered as part of materiel development and sustainment.

1–9. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1
The DCS, G–1 will assign responsibility to the U.S. Army Combat Capabilities Development Command (DEVCOM) Data and Analysis Center (DAC) to serve on behalf of the DCS, G–1 and identify human systems integration (HSI) issues in materiel systems and provide the materiel developer (MATDEV) an HSI assessment in support of MR (see AR 602–2).

1–10. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–6
The DCS, G–6 is the approval authority for Army interoperability certification (AIC).

1–11. Chief of Engineers
The COE will coordinate with the ASA (ALT); DCS, G–6; DCS, G–3/5/7; and Commanding General (CG), U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC) to ensure systems that produce or exchange geospatially referenced data are tested and certified for Army Geospatial Enterprise compliance (see AR 115–11).

1–12. The Surgeon General
TSG will serve as the MRA for medical materiel (devices) and coordinate with other MATDEVs to identify potential health hazards in nonmedical materiel (devices) as applicable (see AR 40–10). If desired, TSG is authorized to transfer MRA responsibilities for medical materiel (devices) to the U.S. Army Medical Logistics Command or other current MRA. If the TSG elects to transfer MRA responsibilities, the incoming MRA will assume the responsibilities identified in paragraphs 1–14*g*(1) through 1–14*g*(7) as applicable for medical materiel (devices) and other related policies and procedures inherent to serving as a MRA or applicable functional authority (FA) for medical materiel (devices).

1–13. Commanding General, U.S. Army Futures Command
The CG, AFC will—

a. Assist the ASA (ALT) with developing TC and MR policies and procedures.

b. Determine the impacts of MR decisions on modernization plans, if applicable.

c. Participate in forums that focus on closing MR suitability conditions.

d. Issue statements of supportability for explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) through the DEVCOM.

1–14. Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command
The CG, AMC will—

a. Manage and oversee the execution of the Army MR program for Army materiel, except for systems procured by U.S. Army Network Enterprise Technology Command, U.S. Army Cyber Command, JPEO CBRND, PEO STRI, the Corps of Engineers, or TSG, unless TSG has transferred MRA authority. In this case, this policy would apply to the incoming MRA.

b. Monitor the Army MR process to ensure effective execution.

c. Assist the ASA (ALT) with developing TC and MR policies and safety-related activities within the MR process.

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

e. When requested, resolve MR issues and nonconcurrences between organizations and agencies.

f. Ensure statements of EOD supportability are issued by the AFC EOD staff officer. An EOD supportability statement and a readiness for issue certification (RFIC) will be issued for the release of new materiel when the materiel contains energetic materials.

g. Through the appropriate CG, AMC life cycle management commands (LCMCs)—

(1) Serve as the MRA for all acquisition programs, systems, and equipment managed by the ASA (ALT), PEOs or MATDEVs, except for cases where this regulation grants MR authority to the PEO, Joint PEO, U.S. Army Network Enterprise Technology Command, U.S. Army Cyber Command, Corps of Engineers, or TSG, unless TSG has transferred MRA authority.

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

(3) Manage a formal MR process in accordance with this regulation.

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

(5) Participate in forums that focus on closing MR supportability conditions.

(a) Designate an organization responsible to manage the MR process within subordinate commands.

(b) Verify that all requirements for release are met, documented, and auditable.

(c) Ensure that MR data is updated on a regular basis and is maintained in the Materiel Release Tracking System (MRTS) to reflect all forecasted MRs and get-well plans.

(6) Provide the MATDEV supportability statements for assigned materiel used as part of or fielded with other materiel systems, such as component of end item (COEI) and associated support items of equipment (ASIOE).

(7) Provide support to the designated MATDEV in support of the MR and nonstandard urgent materiel release (UMR) requests.

h. Through the Commander, Joint Munitions Command (JMC), serve as the MRA for all munitions (excluding missiles).

i. Integrate AFC into the MR staffing process as required.

1–15. Commanding General, U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command

The CG, ATEC will—

a. Provide a safety release before the start of training, testing, maintenance, or demonstrations that use Soldiers as participants.

b. Provide safety confirmations for milestone, MR, fielding, and equipping decision reviews.

c. Compare materiel test, inspection, and modeling and simulation results against capability document requirements.

d. Provide the MATDEV an evaluation or assessment of the materiel solution to support milestone and MR, fielding, equipping decision reviews.

e. Provide a notification memorandum to the MATDEV for those low-risk programs where an evaluation or assessment will not be conducted.

f. Provide the MATDEV a memorandum that presents a position relative to the proposed MR and lists the factors, if any that would prevent a full materiel release (FMR).

g. Participate in the MR process throughout materiel life cycle events.

h. Identify opportunities in MATDEV MR planning and milestone documents to apply data from multiple sources such as lab tests performed with users, modeling and simulation, contractor test, foreign comparative test, operational user assessments, and other data sources to support tailoring operational test requirements in preparation for MR.

1–16. Commanding General, Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command

The CG, SDDC will—

a. Provide transportability policy, guidance, engineering analysis, and evaluation in support of TC and MR.

b. Provide transportability approval in support of the MR process in accordance with AR 70–1 and AR 70–47.

c. Provide specific continental United States or outside continental United States shipping and handling instructions and onsite enforcement of that policy in support of MR.

1–17. Materiel developer

The MATDEV is responsible for each of the following areas:

a. General. The MATDEV will—

(1) For munitions, ensure a draft demilitarization and disposal plan is available for coordination with the project director for demilitarization at Milestone B and an approved demilitarization and disposal plan is available not later than the TC–STD designation and Milestone C.

(2) For munitions, ensure a draft demilitarization and disposal depot maintenance work requirement plan is available not later than the FMR decision.

(3) Ensure compliance with Army Geospatial Enterprise certification requirements (see AR 115–11).

(4) Execute requirements for transition to sustainment (T2S) CMR identified in paragraph 3–25.

(5) Execute the requirements for a CMR breach identified in paragraph 3–24.

b. Type classification. For TC, the MATDEV will—

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

(2) Submit an MSR to document TC and update the SB 700–20 using the automated TC or MSR process in the cloud equipping (cQuiP) system.

(3) Request TC–STD for all materiel entering the Army inventory whenever possible and document exceptions using other TC designations.

c. Materiel release. For MR, the MATDEV will—

(1) Develop a MR strategy to achieve FMR.

(2) Integrate HSI into MR planning early in the acquisition life cycle (see AR 602–2).

(3) Prior to the system design phase, contact the DEVCOM DAC HSI representative to ensure they are generating the HSI plan and monitoring of the HSI plan is being conducted for the particular system.

(4) Ensure that a plan for MR is included in the life cycle sustainment plan (LCSP) or product support strategy outlining the timeline for satisfying each MR requirement.

(5) Provide input to the materiel release office (MRO) in MRTS for MR forecasts and get-well plans.

(6) Provide the MRO with changes to the MRTS on a quarterly basis.

(7) Notify the applicable commands whenever get-well plans are revised.

(8) Provide required documentation for all MR requests. This includes obtaining an acceptance of conditions and urgency-of-need statement from the gaining command (GC) for all CMR actions.

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

(10) Execute the development and fielding of corresponding TADSS as part of the materiel system MR strategy.

(11) Conduct the MR process in an IPT that will include the applicable MRO representative.

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

(13) Obtain MRA approval (or designated representative) for changes to get-well dates and notify the GC when approval is obtained.

(14) Have an oversight method to review materiel designated as CMR to ensure conditions are resolved in accordance with the approved get-well plan.

d. Safety. To ensure safety, the MATDEV will—

(1) Ensure the materiel and associated logistics support products meet applicable ESOH requirements and that acceptance of associated risks for residual safety hazards is properly documented in accordance with AR 385–10, DA Pam 385–16, and MIL–STD–882E.

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

(3) If required, coordinate with the supporting radiation safety officer to obtain Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and Army radiation authorizations in accordance with Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR) and DA Pam 385–24.

(4) Provide the DEVCOM Armaments Center (EOD Technology Division) all technical data on systems that use energetic materials a minimum of 180 days prior to the MR date.

(5) Ensure the system has a final hazard classification in accordance with 49 CFR 173.

(6) Ensure the safety statement (Safety and Health Data Sheet) is included within the MR package.

(7) Request a safety confirmation from ATEC as part of required MR documentation. In cases where the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command or U.S. Special Forces are the single user, they may perform their own testing and do not need a safety confirmation from ATEC.

(8) When materiel is reprocured, the MATDEV, in conjunction with the MRA supporting safety office subject matter expert, shall ensure the appropriate testing occurred and that safety and health evaluations are performed to verify that the safety characteristics of the original configuration are not compromised and that no new hazards are introduced. These evaluations will be conducted during the initial production tests or other testing.

(9) Ensure that lasers or laser systems comply with the provisions of 21 CFR 1040.10 and 21 CFR 1040.11.

(10) Ensure the DoD laser exemption notification is in place prior to purchase and lasers or laser systems are properly labeled and tracked (see MIL–STD–1425A and American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z136.6 for guidance on the military exempt laser process).

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

(12) Ensure munitions development complies with hazards of electromagnetic radiation to ordnance (HERO) evaluation and certification requirements (see AR 385–10).

e. Suitability. To ensure suitability, the MATDEV will—

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

(2) Ensure that critical and major test incidents disclosed during government or contractor testing are resolved or provisions made for resolution.

(3) Obtain from ATEC their evaluation or assessment and a safety confirmation, if needed.

(4) Coordinate with ATEC to ensure materiel systems adequately meet system requirements.

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

(6) Ensure embedded (permanently fixed and non-removable) training devices are included as part of the system's TC and MR effort.

(7) Obtain transportability approval from SDDC Transportation Engineering Agency (TEA) prior to Milestone C.

(8) Obtain DCS, G–6 AIC determination, which can result in a certification, exemption, or waiver. Ensure that—

(a) All cybersecurity requirements are properly implemented and consistent with Army policy before the system is released, or that a plan of action and milestones is approved by the appropriate authority before the system is released.

(b) Each system achieves the appropriate level of protection for applicable system security requirements.

(9) Use the risk management framework (RMF) process to implement cybersecurity measures throughout the system life cycle.

(10) Ensure non-DoD and inter-Service user requirements are taken into consideration during the engineering and manufacturing development phase.

f. Supportability. To ensure supportability, the MATDEV will—

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

(2) Obtain a test, measurement and diagnostic equipment (TMDE) supportability statement from the Executive Director, U.S. Army Test, Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment Activity (USATA) in accordance with AR 750–43, when applicable.

(3) Coordinate with the supporting DEVCOM engineering activity to obtain software suitability and supportability statements and the MRA supporting safety office to obtain software safety statement to ensure these are factored in throughout the system life cycle.

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

(5) Ensure training (both hardware and software) for all personnel, including logistics assistance representatives and field software engineers, is adequate to support the materiel.

(6) Coordinate with the central tool manager and adhere to policy for common and special tool procurements (see AR 700–127).

(7) Ensure training requirements include operation and maintenance of the system for both field and sustainment level and system-peculiar logistics support requirements.

1–18. Capability developers and trainers

Capability developers (CAPDEVs) will participate in the MR review process and provide the MATDEV written acceptance or nonacceptance of materiel planned for a training materiel release (TMR). An acceptance of issues and restrictions for use signed by a general officer or civilian equivalent will accompany the concurrence for a training release.

Chapter 2
Type Classification

Section I

Process and Applicability

2–1. Process

The TC process provides data for authorization, logistics support, asset visibility, maintenance, and readiness reporting and integrates the acquisition process with standard Army logistics processes that lead to production and fielding.

2–2. Materiel applicability

The following materiel requires TC:

a. Nonexpendable materiel described as materiel separately authorized by table of organization and equipment (TOE), modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE), table of distribution and allowances (TDA), joint table of allowances (JTA), and common tables of allowances (CTA).

b. High-density military expendables (munitions and combat rations). Another Service's fielded ammunition that has achieved a Milestone C, if adopted by the Army without configuration changes, requires a TC validation memorandum documenting this approach from the MATDEV to the PEO.

c. Materiel procured by the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and developed by the Army.

d. Jointly developed materiel where the Army is a user of the materiel developed jointly and in the joint memorandum of agreement as required by Army policy.

e. Materiel procured by another military Service or Government agency where the Army is a user of the materiel.

f. Commercial medical devices (see para 2–11).

g. Clothing and individual equipment listed in the CTA.

h. Fixed site strategic communications systems on an MTOE and standard line item number (LIN).

i. Test equipment modernization described as nondevelopmental test equipment modernization or general purpose electronic test equipment as outlined in AR 750–43.

j. Soldier portable sets, kits, outfits, and tools (SKOT) described as assemblages of nondevelopmental tools and supplies hand carried by Soldiers.

k. Nondevelopmental support equipment described as equipment including lathes, mills, drill presses, compressors, standalone welders, or welding machines that do not introduce significant safety, suitability, transportability, or supportability issues.

l. Nondevelopmental cryptographic materiel described as materiel using an algorithm certified by National Security Agency under the Commercial Communication Security Evaluation Program.

m. All mission-related items authorized by CTA will meet TC requirements.

2–3. Materiel non-applicability

a. The following materiel does not require TC:

(1) Limited distribution materiel described as—

(a) JTA or TDA unit and other Service-adopted materiel that DLA is responsible to certify production.

(b) Restricted issue materiel to schools and training centers, laboratories, and maintenance and test activities.

(c) Nondevelopmental materiel authorized only by JTA or TDA and not supported by the Army supply system.

(d) EOD disposal tools, equipment, and associated SKOT restricted to JTA or TDA, schools, training centers, laboratories, or maintenance and test facilities.

(e) SKOT restricted to JTA or TDA, schools, training centers, laboratories, and maintenance and test facilities.

(f) Energetics (hazard classification of 1.1D or less) used only for scent training of working dogs.

(2) Nonstandard materiel described as—

(a) Materiel and equipment for the support of allies but not used by the Army.

(b) Nondevelopmental administrative materiel such as nontactical office equipment, office furniture, and furniture for housing intended for use at a fixed facility and is not deployable or used as part of a tactical system.

(c) Commercial medical devices used exclusively at fixed U.S. Army Medical Department facilities.

(d) Nondevelopmental laundry equipment and musical instruments.

(e) Field and garrison furnishings and equipment designated for authorization by CTA 50–909.

(f) Nonmission-related items for CTA garrison furnishings and equipment.

(g) Materiel and equipment for which the Army is the DoD item manager or has life cycle support responsibility but is not used by the Army.

(h) Materiel and equipment for contractors or industrial facilities not used by the Army in tactical operations and not requiring Army logistics support.

(i) Materiel and equipment procured with nonappropriated funds.

(j) Materiel and equipment for DoD civil defense efforts.

(k) Nondevelopmental materiel for the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service.

(l) Noncataloged and nonstocked commercial medical items.

(m) Equipment that is fixed in place or attached to real property. In situations where tactical systems interface directly with fixed systems (that is, reach-back operations), those fixed systems will be included in the MR of the tactical system for purposes of interoperability assessment.

(3) Materiel developed by the Army for others described as materiel developed by the Army for another Service, Federal agency, or foreign government unless formal MR and total package fielding is required by the customer, funded by the customer, and documented in the agreement between parties.

(4) Nonsystem TADSS described as—

(a) All nonsystem TADSS (not listed on TOE or MTOE) acquired following DoD and Army acquisition policies. System TADSS will follow the TC or MR process unless otherwise exempted or waived by the milestone decision

authority (MDA). For any TADSS where PEO STRI is not the MATDEV and MRA, the MRA for that commodity will serve as the MRA for that TADSS. In the event the MRA is unclear, the supporting MRO, in coordination with the applicable PEOs, will determine the correct MRA and coordinate the MR decision as applicable.

(b) Locally fabricated TADSS procured under AR 350–38 and supported and maintained by the local installation.

(5) Modifications and upgrades that do not exceed the original weapon system capabilities requirements for the end item and do not meet the criteria in paragraph 3–4. When TC applicability for modification work orders or upgrades is unclear or in disagreement, the MATDEV will seek a decision from the PEO, the TC approval authority.

(6) Commercial construction materials (Supply Class IV) described as lumber, cement, brick, sand, and gravel. Excludes mechanical, electromechanical, electrical, electronic-pneumatic, and pneumatic items.

(7) Spares and repair parts (Supply Class IX) described as repair parts and components to include kits, assemblies, and subassemblies (repairable or nonrepairable) required for maintenance support of all equipment.

b. Expendable or consumable described as Supply Classes II, III, IV, VI, VIII, and IX materiel where the accounting requirements code is expendable or durable do not require TC or MR.

c. All materiel will meet ESOH requirements if they pose safety or occupational health hazards or have environmental impacts prior to their acceptance for use by the Army.

2–4. Modification and upgrade of materiel

The following modifications or upgrades of materiel require TC:

a. Engineering change proposals or preplanned product improvements that result in one or more of the following:

(1) Changes to form, fit, or function. For munition or missile modifications or upgrades involving form, fit, or function changes, the PEO is authorized to obligate procurement funding prior to TC designation, if desired. This does not negate TC requirements.

(2) Changes to the model number.

(3) A new or modified basis of issue plan (BOIP), as appropriate.

(4) A new or modified ASIOE, as appropriate.

(5) A new military occupational specialty or additional skill identifier.

b. Programs designated as incremental development or evolutionary acquisition.

Section II

Policy

2–5. General

a. The following policy applies to the TC of Army materiel—

(1) New materiel will be TC–STD; mission-essential.

(2) The MATDEV is authorized to assign a designation of LP when it supports programmatic schedule requirements with an assigned catalog of an approved requirements document system number.

(3) A developmental line item number (ZLIN) will be obtained for all acquisition programs (excluding developmental materiel that will be put on the CTA).

(4) New ZLIN and BOIP feeder data are required when there are changes to form, fit, or function.

(5) All nonexpendable materiel authorized by MTOE, CTA, and TDA will be type classified.

(6) MTOE-authorized materiel requires a BOIP (see AR 71–32).

(7) CTA-authorized materiel requires a basis of issue (see AR 71–32).

(8) TDA-authorized materiel not previously listed in SB 700–20 requires a letter of authorization.

(9) Standard materiel will be reclassified with a logistics control code (LCC) of B, F, S, and O when the materiel is being replaced by new materiel that is undergoing TC (see DA Pam 708–3).

(10) Data provided by a contractor or other military Service to support TC designation is authorized, provided it is verified by a Government source or approved by the PEO.

(11) The PEO may authorize funds to be committed to long-lead-time materiel that acquisition programs must have to produce the system. Approval of long-lead-time materiel does not constitute a waiver of TC.

(12) The acceptance decision of other military Services will be used to fulfill Army TC requirements to the full extent possible; however, Army-unique TC–STD requirements will remain applicable.

b. MATDEVs will—

(1) Review the TC prohibitions in paragraph 2–7.

(2) Conduct TC procedures throughout the system acquisition process, as required.

(3) Assign TC for developmental programs in accordance with paragraph 2–8.

(4) Request TC–STD for all materiel entering the Army inventory or document the exemption.

(5) Ensure materiel is TC–STD prior to the FRP decision for developmental materiel or document the exemption.

(6) Submit BOIP feeder data for approval not later than 60 days after ZLIN publication or critical design review, whichever is later. For systems where the critical design review is not applicable, 60 days after ZLIN publication will apply.

(7) Convert all ZLINs to a standard LIN for TC–STD.

(8) Ensure training devices for initial fielding and sustainment are TC unless exempt.

c. Once the TC is approved, the MATDEV will—

(1) Submit a MSR through cQuiP to update the SB 700–20 or request a standard LIN.

(2) Ensure the cQuiP automated TC or MSR process is used to document TC.

2–6. Approval authority

a. The PEO is the TC–STD, TC LP, and TC exempt approval authority for acquisition programs for which they oversee materiel development.

b. The MDA for medical devices is the TC–STD, TC LP, and TC exempt approval authority for acquisition programs for which they oversee materiel development.

2–7. Type classification prohibitions

MATDEVs will not—

a. Assign TC–STD until all major materiel subsystems are eligible for the same TC assignment. This includes components, system software, special tools, training aids, and devices, to include TADSS and training ammunition requirements, TMDE, and other support equipment. The principal materiel and their subsystems will be type classified in a single action when practical.

b. Sell or transfer materiel being developed for the Army to foreign military sales customers prior to assignment of TC–STD without written approval from the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Defense Exports and Cooperation. All type reclassification actions will be coordinated with Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) prior to approval to allow assessment of impact on foreign military sales. Foreign release will be addressed in the in-process review packages.

c. Assign TC- STD to materiel requiring TC unless procurement is planned within the current program objective memorandum period.

d. Assign TC–STD to materiel including rapid fielding materiel without an HQDA-approved BOIP.

2–8. Designations

The following are the TC designation classifications and uses:

a. Standard. The TC–STD designation includes materiel that is in the process of being replaced by new materiel but is still acceptable for the intended mission. TC–STD is used for materiel determined—

(1) To be acceptable for the intended mission.

(2) On track to be supportable in all of its intended environments.

(3) To meet regulatory guidelines for entry into the Army inventory.

(4) To be safe for all aspects of use.

(5) To meet technical performance requirements.

(6) To have a stable design that requires no further development prior to fielding.

(7) To have an approved BOIP.

b. Limited procurement. TC LP is used when materiel is required for a limited time and the specified limited quantity will be procured under this classification. TC LP includes low rate initial productions and initial quantities for operational test and evaluation and demonstrations. Unless otherwise directed by HQDA, the MATDEV will conduct a review within 3 years of the TC LP assignment to determine the continuing need for the materiel and recommend an extension of the LP expiration date or to reclassify the materiel to TC–STD or obsolete.

c. Obsolete. TC obsolete is used for materiel no longer required or acceptable for Army use. Materiel is considered obsolete when DCS, G–3/5/7 determines it is no longer required or acceptable for the intended mission; there is an absence of requirement or authorization; it was replaced by another TC–STD item; it has become too costly to repair and support and was replaced by another TC–STD item; or no replacement is required.

d. Exempt. TC is not required for the materiel (see SB 700–20).

e. Type classification designation and elements crosswalk. See DA Pam 770–3 for TC designation and elements crosswalk.

Section III

Requirements

2–9. Requirements for type classification (activities or documents)

a. MATDEVs will use DA Pam 770–3 in conjunction with this regulation to determine TC requirements.

b. The following activities or documents are required for TC:

(1) Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) approved requirements documentation.

(2) Assigned national stock number (NSN).

(3) Adequacy of complete product definition data including data rights or data use for competitive procurement.

(4) BOIP and basis of issue as follows:

(a) HQDA-approved BOIP.

(b) Basis of issue used for TDA or CTA materiel or Class V missiles and munitions.

(5) ATEC evaluation or assessment of technical support, operational effectiveness, operational suitability, and survivability or an ATEC notification memorandum that an evaluation or assessment will not be conducted.

(6) Production risk and production readiness review.

(7) Transportability assessment or transportability approval including interim hazard classification (IHC) for transportability approval. A statement of transportability approval is a requirement for MR only when the system meets the definition of a transportability problem in accordance with AR 70–47.

(8) Safety and health activities or documents as follows:

(a) Safety and health data sheet or system safety risk assessment (SSRA) or a programmatic ESOH evaluation as appropriate for the adaptive acquisition framework pathway of mid-tier acquisition (MTA) (rapid fielding) in coordination with the system safety working group (SSWG). A programmatic environment, safety and occupational health evaluation (PESHE) is authorized to be used to fulfill this requirement (excluding missiles and munitions).

(b) Health hazard assessment (HHA).

(c) Federal Drug Administration requirements (medical devices only).

(9) LCSP.

(10) HQDA-approved frequency allocations for systems or items that use the electromagnetic spectrum.

2–10. Initial type classification assignment request

To request assignment of TC, the MATDEV will—

a. Prepare the TC package for consideration by the IPT and approval by the PEO with applicable LCCs annotated.

b. Ensure assignment of LIN, NSN, and LCCs for all type classified materiel, including separately type classified components.

c. Obtain a new LIN for new materiel that replaces existing TC–STD materiel.

d. Assign TC in accordance with this regulation.

e. Convert all ZLINs to a standard LIN for TC–STD.

f. Forward a copy of TC documentation to include PEO TC decision memorandum to the supporting LCMC.

g. Ensure the approved TC for MSR submission is entered into cQuiP to enable standard LIN assignment and entry into the SB 700–20. For those TC LP (LCC P) actions to procure materiel for a down select decision and for which there is not yet a NSN, the MSR will be submitted after the TC–STD and NSN are obtained. This action completes the documentation necessary for the authorization systems (TOE, MTOE, TDA, or CTA).

h. Complete TC–STD assignment—

(1) Prior to the FRP decision on developmental systems or in accordance with the TC process if past FRP throughout the materiel system life cycle as applicable.

(2) After the Government completes qualification testing and accepts the materiel (nondevelopmental programs for commercial products). In these cases when Milestone C and FRP occur as simultaneous events, a TC LP decision is authorized at the Milestone C decision review to allow the Government to obligate production funds on contracts protected by first article test provisions.

Section IV

Related Policy

2–11. Commercial medical devices

a. The TC requirements for commercial medical devices are—

(1) Approved capability requirements document as determined by the CAPDEV for medical materiel (devices).

(2) Assignment of a NSN.
(3) HQDA-approved BOIP.
(4) Basis of issue for the TDA.
(5) Satisfied Federal Drug Administration requirements, HHA, and other related mandates.
(6) MDA or designee approved LCSP or appropriate post production support.
(7) Other requirements as designated by the MDA.

b. Once the requirements above for TC–STD are complete and the MDA designates the commercial medical materiel (devices) as TC–STD, the MATDEV will request a standard LIN through cQuiP.

2–12. Basis of issue plan

a. The BOIP establishes the documentation necessary to authorize, procure, support, account, maintain, and report readiness and availability and is integral to designating TC–STD. Materiel exempt from BOIP is listed in DA Pam 71–32.

b. For BOIP deferment, see DA Pam 770–3.

2–13. Developmental line item numbers

MATDEVs will use ZLINs during the engineering and manufacturing development phase to link research, development, testing, and evaluation funding to the standard study number during materiel integration activities. The following applies:

a. For developmental materiel, the ZLIN will be assigned using cQuiP not earlier than Milestone B.

b. Within 60 days of ZLIN being published, initial BOIP feeder data will be provided (see AR 71–32).

c. The MATDEV will manage the ZLIN from assignment until TC–STD is achieved. If a program is terminated, the MATDEV will submit a ZLIN deletion request using cQuiP as part of program termination.

d. PEOs will manage (terminate or convert to standard LIN) ZLINs that are greater than 5 years old.

Chapter 3
Materiel Release

Section I

Process and Applicability

3–1. Process

a. MATDEVs will use DA Pam 770–3 in conjunction with this regulation to determine MR requirements.

b. The MR process ensures that—

(1) Materiel is safe for Soldiers when operated within its stated parameters.

(2) Materiel is suitable, fully tested, and meets operational performance requirements.

(3) Critical MR and developmental or operational test and evaluation issues are resolved or provisions for their resolution are made before a FMR is approved.

(4) Developmental materiel has approval from the applicable PEO to proceed into a FRP decision review with a CMR designation, except for CMR safety conditions identified as high risk requiring Army Acquisition Executive approval prior to proceeding.

(5) Materiel is supportable logistically within the environment it is intended to operate.

(6) Materiel with a CMR designation is accepted and fielded only after required qualification testing is complete.

(7) A formal mechanism is in place to monitor, control, and ensure visibility and accountability of decisions made and actions taken.

(8) Systems achieve a FMR as follows:

(a) The FRP decision review for developmental programs unless the applicable PEO approves the materiel system to proceed into a FRP decision review with a CMR designation.

(b) Government acceptance of the materiel after completion of qualification testing on nondevelopmental programs for commercial products.

c. In cases where Milestone C and FRP occur as a simultaneous event, a FMR is authorized to be designated not later than the TC–STD decision.

d. MATDEVs will advise commands gaining materiel that they will—

(1) Appoint points of contact for MR actions and provide this information to the MR offices or to the U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency MR office for medical devices and systems.

(2) Provide the MATDEV with written acknowledgment and acceptance or nonconcurrence of materiel planned for CMR or UMR as follows:

(a) An urgency-of-need statement signed by a general officer will accompany a concurrence for a CMR within 45 days of a request.

(b) A statement of acceptance of conditions signed by a general officer will accompany a concurrence for a CMR or UMR within 45 days of a request.

(3) Maintain a copy of the commander's acknowledgment of the CMR conditions on file for review by incoming commanders during change-of-command activities until notified by the MATDEV that the CMR is converted to a FMR or the UMR is converted to a CMR or FMR.

(4) Retain a copy of the commander's acknowledgment of the CMR conditions on file for review by future incoming commanders.

(5) Accept materiel with less than FMR only under a general officer or civilian equivalent signature.

e. Commands losing materiel will inform the GC in writing of all equipment being transferred that was issued under the original CMR and prohibit the transfer of any equipment between units or element that was issued under a UMR without prior written consent from the MRA.

f. To support auditability, MRAs will ensure their supporting staff develop and publish standard operating procedures for the MR process, to include the use of risk management (RM) forums.

3–2. Materiel applicability

The following materiel requires MR:

a. Nonexpendable materiel described as materiel separately authorized by TOE, MTOE, TDA, JTA, or CTA.

b. High-density military expendables (munitions and combat rations).

c. Materiel procured by the DLA and developed by the Army.

d. Jointly developed materiel where the Army is a user of the materiel that is developed jointly which is captured in the joint memorandum of agreement.

e. Materiel procured by another military Service or Government agency where the Army is a user of the materiel.

f. Software (Government-owned or nondevelopmental) for system, platform (embedded or remote), component, network, and information systems software and firmware, including programs, routines, and symbolic languages that control the functioning of the hardware and direct its operation and meet the criteria for software materiel release (SMR).

g. All mission-related items authorized by CTA will meet MR requirements.

3–3. Materiel non-applicability

a. The following materiel does not require MR:

(1) Limited distribution materiel described as—

(a) JTA or TDA unit and other Service-adopted materiel that DLA is responsible for certifying production.

(b) Restricted issue materiel to schools and training centers, laboratories, or maintenance and test activities.

(c) Nondevelopmental materiel authorized only by JTA or TDA and not supported by the Army supply system.

(d) EOD tools and equipment and associated SKOT restricted to JTA or TDA, schools and training centers, laboratories, or maintenance and test facilities.

(e) SKOT restricted to JTA or TDA, schools, training centers, laboratories, or maintenance and test facilities.

(f) Energetics (hazard classification of 1.1D or less) used only for scent training of working dogs.

(2) Nonstandard materiel described as—

(a) Materiel and equipment for the support of allies but not used by the Army.

(b) Nondevelopmental administrative materiel such as nontactical office equipment, office furniture, and furniture for housing intended for use at a fixed facility and is not deployable or used as part of a tactical system.

(c) Commercial medical devices used solely at fixed U.S. Army Medical Department facilities.

(d) Nondevelopmental laundry equipment and musical instruments.

(e) Nonmission-related items for CTA garrison furnishings and equipment.

(f) Materiel and equipment for which the Army is the DoD item manager or has life cycle support responsibility but is not used by the Army.

(g) Materiel and equipment for contractors or industrial facilities not used by the Army in tactical operations and not requiring Army logistics support.

(h) Materiel and equipment procured with nonappropriated funds.

(i) Materiel and equipment for DoD civil defense efforts.

(j) Nondevelopmental materiel for the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service.

(k) Noncataloged and nonstocked commercial medical items.

(l) Equipment in place that is fixed or attached to real property.

(3) Materiel developed by the Army for others described as materiel developed by the Army for another Service, Federal agency, or foreign government unless formal MR and total package fielding is required by the customer, funded by the customer, and documented in the agreement between the parties.

(4) Nonsystem TADSS described as—

(a) All nonsystem TADSS (not listed on TOE or MTOE) acquired following DoD and Army acquisition policies.

(b) Locally fabricated TADSS procured under AR 350–38 and supported and maintained by the local installation.

(5) Modifications and upgrades that do not exceed the original weapon system capabilities requirements for the end item and do not meet the criteria in paragraph 3–4.

(6) Commercial construction materials (Supply Class IV) described as lumber, cement, brick, sand, and gravel. Excludes mechanical, electromechanical, electrical, electronic-pneumatic, and pneumatic items.

(7) Spares and repair parts (Supply Class IX) described as repair parts and components to include kits, assemblies, and subassemblies (repairable or nonrepairable) required for maintenance support of all equipment.

(8) Expendable or consumable materiel, described as Supply Classes II, III, IV, VI, VIII, and IX, where the accounting requirements code is expendable or durable does not require TC or MR.

b. All materiel listed above will meet ESOH requirements if it poses safety or occupational health hazards or has environmental impacts prior to its acceptance for use by the Army.

c. Systems identified as nondevelopmental business systems managed under DoDI 5000.75. In this case, the MATDEV will ensure the system is safe, suitable, and supportable.

3–4. Modification, upgrade, and reprocurement of materiel

The following activities, criteria, conditions, alterations, or changes associated with the modification, upgrade, or reprocurement of materiel require MR:

a. Engineering change proposals or preplanned product improvements that result in one or more of the following:

(1) Changes form, fit, or function. For munition or missile modifications or upgrades involving form, fit, or function, the PEO is authorized to obligate procurement funding prior to MR designation, if desired. This does not negate the MR requirement.

(2) Changes to the model number.

(3) Altered transportability requirements.

(4) A new BOIP.

(5) A new military occupational specialty or additional skill identifier.

(6) Adversely alters safety and health characteristics in coordination with and as determined by the FA.

b. Programs designated as incremental development or evolutionary acquisition.

c. For reprocurement (follow-on), the following descriptions have MR applicability:

(1) Materiel produced under a performance specification that was out of production for 2 or more years.

(2) Materiel produced under a performance specification that changes producers.

d. When the government uses a complete technical data package for the reprocurement of materiel, qualification testing will be used to ensure that the product conforms to the original design. In this case, a new MR is not required.

Section II

Policy

3–5. General

a. Materiel systems will be safe, suitable (meets operational performance requirements), and logistically supportable before FRP and issued to Soldiers in the field.

b. MATDEVs will begin forecasting MR requirements at Milestone B or no later than 24 months prior to the required FMR or FRP date.

c. MATDEVs who develop materiel for aviation systems will comply with DoD and Army airworthiness policy as an extension of the MR process (see AR 70–62).

d. The type of release (full, conditional, urgent, training, or software) will be recommended by the MATDEV after a comprehensive assessment of the total materiel system.

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

f. MATDEVs and MROs will use RM when evaluating JCIDS-supported materiel (munition, weapon system, software, or other item of military materiel) for use in the Army that was previously fielded by another military Service or agency. This applies to materiel that the Army is evaluating for use without modification and materiel that will be modified for Army use. The following policy applies:

(1) MATDEVs, in conjunction with the MRO, will convene a Materiel Release Risk Management Board (MRRMB) of subject matter experts from each of the FAs' subject areas. The MRRMB will apply the RM steps and conduct a MR risk assessment for all applicable MR activities and documents that evaluates the risk (safety, suitability, or supportability) of expediting or modifying the MR process. The RM process is outlined in DA Pam 385–16.

(2) MATDEVs will present the MRRMB's findings and recommendations for a FMR or CMR to the MRA for approval. The MRRMB can also determine that there is not enough available information to use RM and recommend that the materiel go through the complete Army FMR process.

(3) Each MRO, in conjunction with their MATDEVs, will develop the internal processes and procedures to accomplish RM.

(4) For RM, the MATDEV can accept low and medium risks, the PEO can accept serious risks, and only the Army Acquisition Executive can accept high risks.

g. A FMR is inferred for materiel that is part of the Army's inventory and was used by Soldiers prior to 1973. If there are any reported safety incidents for the materiel, it cannot be used until the safety risks are reassessed in accordance with DA Pam 385–16.

h. For systems containing explosives, the explosive component cannot be prepositioned, moved, or shipped to a GC until all safety requirements are certified as being met or mitigated, as determined by the MRA supporting safety office. The determination will include the following:

(1) EOD supportability statement.

(2) Safety confirmations.

(3) Final Department of Defense hazard classification (FHC). If there is a break in production, an IHC can be assigned, provided the IHC authority is satisfied that the sponsoring organization is actively pursuing the FHC (see TB 700–2 for additional consideration).

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

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

j. An RFIC can be used for follow-on releases of ammunition only that undergo continuous testing in their production environment. The RFIC is used for ammunition that is unchanged since the last FMR and where there are no logistics, performance, quality, or safety deficiencies.

(1) An RFIC is issued by the AMC LCMC in coordination with the AFC EOD staff officer.

(2) If there is a break in production of 2 or more years or if the materiel is produced by a different contractor, then the RFIC procedures can be used, provided the criteria outlined in paragraph 3–5*h* are met.

k. MR policy applies to post-FRP decision review materiel that is modified or upgraded as outlined in paragraph 3–4. Changes to a fielded software baseline require approval by the portfolio manager (for example, DCS, G–4) prior to use on the Army network and, depending on the extent of the change, may require recertification.

3–6. Training devices

MATDEVs will—

a. Deliver training devices that are safe, operationally suitable, supportable, and that address training gaps.

b. Assess if field training devices used by Soldiers should undergo developmental and operational tests and be materiel released along with the tactical materiel solution.

c. If applicable, plan for the development and demonstration of institutional training aids and devices to be completed before the system MR decision.

3–7. Materiel release of evolutionary acquisition programs

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

Section III

Authorities and Designations

3–8. Materiel release authorities

An AMC LCMC with the sustainment mission is the approval authority for all MRs of assigned acquisition programs.

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

(1) The PEO STRI is the MRA for TADSS, instrumentation, targets and threat simulators for training and testing, and combat training center instrumentation for which they oversee materiel development.

(2) JPEO CBRND is the MRA for all chemical and biological technology, materiel, medicines, and medical devices for which they oversee materiel development.

b. The Commander, JMC is the MRA for ammunition (excluding missiles).

c. The Commander, U.S. Army Network Enterprise Technology Command is the MRA for capabilities for which they oversee materiel development.

d. The Commander, U.S. Army Cyber Command is the MRA for capabilities for which they oversee materiel development.

e. The MRA will not be delegated below the identified commander; however, it may be delegated under the following circumstances:

(1) A deputy commander not lower than the grade of brigadier general or the civilian equivalent is authorized to approve MR actions in their absence.

(2) The Commander, JMC may appoint a person not lower than the grade of colonel or civilian equivalent to approve MR actions in their absence.

f. The Commander, U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command is the MRA for the Missile Defense Agency.

g. MRAs will approve FMR when all applicable requirements for safety, suitability, and supportability are met.

h. MRAs will ensure their MROs—

(1) Brief MATDEVs on the MR process at program initiation and other life cycle events as required.

(2) Facilitate coordination between the MATDEV and FAs and ensure that a timely MR decision is provided.

(3) Enter or approve the required information and data into the MRTS.

(4) Process request for MR approval.

(5) Process get-well date extension requests.

(6) Process closure of CMR conditions.

(7) Monitor CMR until FMR is achieved.

(8) Manage UMRs in MRTS until closed.

(9) Develop standard operating procedures for conducting the MR process and to support auditability.

3–9. Functional authorities

The FAs for materiel systems and software in the areas of safety, suitability, and supportability will—

a. Review MR activities proposed by the MATDEV against the activities, documents, and requirements set forth in the regulation.

b. Ensure compliance with activities, documents, and requirements that are applicable for the specific materiel system.

c. Tailor the MR plan in coordination with the MATDEV by eliminating those activities, documents, or requirements that are not applicable and document those decisions in a memorandum provided to the MATDEV.

d. Within their functional areas, document those activities necessary to achieve a FMR and provide the memorandum to the MATDEV and MRO. The document will include the conditions preventing the materiel system from achieving FMR and identify actions required to resolve the conditions, if applicable.

e. Provide the necessary documentation to the MATDEV so the MRA can render a decision.

f. Serve as the final decision authority when it is unclear or there is a disagreement on what specific activities, documents and requirements are applicable for the specific materiel system.

g. Work with the MATDEV to develop the timeline and schedule to resolve their identified conditions.

h. When working with MATDEVs during the MR process, outline their assessment and evaluation procedures and criteria for their respective areas.

3–10. Designations

The MR designations are full, conditional, urgent, training, and software.

a. FMR is the preferred designation to formally certify that materiel is safe, operationally suitable (meets all of its performance requirements), and supportable (logistically) when used within its stated operational parameters.

b. CMR is a temporary designation used no longer than 36 months (unless the get-well plan specifies a longer duration to resolve a conditions) by the MATDEV and approved by the MRA as a method to field materiel systems with conditions and associated risks that prevent satisfying FMR requirements.

c. UMR is a limited certification that allows the MATDEV to field the materiel rapidly to meet a capability shortfall. The UMR certification indicates that the materiel meets minimum safety requirements, is supportable logistically (may not be Army preference) when used within its stated operational parameters, and is suitable based upon one of the HQDA-directed or user-requested documents listed in paragraph 3–27*a*.

d. TMR is a limited certification that provides authorization to a MATDEV to field or issue the materiel to the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) schools and training sites for the express purpose of curriculum development and training of Soldiers.

e. SMR is required for changes in software or firmware, including programs, routines, and symbolic languages that control the functioning of the hardware and direct its operation (even when it is not part of a materiel modification) that meets the criteria for SMR (see para 3–31 for additional SMR designations).

Section IV

Full Materiel Release Activities, Documents, and Requirements

3–11. Safety activities, documents, and requirements

a. The FA for safety is the MRA supporting safety office.

b. MATDEVs, in coordination with the safety FA, will determine the applicable MR activities, documents, and requirements based on the specific materiel system.

c. The MR safety activities and documents are—

(1) The MRA supporting safety office certification.

(2) TSG HHA report provided by the Director, Army Public Health Center on behalf of TSG.

(3) AFC EOD supportability statement. The EOD statement will certify that validated and verified render safe and disposal procedures, tools, equipment, and training aids are fielded to Army EOD units and EOD schools at least 30 days prior to MR and that new materiel is fully supportable by EOD units. It will also certify that the EOD technical manuals (TMs) are approved by the Military Technical Acceptance Board at least 30 days prior to MR (see AR 75–15 to determine the MATDEV's responsibility for EOD supportability compliance during new materiel development).

(4) Statement of airworthiness qualification, if applicable. If a statement of airworthiness qualification is not yet available, a FMR and subsequent FRP decision is authorized to be approved, provided the request for the system airworthiness qualification was submitted in accordance with AR 70–62 and there are no known issues that would prevent issuing the statement of airworthiness qualification.

Note. The FA for airworthiness is the DEVCOM Aviation and Missile Center System Readiness Directorate.

(5) SSRA for urgent needs or a PESHE for programs designated by the MDA as within the adaptive acquisition framework pathway of MTA (rapid fielding) in coordination with the SSWG.

(6) ATEC safety confirmation.

(7) Surface or weapon danger zone.

(8) Final hazard classification.

(9) NRC license, if required (see 10 CFR Chapter 1).

(10) Army Fuze Safety Review Board Certification.

(11) Energetic materials qualification.

(12) Ignition System Safety Review Board Certification.

(13) Safety review of TMs.

(14) Results of safety inspections and analyses.

(15) Software safety statement.

(16) HERO certification (munitions only).

d. The MR safety requirements are—

(1) System safety aspects are reviewed and verified by the MRA supporting safety office.

(2) All known safety hazards are eliminated or accepted through the SSRA process in accordance with AR 385–10 and in coordination with the SSWG.

(3) All statutory requirements are met.

(4) Applicable regulatory requirements are met.

(5) All environmental impacts are identified, mitigated if possible, and documented in accordance with 32 CFR 651 and Title 42, United States Code, Chapter 55 (42 USC Chapter 55).

3–12. Suitability activities, documents, and requirements

a. The FAs for suitability are identified in parentheses next to their functional area.

b. MATDEVs, in coordination with the applicable FA, will use DA Pam 770–3 in conjunction with this regulation to determine the applicable MR suitability activities, documents, and requirements.

c. The MR suitability activities or documents and FAs are—

(1) ATEC MR position memorandum (ATEC). In cases where U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command or U.S. Special Operations Command are the single user, they may perform user testing in lieu of ATEC.

(2) ATEC assessment, evaluation, or notification memorandum noting the program is low risk from an effectiveness, suitability, and survivability evaluation standpoint and that ATEC will not generate a formal evaluation or assessment. The suspension of a formal ATEC assessment or evaluation does not alleviate the MATDEV from performing all necessary analyses, tests, and demonstrations to ensure the materiel solution is safe, effective, suitable, and survivable as applicable (ATEC).

(3) DCS, G–6 AIC statement (DCS, G–6).

(4) RMF authority to operate from the designated approval authority.

(5) HSI assessment (DEVCOM DAC Human Systems Integration Division (HSID)). The HSI assessment is the culmination and result of assessing all elements within the HSI domain. These elements cross over multiple functional areas, but the assessment is nested in suitability.

(6) Communications Security Logistics Activity (CSLA) statement for communications security (COMSEC) supportability (CSLA for Army adopted items). The CSLA COMSEC statement is not required when the materiel does not contain standalone COMSEC devices and supporting materiels.

(7) CAPDEV training assessment (statement of adequacy of institutional training support) (CAPDEV).

(8) Software suitability statement (provided by the supporting DEVCOM engineering activity) (lead system engineering activity).

(9) Quality, reliability, availability, and maintainability statement, including service or shelf life assurance and Ammunition Stockpile Reliability Program (lead supporting DEVCOM system engineering activity).

d. The MR suitability requirements are—

(1) The materiel is tested and evaluated in accordance with the approved test and evaluation master plan.

(2) Established requirements of the capabilities documents are met or a decision is made by the CAPDEV to accept the current performance; requires DCS, G–3/5/7 endorsement.

(3) Software, to include embedded software within platforms, has attained AIC.

(4) RMF authority to operate from the designated approval authority is attained.

(5) HSI aspects are reviewed and verified by the DEVCOM DAC HSID element.

(6) COMSEC supportability and availability are verified by CSLA.

(7) Training is determined adequate in accordance with AR 350–1.

(8) Software is suitable.

(9) Quality, reliability, availability, and maintainability requirements are achieved.

3–13. Supportability activities, documents, and requirements

a. The FA for supportability is the lead LCMC Integrated Logistics Support Center or Integrated Logistics Support Directorate.

b. MATDEVs, in coordination with the applicable FA, will determine the applicable MR supportability activities, documents, and requirements.

c. The MR supportability activities and documents are—

(1) Supportability certification will address support materiel (COEI and ASIOE), end item, and software. The supportability certification will verify that key aspects of the LCSP are achieved and detail any known shortfalls and include them in a recommended get-well plan. A system receiving a FMR that has ASIOE at less than FMR must get acceptance from the GC prior to fielding.

(2) USATA supportability statement on TMDE or ATE. The TMDE supportability statement is not required if TMDE is not being provided to the operator or field or sustainment maintenance provider.

(3) TC designation.

(4) SDDC TEA transportability statement or transportability approval. The SDDC transportability statement is not required if a system is found to be a transportability nonproblem item in accordance with AR 70–47.

(5) Supportability statements for COEI and ASIOE.

(6) Software supportability statement (provided by the supporting DEVCOM engineering activity).

d. The MR supportable requirements are—

(1) Key LCSP performance aspects are achieved as determined by the FAs. Systems supported by planned interim contract support that are funded and have a transition plan for a longer term support strategy, such as organic support, may be fully materiel released.

(2) Maintenance planning is completed and coordinated. Army preference is in accordance with AR 750–1.

(3) HSI requirements to operate and maintain the system are identified and documented.

(4) Adequate supply support for fielding and sustainment of units (for example, interim contract support, performance-based logistics, and organic support) are established.

(5) Support equipment is identified and documented at the appropriate organization. TMDE supportability is addressed and the footprint is minimized.

(6) Technical data rights of use are established.

(7) TM and interactive electronic TM verification by the Government is complete.

(8) Training and training support to include TADSS and ammunition requirements for training are identified, developed, and documented. Training is available for all GCs and maintainers.

(9) Maintenance of software is addressed in the LCSP software development plan and life cycle cost estimate, and hardware for mission-critical systems is available at the appropriate organization.

(10) Facilities requirements are developed and documented, and facilities are available.

(11) Package, handling, storage, and transportation system is transportable by all modes in accordance with the capability document.

(12) Transportability evaluation conducted by SDDC and documented accordingly.

(13) The MATDEV has programmed funding to complete LCSP activities within the current program objective memorandum period.

(14) Ammunition Stockpile Reliability Program and ammunition surveillance procedures are in place.

Section V

Conditional Materiel Release

3–14. Activities, Documents, and Requirements

a. Once the MATDEV conducts or provides all the FMR activities, documents, and requirements, there may be conditions or shortfalls that affect safety, suitability, and supportability that preclude a system from achieving a FMR designation. In this case, a CMR will be pursued.

b. CMR conditions will be identifiable, correctable, measurable, and tie to stated requirements and dedicated funding required for resolution.

c. When a CMR is pursued, the MATDEV will take the following actions:

(1) Lead an IPT with all stakeholders to resolve each condition. Unresolved conditions from the IPT will be provided with a recommendation to the MRA for approval (get-well plan).

(2) Establish a MR get-well plan that defines a clear path to correct the conditions and achieve FMR not later than 3 years of CMR designation unless a conditions has a date longer than 36 months. The following applies:

(a) All get-well plans will be coordinated and accepted by the FA for all conditions.

(b) A CMR will not be approved until all conditions are accepted and an overall get-well plan to achieve FMR is approved by the MRA.

(c) A CMR will not be approved by the MRA until a get-well plan containing all conditions to achieve FMR is developed and accepted by the GCs.

(d) Correction of faults and subsequent FMR of systems does not relieve the MATDEV of the requirement to correct deficiencies in systems that were previously conditionally released. Consequently, there may be similar systems in the field simultaneously, some with a CMR and some with a FMR.

(e) The MRO will review conditions and mitigation plans developed by the FAs. The MRO will coordinate discussions between the FA and MATDEV when necessary to ensure the conditions are properly articulated, defined, and validated. All valid, supported, and properly defined conditions and mitigation plans will be documented within the get-well plan.

(3) Ensure all conditions in the get-well plan are listed in the MRTS. FMR procedures will be used to expedite fielding of systems or materiel to meet MTOE authorizations unless UMR policies and procedures apply.

(4) Restrict the CMR to a specific quantity, location, and application.

(5) Notify the GC of the issues precluding FMR as reported by the FA and update the GC whenever get-well plans are revised.

(6) Obtain an ATEC assessment, evaluation, or notification memorandum that an evaluation or assessment will not be conducted.

(7) Obtain an ATEC safety confirmation and ATEC MR position memorandum.

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

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

(10) For systems containing explosives—

(a) Certify all safety requirements are met or mitigated as determined by the MRA supporting safety office.

(b) Do not preposition, move, or ship the explosive component to a GC until all safety requirements are met. This includes EOD supportability statement, safety certification, safety confirmation, and FHC. If the FHC is not complete, an IHC can be assigned, provided the IHC authority is satisfied that the sponsoring organization is actively pursuing the FHC (see TB 700–2 for additional considerations). An IHC can only be used if the item remains within U.S.-held territory.

(11) Obtain approval by the MRA or the MRA's designated representative and applicable FAs for any changes to get-well dates of conditions in MRTS. The designated representative will be no lower than the grade of colonel or civilian equivalent. Once approval is obtained, the GC will be notified by the MATDEV of the approval and change in the get-well date.

Note. A refusal by the GC to accept the change or failure to convince the MRA to approve the extension may result in revocation of release approval. This would require an immediate suspension of the materiel and preclude further release actions of that materiel until the condition is corrected.

3–15. Get-well plan

a. MATDEV's pursuing a CMR designation will develop get-well plans in coordination with the FAs imposing the conditions. Get-well plans will be organized in the following applicable numbered categories:

(1) Safety.
(2) Funding.
(3) Testing.
(4) Performance.
(5) Supportability.
(6) Other.

b. Get-well plans will address the following:

(1) A detailed description of each condition and include FA's contact information imposing the condition.
(2) Reasons for the condition.
(3) Unsuccessful options pursued to resolve the condition prior to pursuing a CMR designation.
(4) Proposed work around and impacts to the end user.
(5) Residual safety risk level and level required for acceptance, if applicable.
(6) Projected date for condition resolution.
(7) Funding profile linking each condition to the appropriation, amount, status, and execution year.

3–16. Materiel release packages and initiation

a. The MR package will consists of documentation provided to the MRA to approve a MR decision. This includes the required documentation, summary of the activities necessary to make the decision, or a combination of both. Each MRO is authorized to tailor the MR package to best serve the command. The package will at a minimum contain all applicable FA certifications.

b. Developmental system MR requests will be initiated no later than 180 days before the scheduled first unit equipped date or handoff date, so that approval is obtained 30 days prior to the first unit equipped date or handoff date.

c. Commercial and nondevelopmental item MR requests will be initiated no later than 120 days before handoff so that approval can be obtained 30 days prior to the first unit being equipped.

3–17. Condition get-well date extension

a. Extension request. When it is determined that a condition get-well date will not be met and an extension is required, the MATDEV will submit to the MRO, not later than 30 days prior to the originally planned get-well date, a detailed explanation outlining reasons the condition is not resolved by the planned get-well date. The MATDEV submittal will be through MRTS to the MRO, requesting a review and action to obtain approval or disapproval of the condition get-well date extension.

b. Extension request approved. If the extension request is approved by the MRO, the MATDEV will notify the user and other affected program participants of the plan to revise the get-well date.

c. Extension request disapproved. If the extension request is disapproved, the MATDEV will schedule a meeting with the MRO and FA to review the condition and develop a path forward. The request will include—

(1) Concurrence from the condition proponent to extend the get-well date.
(2) Materiel name and date of release approval.
(3) Name of user and quantities fielded to date.
(4) Description of the conditions preventing FMR designation.
(5) Old and new get-well dates with impacts to the user and Army.
(6) Reason for failure to achieve originally planned get-well date.
(7) Action taken to preclude recurrence.
(8) An updated get-well plan and status report in MRTS.

3–18. Condition closure

a. Conditions are considered closed when one of the following occurs:

(1) The condition is no longer applicable or the limiting condition cannot be eliminated and the materiel system can receive a FMR as currently fielded due to a determination that the materiel meets applicable safety requirements and the PEO or LCMC commander has accepted the associated risk, if applicable, and the MRA and FA concur with closure.

(2) The Army has elected not to fund or pursue resolution to the condition and the PEO or LCMC commander has accepted the associated risk and the MRA and FA concur with closure.

(3) The MRA determines that the limiting condition cannot be eliminated and the materiel system can receive a FMR as currently fielded.

b. The materiel will meet applicable safety requirements and has acceptance of associated risks for residual hazards properly documented in accordance with DA Pam 385–16 and MIL–STD–882E prior to closure.

c. Open safety conditions will be monitored throughout the system's life cycle in accordance with DA Pam 385–16 unless the FA for safety directs otherwise.

d. The applicable user will be notified of condition closure and TMs will be updated if the condition has an associated technical workaround for mitigation.

e. To close a condition, the MATDEV will—

(1) Obtain written concurrence from the FA.
(2) Provide the MRO with a copy of the concurrence.
(3) Request the MRO close the condition and update MRTS to reflect closure of the condition.

f. When all CMR materiel is pulled from the field or replaced by a new item, the MATDEV will take the following actions:

(1) Notify the MRA that the item was pulled from the field or replaced.
(2) Remove the materiel from MRTS as an actively managed CMR.

g. An amended CMR may be authorized when additional quantities of the system are to be fielded or another unit or location is to receive the system, provided that the conditions preventing FMR have improved or remain the same. If conditions have worsened, a new CMR will be pursued.

3–19. Follow-on conditional materiel release

An abbreviated MR process will be used for the follow-on CMR that occurs when there is an increase in quantity, a change in location, change in command, or a change in application. A follow-on CMR is approved at the LCMC MRO level as a follow-on CMR and a delta supporting data package will be used. The delta supporting data package will contain—

a. The initial release approval memorandum.

b. Status of each issue on the get-well plan.

c. A user command urgency-of-need and acceptance of conditions statement signed by a general officer or designated representative.

d. Updates to ATEC evaluations or assessment of identified supportability issues.

e. Updated FA position indicating that requirements in safety, suitability, and supportability are not adversely changed from the initial CMR designation decision.

3–20. Conversion from conditional materiel release to full materiel release

a. The MRO will take the following actions when MR conditions prohibiting FMR are resolved—

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

(2) Provide a memorandum to the MATDEV, the MRA, and organizations identified in paragraphs 3–22*g*(1) through 3–22*g*(10) documenting that the system is now converted to a FMR.

(3) Upload all associated documentation into MRTS.

b. Only conditions in the get-well plan will be reviewed when converting from CMR to FMR.

c. The MATDEV will notify the using commands of the change from CMR to FMR.

3–21. Prepositioning of materiel

Materiel proposed for release will remain under the control and property accountability of the MATDEV until release approval is granted. The following policy applies:

a. Materiel may be prepositioned before MR is approved, provided it is not placed into operation, hand-receipted, or property book transferred to the GC prior to receiving MR approval from the MRA.

b. The lead MATDEV is responsible for all costs associated and incurred by the GC with respect to prepositioning of equipment or materiel.

c. Prepositioning materiel does not imply permission to handoff materiel to the GC.

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

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

f. Security and property accountability requirements will be identified by the MATDEV.

3–22. Materiel Release Tracking System

The following policy applies:

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

b. Users must request access to MRTS. The MRTS is available at https://cprobe.army.mil/mrts/.

c. At each LCMC, the MR coordinators will provide the MATDEV with the applicable system MRTS transaction number to support the MR coordinators and MATDEVs providing data inputs, to include documentation and information provided to the MRA, updates, and quarterly forecast information.

d. All conditions will be assigned within a category in MRTS.

e. The MRTS will contain the following:

(1) All MR designations and actions approved since April 2000.

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

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

(4) All forecasted releases.

f. A get-well plan—

(1) Is required for all systems designated as CMR.

(2) Lists each condition that precludes a FMR designation.

(3) Includes each condition to be resolved, the interim solution, the projected get-well date for each of the conditions, and the projected date for a FMR designation when all conditions are eliminated.

(4) Identifies the FA (the originator or an agency designated by the originator) to certify when the condition is corrected.

g. A copy of each approved MR memorandum or document will be posted in the MRTS with notification to the following organizations:

(1) ASA (ALT) (SAAL–ZL and SAAL–ZS).

(2) ASA (IE&E).

(3) Commander, AMC (Operations) (AMCOL–SF).

(4) Commander, AFC (Operations) (AFC–CU/FU).

(5) DCS, G–4 (DALO–ZXA).

(6) DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–FMR).

(7) DCS, G–6 (DANI–NSI).

(8) DCS, G–8 (DAPR–FD).
(9) CG, ATEC (CSTE–DCSOPS/ADMIN).
(10) CG, TRADOC (ATBO–HS).

3–23. Readiness for issue certification

RFIC will only be used for follow-on releases of ammunition. The RFIC is used for ammunition that is unchanged since the last FMR and where there are no logistics, performance, quality, or safety deficiencies. The following applies—

a. Availability of the ammunition. The sponsor presents evidence of availability of ammunition. A minimum of three lots must be available for release. Fewer than three lots can be released at the discretion of the MRA with a strong rationale. The following documents are acceptable as evidence of availability of materiel:

(1) A signed DD Form 250 (Material Inspection and Receiving Report).

(2) A statement from the contracting officer or system item manager attesting to the availability of materiel.

b. Design activity certification. The sponsor must present certification from the appropriate supporting design activity that the following statements are accurate:

(1) The ammunition to be released does not represent a new design (in the event that items are procured using a performance specification). Otherwise, the RFIC procedure will not apply.

(2) There are no changes to form, fit, or function of the ammunition since the last FMR.

(3) The design activity concurs with the RFIC action.

3–24. Conditional materiel release breach

a. A CMR breach occurs when a materiel system does not achieve a FMR designation within 36 months after being designated as a CMR, unless the approved get-well plan indicates a timeline greater than 36 months to resolve the conditions.

b. When a CMR breach occurs, the MATDEV will develop a memorandum for record (MFR) within 60 days of the CMR breach and load it into MRTS. The MFR will include—

(1) Reasons why the conditions were not resolved as outlined in the get-well plan.

(2) Options with associated risks to recommend closing the conditions without resolution to achieve a FMR.

(3) Agreement from the PEO and MRA (in some cases, the PEO may also serve as the MRA) that the conditions will remain open until the materiel system is no longer in service. If the PEO and MRA agree to leave the condition open until the materiel system is no longer in service, the materiel system must have an HQDA-approved date that will remove it from service within 24 months. This decision will be captured in a MFR signed by the PEO, LCMC commander, and MRA and will become part of the materiel system's official record in MRTS.

c. For materiel systems designated as a CMR that have already transitioned to sustainment and have not achieved a FMR designation within 36 months of being designated as a CMR, the organization managing the funding to resolve the condition, as determined in accordance with paragraph 3–25 (MATDEV or LCMC), will develop and process for signature the MFR to support the CMR breach requirements.

3–25. Transition to sustainment (conditional materiel release)

Materiel systems approved for T2S that are designated as a CMR will have a MFR developed by the MATDEV in coordination with the LCMC defining the plan to manage the materiel system conditions and associated funding. The MFR will be developed based on the MATDEV and LCMC agreement and become an attachment to the T2S plan. The following policy applies:

a. Funding available. If funding to resolve the conditions is available at the T2S decision point, the MATDEV in coordination with the applicable LCMC representative will—

(1) Define the plan to manage and execute the funding to achieve FMR once the materiel system transitions. That includes identifying the organization (MATDEV or LCMC) that will manage the condition funding in a MFR.

(2) Include in the T2S MFR the funding amount, appropriations, execution year, and spend plan (if applicable).

(3) Include a statement in the T2S MFR that if HQDA redirects the funding prior to execution once the materiel system transitions to sustainment, that the MATDEV, AMC, and the applicable LCMCs will not be held financially liable to resolve CMR conditions unless additional funding is provided.

(4) Coordinate the T2S MFR with the applicable HQDA resource organizations.

(5) Ensure the T2S MFR is cosigned by the PEO and LCMC commander and becomes part of the materiel system's official MR record in MRTS not later than 30 days prior to the scheduled T2S date.

b. Funding not available prior to and at transition. If funding to resolve the conditions is not available prior to the transition, the MATDEV will—

(1) Document in the T2S MFR that MATDEV, AMC, and the applicable LCMCs will not be held financially liable to resolve CMR conditions unless additional funding is provided. If funding was provided, identify the funding manager in the MFR.

(2) Coordinate the T2S MFR with the applicable HQDA resource organizations.

(3) Ensure the T2S MFR is cosigned by the applicable PEO and LCMC commander and becomes part of the materiel system's official MR record in MRTS not later than 30 days prior to the scheduled T2S date.

c. Funding redirected after transition. If funding to resolve the conditions is redirected by HQDA and is no longer available for the funding manager to resolve the conditions, the funding manager (MATDEV or LCMC representative) as identified in the T2S MFR will—

(1) Update the T2S MFR and include a statement that MATDEV, AMC, and the applicable LCMCs will not be held financially liable to resolve CMR conditions unless additional funding is provided.

(2) Coordinate the T2S MFR with the applicable HQDA resource organizations.

(3) Ensure the T2S MFR is signed by the funding manager principal (PEO or LCMC commander) and becomes part of the materiel system's official record in MRTS within 60 days of being notified that funding to resolve the CMR conditions is no longer available.

Section VI

Urgent and Training Materiel Release

3–26. Urgent materiel release

a. MATDEVs will—

(1) Use the UMR designation to meet an operational, training, or readiness need of a force or as directed by one of the HQDA or user-requested documents identified in para 3–27*a*.

(2) Conduct or provide the UMR activities, documents, and requirements identified in para 3–27.

(3) Not use the UMR designation as a means to meet budgetary obligations, recover from schedule delays, accelerate materiel fielding (except MTA rapid fielding), provide early opportunities to field units for training or testing, or to circumvent the policies set forth in this regulation.

(4) Restrict the UMR to specific quantity, location, and application in accordance with the requirements document.

(5) Provide the UMR designation documentation to certify completion of the required activities and submit the information to the applicable MRO for input into MRTS.

b. UMR procedures are authorized to be used for type classified and non-type classified materiel.

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

d. Systems and software requiring interoperability certification, such as AIC and Joint Interoperability Certification by the Joint Interoperability Test Command, will undergo an initial interoperability analysis to identify shortfalls or limitations unless they have already achieved interoperability certification.

e. Interoperability certification requirements must be completed within 1 year of obtaining the UMR designation or the materiel may be subject to removal from the field.

f. Distribution of UMR designated items will be to the lowest level possible to alleviate unnecessary handling and breakdown of materiel by the combatant command. Handoff will be at the company level unless modified and approved by the combatant command and contained in the MR approval. The following policy applies:

(1) Shipment of items to the combatant command will be coordinated with the Army Field Support Brigade.

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

(a) Accountability for the theater-provided equipment will initially be established with the Army Field Support Brigade and responsibility transferred from unit to unit (see AR 710–2).

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

(c) The MATDEV will notify the appropriate MRO of any change of ownership to update MRTS. This includes notifying the MRO in writing when a UMR is no longer required due to change or elimination of an operational requirement. A change of ownership does not constitute a new MR action.

g. Follow-on UMR designation is authorized following initial MRA approval of the UMR designation when—

(1) New quantities need to be fielded to another GC.

(2) Additional quantities need to be fielded to a previously fielded GC.

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

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

3–27. Urgent materiel release activities, documents, and requirements

The following are the urgent MR required documents:

a. One of the following HQDA-directed or user-requested documents:

(1) Directed requirement document.

(2) Joint urgent operational needs statement.

(3) Joint emerging urgent operational needs statement.

(4) Rapid Equipping Force 10 liners (signed by the director).

(5) Written request signed by a general officer or civilian equivalent within the gaining unit's chain of command, prepared by a combatant command, coordinated with joint staff or unit commander, endorsed by chain of command, and submitted to the DCS, G–3/5/7 or DCS, G–8.

(6) DCS, G–3/5/7 or DCS, G–8 operational needs statement validation memorandum or DCS, G–3/5/7 or DCS, G–8 directed requirement memorandum. These will take the form of either an operational needs statement validation memorandum or message traffic prepared by DCS, G–3/5/7 or DCS, G–8 communicating results of the Army Requirements and Resourcing Board. Validation is not required if the unit is already authorized the equipment on their MTOE. An approved basis of issue that is not applied to the MTOE will also serve as valid authorization and not require a separate validation or other documentation or endorsement.

(7) DCS, G–3/5/7 or DCS, G–8 approved capabilities documents (for example, operational requirement document or JCIDS document). The capability is approved by DCS, G–3/5/7 or DCS, G–8, the materiel is pre-FRP phase, MR activities are not complete, and the capability is needed urgently by the field.

(8) DCS, G–3/5/7 or DCS, G–8 directed requirement memorandum that takes the form of either a directed requirement memorandum or message traffic prepared by DCS, G–3/5/7 or DCS, G–8 directing the fielding of equipment that is not materiel released.

(9) Written endorsement in any form from one of the following:

(a) Chief of Staff of the Army.

(b) Vice Chief of Staff of the Army.

(c) CG, AFC.

(10) Designated in writing by the MDA as within the adaptive acquisition framework pathway MTA (rapid fielding). The following policy applies:

(a) MATDEVs of programs designated as within the adaptive acquisition framework pathway MTA (rapid fielding) are authorized to use the UMR process and designation, provided the LCSP or product support strategy outlines a plan and date the system will achieve a FMR or CMR designation, with the system achieving a FMR or CMR designation not later than 18 months from the first day of fielding the system to the end user (in operation by the Soldier).

(b) MTA programs will have a plan to achieve a FMR or CMR designation regardless of the fielding timeline.

(c) The MR plan will include identification of the units that will be fielded during the 18-month period to support the UMR process.

(d) For MTA programs, the UMR designation will have an expiration date that coincides with the date the MATDEV is planning for the system to achieve a FMR or CMR designation.

(e) MATDEVs will ensure the FMR or CMR designation is in place prior to the UMR designation expiring to prevent fielding or operational interruptions.

(f) MRAs are authorized to extend the 18-month deadline for MTA programs to achieve a FMR or CMR to accommodate unique program requirements and timelines.

b. A safety and health data sheet or SSRA with a risk assessment for the materiel system prepared by the safety office summarizing all known safety and health hazard issues and their mitigation plans. The following policy applies:

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

(2) Coordinate with the Director, Army Public Health Center (Health Hazard Assessment Program) for inclusion of potential health hazard information.

(3) Obtain an ATEC evaluation, assessment, or notification memorandum that an evaluation or assessment will not be conducted.

(4) HERO certification (for munitions only).

(5) Prepare and coordinate a safety and health data sheet to provide information on residual risks for acceptance by the GC in accordance with AR 385–10. The GC will sign the SSRA at a command level equivalent to the authorized acquisition manager (for example, MATDEV for low and medium risk, the PEO for serious risk, and Army Acquisition Executive for high risk).

c. A statement of airworthiness qualification, if applicable (see AR 70–62).

d. An EOD supportability statement from the AFC EOD staff officer, if applicable. The statement will confirm EOD support or coverage for the UMR action.

e. The MATDEV's request for acceptance by the GC or requestor. The request will notify the GC or requestor of all known equipment, supportability, and sustainment issues.

(1) In the request, include all known ESOH hazards and operational and support limitations, to include interoperability limitations and use restrictions.

(2) Materiel will be reviewed for AIC compliance. Complete any required certifications within 1 year of UMR in accordance with DCS, G–6 guidance.

f. The GC or requestor's acceptance statement signed by a general officer or civilian equivalent.

g. Following approval of a UMR, ATEC, the LCMC safety office, the U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine, and the DEVCOM DAC will recommend issues in need of further testing or assessment to the PEO. Within restraints of materiel availability, the further assessment of testing shall be performed concurrent with UMR fielding.

h. In some cases where an acquisition program will not be established, the DCS, G–8 is authorized to TC and MR materiel that remains in the Army inventory. The Army may elect to TC and MR materiel that—

(1) Remains a critical platform to maintain a required capability.

(2) Is fielded to more than one brigade with a quantity of greater than 1,000 units.

(3) Has a planned useful service life greater than 5 years.

(4) Has a support plan that will expire before the item is removed from the field.

(5) Conforms to the applicability as outlined in AR 770–3.

i. Upon mission completion or earlier if the combatant commander determines there is no longer an operational need for the materiel system, the DCS, G–8 provides guidance to the MATDEV to withdraw the materiel system, close out the UMR, and provide the appropriate disposition instructions to the field to regain control of the materiel system.

3–28. Training materiel release

a. MATDEVs will—

(1) Only use the TMR designation for materiel fielded to TRADOC schools and training sites.

(2) Not use the TMR designation for special development programs released under a hand receipt or other property accountability process.

b. A TMR designation authorizes the materiel to be provided to training developers to produce course curriculum and train students.

c. A TMR designation may include prototype (other than adaptive acquisition pathways of MTA (rapid fielding)) or test materiel, materiel manufactured under conditions other than normal production, materiel that is incomplete (major components missing or defective), or materiel where one or more of the requirements for FMR are not met.

d. Before TMR approval, the MATDEV ensures that selected MR activities such as safety, availability of repair parts, technical documentation, responsibility for maintenance support, and other conditions that limit the use of the materiel, are identified and accepted by the trainer.

e. The FA tailors the required activities based on the scope of the training materiel, criteria, and activities. The MATDEV may tailor criteria with the consent of the FA for the activity.

f. Materiel procured against capability requirement documentation will be released under the FMR or CMR.

g. Materiel designated as TMR will be entered into MRTS.

h. TRADOC is authorized to add additional requirements not already required or may tailor required activities based upon the scope and use of training materiel.

3–29. Training materiel release activities, documents, and requirements

a. The FA for safety is the LCMC safety office.

b. MATDEVs, in coordination with the applicable FA, will use DA Pam 770–3 in conjunction with this regulation to determine the applicable TMR safety activities, documents, and requirements.

c. The TMR safety activities and documents are—

(1) MRA supporting safety office certification.

(2) TSG HHA, if the materiel is fielded to TRADOC schools and training sites. MATDEVs will coordinate with the Director, Army Public Health Center (Health Hazard Assessment Program) for inclusion of potential health hazard information in course curriculum or in user manuals.

(3) AFC EOD supportability statement.

(4) Statement of airworthiness qualification.

(5) SSRA or PESHE for residual ESOH hazards in coordination with the SSWG.

(6) ATEC safety confirmation.

(7) Surface or weapon danger zone.

(8) Final hazard classification.

(9) NRC license, if required (see 10 CFR Chapter 1).

(10) Army Fuze Safety Review Board Certification.

(11) Energetic materials qualification.

(12) HERO certification (munitions only) (see AR 385–10 and DA Pam 385–64).

(13) Ignition System Safety Review Board Certification.

(14) Safety review of TMs (see AR 25–30, MIL–STD–40051–1, and MIL–STD–40051–2).

(15) Results of safety inspections and analyses.

(16) Software safety statement.

d. The TMR safety requirements are—

(1) System safety aspects are reviewed and verified by the supporting safety office.

(2) All known safety hazards are eliminated or accepted through the SSRA process in coordination with the SSWG.

(3) All statutory and regulatory requirements are met.

e. The FA for TMR suitability is the force modernization proponent.

f. The TMR suitability required document is the TRADOC training assessment (statement of adequacy of institutional training support).

g. The TMR suitability requirement is for the materiel system to be determined adequate (see AR 350–1).

h. The FA for supportability is the lead LCMC Integrated Logistics Support Center or Integrated Logistics Support Directorate.

i. The TMR supportability activities and documents are—

(1) Supportability certification, which will address support materiel (COEI and ASIOE), end item, and software.

(2) USATA supportability statement on TMDE or ATE.

(3) SDDC TEA transportability statement. The SDDC transportability statement is not required if a system is found to be a transportability nonproblem item in accordance with AR 70–47.

(4) Software supportability statement (provided by the supporting DEVCOM engineering activity).

j. The TMR supportability requirements are—

(1) Key LCSP performance aspects are achieved as determined by the FAs.

(2) Support equipment is identified and documented at the appropriate organization, TMDE supportability is addressed, and the footprint is minimized.

(3) Transportability was evaluated by SDDC and documented accordingly.

k. The FA is the CAPDEV. The required document is the CAPDEV acceptance or nonacceptance of issues or restrictions of the materiel planned for a TMR signed by a general officer or civilian equivalent.

3–30. Tests, demonstrations, pilots, and training

The MATDEV will not issue materiel (system) to Soldiers in the field without an approved MR except for use in an approved test, special user demonstration or evaluation (to include advanced warfighting experiments, advanced technology demonstrations, joint concept technology demonstrations, mission-readiness exercises, required home station training, and predeployment training and exercise), pilots, rapid prototyping, or training program.

a. The MATDEV will ensure property accountability is maintained for the materiel (system) throughout the duration of the test program, demonstration or evaluation, or training program. If units are tasked to deploy with equipment provided for test, demonstration, and training, MATDEVs will follow the UMR policy outlined in this regulation.

b. Materiel (system) will revert to MATDEV control after completion of the testing, demonstration or evaluation, or training unless DCS, G–8 authorization is obtained for the using unit to retain it. In this case, the GC accepts the system in its current state and provides its own life cycle support.

c. When the event is over, the MATDEV will pursue a MR action to allow the materiel (system) to remain in the field in accordance with this regulation.

d. The MATDEV will provide disposition instructions if the materiel (system) will not be retained by the unit.

e. At a minimum, a safety release from ATEC is required for materiel (systems) provided to Soldiers to operate. When the using unit is to retain the materiel (system), a MR will be pursued in lieu of a safety release.

Section VII

Software Materiel Release

3–31. Software materiel release

A SMR is required for changes in software or firmware, including programs, routines, and symbolic languages that control the functioning of the hardware and direct its operation (even when it is not part of a materiel modification), that meet the criteria for SMR. The following policy applies:

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

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

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

b. Depending on the scope of the software change, software fixes, sometimes called patches, are authorized without conducting a SMR, provided safety, suitability, and supportability are not affected as determined by the FAs.

c. SMR is the upgrade of software that—

(1) Requires all software changes satisfy the activities, documents, and requirements identified in this regulation.

(2) Will be processed by the MRO and be approved by the MRA once MR requirements are met.

d. SMRs will be designated as full, conditional, or urgent as follows:

(1) *Full software materiel release.* Full software materiel release (FSMR) is the preferred designation to formally certify that software is safe, operationally suitable (meets all of its performance requirements), and supportable (logistically) when used within its stated operational parameters. MRAs will approve FSMR when all applicable requirements for safety, suitability, and supportability are met.

(2) *Conditional software materiel release.* Conditional software materiel release (CSMR) is a temporary designation used no longer than 36 months (unless the get-well plan specifies a longer duration to resolve a condition) by the MATDEV and approved by the MRA as a method to field software with conditions and associated risks that prevent satisfying FSMR requirements. The MATDEV will—

(a) Develop a get-well plan that addresses each condition of release and plans for achieving a FSMR. The get-well plan will be a categorized listing of each condition, the interim workaround, the date the condition is expected to be corrected by the MATDEV, the FA that imposed the condition, and the status of funding to correct the condition. All get-well plans are documented within the MRTS.

(b) Obtain GC acceptance prior to requesting MRA approval of the established get-well plan and manage all residual risks as part of the CSMR.

(c) Request approval from the MRA to designate materiel as CSMR.

(d) Obtain approval from the MRA or the designated representative and applicable FAs to change the dates in the get-well plan and MRTS that indicate when the condition will be resolved. The designated representative will be in the grade of colonel (or civilian equivalent) or above.

(3) *Urgent software materiel release.* Urgent SMR is—

(a) A limited certification that allows the MATDEV to field the software rapidly to meet a capability shortfall. The urgent SMR certification indicates that the software meets minimum safety requirements, is supportable logistically (may not be Army preference) when used within its stated operational parameters, and is suitable based upon one of the HQDA-directed or user-requested documents listed in paragraph 3–27*a*.

(b) Authorized to be used for software programs designated by the MDA in writing as within the adaptive acquisition framework pathway. MATDEVs of software programs designated as within the adaptive acquisition framework pathway are authorized to use the UMR designation, provided the LCSP or product support strategy outlines a path towards achieving a FMR or CMR not later than full deployment decision plus 1 year.

3–32. Software materiel release criteria

When one or more of the following criteria are met, a SMR will be conducted:

a. Interface change defined as any software change that has the potential of adding or deleting an external interface to a system.

b. Source lines of code change (incremental update) not having required release approval since the last SMR. These criteria may be tightened or loosened at the discretion of the supporting DEVCOM engineering activity and safety office in collaboration with the MATDEV based on criticality of the software changes.

c. Architectural change consisting of any software change that has a significant and substantial impact on the architecture of the system as determined by the MATDEV and applicable FAs.

d. Capability change impacting safety, suitability, and supportability described as any software change that affects the suitability, supportability, maintainability, reliability, or safety of a system as determined by the supporting FA.

e. New test equipment or program of instruction change described as software changes that require new user level test equipment that impact the trainer program of instruction.

f. Backward compatibility change described as software changes that result in a new version that is not backward compatible with the interoperability capabilities of the previous versions released to the field.

3–33. Safety activities, documents, and requirements

a. The FA is the MRA supporting safety office. Organizations not assigned AMC LCMC safety office for support will substitute MDA-approved organizations (for example, PEO STRI and JPEO CBRND).

b. MATDEVs, in coordination with the FA, will use DA Pam 770–3 in conjunction with this regulation to determine the applicable safety SMR activities, documents, and requirements.

c. The SMR safety activities and documents are—

(1) MRA supporting safety office certification.

(2) Statement of airworthiness qualification (see AR 70–62).

(3) SSRA for residual safety risks and coordination with the SSWG (see DA Pam 385–16 and DA Pam 770–3).

(4) ATEC safety confirmation (see AR 385–10).

(5) Army Fuze Safety Review Board Certification (see DA Pam 385–10).

(6) Ignition System Safety Review Board Certification (see MIL–STD–1901 and STANAG 4368).

(7) Safety review of TMs (see AR 25–30, MIL–STD–40051–1, and MIL–STD–40051–2).

(8) Results of safety inspections and analyses.

(9) Software safety statement.

d. The SMR safety requirements are—

(1) System safety aspects are reviewed and verified by the MRA supporting safety office.

(2) All known safety hazards are eliminated or accepted through the SSRA process in coordination with the SSWG.

(3) All statutory requirements and applicable regulatory requirements are met.

(4) All software safety requirements outlined in DA Pam 385–16 and MIL–STD–882E are met.

3–34. Suitability activities, documents, and requirements

a. The FAs for suitability are identified in parentheses next to their functional areas.

b. MATDEVs, in coordination with the applicable FA, will use DA Pam 770–3in conjunction with this regulation to determine the applicable suitability SMR activities, documents, and requirements.

c. The SMR suitability activities and documents are—

(1) ATEC MR position memorandum (ATEC).

(2) ATEC assessment, evaluation, or notification memorandum that an evaluation or assessment will not be conducted (ATEC).

(3) HSI assessment (DEVCOM DAC HSID). The HSI assessment is the culmination and result of assessing all elements within the HSI domain. These elements cross over multiple functional areas, but the assessment is nested in suitability. In cases where U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command or U.S. Special Operations Command are the single user, they may perform user testing in lieu of ATEC.

(4) DCS, G–6 AIC statement (based on AIC completion) (DCS, G–6).

(5) RMF authority to operate from the designated approval authority.

(6) CSLA statement for COMSEC supportability and availability (CSLA). The CSLA statement is not required when the materiel does not contain standalone COMSEC devices and supporting material.

(7) CAPDEV training assessment (statement of adequacy of institutional training support) (CAPDEV).

(8) Software suitability statement (lead supporting DEVCOM engineering activity).

(9) Quality, reliability, availability, and maintainability statement (lead LCMC system engineering activity).

d. The SMR safety requirements are—

(1) The materiel is tested and evaluated in accordance with the approved test and evaluation master plan.

(2) Established requirements of the capabilities documents are met or a decision is by the CAPDEV to accept the current performance; requires DCS, G–3/5/7 endorsement.

(3) Software, to include embedded software within platforms, has attained a AIC.

(4) RMF authority to operate from the designated approval authority.

(5) COMSEC supportability and availability is verified by CSLA.

(6) Training determined adequate in accordance with AR 350–1.

(7) Software is suitable.

(8) Quality, reliability, availability, and maintainability requirements are achieved.

3–35. Supportability activities, documents, and requirements

a. The FA for supportability is the lead LCMC Integrated Logistics Support Center or Integrated Logistics Support Directorate. Organizations not assigned AMC LCMC support will substitute MDA-approved organizations (for example, PEO STRI and JPEO CBRND).

b. MATDEVs, in coordination with the applicable FA, will use DA Pam 770–3 in conjunction with this regulation to determine the applicable supportability SMR activities, documents, and requirements.

c. The SMR supportability activities and documents are—

(1) Supportability certification will also address support materiel (COEI and ASIOE), end item, and software. The supportability certification will verify that key aspects of the LCSP are achieved, detail any known shortfalls, and include them in a recommended get-well plan.

(2) USATA supportability statement on TMDE or ATE. The TMDE supportability statement is required only if the software being released is a component of TMDE and has an impact on the adequacy of calibration and repair procedures, supply support, maintenance and training, and technical data.

(3) Supporting statements for COEI and ASIOE.

(4) Software supportability statement (provided by the supporting DEVCOM engineering activity). The software supportability statement may be combined with the software suitability statement and issued as a single document.

d. The SMR supportability requirements are—

(1) Key LCSP or appropriate performance aspects are achieved as determined by the FAs. Support equipment is identified and documented at the appropriate organization. TMDE supportability is addressed. Footprint is minimized.

(2) Technical data rights of use are established.

(3) TM and interactive electronic TM verification by the Government are complete. Training and training support (to include TADSS and ammunition requirements for training) are identified, developed, and documented. Training is available for all GCs and maintainers.

(4) Maintenance of software is addressed in the LCSP software development plan and life cycle cost estimate, and hardware for mission-critical systems is available at the appropriate organization.

3–36. Software release (other than materiel release)

Software changes that do not meet the criteria for SMR will be processed as a software release and approved by the applicable DEVCOM software engineering activity. Software releases will be designated as full, conditional, database or dataset, or urgent. Software release designation descriptions are as follows—

a. Full software release. A full software release (FSR) is authorized when the software is fully tested; evaluated; and meets established quality, performance, reliability, maintainability, safety, suitability, environmental, interoperability, software supportability, and configuration management requirements.

b. Conditional software release. A conditional software release (CSR) is authorized when one or more of the criteria for FSR are not met.

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

(2) A get-well plan is established by the MATDEV in coordination with the FAs that addresses each condition of release and plans for achieving a FSR. The MATDEV will obtain GC acceptance of the established get-well plan and manage all residual risks as part of the CSR. The get-well plan is a listing of each condition, the interim workaround, the date the condition is expected to be corrected, the proponent that will correct the condition, and the funding status to correct the condition. Get-well plans will be documented and tracked by the supporting DEVCOM engineering activity.

c. Database or dataset software release. A database or dataset software release is the release of software in the form of a database or dataset to update currently fielded system software. A database or dataset software release will be approved only after critical issues such as safety, availability of spare or repair parts, technical documentation,

responsibility for maintenance support, interoperability, information assurance controls, and other conditions that limit the use of the materiel are adequately resolved.

d. Urgent software release. An urgent software release (USR) procedure may be authorized if there is an urgent request from the GC (colonel or equivalent). If the urgent request is due to a safety problem or a mission-essential function, then a SMR under UMR requirements is required. This GC request will contain a required delivery date, specify the urgency-of-need, and clearly define any safety problem or mission-essential function that is required. When an USR is requested, the supporting DEVCOM engineering activity will ensure that a response is fielded, if possible, within 72 hours of the request. An USR will be followed within 12 months by a FSR incorporating the functionality of the USR. USRs are restricted to specific quantity, locations, or application.

e. Software release get-well plans. Software release get-well plans will be tracked by the supporting DEVCOM engineering activity.

Appendix A

References

Section I

Required Publications

AR 40–10
Health Hazard Assessment Program in Support of the Army Acquisition Process (Cited in para 1–12.)

AR 70–62
Airworthiness of Aircraft Systems (Cited in para 3–5*c*.)

AR 115–11
Geospatial Information and Services (Cited para 1–11.)

AR 385–10
The Army Safety Program (Cited in para 1–17*d*(1).)

AR 602–2
Human Systems Integration in the System Acquisition Process (Cited in para 1–9.)

DA Pam 385–16
System Safety Management Guide (Cited in para 1–17*d*(1).)

DA Pam 770–3
Procedures for Type Classification and Materiel Release (Cited in para 1–6.)

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. CFR material is available at https://www.ecfr.gov/. MIL–STD publications are available at https://quicksearch.dla.mil/.

ANSI Z136.6
Safe Use of Lasers Outdoors (Available at https://www.lia.org/.)

AR 5–12
Army Use of the Electromagnetic Spectrum

AR 11–2
Managers' Internal Control Program

AR 25–30
Army Publishing Program

AR 25–400–2
The Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)

AR 70–1
Army Acquisition Policy

AR 70–47
Engineering for Transportability Program

AR 71–32
Force Development and Documentation Consolidated Policies

AR 73–1
Test and Evaluation Policy

AR 75–15
Policy for Explosive Ordnance Disposal

AR 200–1
Environmental Protection and Enhancement

AR 350–1
Army Training and Leader Development

AR 350–38
Policies and Management for Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations

AR 700–127
Integrated Product Support

AR 710–2
Supply Policy Below the National Level

AR 750–1
Army Materiel Maintenance Policy

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

AR 770–2
Materiel Fielding

CTA 50–909
Field and Garrison Furnishings and Equipment

DA Pam 25–403
Guide to Recordkeeping in the Army

DA Pam 71–32
Force Development and Documentation Consolidated Procedures

DA Pam 385–10
Army Safety Program

DA Pam 385–24
The Army Radiation Safety Program

DA Pam 385–64
Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards

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

DoDI 5000.75
Business Systems Requirements and Acquisition (Available at https://www.esd.whs.mil/dd/.)

FDA Guidance on the Department of Defense Exemption from the FDA Performance Standard for Laser Products (Laser Notice No. 52)
(Available at https://www.fda.gov/.)

MIL–STD–882E
System Safety

MIL–STD–1425A
Safety Design Requirements for Military Lasers and Associated Support Equipment

MIL–STD–1901A
Munition Rocket and Missile Motor Ignition System Design, Safety Criteria For

MIL–STD–40051–1
Preparation of Digital Technical Information for Interactive Electronic Technical Manuals (IETMs)

MIL–STD–40051–2
Preparation of Digital Technical Information for Page-Based Technical Manuals (TMs)

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

STANAG 4368
Ignition Systems for Rocket and Guided Missile Motors, Safety Design Requirements (Available at https://nso.nato.int/.)

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

10 CFR
Energy

10 CFR Chapter 1
Nuclear Regulatory Commission

21 CFR 1040.10
Laser products

21 CFR 1040.11
Specific purpose laser products

32 CFR 651
Environmental Analysis of Army Actions (AR 200–2)

49 CFR 173
Shippers—General Requirements for Shipments and Packagings

42 USC Chapter 55
National Environmental Policy (National Environmental Policy Act) (Available at https://uscode.house.gov/.)

Section III

Prescribed Forms

This section contains no entries.

Section IV

Referenced Forms

Unless otherwise indicated, Department of the Army (DA) forms are available on the Army Publishing Directorate website (https://armypubs.army.mil).

DA Form 11–2
Internal Control Evaluation Certification

DA Form 2028
Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

DD Form 250
Material Inspection and Receiving Report (Available at https://www.esd.whs.mil/dd/.)

Appendix B

Internal Control Evaluation

Section I

Type Classification

B–1. Function
The function covered by this evaluation is TC.

B–2. Purpose
The purpose of this evaluation is to assist MATDEVs and LCMCs in evaluating the key internal controls listed. It is intended as a guide and does not cover all controls.

B–3. Instructions
Answers must be based on the actual testing of key internal controls (for example, document analysis, direct observation, interviewing, sampling, simulation, evaluation, and reports). Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained and the corrective action identified in supporting documentation. These internal controls must be evaluated at least once every year. Certification that the evaluation has been conducted must be accomplished in accordance with AR 11–2 on DA Form 11–2 (Internal Control Evaluation Certification).

B–4. Test questions
a. Are proper authorities approving TC for new materiel?
b. Are proper designations used when assigning TC?
c. Are PEOs managing ZLINs that are more than 5 years old in accordance with this regulation?

B–5. Supersession
This evaluation replaces the evaluation for TC previously published in AR 700–142, dated 26 February 2020.

B–6. Comments
Help make this a better tool for evaluating internal controls. Submit comments to the ASA (ALT) (SAAL–ZL), 103 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0103.

Section II

Materiel Release

B–7. Function
The function covered by this evaluation is MR.

B–8. Purpose
The purpose of this evaluation is to assist MATDEVs and LCMCs in evaluating the key internal controls listed. It is intended as a guide and does not cover all controls.

B–9. Instructions
Answers must be based on the actual testing of key internal controls (for example, document analysis, direct observation, interviewing, sampling, simulation, and evaluation reports). Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained and the corrective action identified in supporting documentation. These internal controls must be evaluated at least once every year. Certification that the evaluation has been conducted must be accomplished in accordance with AR 11–2 on DA Form 11–2.

B–10. Test questions
a. Did MATDEVs justify the reasons for not achieving FMR?
b. Are MR requirements met and documented?
c. If a CMR was requested, is a get-well plan prepared that addresses each condition?
d. Is the release information entered into MRTS?

B–11. Supersession

This evaluation replaces the checklist for MR previously published in AR 700–142, dated 26 February 2020.

B–12. Comments

Help make this a better tool for evaluating internal controls. Submit comments to the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology) (SAAL–ZL), 103 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0103.

Glossary

Section I

Abbreviations

AFC
U.S. Army Futures Command

AIC
Army interoperability certification

AMC
U.S. Army Materiel Command

ANSI
American National Standards Institute

AR
Department of the Army regulation

ARIMS
Army Records Information Management System

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

ASA (IE&E)
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Energy and Environment)

ASIOE
associated support items of equipment

ATE
automated test equipment

ATEC
U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command

BOIP
basis of issue plan

CAPDEV
capability developer

CFR
Code of Federal Regulations

CG
commanding general

CMR
conditional materiel release

COE
Chief of Engineers

COEI
component of end item

COMSEC
communications security

cQuiP
cloud equipping

CSLA
Communications Security Logistics Activity

CSMR
conditional software materiel release

CSR
conditional software release

CTA
common tables of allowances

DA
Department of the Army

DA Pam
Department of the Army pamphlet

DAC
Data and Analysis Center

DCS
Deputy Chief of Staff

DD
Department of Defense (forms)

DEVCOM
U.S. Army Combat Capabilities Development Command

DLA
Defense Logistics Agency

DoDI
Department of Defense instruction

EOD
explosive ordnance disposal

ESOH
environment, safety and occupational health

FA
functional authority

FDA
Food and Drug Administration

FHC
final Department of Defense hazard classification

FMR
full materiel release

FRP
full-rate production

FSMR
full software materiel release

FSR
full software release

GC
gaining command

HERO
hazards of electromagnetic radiation to ordnance

HHA
health hazard assessment

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

HSI
human systems integration

HSID
Human Systems Integration Division

IHC
interim hazard classification

IPT
integrated process team

JCIDS
Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System

JMC
Joint Munitions Command

JPEO CBRND
Joint Program Executive Officer for Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defense

JTA
joint table of allowances

LCC
logistics control code

LCMC
life cycle management command

LCSP
life cycle sustainment plan

LIN
line item number

LP
limited procurement

MATDEV
materiel developer

MDA
milestone decision authority

MFR
memorandum for record

MIL–STD
military standard

MR
materiel release

MRA
materiel release authority

MRO
materiel release office

MRRMB
Materiel Release Risk Management Board

MRTS
Materiel Release Tracking System

MSR
materiel status record

MTA
mid-tier acquisition

MTOE
modified table of organization and equipment

NRC
Nuclear Regulatory Commission

NSN
national stock number

PEO
program executive officer

PEO STRI
Program Executive Officer for Simulation, Training, and Instrumentation

PESHE
programmatic environment, safety and occupational health evaluation

RFIC
readiness for issue certification

RM
risk management

RMF
risk management framework

RRS–A
Records Retention Schedule-Army

SB
supply bulletin

SDDC
Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command

SKOT
sets, kits, outfits, and tools

SMR
software materiel release

SSRA
system safety risk assessment

SSWG
system safety working group

STANAG
standardized agreement

T2S
transition to sustainment

TADSS
training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations

TB
technical bulletin

TC
type classification

TC–STD
type classified standard

TDA
table of distribution and allowances

TEA
Transportation Engineering Agency

TM
technical manual

TMDE
test, measurement and diagnostic equipment

TMR
training materiel release

TOE
table of organization and equipment

TRADOC
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TSG
The Surgeon General

UMR
urgent materiel release

USATA
U.S. Army Test, Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment Activity

USC
United States Code

USR
urgent software release

ZLIN
developmental line item number

Section II

Terms

Acquisition program
A directed, funded effort that provides a new, improved, or continuing materiel, weapon or information system, or service capability in response to an approved need.

Fit
The relationship or orientation of the materiel to another. Screws and cylinders, for example, must adhere to the dimensions of the holes through which they are meant to slide. The size of the hole itself is also a description of the surrounding object's fit.

Form
The shape and appearance of the materiel, including weight, size, color, density, and dimensions. For example, a coupler may be 3 inches longer and have a silver sheen.

Function
What the materiel is meant to do. The materiel's function follows the purpose of its design to a final role or action, such as holding other components together or shielding them from wear and tear.

Functional authority
The policy proponent or office with responsibility for certifying that the MR activity was performed, verified, and accepted, when appropriate. The policy proponent or office will assign personnel to serve on their behalf.

Gaining command
Designated command to receive materiel (systems) for their units.

Human systems integration
The entire process of integrating the full range of manpower, personnel, training, human factors engineering, safety and occupational health, force protection and survivability, and habitability throughout the materiel development and acquisition process to ensure optimum total system performance.

Logistics control code
Assigned for each type classified item by the TC approval authority and designates the level of logistics support and provides the basis for logistical support decisions such as procurement, overhaul, repair parts provisioning, and requisition determination (see DA Pam 708–3 for codes and further details).

Losing command
Designated command to relinquish materiel (systems) to another command's units.

Operational effectiveness
The measure of the overall ability of a system to accomplish a mission when used by representative personnel in the environment planned or expected for operational employment of the system considering organization, doctrine, tactics, supportability, survivability, vulnerability, and threat. Some examples of environment are natural, electronic, threat, and so forth for operational employment of the system considering organization, doctrine, tactics, survivability, vulnerability, and threat (including countermeasures; initial nuclear weapons effects; and nuclear, biological, and chemical contamination threats).

Operational suitability
The degree to which a system can be supported when employed by Soldiers in an operational environment. Suitability includes quality, reliability, availability, maintainability, transportability, operational tempo, HSI, safety, and logistics.

Proponent
The agency or command responsible for initiating, developing, coordinating, approving content, and issuing a publication, as well as identifying a publication for removal. Each publication has only one proponent. Only HQDA principal officials can be proponents for DA policy publications.

Supporting engineering activity
A generic term used to describe or identify the agency, command, or entity responsible for providing specific engineering services based on the commodity, materiel, or engineering skill set.