Acquisition Logistics

Type Classification and Materiel Release Procedures

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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*This pamphlet supersedes DA Pam 700–142, dated 22 January 2020.

DA PAM 770–3 • 20 July 2021

UNCLASSIFIED

Contents (Listed by chapter and page number)

Glossary of Terms

Summary of Change

Chapter 1
Introduction

1–1. Purpose
This pamphlet provides type classification (TC) and materiel release (MR) procedures.

1–2. References, forms, and explanation of abbreviations
See appendix A. The abbreviations used in this publication are listed in the abbreviations, brevity codes, and acronyms database located at https://armypubs.army.mil/abca/searchabca.aspx.

1–3. Associated publications
Policies associated with this pamphlet are found in AR 770–3.

1–4. Applicability
The mandatory procedures in this pamphlet apply to all materiel developed, acquired, used, or managed by the Army.

1–5. Type classification and materiel release applicability
The following tables outline the applicability (requirements) for materiel and exemptions (not required) for TC and MR as follows—
- *a.* Table 1–1 identifies materiel TC and MR applicability.
- *b.* Table 1–2 identifies materiel that does not require TC or MR (exempt).
- *c.* Table 1–3 identifies TC and MR applicability for modified, upgraded, or re-procured materiel.

Table 1–1
Type classification and materiel release applicability and requirement

Materiel	Description	Requirement	
		TC	**MR**
Nonexpendable materiel.	Materiel separately authorized by TOE, MTOE, TDA, JTA, CTA. [1]	X	X
High density military expendables.	Munitions.	X [2]	X
	Combat rations.	X	X
Materiel procured by the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA).	Materiel procured by DLA and developed by the Army.	X	X
Jointly developed materiel.	The Army is a user of the materiel that is developed jointly and in the Joint Memorandum of Agreement.	X	X
Materiel procured by another military Service or Government Agency.	The Army is a user of the materiel that is developed for the Army by another military Service or Government Agency.	X [2]	X
Commercial medical devices.	Nondevelopmental medical devices including commercial-off-the-shelf.	X	
Clothing and individual equipment (CIE). [3]	CIE items listed in the CTA.	X	

Table 1–1
Type classification and materiel release applicability and requirement—Continued

Materiel	Description	Requirement	
		TC	**MR**
Fixed site strategic communications systems to include strategic satellite communications systems, technical control facilities, main control facilities, and so forth.	Systems that are a fixed in place asset on a MTOE and have a standard line item number (LIN).	X	
Test equipment modernization.	Nondevelopmental test equipment modernization or general-purpose electronic test equipment (see AR 750–43).	X	
Soldier portable SKOT.	Soldier portable SKOT; assemblages of non-developmental tools and supplied hand carried by Soldiers.	X	
Nondevelopmental support equipment.	Equipment including lathes, mills, drill presses, compressors, standalone welders or welding machines that do not introduce significant safety, suitability, transportability, or supportability issues. [4, 5]	X	
Nondevelopmental cryptographic materiel.	Materiel using an algorithm certified by National Security Agency under the Commercial communications security (COMSEC) Evaluation Program.	X	
Software (Government-owned or non-developmental).	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 meets the criteria for software materiel release (SMR).		

Legend:
TOE–table of organization and equipment, MTOE–modified table of organization and equipment, TDA– table of distribution and allowances, JTA–joint table of allowances, CTA–common tables of allowances, LIN, COMSEC–communications security, DLA–Defense Logistics Agency, SKOT–sets, kits, outfits, and tools.
Notes:
1 Some CTA items are exempt from TC and MR (see the exemptions listed in table 1–2).
2 Another Service's fielded ammunition that has achieved a Milestone C, if adopted by the Army without configuration changes, requires a TC validation memo from the materiel developer (MATDEV) to the Program Executive Officer (PEO) documenting this. A Catalog of Approved Requirements Document System number must be obtained to get a standard LIN assigned and any Army unique issues must be addressed.
3 CIE acquired by U.S. Special Operations Command acquisition authority and provided to Army special operations forces is exempt from TC and MR. These items may be added to the CTA to capture authorizations (CTA 50–900).
4 The capability developer (CAPDEV) or Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) may elect to conduct MR activities on some programs.
5 The applicable functional authority (FA) or Materiel Release Authority (MRA) will determine when safety, suitability, transportability, and supportability issues are significant.

Table 1–2
Type classification and materiel release not required

Materiel	Description
Limited distribution materiel. [1]	-JTA or TDA unit and other Service-adopted materiel for which the DLA has responsibility for certifying production. -Restricted issue materiel to schools and training centers, laboratories, maintenance and test activities, and select activities. -Nondevelopmental materiel authorized only by JTA or TDA and not supported by the Army supply system. -Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) tools and equipment and associated SKOT restricted to JTA or TDA, schools and training centers, laboratories, or maintenance and test facilities. -All SKOT restricted to JTA or TDA, schools and training centers, laboratories, or maintenance and test facilities. -All energetics (with an individual hazard classification of 1.1D or less) for canine explosives scent kit that will be used only for scent training of working dogs.
Nonstandard materiel. [1]	-Materiel and equipment for the support of allies but not used by the Army. -Nondevelopmental administrative materiel such as nontactical office equipment (telephones, calculators, computer equipment, copiers, and facsimile machines), office furniture (file cabinets, bookshelves, desks, and chairs) and furniture for housing (beds, mattresses, desks, chairs, couches, dressers, tables, television sets, and digital video disk players). [2] -Commercial medical devices used solely at fixed U.S. Army Medical Department facilities. -Nondevelopmental laundry equipment and musical instruments. -Other field and garrison furnishings and equipment designated for authorization by CTA 50–909. [3] -Materiel and equipment for which the Army is the Department of Defense (DoD) item manager or has life cycle support responsibility but is not used by the Army. -Materiel and equipment for contractors or industrial facilities not used by the Army in tactical operations and not requiring Army logistics support. -Materiel and equipment procured with nonappropriated funds. -Materiel and equipment for DoD civil defense efforts. -Nondevelopmental materiel for the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service. -Noncataloged and nonstocked commercial medical items. -Equipment in place (fixed station, nontactical, targets, communication electronics systems, air traffic control, or navigational aid) that has been fixed in place or attached to real property. [4]
Materiel developed by the Army for others.	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. These customers must be informed of any known conditions revealed during testing or previous MR to the Army.
Training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations (TADSS). [1]	-All nonsystem TADSS (not listed on TOE or MTOE) acquired following DoD and Army acquisition policies. [5] -Locally fabricated TADSS procured under AR 350–38 and supported and maintained by the local installation.
Modifications and upgrades.	Modifications and upgrades that do not exceed original weapon system capabilities requirements for the end item and do not meet the description criteria in table 1–3 of this publication. [6, 7]
Commercial construction materials 1 (Supply Class IV).	Lumber, cement, brick, sand, and gravel. Excludes mechanical, electromechanical, electrical, electronic-pneumatic, and pneumatic items.
Spares and repair parts1 (Supply Class IX).	Repair parts and components to include kits, assemblies, and subassemblies (repairable or non-repairable) required for maintenance support of all equipment.
Expendable or consumable.	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.

Notes:

[1] All materiel must still meet environment, safety and occupational health requirements if they pose safety or occupational health hazards or have environmental impacts prior to their acceptance for use by the Army.

[2] This administrative materiel is intended for use at a fixed facility (office building, housing unit, motor pool, and warehouse) and is not deployable or used as part of a tactical system.

³ Only nonmission related items are exempt from TC and MR for CTA garrison furnishing and equipment. All mission related items authorized by CTA must meet TC and MR requirements.

⁴ In instances 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.

⁵ System TADSS will follow the TC or MR process unless otherwise exempted or waived by the MDA for that system.

⁶ When TC applicability for a modification work order (MWO) or upgrade is unclear or in disagreement, the MATDEV will seek a decision from the PEO, the TC approval authority.

⁷ When MR applicability for an MWO, upgrade or reprocurement is unclear or in disagreement, representatives from the program office and Materiel Release Office (MRO) at the O6/GS–15 level in coordination with the applicable FAs will assess the impacts to safety, suitability and supportability to determine if pursuing MR for the MWO or upgrade is valued added and required. If agreement is not reached, the issue will be raised up through the chain of commands until resolution is achieved.

1–6. Type classification and materiel release for modification, upgrade or reprocurement of materiel
The following requirements in table 1–3 apply to the modification, upgrade, and reprocurement of materiel—

Table 1–3
Type classification and materiel release for modification, upgrade, and reprocurement requirements

Type of change	Description	Requirement	
		TC	MR
Engineering change proposal, pre-planned product improvement, or modification work order.	Changes either form, fit, or function.	X	X
	Changes model number.	X	X
	Alters transportability requirements.		X
	Results in a new basis of issue plan (BOIP).	X	X
	Results in a new associated support items of equipment (ASIOE).	X	
	Results in a new military occupational specialty or additional skill identifier.	X	X
	Adversely alters environmental, safety or occupational health characteristics.		X
Incremental development.	Evolutionary acquisition program.	X	X
Reprocurement (follow-on).	Materiel produced under a performance specification that was out of production for two or more years.		X
	Materiel produced under a performance specification that changes producers.		X
	Materiel produced using the complete technical data package (TDP). ¹		

Note:

¹ When the government uses a complete TDP for the reprocurement of materiel, qualification testing will be used to ensure that the product conforms to the original design. In these cases, a new MR is not necessary.

Chapter 2
Type Classification

Section I

General

2–1. Information

a. This chapter contains the process and tables used to execute the TC policy set forth in AR 770–3.

b. The TC process—

(1) Supports implementation of early-on and life cycle actions, decisions, the development of materiel release planning and follow-on required documentation.

(2) Provides data for authorization, procurement, logistics support, asset visibility, maintenance, and readiness reporting.

(3) Satisfies the Army acquisition management process to determine that materiel is TC standard (STD) with a logistics control code (LCC) A (accepted for Army use) prior to obligating procurement funds unless excepted.

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

c. LCCs (see DA Pam 708–3).

d. The PEO is the TC approval authority for all acquisition programs for which they oversee materiel development (see AR 770–3).

e. All non-expendable materiel authorized by MTOE, CTA, and TDA will be type classified. Additional information and references are—

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

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

(3) TDA authorized materiel not previously listed in the supply bulletin (SB) for cataloging of supplies and equipment (see SB 700–20).

f. Figure 2–1 describes the TC process.

Type Classification Designation Approval Process

Legend
TC — type classification
LCMC — life cycle management command
MATDEV — materiel developer
FA — functional authority
PEO — program executive officer
cQuip — cloud equipping
SLIN — standard LIN
ZLIN — developmental line item number

Figure 2–1. Type classification designation approval process

Section II

Procedures

2–2. Initial type classification assignment
   a. For assignment of TC, the MATDEV procedures are—
   (1) Establish an integrated process team (IPT) to support the TC process and designation.
   (2) Review and compete the activities, documents, and requirements as applicable, identified in table 2–1.
   (3) Pursue TC assignment in accordance with AR 770–3 and tables 2–1, 2–2, and 2–3 in this publication.
   (4) Prepare a TC package for consideration by the IPT and approval by the appropriate PEO that includes the LCCs associated with the TC designation. Figure 2–2 is a sample of a PEO TC decision memorandum.
   (5) Ensure assignment of LIN, national stock number (NSN), and LCCs for all type classified materiel, including separately type classified components.
   (6) Obtain a new LIN for new materiel that replaces existing type classification standard (TC–STD) materiel.
   (7) Forward a copy of TC documentation to the supporting Life Cycle Management Command (LCMC).
   (8) Ensure the approved TC for materiel status record (MSR) submission is entered into cloud equipping (cQuiP) to ensure standard LIN assignment and entry into the SB 700–20. For those TC limited procurement (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.
   b. This completes the documentation necessary for the authorization systems (TOE, MTOE, TDA, or CTA).

2–3. Post type classification assignment
   a. Complete TC–STD assignment—
   (1) Prior to the full rate production (FRP) decision review 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 may be used at the Milestone C decision review to allow the government to obligate available production funds on contracts protected by first article test provisions.

b. Complete automated MSR submission into the cQuiP system for publication in SB 700–20. Include the TC designation (standard or limited procurement) with appropriate LCCs, developmental line item number (ZLIN), NSN, and supply class for type classified materiel and separately type classified materiel components.

c. Submit the request for reclassification in cQuiP for coordination with the appropriate stakeholders.

d. TC is complete when the LCMC receives the cQuiP generated email notification with standard line item number (SLIN) assignment.

e. Conduct required TC activities throughout the Materiel Solution Analysis, Technology Development and Risk Reduction, and Engineering and Manufacturing Development phases to ensure proper integration.

f. TC–STD applies to materiel determined to be acceptable for the mission intended, capable of being supported in their intended environment and acceptable for introduction into the Army inventory.

Table 2–1
Type classification requirements

Activity or document	STD	LP
1 Joint Capability Integrated Development System (JCIDS) approved requirements document.	A	P, T
2. Assigned NSN.	A	P, T
3. Adequacy of complete product definition data (PDD) including data rights or data use for competitive procurement. [1, 2]	A	T [2]
4a. Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) approved BOIP. [3, 4, 5]	A	T
4b. Basis of issue used for TDA or CTA materiel, or Class V missiles and munitions.	A	T
5. Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC) assessment or evaluation of technical support, operational effectiveness, operational suitability, and survivability. [6]	A	T
6. Production risk and production readiness review.	A	
7. Transportability assessment or transportability approval (see AR 70–47) including interim hazard assessment for transportability approval. [6, 7]	A	P, T
8a. Safety and health data sheet or a Programmatic Environmental, Safety and Occupational Evaluation (PESHE) and when required a System Safety Risk Assessment (SSRA) as applicable to acquisition framework. [8, 9]	A	T
8b. Health hazard assessment (HHA). [10]	A	T
9. Life Cycle Sustainment Plan (LCSP) (see AR 700–127).	A	T
10. HQDA-approved frequency allocations for system or items that use the electromagnetic spectrum (see AR 5–12).	A	

Legend:
Letters indicated in STD and LP columns refer to the LCC for which the requirement must be satisfied to render an appropriate TC decision. JCIDS-approved capability requirement documentation is required for TC–STD LCC A, LCC–P, and LCC–T.
Notes:
1 If the PDD is not required based on Federal Acquisition Regulation guidance, provide justification to the PEO. The PDD will be available prior to FRP Decision Review if competitive procurement is planned just after the production decision. An inadequate PDD is sufficient justification to defer TC–STD when the approved acquisition strategy states that the PDD must be available for procurement. The TDP is the document that is assessed.
2 Limited procurement materiel may require PDD, data rights, or data use.
3 Nonsystem TADSS are exempt from the BOIP requirement.
4 A BOIP deferral may be used when a TC–STD designation is planned and a HQDA-approved BOIP will not be available prior to FRP decision.
5 A HQDA-approved BOIP is required for TC.
6 Non-developmental cryptographic materiel using an algorithm certified by the National Security Agency under the Commercial, Communications Security Endorsement Program will use the Communications, Electronics, Research and Development Engineering Center evaluation process instead of an assessment or evaluation performed by ATEC.
7 On accelerated acquisition programs where TC and MR actions are one year or less apart, the MATDEV will coordinate with U.S. Army Combat Capabilities Development Command (CCDC)-Armaments Center (EOD Technology Division) to request an Army Futures Command (AFC) supportability statement at least 180 days prior to MR.
8 A documented SSRA and coordination with the system safety working group (SSWG) with the risk assessment and date indicated, is placed on file with the local safety office (normally LCMC safety office) for any residual safety and health hazards per the decision authority matrix contained in the approved system safety management plan (see AR 40–10, AR 70–1, AR 385–10, and MIL–STD–882E).
9 A programmatic environment, safety, and occupational health evaluation may be used to fulfill this requirement if it is not a missile or munition.

10 HHA provided by the Army Public Health Center on behalf of The Surgeon General (TSG). MATDEVs must request a HHA from the Army Public Health Center.

Table 2–2
Type classification designation

Type	Description
Standard (STD)	STD is used for materiel determined to be acceptable for the mission intended, capable of being supported in all of its intended environments, and acceptable for introduction into the Army inventory. Also, STD is for materiel that is capable of being made acceptable without any further developmental effort prior to fielding. This designation includes materiel that has been or is being replaced by new materiel but is still acceptable for the intended missions.
Limited procurement (LP)	LP is used when materiel is required for a limited time and the specified limited quantity will be procured under this classification. LP includes low rate initial productions (LRIPs), initial quantities for operational test and evaluation (OT&E), and demonstrations. Unless otherwise directed by HQDA, a program review will be scheduled within three years of 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 STD or obsolete (OBS).
Obsolete (OBS)	OBS is used for materiel no longer required or acceptable for Army use. Materiel is considered OBS when HQDA approves TC–OBS. Remove OBS materiel from authorization documents. Materiel will be disposed of in accordance with disposal instructions provided by the MATDEV or LCMC. OBS materiel will not be reissued to or reprocured for Army units; however, it may be made available to support the international logistics program.
Exempt	TC is not required for the materiel (see SB 700–20).

Table 2–3
Type classification designation and elements crosswalk

Designation	Acquisition Framework	LCC	Definitions	SB 700–20
	Milestone C and FRP	A	Mission essential.	chapters 2, 8
STD	Post-full operational capability (FOC)	B	No longer procurable. Not preferred materiel but acceptable for Army use.	chapters 2, 8
	Post-FOC	F	Contingency, training, and Homeland Defense.	chapters 2, 6, 8
LP	Milestone C	P	Non-developmental item.	chapters 2, 8
	Milestone C	T	LRIP and operational test and evaluation.	chapters 2, 8
	Not Applicable	U [1]	HQDA directed (MATDEV pushed) operational needs statement (ONS).	chapter 2
OBS	Post-FOC	S	Discontinued item no longer accepted as minimum mission Warfighter equipment.	chapters 2, 8
	Post-FOC	O	Obsolete.	appendix E
Exempt	Not available	N	Exempt.	chapters 2, 6, 8

Note:
[1] No longer available for new materiel usage.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ORGANIZATION
STREET ADDRESS
CITY STATE ZIP

OFFICE SYMBOL   [dd/mm/yyyy]

MEMORANDUM FOR Assistant Secretary of the Army, Acquisition, Logistics and Technology, 500 ARMY PENTAGON, WASHINGTON DC 20310-0110

SUBJECT: Type Classification Approval for [name of system]

1. I have reviewed the recommendation for type classification of the subject system based on my staff's review. The recommendation states that the [name of system]:
    a. Is acceptable for the mission intended.
    b. Meets regulatory guidelines for entry into the Army inventory.
    c. Is safe for all aspects of use.
    d. Is logistically supportable in its intended environment.
    e. Meets technical performance requirements.
    f. Has an approved Basis of Issue Plan.

2. Based upon the recommendation provided, I approve the [name of system] to be Type Classified Standard and assigned the logistics control code (LCC) of "A".

3. Use the following detailed information for the type classification action:
    a. Nomenclature: [name of system]
    b. ZLIN:
    c. NSN:
    d. RIC:
    e. Type Classification:
    f. LCC:
    g. BIOPFD No:
    h. Requirement [name of system] Document approved on DD/MO/YEAR

4. This materiel replaces the [name of system being replaced], LIN number: 12345, NSN 1234-56-789-1011. Assign a LCC of "B" to this materiel in conjunction with this action.

5. Identify the [name of system] as a major system in AR 700-138, Army Logistics Readiness and Sustainability.

[Signature Block of PEO]

Figure 2–2. Sample of a Program Executive Officer type classification decision memorandum

2–4. Basis of issue plan deferment

Some acquisition programs, especially accelerated programs, may require deferment of HQDA approval of the BOIP prior to TC. This deferral does not eliminate the requirement for BOIP feeder submission to the U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency (USAFMSA).

  a. Request for a BOIP deferral is approved in writing by the PEO and included in the TC package. Figure 2–3 is a sample of a BOIP deferral memorandum.

  b. The MATDEV provides copies of the deferral to the Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS), G–8 (DAPR–FD), DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–FM), and USAFMSA to notify them of the deferment.

  c. Deferral requests include the following information—

  (1) The title of the approved capability requirements document.

  (2) Catalog of approved requirements documents system reference number.

  (3) LIN.

  (4) Justification for TC approval prior to BOIP approval.

  (5) Negative impacts (address support capability and training base).

  d. The BOIP deferral memorandum will be included in the cQuiP request for TC.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
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OFFICE SYMBOL   DD/MO/YEAR

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency
(USASMSA), ATTN: MOFIFMR, 415 Sherman Avenue, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-
2300

SUBJECT: Basis of Issue Plan (BOIP) Deferral Request for NAME OF SYSTEM

1. Reference DA Pam 770-3, paragraph 2-4.

2. The purpose of this memorandum is to coordinate my request to defer the BOIP and
Qualitative and Quantitative Personnel Requirements Information (QQPRI) prior to type
classification.

3. I request deferral of the BOIP for NAME OF SYSTEM

   a. The title of the approved requirements document: NAME OF SYSTEM
NAME OF DOCUMENT approved DD/MO/YEAR.

    b. Catalog of approved requirements documents number(s): ENTER NUMBER(S)

    c. Developmental line-item number: ENTER NUMBER

4. Justification to defer:

   a. Awaiting HQDA approval of BOIP. USAFMSA states that the tentative approval
date is DD/MO/YEAR. This date does not support the necessity to field NAME OF
SYSTEM to meet current operational requirements. The NAME OF SYSTEM BOIP
feeder data was originally submitted on DD/MO/YEAR. The BOIP number is: ENTER
NUMBER.

   b. Type classification and materiel release approval is required for the NAME OF
SYSTEM. The program management office needs to execute scheduled fieldlings to
the Command(s).

    c. Key actions accomplished:

    (1) Equipment and manpower reequipments identified.

    (2) All stakeholders identified.

Figure 2–3. Sample of a basis of issue plan deferral memorandum

(3) Personnel, special tools, authorized stockage lists, components of end items, and test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment is identified and on hand to support fielding.

(4) Manpower requirements criteria, BOIP feeder data, and associated support items of equipment and additional authorization list complete.

(5) Total Package Fielding requirements identified and on hand.

(6) Gaining command budgeted for operational and maintenance funding.

(7) Materiel fielding agreement signed between the program manager, U.S. Army Forces Command, U.S. Army Reserve and National Guard Bureau.

(8) Materiel fielding plan completed and accepted.

(9) Deputy Chief of Staff, G-8 has provided the distribution plan for the NAME OF SYSTEM.

(10) Majors commands will dispose of displaced equipment.

(11) No depot maintenance impacts.

(12) New equipment training is scheduled and is party of the fielding.

(13) Sustainment training package completed.

5. My staff does not project any negative impacts to establish a support capability and training base prior to HQDA approval of the BOIP and QQPRI.

6. My point of contact for this action is ENTER NAME, PHONE NUMBER, and EMAIL ADDRESS.

Signature Block of PEO

Figure 2–3. Sample of a basis of issue plan deferral memorandum (continued)

2–5. Type classification-limited procurement
a. Items are designated TC–LP in accordance with table 2–2.
b. The TC–LP is authorized for items required for LRIPs, initial quantities for Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E), and demonstrations.
c. For non-developmental items entering the life cycle at Milestone C use LCC–P. (see DA Pam 708–2).
   (1) TC–LP designation may be approved based on a performance specification(s) or a functional purchase description to select a manufacturer(s) and model number(s).
   (2) Assign a NSN once data, model number(s), and performance specifications are available.
   (3) Type classify the capability as TC–LP (LCC–P).

(4) After manufacturer selection and all TC–STD requirements are met, the MATDEV reclassifies the materiel as TC–STD. *Note.* These procedures alleviate the need for a ZLIN. Use of SLIN is accepted for non-developmental items that enter at Milestone C.

d. For LRIP (LCC–T) (see DA Pam 708–2).

(1) The TC–LP is the minimum TC requirement for LRIP. LRIP quantities are used to establish the production base ramp up to the FRP and produce systems for initial OT&E.

(2) Items type classified TC–LP must be reclassified as TC–STD no later than the FRP decision.

e. For urgent operational needs (LCC–U) (see DA Pam 708–2).

(1) TC–LP is the minimum TC requirement for urgent operational needed materiel not already type classified.

(2) Criteria for TC–LP of an item required for urgent operational use includes the following—

(a) Designated as an acquisition category program.

(b) An approved JCIDS capabilities document.

1. MATDEVs requesting TC–LP (LCC–T) should identify the plan for all materiel in the acquisition strategy.

2. The MATDEV and LCMC review annually all TC–LP materiel to reclassify materiel to TC–STD, extend the conversion to TC–STD date or eliminate the materiel.

3. The specified quantities of items procured under the TC–LP classification is not obtained with the intent of additional procurement. However, additional quantities of TC–LP (LCC–U) items may be procured with the approval of DCS, G–3/5/7 or DCS, G–8.

2–6. Contingency, training, or homeland defense items

a. The PEO may designate a major item for contingency, training, or homeland defense (LCC–F) that was previously TC–STD. Requests for reclassification to LCC–F is submitted in cQuiP with supporting documentation.

b. Redesignation of a major item for contingency should not occur until the replacement item has been identified.

c. Contingency items will not be re-produced. Existing assets may be redistributed and are normally supported with repair parts and components on-hand in the supply system or by controlled substitution.

d. Contingency items should not be overhauled without specific program approval by DCS, G–4 in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology). Exceptions are authorized for support of approved international logistics programs.

e. Contingency items are not documented on BOIPs, tables of organization and equipment (TOEs), MTOEs or TDAs. They may be treated as an authorized substitute or an in-lieu-of item.

2–7. Type classification-obsolete

a. A type classified item will be reclassified to obsolete (TC–OBS) by the DCS, G–3/5/7 when it is no longer required or acceptable for the intended mission, due to absence of requirement or authorization; replaced by another TC–STD item; or is too costly to repair and support and is replaced by another TC–STD item or no replacement is required.

(1) Reclassify materiel to LCC–S when it is no longer acceptable for the intended missions, and issue disposition instructions for the retrograde or removal of materiel.

(2) Reclassify materiel to LCC–O when all assets are removed from active, Army National Guard, and United States Army Reserve.

(3) Submit a request for reclassification in cQuiP with supporting documentation where it will go through coordination with the appropriate stakeholders.

b. Once the approved reclassification request (LCC–O) is received by the Logistics Data Analysis Center the TC–OBS item (NSN level) is removed from SB 700–20.

2–8. Type classification of sets, kits, outfits, and tools

a. Type classification of sets, kits, outfits, and tools (SKOT) should be type classified as a single entity and treated like any other type classified item of equipment. The MATDEV may replace components of the SKOT without requiring a reclassification action, provided the item continues to meet military requirements of the generic description of that LIN in the SB 700–20, and the changes do not significantly affects safety or performance characteristics or require special management of the item. When component

changes do not meet this criterion, the FA must record the replacements in the automated MSR and submit changes to update the supply catalog. The circumstances, evaluations, and support considerations leading to the change should be explained in the record.

b. All components of SKOT, including computer programs that are not separately authorized or issued, automatically assume the highest TC designation assigned to any SKOT of which they are a component. All components of the SKOT are type classified when the SKOT is type classified.

c. If an item is a component of more than one SKOT, and is an item of separate issue, the item should be identified as having the highest TC designation awarded.

d. When the need for a SKOT no longer exists due to consolidation or end item elimination, the item manager should initiate the action to reclassify the SKOT LIN as obsolete and remove the item from the SB 700–20 and supply catalog. Removal may be done by completing the process required for TC–OBS.

e. Items developed jointly or by other military Services or agencies when acquired for U.S. Army use require TC. Army TC–STD requirements remain applicable to this materiel.

f. Army testing should be limited to performance and supportability requirements not already demonstrated by prior developmental and operational testing.

g. When applicable, use of other service or agency activity or documentation is encouraged.

2–9. Commercial or non-developmental items
Many requirements for TC–STD may be satisfied by commercial activities (for example, environmental, quality, safety, catastrophic and critical hazards, and transportability evaluations). Additional testing requirements may be significantly reduced (tailored) prior to TC, based on contractor data and the MATDEV surveys of user experience. The results of this data, to include surveys, are evaluated and addressed in the ATEC assessment or evaluation, if required to support the PEO TC decision.

Chapter 3
Materiel Release

Section I

General

3–1. Overview
This chapter outlines procedures and contains tables used to execute the MR policy set forth in AR 770–3.

3–2. Process
The materiel release process ensures that Army materiel is safe, operationally suitable, and is supportable before release of issue to users. Figure 3–1 describes the MR process.

Figure 3–1. Materiel release process flow
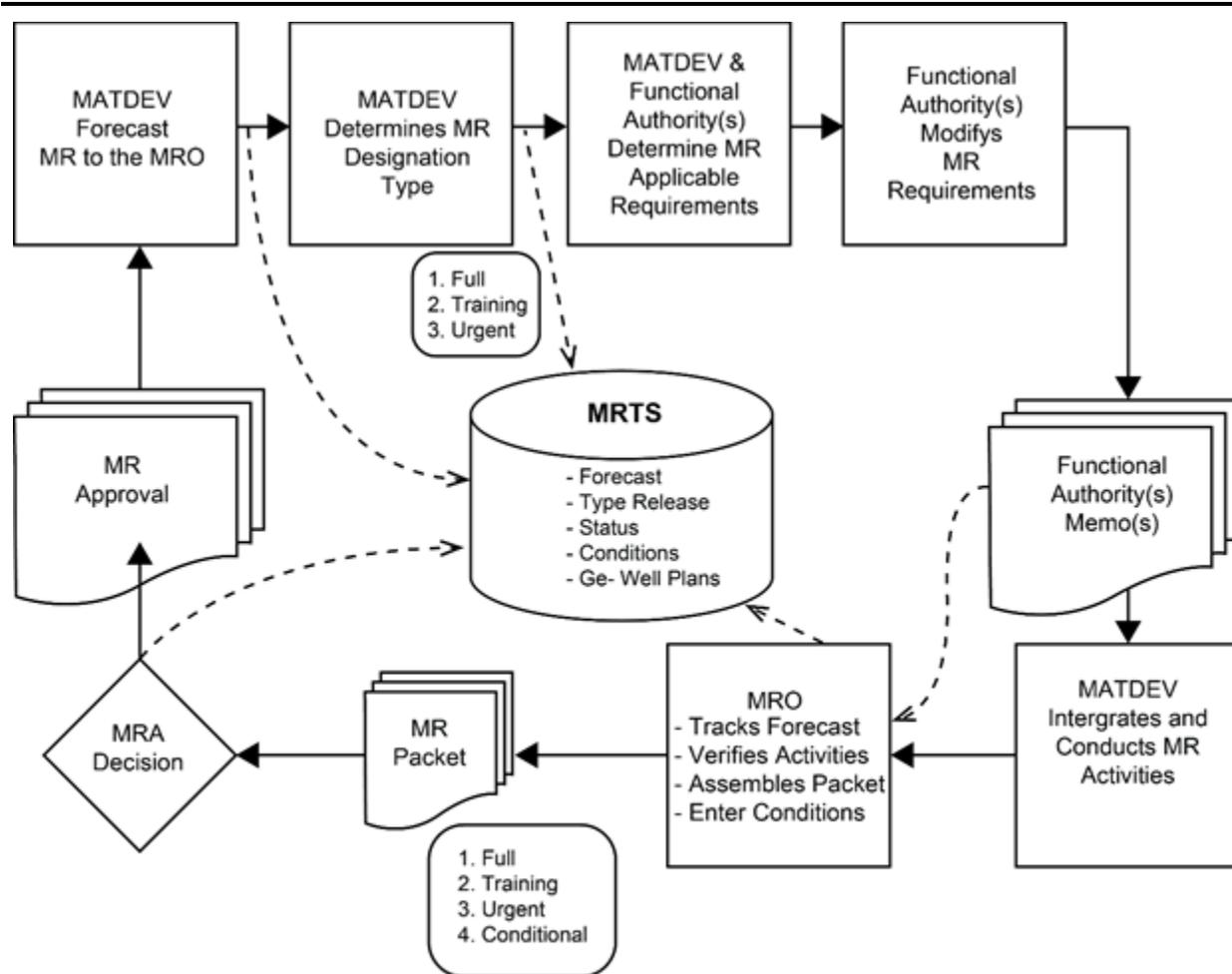
Legend
MATDEV - materiel developer
MRA - materiel release authority
MR - materiel release
MRO - materiel release office
MRTS - materiel release tracking system

3–3. Procedures

  a. MATDEV MR procedures are—

  (1) Establish an IPT to support the MR process and conduct the MR process in an IPT that includes the materiel release coordinator.

  (2) In coordination with the FAs, the MATDEV analyzes the program when developing the support strategy for the system and determine which MR requirements are necessary to achieve a full materiel release (FMR).

  (3) Propose MR activities to the FAs and seek their concurrence and resolve nonconcurrences.

  (4) Plan MR activities as part of the acquisition process.

  (5) Complete MR activities submit documentation to the FAs to provide for a FMR decision.

  b. The FAs MR procedures are—

  (1) Review MR activities proposed by the MATDEV with emphasis on elimination of those activities that are not necessary for the MR of the system.

  (2) Document those activities (within their functional areas) necessary to achieve a FMR and provide the memorandum to the MATDEV and MRO.

  (3) Provide necessary documentation to the MATDEV to render a MR decision.

c. The MROs MR procedures are—

(1) Brief the MATDEV on the MR process at program initiation, facilitate coordination between the MATDEV and FAs and ensure that a timely MR decision is provided to the MATDEV.

(2) Enter or approve the required information into the Materiel Release Tracking System (MRTS). Users must request access to MRTS at https://cprobe.army.mil/mrts/.

(3) Process requests for MR approval.

(4) Process the get-well date extension requests.

(5) Process closure of conditions for conditional materiel release (CMR).

(6) Monitor CMR until FMR is achieved.

(7) Manage urgent materiel releases (UMRs) in MRTS until closed.

d. The supporting MRA safety office formulates a safety position and certifies that the materiel is safe to the MRA. The procedures are—

(1) The MATDEV coordinates with the supporting the MRA supporting safety office who will tailor the activities necessary to complete the certification.

(2) The MATDEV provides the supporting MRA safety office with the required documents or certifications that summarize these activities at the conclusion of the activity.

(3) The supporting MRA safety office provides a formal recommendation to the MRA that summarizes the documentation and may include such documentation as part of the MR package.

e. The suitability FAs formulate their position and certify that the materiel meets the requirement(s) for the activity to the MRA. The procedures are—

(1) The MATDEV coordinates with the supporting FA who will tailor the activities necessary to complete the certification.

(2) The MATDEV provides the FAs with the required documents or certifications that summarize these activities at the conclusion of the activity.

(3) The FAs provide a formal recommendation to the MRA that summarizes the documentation and may include such documentation as part of the MR package.

f. The supporting LCMC formulates a supportability position and certifies that the materiel is supportable to the MRA. The procedures are—

(1) The MATDEV coordinates with the supporting FA who will tailor the activities necessary to complete the certification.

(2) The MATDEV provides the supporting LCMC with the required documents or certifications that summarize these activities at the conclusion of the activity. Emphasis is placed on measuring the supportability of the program using the approved LCSP, focusing on the integrated product support (IPS) elements as outlined in AR 700–127.

(3) The supporting LCMC provides a formal recommendation to the MRA that summarizes the documentation and may include such documentation as part of the MR package.

3–4. Get-well plan condition categories

Table 3–1 identifies the get-well plan condition categories when a MATDEV develops a get-well plan due to the materiel having conditions that prevent a FMR designation.

Table 3–1
Get-well plan issue categories

Category	Description
1	Safety - major mission impact
2	Funding - minor mission impact
3	Test - insufficient data requiring further testing
4	Performance - issues negatively affecting performance
5	Supportability - issues negatively affecting supportability (shortfalls of spares: tools, test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment (TMDE)); interim contractor support
6	Other - includes any other pertinent issues

3–5. Materiel release offices
Table 3–2 identifies contact personnel for each LCMC and separate organizations that MATDEVs will contact and coordinate with during the MR process.

Table 3–2
Materiel release offices-

Organization	Address	Phone	Email
United States Army Aviation and Missile Command	Building 5400 Fowler Rd Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898	(256) 842–2753 (256) 876–9811 (256) 842–9009	usarmy.redstone.ccdc-avmc.mbx.amcom-mrts@mail.mil
U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command	Building 6585 Surveillance Loop, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005	(443) 861–6044 (443) 861–6048	usarmy.apg.cecom.mbx.g3-materiel-release@mail.mil
United States Army Tank-automotive and Armaments Command	6501 E. 11 Mile Road Detroit Arsenal, MI 48397–5000	(586) 282–5817	usarmy.detroit.tacom.mail.lcmc-materiel-release-program@mail.mil
U.S. Army Combat Capabilities Development Command (CCDC) Armaments Center	Building 62N Picatinny, New Jersey 07806	(973) 724–4924	usarmy.pica.ccdc-ac.mbx.materiel-at-ardec@mail.mil
Joint Munitions and Lethality Life Cycle Management Command – Joint Munitions Command	Building 350 Rock Island, IL 61299	(309) 782–4641	usarmy.RIAjmc.mbx.materiel-release-inbox@mail.mil
Program Executive Office Simulation, Training and Instrumentation (SFAE–STRI–PS–Q)	12350 Research Parkway Orlando, FL 32826	(407) 384–3737 (407) 384–5367	materielrelease@peostri.army.mil
United States Army Intelligence and Security Command	U.S. Army Intelligence & Security Command 8825 Beulah St. Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060–5246	(703) 706–2451	usarmy.belvoir.inscom.list.g3nw-rd@mail.mil
Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defense, (SFAE–CBRND)	5101 Hoadley Road Bldg. E5101 Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010	(410) 436–3000	usarmy.apg.jpeo-cbd.mbx.jpeo-cbd-hq@mail.mil

Section II

Full Materiel Release Tables

3–6. Full materiel release activities, documents and requirements
In accordance with AR 770–3, MATDEVs in coordination with the FAs will use the MR tables to determine the applicable MR activities, documents, and requirements. Tables 3–3, 3–4, and 3–5 identify the MR requirements for safety, suitability, and supportability.

Table 3–3
Full materiel release requirements-safety

Aspect or characteristic	Activity or document	FMR requirements	Functional authority
Safety hazards are identified and eliminated or accepted.	1. Supporting safety office certification. 2. TSG HHA (see AR 40–10 and AR 602–2). [1] 3. AFC EOD supportability statement (see AR 75–15). [2]	-System safety aspects have been reviewed and verified by the supporting safety office.	MRA Supporting Safety Office

Table 3–3
Full materiel release requirements-safety—Continued

Aspect or characteristic	Activity or document	FMR requirements	Functional authority
	4. Statement of airworthiness qualification (see AR 70–62). [3]	-All known safety hazards have been eliminated or accepted through the SSRA process in accordance with AR 385–10.	
	5. SSRA for residual hazards (see AR 385–10).	-Coordination with the SSWG.	
	6. ATEC safety confirmation (see AR 385–10).	-All statutory requirements are met.	
	7. Surface or weapon danger zone (see AR 385–63).	-Applicable regulatory requirements are met.	
	8. Final hazard classification (see Part 173, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (49 CFR 173) and Technical Bulletin (TB) 700–2).	-All environmental impacts have been identified, mitigated if possible, and documented in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act and 32 CFR 651.	
	9. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) license (see 10 CFR chap 1).		
	10. Army Fuze Safety Review Board Certification (see AR 385–10).		
	11. Energetic materials qualification (see AOP–7 Revision 2).		
	12. Ignition System Safety Review Board Certification (see MIL–STD–1901).		
	13. Safety review of technical manuals (TMs) (see AR 25–30).		
	14. Results of safety inspections and analyses.		
	15. Software safety statement.		
	16. Hazards of Electromagnetic Radiation to Ordnance (HERO) certification (munitions only) (see AR 385–10 and DA Pam 385–64).		

Notes:

[1] The HHA report is provided by the Army Public Health Center on behalf of TSG.

[2] Determine EOD statement applicability in accordance with AR 770–3. The EOD statement will certify that validated and verified render safe and disposal procedures, tools and equipment, and training aids are fielded to Army EOD units and EOD schools at least 30 days prior to MR and that the new materiel is fully supportable by EOD units. It will also certify that the EOD TMs have been 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 the development of the new materiel).

[3] If a statement of airworthiness qualification is not yet available, a FMR and subsequent FRP decision is authorized to be approved providing the request for the system statement of airworthiness qualification is submitted in accordance with AR 70–62 and there are no known issues that would prevent issuing the applicable statement of airworthiness qualification.

Table 3–4
Full materiel release requirements-suitability

Aspect or Characteristic	Activity or Document	FMR Requirements	Functional Authority
Suitable -Effectiveness -Survivability -Human systems integration (HSI) -Reliability -Supportability -Interoperability	17. ATEC MR position memorandum. [1] 18. ATEC assessment, evaluation or notification memorandum that an evaluation or assessment will not be conducted (see Section 139, Title 10, United States Code (10 USC 139)). [1]	-The materiel is tested and evaluated in accordance with the approved Test and Evaluation Master Plan. [1] -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.	ATEC [1]
	19. Chief Information Officer (CIO)/G–6 Army Interoperability Certification (AIC) statement based upon AIC completion (see AR 25–1).	-Software to include embedded software within platforms, has attained AIC.	CIO/G–6

Table 3–4
Full materiel release requirements-suitability—Continued

Aspect or Characteristic	Activity or Document	FMR Requirements	Functional Authority
	20. Risk management framework (RMF) Authority to Operate (Designated Approval Authority) (see AR 25–1).		
	21. HSI assessment. [4]	-HSI is assessed and the CCDC Data and Analysis Center Human System Integration Division Element provides the assessment.	Supporting CCDC Data and Analysis Center Human System Integration Division Element
	22. Communications Security Logistics Activity (CSLA) statement for COMSEC supportability. [2]	-COMSEC supportability and availability have been verified by CSLA.	CSLA for Army-adopted items
	23. CAPDEV training assessment (statement of adequacy of institutional training support) (see AR 350–1).	-Training is determined adequate per AR 350–1.	CAPDEV
	24. Software suitability statement (normally provided by the CCDC Engineering Activity). 25. Quality, reliability, availability, and maintainability statement, including service or shelf life assurance, Ammunition Stockpile Reliability Program (see AR 702–6), and ammunition surveillance procedures (see DA Pam 742–1). [3]	-Software is suitable. -Reliability, availability, and maintainability requirements have been achieved.	Lead system engineering activity

Notes:

[1] 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] The CSLA COMSEC statement is not required when the materiel does not contain standalone COMSEC devices and supporting materiels.

[3] In some cases, such as missiles, the functional authority may waive the requirement to verify reliability with statistical confidence because of limited test assets (normally due to cost). If the quality and reliability assessment shows that there is only a low risk of not meeting the requirement(s), then the MATDEV in coordination with the applicable CCDC engineering activity is authorized and may elect to establish a plan to verify reliability, availability, and maintainability through analysis of field and stockpile test data. In these cases, the quality or reliability assessment will show that a rigorous reliability, availability, and maintainability program has been executed and present the qualitative data or analyses that provide nonstatistical confidence in meeting the requirement(s).

[4] 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.

Table 3–5
Full materiel release requirements-supportability

Aspect or Characteristic	Activity or Document	FMR Requirements	Functional Authority
Supportable IPS elements (see AR 700–127)	26. Supportability certification will address support materiel (component of end item (COEI) and ASIOE), end item and software (see AR 700–127). [1] 27. U.S. Army Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment Activity (USATA) supportability statement on TMDE or automated test equipment (ATE) (see AR 750–43). [3] 28. TC designation.	-Key LCSP performance aspects are achieved as determined by the functional authorities. [2] -Maintenance planning is accomplished and coordinated. Army preference is in accordance with AR 750–1. -Manpower and personnel requirements to operate and maintain the system are identified and documented. -Adequate supply support for fielding and sustainment of units (interim contract support, performance-based logistics, organic) is established. -Support equipment is identified and documented at the appropriate organization; TMDE supportability is addressed; footprint is minimized.	Lead LCMC Integrated Logistics Support (ILS) Center or ILS Directorate

Table 3–5
Full materiel release requirements-supportability—Continued

Aspect or Characteristic	Activity or Document	FMR Requirements	Functional Authority
	29. The Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command - Transportation Engineering Agency (SDDC TEA) transportability statement (see AR 70–47). [4] 30. Supporting statements for COEI and ASIOE. 31. Software supportability statement (provided by the CCDC Engineering Activity).	-Technical data rights of use are established. -TM and interactive electronic TM verification by the Government is complete. -Training and training support to include TADSS and ammunition requirements for training are identified, developed, and documented; training is available for all gaining commands (GCs) and maintainers. -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. -Facilities requirements are developed and documented (maintenance, training storage, covered, humidity controlled, and so on); facilities are available. -Package, handling, storage, and transportation system is transportable by all modes as specified in the capability document. -Transportability is evaluated by SDDC TEA and documented accordingly. -The MATDEV has programmed funding to complete LCSP activities within the current Program Objective Memorandum period. -Ammunition Stockpile Reliability Program and ammunition surveillance procedures are in place.	

Notes:

[1] The supportability certification will verify that key aspects of the LCSP have been achieved; 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] Systems supported by planned interim contract support that have been funded and have a transition plan for a longer-term support strategy such as organic support may be fully materiel released.

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

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

Section III

Software Materiel Release

3–7. Software materiel release

In accordance with AR 770–3, an SMR is required for changes in software and 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). Table 3–6 identifies the SMR criteria. Table 3–7 identifies the SMR requirements for safety, suitability, and supportability.

Table 3–6
Software materiel release criteria

Criteria	Description
Interface change	Any software change that has the potential of adding or deleting an external interface to a system.
Source lines of code (SLOC) change	SLOC 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 CCDC engineering activity and safety office in collaboration with the MATDEV based on criticality of the software changes.

Table 3–6
Software materiel release criteria—Continued

Architectural change	Any software change that has a significant and substantial impact on the architecture of the system.
Capability change impacting safety, suitability, and supportability	Any software change that affects the suitability, supportability, maintainability, reliability, or safety of a system as determined by the supporting functional authority.
New test equipment or program of instruction change	Software changes that require new user level test equipment or that impact 25 percent or more of the trainer program of instruction.
Backward compatibility change	Software changes that result in a new version that is not backward compatible with the interoperability capabilities of the previous version(s) released to the field.

Table 3–7
Software materiel release requirements

Aspect or Characteristic	Activity or Document	SMR Requirements	Functional Authority
Safety Hazards are identified and eliminated or accepted.	1. Supporting safety office certification. [1] 2. Statement of airworthiness qualification (see AR 70–62). 3. PESHE or SSRA for residual safety risks (see AR 385–10). 4. ATEC safety confirmation (see AR 385–10). 5. Army Fuze Safety Review Board Certification (see AR 385–10). 6. Ignition System Safety Review Board Certification (see MIL–STD–1901). 7. Safety review of TMs (see AR 25–30). 8. Results of safety inspections and analyses. 9. Software safety statement.	-System safety aspects have been reviewed and verified by the supporting safety office. -All known safety hazards have been eliminated or accepted through the SSRA process in accordance with AR 385–10. -Coordination with the SSWG. -All statutory requirements are met. -Applicable regulatory requirements are met.	Safety office [2,3]
Suitability -Effectiveness -Survivability -HSI -Reliability -Supportability -Interoperability	10. ATEC MR position memorandum. 11. ATEC assessment, evaluation or notification memorandum that an evaluation or assessment will not be conducted (see 10 USC 139). [4]	-The materiel has been tested and evaluated in accordance with the approved Test and Evaluation Master Plan. -Established requirements of the capabilities documents have been met or a decision has been made by the CAPDEV to accept the current performance; requires DCS, G–3/5/7 endorsement.	ATEC [2]

Table 3–7
Software materiel release requirements—Continued

Aspect or Characteristic	Activity or Document	SMR Requirements	Functional Authority
	12. HSI Assessment. [9]	-HSI is assessed and the supporting CCDC provides an assessment.	Supporting CCDC Data and Analysis Center Human System Integration Division Element
	13. CIO/G–6 AIC statement based upon AIC completion (see AR 25–1). 14. RMF Authority to Operate (Designated Approval Authority) (see AR 25–1). 15. CSLA statement for COMSEC supportability and availability. [5]	-Software (to include embedded software within platforms) has attained AIC. -COMSEC supportability and availability are verified by CSLA.	CIO/G–6 [2]
	16. CAPDEV training assessment (statement of adequacy of institutional training support) (see AR 350–1).	-Training determined adequate per AR 350–1.	CAPDEV [2]
	17. Software suitability statement (normally provided by the CCDC engineering activity). 18. Quality, reliability, availability, and maintainability statement.	-Software is suitable. -Reliability, availability, and maintainability requirements are achieved.	Lead system engineering activity [2]
Supportability IPS elements (see AR 700–127).	19. Supportability certification will also address support materiel (COEI and ASIOE), end item, and software (see AR 700–127). [6] 20. USATA supportability statement on TMDE or ATE (see AR 750–43). [7] 21. Supporting statements for COEI and ASIOE. 22. Software supportability statement (normally provided by the supporting CCDC engineering activity). [8]	-Key LCSP performance aspects are achieved as determined by the functional authorities. -Support equipment is identified and documented at the appropriate organization; TMDE supportability is addressed; footprint is minimized. -Technical data rights of use are established. -TM and interactive electronic TM verification by the Government is complete. -Training and training support (to include TADSS and ammunition requirements for training) are identified,	Lead LCMC ILS center or ILS Directorate .[2,3]

Table 3–7
Software materiel release requirements—Continued

Aspect or Characteristic	Activity or Document	SMR Requirements	Functional Authority
		developed, and documented; training is available for all GCs and maintainers. -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.	

Notes:

[1] U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency will provide a system effectiveness assessment and safety statement for medical materiel (devices).

[2] A memorandum will be provided by all functional authorities to the MATDEV to address any activity or document that is not required for MR based upon program and tailoring of requirements.

[3] Organizations not assigned Army Materiel Command LCMC support will substitute MDA-approved organizations (for example, PEO for Simulation, Training and Instrumentation and the Joint PEO for Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defense).

[4] 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.

[5] The CSLA statement is not required when the materiel does not contain standalone COMSEC devices and supporting materiels.

[6] 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.

[7] 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.

[8] The software supportability statement may be combined with the software suitability statement and issued as a single document, (see table 3–7, item 17).

[9] 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.

3–8. Software release (other than materiel release)
In accordance with AR 770–3, software release applies to software changes that do not meet the criteria for an SMR. Table 3–8 identifies the software release requirements.

Table 3–8
Software release requirements

Aspect or Characteristic	Type Statement or Certification	Type of Software Release				Functional Authority
		F	C	D	U	
Safe Hazards are identified and eliminated or accepted	1. Supporting safety office certification.	X	X	X	X	Supporting MRA safety office.
Suitability	2. Statement of airworthiness qualification (see AR 70–62).	X	X	X		U.S. Army CCDC Aviation and Missile Center System Readi-

Table 3–8
Software release requirements—Continued

Aspect or Characteristic	Type Statement or Certification	Type of Software Release				Functional Authority
		F	C	D	U	
-Effectiveness -Survivability -Reliability -Supportability -Interoperability						ness Directorate or other designated airworthiness authority.
	3. CIO/G–6 AIC statement based on AIC completion (see AR 25–1).	X	X	X	X	CIO/G–6.
	4. RMF Authority to Operate (Designated Approval Authority) (see AR 25–1).	X	X	X	X	CIO/G–6.
	5. CSLA statement for COMSEC supportability and availability. [1]	X	X	X		CSLA for Army adopted items National Security Agency for new items.
	6. CAPDEV training assessment (statement of adequacy of institutional training support) (see AR 350–1).	X	X	X		Applicable U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) school or other assigned CAPDEV, trainer, MATDEV, or supporting CCDC engineering activity.
	7. Software suitability statement (normally provided by the CCDC engineering activity). [2]	X	X	X		Certifying activity (for example, CCDC engineering activity).
	8. Quality, reliability, and maintainability statement.	X	X	X		Lead system engineering activity.
Supportable Support strategy to meet Soldier's requirements	9. Software supportability.	X	X	X		Lead LCMC ILS center or ILS Directorate.
	10. Get-well plan.		X			Applicable MATDEV.
Other	11. Acceptance statement.		X	X	X	Gaining command.

Legend:
F=full; C=conditional; D=database or dataset; U=urgent; X=required.
Statements or certifications are required as applicable and are agreed upon between the MATDEV and the approval authority.
Notes:
1 The CSLA COMSEC statement is not required when the materiel does not contain standalone COMSEC devices and supporting materiels.
2 Issued upon the CIO/G–6 issuance of the RMF authority to operate.

Section IV

Urgent and Training Materiel Release

3–9. Urgent materiel release

The UMR designation is used 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 AR 770–3. Table 3–9 identifies the documentation options to support using the urgent materiel release process.

Table 3–9
Urgent materiel release documentation requirements

Required Documentation		
1a. User requested.	-Joint Urgent ONS (JUONS) *or* Joint emerging ONS (JEONS) [1] *or* -A written request signed by a general officer or civilian equivalent within the gaining unit's chain of command.	-Prepared by Combatant Command and coordinated with Joint Staff. -Prepared by unit commander, endorsed by chain of command, and submitted to the DCS, G–3/5/7 or DCS, G–8.
	-DCS, G–3/5/7 *or* DCS, G–8 ONS validation memorandum *or* -DCS, G–3/5/7 *or* DCS, G–8 directed requirement memorandum.	-Will take the form of either an ONS validation memo or message traffic prepared by DCS, G–3/5/7 or DCS, G–8 communicating results of the Army Requirements and Resourcing Board. [2, 3]
1b. HQDA directed.	-DCS, G–3/5/7 or DCS, G–8 approved capabilities documents (for example, operational requirement document or Capabilities Development Document) *And*	Capability has been approved by DCS, G–3/5/7 or DCS, G–8. -Pre-FRP phase. -MR activities not complete. -Capability needed urgently by the field.
	-DCS, G–3/5/7 or DCS, G–8 directed requirement memorandum *or* Rapid Equipping Force 10 liners (signed by the Director) *or* -Written endorsement from one of the following: Chief of Staff of the Army Vice Chief of Staff of the Army Commander, Army Futures Command *or* Designated by the MDA as within the adaptive acquisition framework pathway mid-tier acquisition (rapid fielding), urgent capability acquisition or software acquisition.	Will take 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 has not been materiel released or Rapid Equipping Force 10 liners (signed by the Director) or written endorsement from one of the following: Chief of Staff of the Army, Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, or Commander, Army Futures Command or a written

Required Documentation

		designation of mid-tier acquisition by the MDA.
2. SSRA or a safety and health data sheet 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. [4, 5, 6, 7]
3. Statement of airworthiness qualification, if required.		See AR 70–62.
4. An EOD supportability statement from the AFC EOD staff officer, if applicable.		Confirms EOD support or coverage for the UMR action, if applicable. [8]
5. MATDEV request for acceptance from the GC or requestor.		This statement will notify the GC or requestor of all known equipment, supportability, and sustainment issues. The statement must include all known environmental, safety and occupational health hazards, operational and support limitations to include interoperability limitations and use restrictions. [9]
6. GC acceptance statement.		The GC or requestor's acceptance statement, signed by a general officer or civilian equivalent. [6]

Notes:

[1] JUONS or JEONS do not require DCS, G–3/5/7 or DCS, G–8 validation. Validation of JUONS or JEONS will be accomplished by the Joint Staff point of contact listed in the JUONS or JEONS.

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

[3] DCS, G–3/5/7 or DCS, G–8 validation is not required if the unit is already authorized the equipment on their MTOE. An approved DCS, G–3/5/7 basis of issue that has not been applied to the MTOE will also serve as valid authorization and not require a separate DCS, G–3/5/7 validation.

[4] 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.

[5] Coordinate with the U.S. Army Public Health Center (Health Hazard Assessment Program) for inclusion of potential health hazard information.

[6] Obtain the safety confirmation from ATEC and for those programs supported by an ATEC evaluation, the ATEC evaluation report or assessment.

[7] Prepare and coordinate a SSRA or Safety and Health Data Sheet for acceptance of residual safety risks by the GC in accordance with DA Pam 385–16.

[8] Department of Transportation requirements for transporting items containing explosives will be met.

[9] Review the materiel for certifications such as AIC. Complete required certifications within one year of UMR in accordance with CIO/G–6 guidance.

3–10. Training materiel release

A training materiel release (TMR) is issued only for materiel fielded to TRADOC schools and training sites and is not to be used for special development programs released under a hand receipt. A TMR allows

materiel to be given to training developers so course curriculum can be developed and students can be trained. Table 3–10 identifies the TMR requirements.

Table 3–10
Training materiel release requirements

Aspect or Characteristic	Activity or Document	TMR Requirements	Functional Authority
Safety	1. Supporting safety office certification. 2. TSG HHA (see AR 40–10, AR 602–2).[1] 3. AFC EOD supportability statement (see AR 75–15). 4. Statement of airworthiness qualification (see AR 70–62). 5. PESHE or SSRA for residual hazards (see AR 385–10). 6. ATEC safety confirmation (see AR 385–10). 7. Surface or weapon danger zone (see AR 385–63). 8. Final hazard classification (see 49 CFR 173 and TB 700–2). 9. NRC license (see 10 CFR chap 1). 10. Army Fuze Safety Review Board Certification (see AR 385–10). 11. Energetic materials qualification (see local policy). 12. HERO certification (munitions only) (see AR 385–10 and DA Pam 385–64) 13. Ignition System Safety Review Board Certification (see MIL–STD–1901). 14. Safety review of TMs (see AR 25–30). 15. Results of safety inspections and analyses. 16. Software safety statement.	-System safety aspects have been re-viewed and verified by the supporting safety office. -All known safety hazards have been eliminated or accepted through the SSRA process in accordance with AR 385–10. -Coordination with the SSWG. -All statutory requirements are met. -Applicable regulatory requirements are met.	LCMC Safety office
Suitability	17. TRADOC training assessment (statement of adequacy of institutional training support) (see AR 350–1).	-Training is determined adequate per AR 350–1.	Force modernization proponent
Supportable Support strategy to meet Soldier's requirements	18. Supportability certification—will also address support materiel (COEI and ASIOE), end item, and software (see AR 700–127). 19. USATA supportability statement on TMDE or ATE (see AR 750–43). 20. SDDC TEA transportability statement (see AR 70–47). [2]	-Key LCSP performance aspects have been achieved as determined by the functional authorities. -Support equipment is identified and documented at the appropriate organization; TMDE supportability has been addressed; footprint is minimized.	Lead LCMC ILS center or ILS directorate

Table 3–10
Training materiel release requirements—Continued

Aspect or Characteristic	Activity or Document	TMR Requirements	Functional Authority
	21. Software supportability statement (normally provided by the CCDC engineering activity).	-Transportability has been evaluated by SDDC TEA and documented accordingly.	
CAPDEV acceptance	22. CAPDEV acceptance of materiel for issues or restrictions.	-CAPDEV acceptance or non-acceptance of the materiel planned for a TMR signed by a general officer or civilian equivalent.	CAPDEV

Legend:
TRADOC may add additional requirements from table 3–4 and table 3–5 not already required or may tailor required activities based upon the scope and use of training materiel.
Notes:
1 A HHA is required only when materiel is fielded to TRADOC schools and training sites. Coordinate with the U.S. Army Public Health Center (Health Hazard Assessment Program) for inclusion of potential health hazard information in course curriculum or in user manuals.
2 The SDDC TEA transportability statement is not required if a system is found to be a transportability nonproblem item in accordance with AR 70–47.

Appendix A

References

Section I

Required Publications
Unless otherwise stated, all publications are available on the Army Publishing Directorate website at https://armypubs.army.mil/.

AOP–7 Revision 2
Manual of Data Requirements and Tests for the Qualification of Explosives Materials for Military Use (Available at https://quicksearch.dla.mil/.) (Cited in table 3–3.)

AR 5–12
Army use of the Electromagnetic Spectrum (Cited in table 2–1.)

AR 25–1
Army Information Technology (Cited in table 3–4.)

AR 25–30
Army Publishing Program (Cited in title page.)

AR 40–10
Health Hazard Assessment Program in Support of the Army Acquisition Process (Cited in table 2–1.)

AR 70–1
Army Acquisition Policy (Cited in table 2–1.)

AR 70–47
Engineering for Transportability Program (Cited in table 2–1.)

AR 70–62
Airworthiness of Aircraft Systems (Cited in table 3–3.)

AR 71–32
Force Development and Documentation Consolidated Policies (Cited in para 2–1*e*(1).)

AR 75–15
Policy for Explosive Ordnance Disposal (Cited in table 3–3.)

AR 350–1
Army Training and Leader Development (Cited in table 3–4.)

AR 385–10
The Army Safety Program (Cited in table 2–1.)

AR 385–63
Range Safety (Cited in table 3–3.)

AR 602–2
Human Systems Integration in the System Acquisition Process (Cited in table 3–3.)

AR 700–127
Integrated Product Support (Cited in table 2–1.)

AR 702–6
Ammunition Stockpile Reliability Program (Cited in table 3–4.)

AR 750–43
Army Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment (Cited in table 1–1.)

AR 770–3
Type classification and materiel release (Cited in para 1–3.)

CTA 50–900
Clothing and Individual Equipment (Cited in table 1–1.)

CTA 50–909
Field and Garrison Furnishings and Equipment (Cited in table 1–2.)

DA Pam 385–64
Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards (Cited in table 3–3.)

DA Pam 708–2
Cataloging and Supply Management Data Procedures for the Army Enterprise Material Master (Cited in para 2–5*c*.)

DA Pam 708–3
Cataloging of Supplies and Equipment, Army Adopted Items of Materiel, and List of Reportable Items (SB 700–20) (Cited in para 2–1*c*.)

DA Pam 742–1
Ammunition Surveillance Procedures (Cited in table 3–4.)

MIL–STD–882E
System Safety (Available at https://quicksearch.dla.mil/.) (Cited in table 2–1.)

MIL–STD–1901
Munition Rocket and Missile Motor Ignition System Design, Safety Criteria for (Available at https://quicksearch.dla.mil/.) (Cited in table 3–3.)

SB 700–20
Army Adopted/Other Items Selected for Authorization/List of Reportable Items (Available at https://armypubs.army.mil/). (Cited in para 2–1*e*(3).)

TB 700–2
Department of Defense Ammunition and Explosives Hazard Classification Procedures (Cited in table 3–3.)

10 CFR chap 1
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (Available at https://www.ecfr.gov/.)(Cited in table 3–3.)

49 CFR 173
Shippers—General Requirements for Shipments and Packagings (Available at https://www.ecfr.gov/.) (Cited in table 3–3.)

10 USC 139
Director of Operational Test and Evaluation (Available at https://uscode.house.gov/.)(Cited in table 3–4.)

Section II

Prescribed Forms
This section contains no entries.

Glossary of Terms

Fit
The relationship or orientation of the materiel to another has changed. 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 has changed, including weight, size, color, density, and dimensions. For example, a coupler may be three inches longer and a silver sheen.

Function
What the material is meant to do has changed. 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 materiel release 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
The LCC is 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; 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 reliability, availability, maintainability, transportability, operational tempo, HSI, safety, and logistics.

SUMMARY

DA PAM 770–3
Type Classification and Materiel Release Procedures

This new Department of the Army pamphlet, dated 20 July 2021—

- Adds Hazards of Electromagnetic Radiation to Ordnance certification release policy for ammunition (tables 3–3 and 3–10).
- Replaces Army Manpower and Personnel Integration Program with Human Systems Integration (tables 3–4, 3–7, and glossary).
- Replaces the Department of Defense information assurance certification and accreditation process with the risk management framework process (tables 3–4, 3–7, and 3–8).
- Supersedes type classification and materiel release guidance from DA Pam 700–142.
- Changes the series of the publication from 700 to 770.
- Establishes an Army pamphlet specially for type classification and materiel release procedures (throughout).
- Replaces the Operational Test Agency Milestone Assessment Report and Evaluation Report with evaluation or assessment as determined by the Army Test and Evaluation Command (throughout).
- Replaces the term program manager with materiel developer for consistency (throughout).
- Replaces the term Standard Study Number-Line Item Number Automated Management and Integrating System with cloud equipping (throughout).