Army Regulation 5–13

Management

Army Munitions Requirements, Prioritization, and Authorizations Management Policy

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
31 March 2021

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 5–13
Army Munitions Requirements, Prioritization, and Authorizations Management Policy

This major revision, dated 31 March 2021—

o   Changes the name of this regulation from Total Army Munitions Requirements and Prioritization Policy to Army Munitions Requirements, Prioritization, and Authorizations Management Policy (cover).

o   Updates the entire chapter on organizational roles and responsibilities (chap 1).

o   Adds responsibilities for the Commanding General, U.S. Army Futures Command (para 1–19).

o   Updates the entire chapter on total munitions requirements (chap 2).

o   Updates the entire chapter on prioritizing, authorizing, forecasting, requesting, and expending munitions (chap 3).

o   Adds new chapter on the Total Ammunition Management Information System (chap 4).

o   Updates timelines for key actions associated with Army munitions requirements, prioritization, and integration management (app B).

o   Updates internal controls, in accordance with AR 11–2 (app C).

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
31 March 2021

*Army Regulation 5–13

Effective 30 April 2021

Management

Army Munitions Requirements, Prioritization, and Authorizations Management Policy

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

JAMES C. MCCONVILLE
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

KATHLEEN S. MILLER
Administrative Assistant
to the Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This regulation prescribes policies governing the Army's management of requirements, priorities and authorizations of Department of Defense military munitions (commonly referred to as ammunition and explosives) and the management of the Total Ammunition Management Information System.

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. It also applies to the U.S. Army Reserve Officer Training Corps and the National Defense Cadet Corps.

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

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

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7, available at

email: usarmy.pentagon.hqda-dcs-g-3-5-7.list.dcs-g3-damo-tra@mail.mil/.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggest improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to email: usarmy.pentagon.hqda-dcs-g-3-5-7.list.dcs-g3-damo-tra@mail.mil/.

Committee management. AR 15–39 requires the proponent to justify establishing/continuing committee(s), coordinate draft publications, and coordinate changes in committee status with the Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army, Department of the Army Committee Management Office (AARP–ZA), 9301 Chapek Road, Building 1458, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060–5527). Further, if it is determined that an established "group" identified within this regulation, later takes on the characteristics of a committee, as found in the AR 15–39, then the proponent will follow all AR 15–39 requirements for establishing and continuing the group as a committee.

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.

Contents (Listed by paragraph and page number)

Chapter 1
Introduction, *page 1*

Contents—Continued

Chapter 2
Total Munitions Requirements, *page 7*

Chapter 3
Prioritizing, Authorizing, Forecasting, Requesting, and Expending Munitions, *page 16*

Chapter 4
Total Ammunition Management Information System, *page 22*

Appendixes

Contents—Continued

Table List

Glossary

Chapter 1
Introduction

Section I

General

1–1. Purpose
This regulation establishes policy to develop Army requirements of Department of Defense (DoD) military munitions. It applies to war reserve, operational, training, and test munitions. This regulation sets standards and assigns responsibilities for prioritizing needs, executing risk and readiness assessments, and managing integration. It establishes the role of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7, Munitions Management Division (DCS, G–37/TRA) for requirements and resourcing prioritization.

1–2. References and forms
See appendix A.

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

1–4. Responsibilities
Responsibilities are in section II.

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 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. Overview and provisions
This regulation defines Army command (ACOM), Army service component command (ASCC), and direct reporting unit (DRU) responsibilities within the Army munitions requirements, prioritization, and integration processes.

a. Requirements. Army munitions management offices at every level must incorporate this policy into their written policies and procedures as they are updated.

b. Application. This regulation applies:

(1) During peacetime and partial or full mobilization in support of peace-keeping, operational and combat missions.

(2) To prime and substitute munitions that the Army manages, procures, accounts and stores, to include reactive armor and counter-munitions for Active Protective Systems. It also addresses inert munitions (for example, dummy, drill, and other wholly inert (DDI) munitions).

(3) To nonstandard munitions (NSA) procured by the Army, unless specifically exempted in paragraphs 2–1*b* and 2–7 of this regulation.

c. Methods. This regulation includes:

(1) Mandatory procedures and guidance; and

(2) Preferred and acceptable methods of accomplishment.

d. Exceptions. The words "will" and "must" are used to state mandatory requirements. Deviation from these provisions requires a written approval from DCS, G–37/TRA.

e. Preferences. The word "should" indicates an optional or preferred method of accomplishment. Deviation from these provisions requires written authorization from the local commander, senior manager, or a designee of either.

f. Suggestions. The word "may" indicates an acceptable or suggested means of accomplishment.

Section II

Responsibilities

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

a. Develop, conduct, and manage acquisition and life cycle management (LCM) functions for munitions (to include training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations (TADSS)) in support of Department of the Army (DA)-approved munitions requirements for the Army and other DoD organizations, in accordance with DoD Instruction (DoDI) 5160.68.

b. Program for NSA and developmental munitions required to support Army testing.

c. Procure NSA for war reserve, operational, training, and test requirements.

d. Coordinate the feasibility and execution of munitions renovation and recapitalization programs with Army Staff (ARSTAF) munitions managers (DCS, G–37/TRA; Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4 (DCS, G–4); Deputy Chief of Staff, G–8 (DCS, G–8); and U.S. Army Materiel Command (USAMC)).

e. Notify the ARSTAF munitions managers and USAMC when LCM issues have potential to negatively impact Army readiness.

f. Provide representation during Army-level forums designed to support Army munitions requirements, programming, acquisition, and logistics management.

g. Ensure materiel developers:

(1) Submit munitions requirements for those munitions needed for Program Executive Office (PEO) test initiatives and operations in accordance with this regulation.

(2) Leverage opportunities to combine tests requiring Army munitions when possible to ensure the effective, efficient use of Army munitions and other resources.

(3) Coordinate with Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) to develop new equipment training (NET) plans and program and/or coordinate for all munitions required for NET in a timely manner to support the program objective memorandum (POM) and other resourcing processes. The materiel developer will provide the responsible TRADOC proponent school (training developer) with assistance in the development of a NET training strategy. NET strategies which include munitions requirements must be presented to and approved by DCS, G–37/TRA.

h. Provide the ARSTAF and USAMC with accurate procurement, production, and delivery data for all munitions programs.

i. Help DCS, G–37/TRA to develop an Army acquisition objective (AAO) for select munitions, by providing estimates of quantities of the munition that will be required to support future developmental or operational testing.

j. Provide DCS, G–37/TRA validated, prioritized lists of proposals for which Joint Program Executive Office–Armaments and Ammunition (JPEO–A&A) and/or Program Executive Office–Missiles & Space (PEO–MS) requests to expend research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) funds.

k. Manage the assets versus requirements (AVR) system to provide acquisition modeling of Army munitions.

1–8. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller)
The ASA (FM&C) will—

a. Develop and publish financial management, budget, and execution policy as it relates to Army munitions requirements. Detail all data sources used so subsequent assessments can be performed and data can be properly validated if necessary.

b. Perform financial execution reviews and provide reports identifying funding shortfalls and excesses of the Army munitions programs.

c. Provide representation during Army-level forums designed to support Army munitions requirements, programming, acquisition, and logistics management.

1–9. Chief, National Guard Bureau
The CNGB will—

a. Ensure subordinate organizations develop, validate, request, sub-authorize, forecast, use and manage Army munitions requirements in accordance with this regulation.

b. Validate, annually, the Total Ammunition Management Information System (TAMIS) hierarchy, organizational information, and the accuracy of the modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE) or tables of distribution and allowances (TDA) weapons and personnel densities for subordinate organizations.

c. Develop, validate, and submit annual munitions stockage objectives (SOs) in accordance with this regulation, as required within chapter 2.

d. Provide support to the munitions requirements and distribution planning (MRDP) process.

e. Obtain authorizations from DCS, G–37/TRA prior to requesting munitions support from another Service or Government agency.

f. Determine priority of issue for munitions support of respective subordinate organizations.

g. Publish a command munitions management policy, implementing command-unique policy to ensure implementation of this regulation and to minimize the effect of personnel turnover on munitions management.

h. Ensure assigned civilian and military personnel are trained on, and meet access requirements prior to, authorizing TAMIS access, in accordance with this regulation.

i. Ensure civilian and military personnel receive explosives safety training prior to performing ammunition and explosives-related activities, in accordance with AR 385–10 and DA Pam 385–64.

j. Provide representation during the Army Munitions Requirements Council of Colonels (AMRCoC) and respective work group(s) as outlined within the AMRCoC charter, as required.

k. Provide representation during the TAMIS Advisory Group (TAG) event.

1–10. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7

a. The DCS, G–3/5/7 will, through the DCS, G–37/TRA, Munitions Management Division—

(1) Perform as the primary staff responsible for:

(a) Validating Army war reserve, training, and test munitions requirements and integrating readiness measurement tools.

(b) Developing the Army's munitions requirements in support of the munitions requirements process (MRP).

(c) Synchronizing munitions requirements policy with munitions management policies.

(d) Setting munitions priorities.

(e) Overseeing the Army weapons training program.

(f) Assisting the ARSTAF and other agencies to develop resourcing strategies.

(g) Monitoring munitions and industrial base readiness.

(2) Serve as the:

(a) Point of entry for quantitative requirements and demands on the stockpile, prioritization, and integration of Army munitions;

(b) Proponent for this regulation and DA Pamphlet (Pam) 350–38; and

(c) Program manager and proponent for TAMIS in accordance with AR 25–1, to include, but not limited to, manage TAMIS functionality, maintain system availability, program budget and funding requirements, and develop and administer contracted requirements and actions throughout the TAMIS lifecycle.

(3) Administer the Army Munitions General Officer Steering Committee, the primary senior-level forum that considers and provides direction related to Army munitions readiness and management.

(4) Co-lead the MRDP process.

(5) Develop and publish:

(a) The Total Munitions Requirements (TMR) for war reserve, operational, training, and test munitions.

(b) The AMRCoC charter, in accordance with Training General Officer Steering Committee guidance and AR 350–1. The charter will determine the AMRCoC lead, voting members, and associated work groups required to validate munitions resourcing strategies for institutional, individual, and collective Army weapons training strategies, combat load (CL) and operational loads (OPL).

(c) Army munitions funding priorities.

(d) AAO for Army munitions programs.

(e) The Army pre-positioned stocks (APS)–3 munitions SOs.

(6) Chair the AMRCoC and the Army Munitions Requirements Working Group (AMRWG).

(7) Lead the TAG to steer the direction of TAMIS functionality, general operating guidelines, and prioritizing requirements.

(8) Validate, approve, and publish Army munitions SOs.

(9) Validate and prioritize Army NSA requirements. Exceptions are identified in paragraphs 2–1*b* and 2–7 of this regulation.

(10) Publish munitions authorizations in TAMIS in accordance with prioritized resourcing.

(11) Analyze operational risk and determine resourcing solutions for requirements that negatively impact the Army munitions stockpile, including but not limited to cross-Service requirements, requirements from other DoD and non-

DoD agencies, operational needs statements (ONS), Joint urgent operational needs statements (JUONS), and foreign military sales (FMS).

(12) Participate in:

(a) Munitions procurement program reviews led by DCS, G–8.

(b) Army, Joint staff (JS), and Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)-level forums designed to support Army munitions requirement development, programming, acquisition, and logistics management.

b. The DCS, G–3/5/7 will, through the DCS, G–37/Force Management, serve as the Army lead agency for Army force structure and provide the force structure used in the MRP, to include identifying the standard requirements code (SRC) forces apportioned in support of each OSD-directed mission.

c. The DCS, G–3/5/7 will, through the DCS, G–35/Strategic Plans and Policy—

(1) Serve as the Army lead agency for Army war plans and ensure the correct scenarios are used in the MRP.

(2) Provide information to inform APS policy and information related to APS personnel and equipment densities requiring munitions.

1–11. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4

The DCS, G–4 assists in the development of Army strategy, policies, and programs for logistics and sustainment; plans and supervises the execution of those policies and programs; and reviews and assesses the execution of Army logistics policies and programs. The DCS, G–4 will—

a. Supervise the execution of policy for logistics support of Army munitions.

b. Supervise the allocation and distribution of the munitions stockpile, to include missiles, in support of DCS, G–3/5/7 requirements and priorities.

c. Provide representation during Army-level forums designed to support Army munitions requirements, programming, acquisition, and logistics management.

d. Oversee accuracy of inventory and serviceability data for all Army munitions.

e. Provide information to support DCS, G–3/5/7 risk assessments, and provide logistics information to assist in determining resourcing solutions for requirements exceeding Army munitions stockpile.

f. Coordinate with DCS, G–37/TRA for an operational impact of munitions suspensions and restrictions.

g. Serve as the proponent of logistics information systems used for the logistics management, accountability, and serviceability of munitions.

h. Supervise the management, budgeting, and funding of APS and Operational Project (OPROJ) stocks.

i. Provide logistics oversight supporting FMS diversions.

j. Coordinate:

(1) The annual stratification of Army munitions with the ARSTAF.

(2) ASA (ALT)-validated, prioritized lists of proposals for which JPEO–A&A or PEO–MS request to expend RDT&E funds.

1–12. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–8

This principal military advisor to ASA (FM&C) for Army budget program development and justification, develops and defends Army munitions programs, resourcing, and funding throughout the programming and budgeting phases of the planning, programming, budgeting, and execution. The DCS, G–8 will—

a. Ensure Army munitions funding requirements are accurately represented in the POM and presented in the future year defense plan (FYDP).

b. Synchronize munitions funding requirements and programs with weapon systems to achieve the maximum war fighting capability within technological and fiscal constraints as part of the force integration process.

c. Provide representation during Army-level forums designed to support Army munitions requirements, programming, acquisition, and logistics management.

d. Conduct munitions program reviews to ensure synchronization between Army requirements, acquisition, inventory, and funding.

e. Notify the DCS, G–3/5/7 of shortfalls in munitions funding, relative to projected inventory and Army requirements, when shortfalls result from program or budget decisions within the Army, OSD, Office of Management & Budget, or Congress.

f. Provide:

(1) Quantities of munitions planned for procurement in support of the MRP.

(2) Detailed modeling and simulation munitions requirements, as derived from the Center for Army Analysis (CAA), in support of the DCS, G–37/TRA's Quantitative War Reserve Requirement for Munitions (QWARRM) study directive.

g. Review ASA (ALT)-validated, prioritized lists of proposals for which JPEO–A&A and/or PEO–MS request to expend RDT&E funds. Determine whether the validated proposals fall within currently documented requirements, and if not, what documentation is required, funding impacts, make recommendations regarding funding of the proposals, and include approved proposals in Army programming requests.

h. Serve as the Army lead agency for staffing and validating all proposed capability requirements.

1–13. Provost Marshal General
The PMG , through the Commanding General, U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (CG, USACIDC), will—

a. Submit requirements for NSA to support U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratories (USACIL) in accordance with this regulation.

b. Procure NSA to support USACIL in accordance with ASA (ALT) and ARSTAF guidance.

c. Fulfill responsibilities common to ACOMs.

1–14. Director, Army Safety
The Director of Army Safety will provide ARSTAF responsibility and oversight for explosives safety.

1–15. Commanders of Army commands, Army service component commands, and direct reporting units
Commanders of ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs will—

a. Ensure subordinate organizations develop, validate, request, sub-authorize, forecast, use and manage Army munitions requirements in accordance with this regulation.

b. Validate, annually, the TAMIS hierarchy, organizational information, and the accuracy of the MTOE or table of distribution and allowances (TDA) weapons and personnel densities for subordinate organizations.

c. Develop, validate, and submit annual munitions SOs in accordance with this regulation, as required within chapter 2.

d. Provide support to the munitions requirements and distribution planning process.

e. Obtain authorizations from DCS, G–37/TRA prior to requesting munitions support from another Service or Government agency.

f. Determine priority of issue for munitions support of respective subordinate organizations.

g. Publish a command munitions management policy, implementing command-unique policy to ensure implementation of this regulation and to minimize the effect of personnel turnover on munitions management.

h. Ensure assigned civilian and military personnel are trained on, and meet access requirements prior to, authorizing TAMIS access, in accordance with this regulation.

i. Ensure civilian and military personnel receive explosives safety training, prior to performing ammunition and explosives-related activities, in accordance with AR 385–10 and DA Pam 385–64.

j. Provide representation during the AMRCoC and respective work group(s) as outlined within the AMRCoC charter, as required.

k. Provide representation during the TAG.

1–16. Commanding General, U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command
The CG, USATEC will—

a. Ensure materiel developers submit munitions requirements for Army standard munitions needed for test and operational initiatives in accordance with this regulation.

b. Designate a command munitions manager to:

(1) Develop and submit the command's internal munitions requirements for annual training and operations.

(2) Review for completeness munitions requirements for all Army tests, except USAMC and U.S. Army Special Operations Command (USASOC) managed and funded tests, and ensure test requirements are submitted in TAMIS and forwarded to DCS, G–37/TRA for validation no later than 90 days prior to the scheduled start of the test event. Requirements identified as short-notice or expedited tests require immediate coordination between the test center, USATEC, USAMC, and DCS, G–37/TRA to determine validity and supportability.

(3) Ensure all USATEC test activities leverage opportunities to combine tests and experiments requiring Army munitions when possible to ensure the effective, efficient use of Army munitions and other resources.

(4) Provide representation during Army-level forums designed to support Army munitions requirements, programming, acquisition, and logistics management, as needed.

(5) Distribute authorizations in support of DCS, G–37/TRA approved test requirements in TAMIS.

1–17. Commanding General, Training and Doctrine Command

In addition to the responsibilities common to ACOMs, the CG, TRADOC will—

a. Provide representation during the AMRCoC and respective work groups, as outlined within the AMRCoC charter.

b. Through the TRADOC school proponent, develop and submit to the AMRCoC for approval, new or updated munitions resourcing strategies for Army weapon systems to support institutional, individual, and collective weapons training strategies, as well as CL and OPL strategies. Approved strategies are effective in accordance with the timeline published in DA Pam 350–38.

c. Coordinate with and submit to DCS, G–37/TRA the AMRCoC-approved TRADOC program of instruction (POI) munitions strategies, for inclusion in TAMIS.

d. Provide munitions requirements planning factors and capabilities information for munitions and their associated platforms and/or weapon systems to DCS, G–37/TRA in support of the AAO development.

e. Ensure:

(1) Institutional munitions training strategies are synchronized with individual, collective, CL, and OPL munitions strategies.

(2) Available sub-caliber, DDI munitions, and TADSS are included in the weapons strategies, where possible, to reduce munitions resourcing cost. Ensure strategies clearly state how sub-caliber, DDI, and/or TADSS supports the Army weapons training strategy.

f. Determine and submit to DCS, G–37/TRA the mobile training team (MTT) munitions requirements for Army units.

g. Validate materiel developers' NET plans in a timely manner to support POM and other resourcing processes.

h. Forward materiel developers' NET strategies to the responsible TRADOC proponent for review and validation.

(1) The responsible proponent will review the materiel developer's proposed NET training strategy, make any revisions deemed appropriate, and then submit the proposed NET strategy to the AMRCoC for validation and approval.

(2) Materiel developers are responsible for procuring all developmental and newly designed munitions required for NET.

1–18. Commanding General, Army Materiel Command

In addition to the responsibilities common to ACOMs, the CG, USAMC will—

a. Execute management of the Army munitions stockpile.

(1) Provide current and accurate munitions inventory to ARSTAF.

(2) Provide current and accurate stockpile readiness information to ARSTAF.

b. Co-lead the MRDP process.

c. Compile Army munitions readiness reports and notify DCS, G–37/TRA, DCS, G–4, and DCS, G–8 when conditions affecting the stockpile may negatively impact Army munitions readiness or current or proposed distribution plans.

d. Distribute Army munitions in accordance with the distribution plans approved during the munitions requirements and distribution planning process.

e. Coordinate the resourcing of DCS, G–3/5/7-validated munitions requirements for DA-approved OPROJs.

f. Designate a command munitions manager to:

(1) Develop and submit the command's internal munitions requirements for annual training and operations.

(2) Review, validate, and submit munitions requirements for weapons production and post-maintenance weapons acceptance tests and Stockpile Reliability Program (SRP) tests to DCS, G–37/TRA for validation and resourcing.

(3) Ensure that USAMC test activities leverage opportunities to combine tests requiring Army munitions when possible to ensure the effective, efficient use of Army munitions and other resources.

(4) Review NET munitions requirements submitted by programs or project managers (PMs), through TAMIS, to ensure they comply with the NET strategy approved by the AMRCoC. USAMC will validate NET requirements that comply with the approved NET strategy and forward, through TAMIS, to DCS, G–37/TRA for approval and resourcing.

(5) Distribute authorizations in support of DCS, G–37/TRA-approved NET requirements.

g. Provide munitions estimates required to support the SRP testing to DCS, G–37/TRA in support of the AAO development.

h. Coordinate the assignment of pseudo Department of Defense identification codes (DoDICs) for NSA through the Army Enterprise System Integration Program (AESIP) (available at http://www.eis.army.mil/programs/aesip). Pseudo-DoDICs will not be assigned to NSA used in support of RDT&E.

i. Provide representation during Army-level forums designed to support Army munitions requirements, programming, acquisition and logistics management.

j. Coordinate with DCS, G–37/TRA to support the allocation of Army munitions in accordance with DCS, G–3/5/7-validated requirements, SO, and priorities.

k. Provide munitions logistics information to ARSTAF, to help determine resourcing solutions for munitions requirements exceeding Army munitions stockpile, during DCS, G–3/5/7 risk assessment development.

l. Coordinate with ARSTAF for an operational impact of munitions suspensions and/or restrictions.

m. Coordinate with DCS, G–4 on the review of ASA (ALT)-validated, prioritized lists of proposals for which JPEO A&A and/or PEO Missile & Space request to expend RDT&E funds.

n. Provide support for FMS.

1–19. Commanding General, U.S. Army Futures Command

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

a. Program for NSA, developmental, production, or stockpiled munitions to support experimentation and testing led, planned, or conducted by the command and its subordinate organizations/centers.

b. Provide representation during Army-level forums designed to support Army munitions requirements, programming, acquisition, and logistics management, as needed.

c. Ensure materiel developers submit munitions requirements for Army standard munitions needed for test and operational initiatives in accordance with this regulation.

d. Review, validate, and submit munitions requirements for tests and experiments performed by USAFC organizations and centers to USATEC for DCS, G–37/TRA validation and resourcing.

e. Ensure that all USAFC organizations and centers leverage opportunities to combine tests and experiments requiring Army munitions when possible to ensure the effective, efficient use of Army munitions and other resources.

f. Ensure munitions requirements for new and emerging weapon systems and platforms are synchronized with the munitions acquisition and procurement process, enabling the availability of the munitions during fielding of the weapon system/platform.

1–20. Commanding General, U.S. Army Special Operations Command

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

a. Develop and submit to the AMRCoC for approval, new or updated Army common munitions resourcing strategies for Army special operations forces (SOF)-peculiar weapon systems (and foreign/NSA for Army security force assistance training) to support institutional, individual, and collective weapons training strategies, CL and OPL strategies.

b. Develop munitions strategies for SOF-peculiar munitions used in Army-common weapon systems.

c. Submit USASOC's munitions requirements covered under Title 10, United States Code (10 USC) in TAMIS annually.

d. Manage, program, budget and approve the use of all SOF-peculiar munitions.

e. Provide list of SOF-peculiar munitions, to include required authorization levels, to DCS, G37/TRA in order to load within TAMIS for distribution to subordinate commands.

f. Ensure NET training is conducted and documented on all SOF-peculiar munitions procured under U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) authority prior to issue for training or operational use.

Chapter 2
Total Munitions Requirements

2–1. Overview

a. The Army produces the TMR annually. The TMR:

(1) Identifies the types (listed by DoDIC) and quantities of munitions required to meet war reserve, operational, training and test requirements; and

(2) Is used to inform readiness assessments and identify long-term investment requirements for munitions.

b. DCS, G–37/TRA is the lead Army agency for the development, validation, and prioritization of Army munitions requirements, except:

(1) USASOC, SOF peculiar and NSA when procured under USSOCOM authority.

(2) TRADOC, when procured on a reimbursable basis, NSA under agreement with the Federal Bureau of Investigation to operate the Hazardous Devices Range.

(3) USACIDC, when it procures NSA under the waiver authorized by ASA (ALT) for the USACIL.

(4) ASA (ALT), USATEC, USAMC, and USAFC, when procuring developmental or NSA for testing or experimentation.

c. DCS, G–37/TRA conducts semi-annual AMRCoC to formally analyze, synchronize, and validate proposed changes to Army munitions requirements.

(1) War reserve and operational munitions requirements will have a supporting Army weapons training strategy; and

(2) Institutional weapons training strategies will have a supporting home station training strategy.

(3) Exceptions must be approved by the AMRCoC.

d. ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRU's will submit annual munitions requirements to DCS, G–37/TRA through the TAMIS in accordance with the timeline established in Appendix B of this regulation.

e. Units will not conduct weapons functional tests of either the weapon system or performance verification of the munitions using training, OPL, CL or sustainment load (SL) munitions, unless specifically approved by DCS, G–37/TRA.

2–2. Munitions requirements process and total munitions requirements

a. The MRP is the process the Services and OSD use to develop the near year (NY) and out year (OY) munitions requirements, to support Combatant Command's operational plans (OPLANs) or contingency plans (CONPLANs), and training and test requirements (see para 2–3 for specific guidance).

b. DCS, G–37/TRA submits the:

(1) Army's TMR annually, which contains the NY and OY munitions requirements, to the JS and the Office of Undersecretary of Defense, Acquisition and Sustainment, in accordance with DoDI 3000.04.

(2) TMR and munitions funding priorities are submitted to DCS, G–8 upon completion of the DCS, G–8 lead POM planning reviews.

2–3. War reserve munitions requirements

The QWARRM process is the Army's MRP for determining Army war reserve munitions requirements. The DCS, G–3/5/7 is the lead agency for QWARRM studies. DCS, G–37/TRA, who is the QWARRM study director:

a. Publishes detailed directives to guide CAA modeling and simulation efforts. The QWARRM process develops munitions requirements for:

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

(2) Strategic readiness requirements that reflect munitions needed for armed forces that are not committed to combat operations and to support those forces designated as a strategic reserve. Strategic readiness requirements also include critical capabilities not explicitly addressed elsewhere.

b. QWARRM studies consist of three major components:

(1) TRADOC developed CLs for conventional Army, USASOC developed CLs for SOF, and TRADOC developed projected consumption other than shots (PCOTS) fired-in-anger ratios.

(2) CAA-generated munitions requirements.

(3) Other war reserve and operational munitions requirements.

c. For TRADOC- and USASOC-developed CLs and PCOTS factors, these two commands will present:

(1) CLs for new weapons, platforms, and munitions for approval to the AMRCoC. Proposed CLs will include strategies for NY and OY CLs for general warfare and stability operations.

(2) New and updated CLs to AMRCoC for validation.

(3) TRADOC will also present new and updated PCOTS factors to AMRCoC for approval. PCOTS factors:

(a) Are used solely as a modeling and simulation tool to generate projected expenditures of non-modeled requirements.

(b) Provide planning factors (for example, shots fired at suspect targets, on-board losses; zeroing, functions checks and registration fire; and munitions lost or destroyed in the supply chain) for combat demands.

d. The TAMIS Requirements Module contains the AMRCoC-approved CLs. TAMIS, which links the approved CLs to the line item number (LIN) and personnel quantities assigned to a SRC to support development of unit-level CL requirements, extracts a unit's LIN and personnel quantities from the DCS, G–3/5/7 Force Management system of record.

(1) Units will use TAMIS to develop and submit the unit's CL requirements.

(2) Unit CLs for the unit will be validated through the unit's higher headquarters and approved by DCS, G–37/TRA for each fiscal year (FY), and in accordance with the requirements submission timeline listed in appendix B of this regulation.

(3) ASCCs located outside the continental United States (OCONUS) , including in Alaska, Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, will use the unit's approved CLs to develop the overall annual SO for the ASCC.

e. To develop munitions requirements, CAA:

(1) In conjunction with other Army war-gaming agencies, manages, executes and coordinates theater operational war-gaming efforts for the Army.

(2) Uses theater-level modeling and simulation tools to develop "blue" and "green" (ground and air) shots fired in anger against threat targets that are used in the Army war reserve munitions requirements process.

f. Other war reserve munitions requirements:

(1) Conventional forces' early-deployment requirements.

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

(3) Munitions required to support approved OPROJs.

(4) OPL munitions requirements.

2–4. Operational load munitions requirements

a. An OPL reflects those munitions required to support day-to-day mission requirements.

b. OPL munitions will be properly accounted for in accordance with AR 710–2, AR 700–28, and DA Pam 700–16.

c. TAMIS contains the approved tables and events contained in DA Pam 350–38, Appendix D for developing OPL requirements.

d. The AMRCoC will approve changes and updates to DA Pam 350–38, Appendix D.

e. Units will use TAMIS to develop and submit OPL requirements, when:

(1) Assigned a mission identified in DA Pam 350–38, Appendix D that requires the expenditure of an OPL.

(2) It does not have the required OPL on hand to meet mission requirements.

(3) On hand munitions require replacement due to restrictions, suspensions, shelf- or service-life expiration; activation of cartridge actuated devices (CADs) and propellant actuated devices (PADs); or for other (such as damaged, deteriorated) reasons rendering them unserviceable or unsafe for use as determined by the local quality assurance specialist for ammunition surveillance.

f. Submissions for OPL requirements will contain clear, meaningful justification for the requirement.

g. Submissions for aircraft CADs and PADs will contain:

(1) Aircraft tail number.

(2) DoDIC.

(3) On hand quantity.

(4) Required quantity.

(5) Current lot number(s).

(6) Installed date.

(7) Shelf-life expiration date (as determined by Technical Bulletin (TB) 9–1300–385, Appendix D).

(8) Service-life expiration date (as determined by TB 9–1300–385, Appendix D).

(9) Reason for replacement.

h. OPL for units will be validated through the unit's higher headquarters and approved by DCS, G–37/TRA for each FY, in accordance with the requirements submission timeline listed in appendix B of this regulation.

i. OCONUS commands will use the unit's approved OPL to develop the overall annual SO for the command.

2–5. Research, development, test, and evaluation, and new equipment training requirements

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

b. Tests, which are managed only by event, may include exception data due to the technical nature of testing. Exception data is allowed for test requirements only.

c. Army organizations requiring Army munitions for testing will input, maintain, and manage their requirements in TAMIS.

d. Test requirements in support of developmental tests and operational tests as defined in AR 73–1, and initial provisioning as defined in AR 700–18, will be coordinated through USATEC.

e. To support the development of POM submissions for Army munitions, DCS, G–37/TRA generates a 1-year estimate of munitions required for testing.

(1) This estimate will be based on the average test expenditures for the previous 5-year period and the PM's submitted requirements, with the final estimate based on the higher number of the two.

(2) DCS, G–37/TRA will provide the estimate to USAMC and USATEC for staffing with their users to help verify the accuracy of the estimate.

f. Test requirements for the upcoming FY will be submitted in TAMIS in accordance with the timeline listed in appendix B of this regulation.

(1) Organizations will identify requirements for tests that will occur in the first quarter of the upcoming FY, in order to obtain authorizations, submit forecasts within the forecasting timeline, and minimize the occurrence of unforecasted requirements at the start of the FY.

(2) Test requirements should be submitted in TAMIS and forwarded to DCS, G–37/TRA for validation no later than 90 days prior to the scheduled start of the test event. Requirements identified as short-notice or expedited tests requires immediate coordination between test center, USATEC, USAMC and DCS, G–37/TRA to determine validity and supportability.

g. Organizations with:

(1) Unfunded tests in the upcoming FY may submit their requirements for those tests, but must return all authorizations for those tests if funding does not materialize.

(2) Test requirements will delete from TAMIS any known tests that have been cancelled or delayed beyond the current FY. This must be completed not later than 31 March annually, to ensure that authorizations supporting requirements that no longer exist are available for redistribution.

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

i. Test munitions requirements for prime and substitute DoDICs:

(1) TMR and POM requirements: submission will be on the prime DoDICs only.

(2) Current and upcoming year of execution requirements: units should build requirements on substitute or less-than-fully serviceable munitions if those can be used to support tests.

j. DCS, G–37/TRA determines final resourcing solutions in conjunction with the USAMC and other applicable organizations.

k. Test requirements submitted for DCS, G–37/TRA validation must include the following:

(1) Test type.

(2) Test title.

(3) Location of test, if known.

(4) Justification.

(5) Munitions required by DoDIC.

(6) Required quantity.

(7) Information about how the munitions will be used.

(8) Point of contact (POC) information.

(9) Exception data, if applicable.

(10) Projected start and completion dates of the test, if known.

l. Justification of test requirements will provide:

(1) A logical explanation of how the quantities were developed.

(2) Explanation of inconsistencies (for example, more fuzes required than projectiles to be fired) in quantities requested.

(3) An explanation of consideration given to combining the test with another test.

(4) Other information that may help expedite the approval of the requirement.

m. Relevant unclassified supporting documents for a test will be uploaded in TAMIS.

n. DCS, G–37/TRA will review test requirements that were submitted out-of-cycle.

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

p. Army organizations that require:

(1) Developmental or NSA for an Army test are responsible for programming and procuring them in accordance with approved programming and procurement policies.

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

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

r. The Army has procured munitions that are used in lot acceptance tests. Excess munitions remaining from successful lot acceptance tests will be reported to the USAMCs Joint Munitions Command or disposition instructions and acceptance into Army inventory via DD Form 250 (Material Inspection and Receiving Report), or managed in accordance with contractual requirements. PMs are not permitted to use remaining rounds for future tests without proper authorizations from DCS, G–37/TRA.

s. New equipment training requirements:

(1) Materiel developers:

(a) Are responsible for developing and resourcing new munitions required to support DCS, G–3/5/7 approved NET strategies for materiel to be fielded to Army units.

(b) Will program for NSA and developmental munitions required to support NET, as defined in AR 700–142. NET strategies should be linked to the training strategy for the weapon system. The NET strategy must be approved by DCS, G–37/TRA.

(c) Will submit all requirements for NET munitions to the USAMC munitions manager, through TAMIS, in accordance with the training requirements submission timeline in Appendix B. USAMC munitions manager will review all requests to ensure they comply with the DCS, G–3/5/7 approved NET strategy prior to forwarding them to DCS, G–37/TRA for consideration.

(d) Coordinate asset support with ASCCs with NET is to be conducted outside the contiguous 48 states.

(2) Submission must include:

(a) A description of the NET to be conducted, in accordance with the TRADOC-approved NET plan.

(b) The NET schedule, including units to undergo NET dates and locations of the planned NET.

(c) Contact information for the POC who will be coordinating NET support.

(3) Upon receiving authorizations in TAMIS, materiel developers will coordinate with the designated ACOM/ASCC- and unit-level managers to conduct the NET.

(4) Materiel developers who fail to plan for NET may be required to transfer funds to USAMC to pay for the required munitions and their movement. The NET event may be supported from the unit's current training authorization, but the NET event is not an additional requirement to the unit's annual training.

2–6. Training Munitions Strategies and Requirements

a. Training munitions strategies.

(1) The Army develops training munitions strategies to meet the following:

(a) Standards in Training Commission. The Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) strategies published in DA Pam 350–38 provide commanders with the DA-approved individual, crew, and collective weapons training strategies and identifies resources required to execute that training.

(b) Program of instruction strategies. The POI strategies for TRADOC are the basis for the Army's institutional annual training munitions requirements.

(2) Development of the training munitions strategies:

(a) Each TRADOC Center of Excellence (for example, Armor, Infantry, Aviation, Fires, and Sustainment) develops weapons training strategies. These support individual and crew certification training on individual and crew-served weapons, and institutional training for which it is the proponent. These include training strategies to support weapons training conducted by MTT. TRADOC identifies and incorporate TADSS into the training strategies.

(b) TRADOC, with coordination and input from the commands owning a combined training center (CTC), develops weapons training strategies to support collective training at the CTCs. Strategies include resourcing for opposing-forces-training support requirements and use standard Army munitions.

(c) USASOC develops training strategies for SOF-peculiar munitions used in Army-common weapon systems. USASOC provides DCS, G–37/TRA with training strategies for SOF weapon systems, to include in DA Pam 350–38 and TAMIS, as necessary.

(d) Commands develop training strategies for enduring (lasting 3 years or more) command-unique weapons training requirements. They also coordinate with the appropriate TRADOC Center of Excellence prior to presenting at the AMRWG and AMRCoC.

(3) The responsible proponent presents training strategies to the AMRCoC for approval and inclusion in DA Pam 350–38 and TAMIS.

(4) The standard lead time for programming, procuring, and distributing munitions in support of an approved weapons training strategy is a minimum of 4 years. It is imperative that munitions resourcing strategies be presented to the AMRCoC early in the acquisition and training strategy development processes. Proponents may present a draft resourcing strategy once the initial development plan for a course has been approved, or, for new capabilities, as early as completion of Milestone A, the technology development phase of the acquisition process.

(5) The AMRCoC approves additions, deletions, and modifications to STRAC and POI training strategies.

(6) Upon AMRCoC approval, training strategies are posted within TAMIS for the FY for which the strategy is approved for resourcing. STRAC requirements are published in DA Pam 350–38 and POI requirements are published in TRADOC-approved POIs for the designated course.

b. Training munitions requirements.

(1) TAMIS generates the initial home-station training munitions requirement, which is derived from the appropriate training strategy table multiplied by the weapons systems or the number of authorized personnel listed on the unit's approved MTOE/TDA.

(2) Units develop their home-station, deployed, mobilized, and deploying unit training requirements. CTCs develop the rotational requirements in TAMIS, in accordance with their respective tables listed in DA Pam 350–38 and as indicated below:

(a) Parent headquarters of Regular Army (RA) deploying units ensure requirements are developed prior to the unit's deployment.

(b) RA force providers develop requirements for mobilized Reserve Component (RC) units whose deployment location is OCONUS, or in support of OCONUS missions.

(c) RC commands fulfill pre-deployment and post-mobilization munitions requirements for RC units whose deployment location will be inside the continental United States (CONUS).

(d) The supported ASCC fulfills all deployed unit requirements, regardless if the deployed location is CONUS or OCONUS.

(3) Units requiring munitions that exceed approved STRAC requirements must justify their requirement, submitted in TAMIS. The justification must include:

(a) Name of event.

(b) Description of event.

(c) Frequency of event.

(d) Number of weapons or personnel in the event.

(e) Quantity of munitions required, by DoDIC, per weapon and personnel to support the event.

(f) The reason the strategies listed in DA Pam 350–38 are insufficient to support the requested training event.

(4) TRADOC develops POI training munitions requirements based on the designated POI course. This is done by using the actual or optimal (if actual is unknown) class size and the number of classes to be conducted each year. As needed, TRADOC includes both additional POI requirements (for example, Training Resources Arbitration Panel and MTT) and documented justification for additional POI requirements, confirming approval to execute the additional munitions requirement.

(5) Units develop, validate, and submit their annual training munitions requirements, in accordance with the requirements submission timeline listed in appendix B of this regulation.

(6) Training requirements for the unit must be validated through the unit's higher headquarters and approved by DCS, G–37/TRA for each FY.

(7) OCONUS commands use the unit's approved training munitions requirements to develop the overall annual SO for the command.

2–7. Nonstandard munitions requirements

a. Statutory requirements and general guidelines.

(1) Federal and DoD procurement and acquisition regulations and directives require the Army to procure munitions and explosives from the Procurement Ammunition, Army (PAA) appropriation. The PAA appropriation is the required fund source for purchasing munitions regardless of purpose or cost, excluding missiles. Missiles may only be procured using Missile Procurement Army (MIPA) funds. This includes the purchase of NSA, non-centrally managed munitions.

(2) Procuring munitions with funds other than PAA also violates 31 USC 1301(a) (The Purpose Statute), which prohibits the use of appropriations for other than their intended purpose.

(3) To ensure the safety of U.S. military members, civilians, contractor personnel, and the general public, the Army centrally procures munitions and explosives by implementing safety and procedural safeguards. This assures that munitions and explosives meet strict operational, safety, and quality criteria. Local procurement of NSA and explosives circumvents controls, potentially exposing U.S. military members, civilians, contractor personnel, and the public to injury or death.

(4) DCS, G–37/TRA validates and authorizes all NSA requirements except for organizations in paragraph 2–1*b*, when they are procuring NSA for their respective requirements and not requesting NSA from Army inventory.

(5) Each NSA managed within TAMIS requires the assignment of a DoDIC/pseudo-DoDIC. The organization responsible for procuring and/or managing the NSA must coordinate with DCS, G–37/TRA. This will ensure the NSA is added to TAMIS prior to submitting requirements, requesting authorizations, forecasting, or submitting the TAMIS-generated DA Form 581 (Request for Issue and Turn-In of Ammunition) to the supporting ammunition support activity. In addition, the NSA requires the assignment of a manufacturer part number (MANP)/materiel control number (MCN) in AESIP to support the management and accountability of the NSA within the Standard Army Ammunition System (SAAS).

(6) The senior commander retains final approval authority for allowing the use of NSA on the installation.

(7) The requesting unit provides a copy of the risk acceptance approval and surface-danger zone documentation to the installation range control office, when the range or training facility is scheduled.

(8) In accordance with AR 710–2, units will ensure proper accountability of all NSA, whether contained in sets or issued as individual items.

(9) Units will comply with storage and transportation procedures in regulations and directives governing those functions.

b. Developing and submitting nonstandard ammunition requirements.

(1) NSA requirements for the upcoming FY must be submitted to DCS, G–37/TRA in accordance with appendix B of this regulation.

(2) Commands that require emergency, high-priority NSA will coordinate requests for these munitions through DCS, G–37/TRA with a copy furnished to the DCS, G–4 and USAMC. This process is not intended to circumvent the ONS or JUONS process.

(3) Each request for each NSA (routine and high-priority) must include the following:

(a) Name of the event.

(b) Description of the event.

(c) Complete nomenclature of the required item (from the manufacturer's catalog or similar reference).

(d) Explanation of why standard Army munitions do not provide the required capability.

(e) Operational impact of not receiving the requested item.

(f) Number of weapons in the event.

(g) Number of rounds, per weapon, to support the event.

(h) Total quantity required.

(i) DoDIC or pseudo-DoDIC and national stock number (NSN)/MANP/MCN.

(j) Name, address, and telephone number of the recommended vendor.

(k) Unit of issue.

(l) Unit of issue price.

(m) Required delivery date.

(n) Name, phone number, fax number, and email address of the POC at the requesting location. The POC must be authorized to coordinate the establishment of a work breakdown structure number in the General Fund Enterprise Business System (GFEBS). Or if the requestor does not use GFEBS, the POC provides a military interdepartmental purchase request.

(o) Written memorandum of approval signed by the requesting unit commander, colonel/O–6 or higher, in accordance with DA Pam 385–30, acknowledging and accepting the risk of using NSA by the command.

(p) The interim hazard classification (IHC) or final hazard classification (HC) for each NSA required. If neither has been assigned, the requesting unit must request an IHC or HC for the munitions from the U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety (USATCES). Without a hazard classification, the logistics community will be unable to store or issue the nonstandard munition item. Additionally the item will not be made available for transportation if the IHC has expired.

(q) Applicable safety and logistics information required in accordance with guidance from the DCS, G–4 and USATCES.

(4) ACOM, ASCC, and DRU command munitions managers will consolidate all requests for NSA required for the upcoming FY.

(5) ACOM, ASCC, and DRU command munitions managers will validate NSA requirements prior to submitting to DCS, G–37/TRA for approval and resourcing.

(6) Upon validation of a requirement for an NSA, DCS, G–37/TRA will publish authorizations in TAMIS for each validated requirement.

c. Enduring requirements. For NSA requirements that are enduring (lasting 3 years), command-level organizations will present their NSA requirements to the AMRCoC for approval and programming.

d. Specifications. Units will procure only those types and quantities of munitions authorized for purchase when provided with PAA funds for procuring authorized NSA. Deviations must be coordinated with DCS, G–37/TRA. Once a purchase order or contract is established, copies must be furnished to JPEO–A&A.

e. Provide a report of expenditures. Units provided with PAA funds for procuring NSA will provide a report, through command channels, to DCS, G–37/TRA of expenditures, upon completion of the event for which the NSA was required and at the end of the FY. The report of expenditures must include for each munition:

(1) DoDIC and nomenclature.

(2) Quantity procured.

(3) Quantity and location of remaining munitions.

(4) Funds remaining.

2–8. Munitions stockage objectives

a. Munitions SOs are the quantity of munitions required at ammunition supply activities (ASAs) to support training, tests (where applicable), and operations until resupply occurs. The Army's goals are to maintain ammunition supply activity supply levels as close to the validated SO as possible while avoiding shortfalls and overages.

b. DCS, G–37/TRA will publish SO guidance in accordance with the timeline in appendix B of this regulation annually. This guidance will outline that the SO to be developed for each command's munitions requirements as indicted below:

(1) CL.

(2) SL.

(3) OPL.

(4) OPROJ.

(5) Training munitions (not to exceed a total 24-month training requirement for OCONUS commands; 13–24 month requirements are calculated based on average 3-year expenditure rate).

(6) APS.

(7) Approved OPLAN or CONPLAN requirements (for example, starter stocks), not included in other accounts listed above.

(8) Operational munitions in the hands of troops (for example, munitions on hand within the unit and posted to the unit's property book).

c. SOs do not replace the need for unit forecasting or for USAMC or State National Guard munitions managers to conduct the monthly resupply analysis.

d. SOs may be modified based on storage capacity, explosive limitations, asset availability, TMR totals, or other factors. Commands will notify DCS, G–37/TRA when modifications are required.

e. Regarding development and approval of munitions SOs—

(1) SOs will be developed in TAMIS by the respective command in accordance with the timeline in appendix B of this regulation and the annual SO guidance published by DCS, G–37/TRA.

(2) SOs will be developed on the prime DoDIC, unless an exception is provided by DCS, G–37/TRA.

(3) SOs will not exceed the approved requirements listed in TAMIS and will contain the full 12-month requirement (for example, quarterly SOs will not be developed).

(4) DCS, G–37/TRA will review, approve and publish the SOs in TAMIS.

(5) Commands may submit quarterly updates to the SO upon change of mission, force structure, training activities, or other reasons necessary to maintain Army readiness.

(6) USAMC will, in coordination with DCS, G–4, fill the SOs based on supply availability and DCS, G–3/5/7 priorities.

(7) SOs may not be filled for precision munitions, low-density or specialized capabilities, or other munitions deemed critical, as determined by DCS, G–37/TRA and USAMC. These types of munitions may be retained within the wholesale distribution network to preserve the operational flexibility needed to meet emerging worldwide requirements.

f. Regarding APS munitions SO requirements—

(1) APS land-based equipment sets:

(a) APS–2 (Europe ground-based).

(b) APS–4 (Pacific and Northeast Asia ground-based).

(c) APS–5 (Southwest Asia ground-based).

(2) OCONUS ASCCs will calculate SO requirements for APS equipment in forward-positioned, land-based sets in their geographical area of responsibility.

(3) The SO will consist of:

(a) A CL for initiation of operations.

(b) A SL equal to one-half (0.5) CL for all unit sets. This planning factor assumes ground-based sets will be able to quickly obtain resupply from munitions within their theater of operations.

(4) APS–3 (Afloat) munitions SO:

(a) The APS–3 munitions SO is developed to meet the gap between the OCONUS ASCC's-approved SO and the most rigorous Army OPLAN requirements for the same campaign. Because APS–3 is multi-apportioned, DCS, G–37/TRA will develop requirements for table of organization and equipment (TOE)-authorized equipment in APS–3.

(b) Army strategic flotilla (ASF) ships will deploy with munitions, in accordance with the equipment sets in the ASF.

(c) The APS–3 munitions requirement for unit equipment sets will consist of one CL for initiation of operations plus an SL equal to one CL, as calculated by TAMIS, or as directed by the DCS, G–37/TRA. The APS–3 munitions SO for the unit equipment sets will not be included in any ASCC's SOs and will be considered as supply is available to support the APS–3 requirement.

(d) Unlike all other munitions SOs, the DCS, G–37/TRA will publish the APS–3 SO in accordance with the APS–3 vessel maintenance timeline established by USAMC.

2–9. Army acquisition objective for munitions

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

b. DCS, G–37/TRA develops AAOs for munitions.

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

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

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

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

2–10. Programming and budgeting

a. DCS, G–37/TRA provides Army war reserve, operational, test, and training munitions requirements to the DCS, G–8 to include in programming and budgeting processes.

b. 10 USC, U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 31 CFR, and Defense Finance and Accounting System (DFAS) – Indianapolis, Manual 37–100–14 prohibits Army units from using funds for other than their intended purpose. 10 USC and DFAS specify that munitions may only be purchased with PAA funds, with missile only procured with MIPA funds, which Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) controls. It is a potential violation of Section 1341(a)(1)(A), Title 31 United States Code (Antideficiency Act) if units procure munitions using anything other than PAA or MIPA funds.

c. In accordance with AR 385–10, munitions include propellants, liquid and solid; high and low explosives; guided missiles; warheads; devices; pyrotechnics; chemical agents; and components and substances associated therewith, presenting real or potential hazards to life and property.

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

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

2–11. Munitions Deployment and Planning Program

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

b. Units will generate their deployment planning requirements in the TAMIS Requirements Module. Validated requirements will be provided to National Level Ammunition Capability repository, for sourcing analysis and adjudication of discrepancies when supply is unavailable to meet requirements. Discrepancies will be adjudicated with the deploying unit's command, the gaining ASCC; DCS, G–37/TRA; DCS, G–4; and USAMC.

c. Based on adjudicated resourcing solutions, USAMC calculates the tonnage and container requirements by time phase and transfers this information to the Adaptive Planning and Execution system, for development of unit time-phased force deployment data (TPFDD). After TPFDD approval, MDPP will automatically process munitions for material release and shipment.

d. The deploying unit builds its own munitions requirements. The gaining command will validate and submit the requirements for units deploying to its area of operations.

e. Units may build multiple planning scenarios using the requirements tool in TAMIS. The gaining command will review and validate all scenarios annually, no later than 31 December and update or delete out-of-date scenarios no later than 31 December annually.

f. Munitions requirements in planning scenarios will not be included in SOs.

Chapter 3
Prioritizing, Authorizing, Forecasting, Requesting, and Expending Munitions

3–1. Prioritizing munitions requirements

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

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

c. Policy regarding prioritization of munitions is discussed in paragraph 3–2.

d. Concurrent with the publication of the TMR, the DCS, G–3/5/7 publishes its general munitions funding priorities, to help Army programmers and ASA (ALT) determine which types and quantities of munitions to fund and procure first.

3–2. Authorizing munitions

a. Munitions authorizations are required for a unit to forecast and request munitions needed for training, OPL, OPROJ, SL, CL, NET, test, and Title 10-covered munitions. Authorizations are used to prioritize distribution of munitions.

b. Authorizations are distributed each FY in TAMIS from DCS, G–37/TRA through the ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs and subordinate commands to units based upon the approved munitions requirements listed within the respective munitions account. Authorizations will not be moved between accounts without approval from DCS, G–37/TRA. Authorizations will not transfer from one FY to another and must be requested within the FY in which they are authorized.

c. Authorizations will be distributed to the individual unit level in TAMIS by higher commands. Authorizations will not be held in a "holding account" by any level command.

d. Authorizations specific to missile requirements:

(1) Missiles are high-demand, low-density munitions, requiring intensive management.

(2) Live missiles are not procured for training.

(3) Units receive authorizations of live missiles for training only during the missile shelf-life management, as determined by DCS, G–37/TRA and USAMC, and only if the missile is not expected to receive any further shelf-life extension.

e. Authorizations of prime, substitute, and interchangeable DoDICs:

(1) DCS, G–37/TRA must distribute authorizations of substitute DoDICs prior to authorizing prime DoDICs, where feasible. DCS, G–37/TRA, in coordination with USAMC, prioritizes use of substitute DoDICs in order to exhaust the older stockpile, including prioritizing the authorizations of shelf-life managed items.

(2) TAMIS is the Army's official DoDIC prime and substitute list repository. The TAMIS DoDIC list supersedes all written or published lists identifying prime, substitute, or interchangeable DoDICs.

(3) Prime or substitute DoDICs will not be substituted with other similar interchangeable munitions items not listed as a substitute in TAMIS, without written approval from DCS, G–37/TRA.

(4) DoDICs for test events will not be substituted with any other DoDIC, except as managed within the requirements approval and authorization process in TAMIS.

f. MRDP process—

(1) The MRDP is the annual process for:

(a) DCS, G–37/TRA to align munitions priorities and authorizations to approved requirements.

(b) USAMC to determine supportability and distribute stocks based on DCS, G–37/TRA priorities and authorizations.

(2) The MRDP is initiated when DCS, G–37/TRA publishes the approved SOs, and it ends when USAMC publishes the approved distribution plan.

(3) The MRDP consists of the following key tasks:

(a) DCS, G–37/TRA publishes the SOs in TAMIS.

(b) DCS, G–37/TRA and USAMC conduct joint analysis of DoDIC supportability to identify shortage DoDICs, to include potential substitute or interchangeable DoDICs to meet validated requirements.

(c) DCS, G–37/TRA publishes the next FY initial authorizations in TAMIS.

(d) USAMC conducts internal allocation analysis, develops recommended sourcing strategies, and publishes the draft distribution plan.

(e) ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs conduct analyses of initial authorizations and distribution plans, where applicable; identify critical requirements and the operational and/or readiness impacts of munitions authorizations or distribution allocations of less than the validated requirement; and provide DCS, G–37/TRA and USAMC with recommended changes. Increases to authorizations require a validated requirement in TAMIS.

(f) USAMC hosts a separate distribution-planning video teleconference with each OCONUS ASCC and the CONUS Centralized Ammunition Management office to adjudicate changes to the distribution plan.

(g) USAMC conducts internal staffing, then approves and publishes the final distribution plan.

(4) The MRDP may be continuously repeated throughout the FY to ensure requirements are supported based on DCS, G–37/TRA priorities, approved authorizations and SOs, on-hand and due-in assets, projected consumption, and availability at the ASAs and wholesale depots.

g. Year of execution authorizations for new or updated requirements—

(1) Units will submit munitions requirements in TAMIS. Justification for the new or updated requirement should clearly state the purpose, details calculating the requirement, impact if not approved, and commander endorsement.

(2) ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs will validate the new or updated requirements and distribute or cross-level current authorizations, to the maximum extent possible. If current authorizations are insufficient, ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs will forward the requirements to DCS, G–37/TRA for approval.

(3) DCS, G–37/TRA will distribute authorizations directly to the requesting unit upon approval of the requirement.

(4) Changes to the SO or distribution plan may be required to support authorization increases.

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

i. Munitions for nondestructive stockpile reliability testing do not require an authorization. Such munitions will be returned to the Army's munitions inventory at the conclusion of testing in the same condition as when issued.

j. NET authorizations—

(1) DCS, G–37/TRA will distribute authorizations for NET to USAMC.

(2) USAMC will distribute NET authorizations to materiel developers to enable them to forecast and support the distribution of munitions for NET. In some cases, NET may be supported with a unit's annual training authorizations. However, the materiel developer is still responsible for coordinating use of the unit's authorizations and the dates and location of the NET. These actions must occur with sufficient time for the unit to properly forecast the munitions.

k. DCS, G–37/TRA will distribute authorizations for Title 10 requirements to reflect a demand on the Army stockpile. ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs will use the Title 10 munitions account to manage requirements and authorizations distributed to its subordinate units.

l. Ammunition supply activities will make every effort to issue the specific DoDICs and quantities authorized to a unit or organization. USAMC will verify that requestors have an authorization in TAMIS prior to shipping Army munitions to contractor sites. Installation and test site munitions managers will verify that requestors have an authorization in TAMIS prior to issuing Army munitions.

m. With respect to missiles, ammunition supply activities will issue only the specific DoDICs and quantities authorized to a unit or organization. Units must request an authorization change in TAMIS if a missile DoDIC other than the one authorized is to be issued.

n. Authorization cross-leveling and turn-backs—

(1) ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs establish internal policies for subordinate units to conduct cross-leveling and turn-backs in their command. Commands ensure that cross-leveling and turn-backs occur within a timely manner so as not to affect nor require the unit to submit an unforecasted request, unless necessary.

(2) ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs complete turn-back of all excess authorizations to DCS, G–37/TRA no later than 30 June, except authorizations in support of test requirements. Authorizations not used for test requirements are returned to DCS, G–37/TRA upon completion or cancellation of the test.

(3) ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs may cross-level authorizations between commands upon concurrence from DCS, G–37/TRA. Coordination must occur for authorization cross-leveling between CONUS and OCONUS commands to ensure OCONUS commands have the munitions available at the supporting ammunition supply activity.

o. Authorizations adjustments upon requesting and expending munitions—

(1) During hostilities, additional authorizations are automatically posted to the using unit's operational account once authorizations are consumed and expenditures are properly recorded. Requesting units must have a validated, approved requirement within their TAMIS operational account for automatic replenishment of the authorizations to occur.

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

p. Authorizations of SOF-peculiar munitions—

(1) USASOC provides a list of SOF-peculiar munitions authorization levels to DCS, G37/TRA for entry within TAMIS for distribution to subordinate commands. The list is provided annually, no later than 1 June, for the upcoming FY.

(2) USASOC notifies DCS, G–37/TRA about cross-leveling requirements of SOF-peculiar munitions between USASOC and non-USASOC commands in support of SOF units.

3–3. Forecasting munitions
a. Accurate forecasts are a critical component of munitions requirements, as forecasts identify the what, when, where and the quantity of munitions required to be requested and consumed by the unit.

b. USAMC and OCONUS ASCCs use the monthly forecasts to determine munitions stockage levels for each ammunition supply activity. Inaccurate forecasts lead to the misdistribution of munitions, leading to occurrences of munitions shortages or excesses, and increases the cost of labor, storage and transportation.

c. TAMIS is the authoritative source of forecasts for munitions support at Army managed and operated ammunition supply activities. Forecasts developed outside of TAMIS for Army ammunition supply activities may not be supported.

d. Forecasts for munitions at other Services' ammunition supply activities or other locations will be developed in TAMIS. The unit must conduct follow-on coordination with their higher headquarters and USAMC to ensure Army munitions can be supported at the desired ammunition supply activity. The unit may incur transportation costs for shipping the munitions to non-Army ammunition supply activity. If the non-Army ammunition supply activity is not listed in TAMIS, the unit must submit a request to add the ammunition supply activity to TAMIS, through their higher headquarters, to DCS, G–37/TRA.

e. Developing forecasts—

(1) Munitions managers should use training strategies, current training plans, exercise events, and scheduled ranges to identify the type and quantity of munitions required to be available to conduct training.

(2) Forecasts will be developed using available authorizations within the following munitions accounts:

(a) Training.

(b) NET (PMs responsible for NET events will forecast the NET requirements);

(c) Test.

(d) OPL.

1. *Exception one.* Emergency request for OPL, as validated by the unit's next higher command commander or designated representative.

2. *Exception two.* CADs/PADs resulting in non-mission capable rating of aircraft.

(e) Munitions will be forecasted for other accounts within the forecasting timeline and lockout period, as operational conditions and timeline allow.

(3) Units will not forecast for unauthorized munitions or more munitions than authorized.

(4) Forecasts will be developed with following data elements:

(a) STRAC training event, if applicable.

(b) DoDIC.

(c) Quantity required per training event or month.

(d) Supporting ammunition supply activity.

(5) Forecasts for test events may contain exception data that specifies unique requirements for the required munitions (for example, NSN, condition code, lot number).

(6) Units will not "front load" the forecasts to receive more munitions than the event requires.

(7) CONUS-based units forecasting for events occurring OCONUS will coordinate with the OCONUS ASCC no later than 90 days, at a minimum, before the event to confirm supportability of the forecast. In most cases coordination must be conducted no later than 180 days before the event.

f. Forecast lockout period—

(1) The forecast lockout period is determined by USAMC for CONUS ammunition supply activities and the ASCCs at OCONUS ammunition supply activities. The lockout period allows munitions materiel managers' sufficient time to conduct supply analysis, configure shipments, schedule transportation, and transport munitions to the respective ammunition supply activity.

(2) Current lockout period:

(a) CONUS ammunition supply activities: 90-days (current month, plus next 2 months).

(b) OCONUS: varies for each OCONUS ASCC. Contact the supporting OCONUS ammunition supply activity for specific lockout period. Non-tenant units must receive approval from the OCONUS ASCC to determine supportability of forecast.

(3) Lockouts occur at the end of the last day of the month (for example, 2400 hours eastern time on May 31st) and remain locked during the lockout period stated above. CONUS, for example, has a lockout period of 90 days. If the current date is on or between 1 January and 31 January, units will be able to submit forecasts for April through September. Beginning 1 February, units will be able to submit forecasts for May through September, and thereafter.

g. Adjustments to existing forecasts—

(1) Units may reduce but will not increase their forecast quantities during the lockout period.

(2) Units may use the "forecast move tool" in TAMIS to move forecasts from one unit to another. The unit receiving the forecast must have available authorizations for the same DoDIC in the forecast. A unit's higher headquarters may be required to adjust or cross-level current unit authorizations, if available. Forecast moves and/or authorization changes must occur before a DA Form 581 is created in TAMIS.

h. Unforecasted munitions—

(1) Units that submit a request for unforecasted munitions create an additional burden on the logistics supply chain. This burden includes increased labor and transportation costs.

(2) Unforecasted requests will not be filled at the detriment of units that properly forecasted their munitions.

(3) Munitions materiel managers responsible for conducting supply analysis for the installation must choose one of these options:

(a) The unforecasted request will be supported from current supply.

(b) The requesting ammunition supply activity must request the shipment of the munitions from either another ammunition supply activity or a munitions depot.

(c) The unforecasted request is rejected or disapproved.

(4) Units submitting unforecasted requests are responsible for the cost of the additional depot labor to process and prepare the shipment and the cost of premium transportation.

(5) Command munitions managers monitor unforecasted requests and provide additional guidance to, and oversight of, units that fail to properly forecast their munitions.

(6) When conflicts arise between an ammunition supply activity supporting forecasted versus an unforecasted requirement, the command munitions managers will prioritize the units that will receive support.

3–4. Requesting munitions

a. Army units will only use a TAMIS-generated DA Form 581 to request munitions from the supporting ammunition supply activity, except as follows:

(1) NSA issues in support of RDT&E.

(2) Requests for SOF-peculiar munitions not managed and/or authorized within TAMIS.

(3) Test requirements using test-customer-owned munitions.

(4) DCS, G–37/TRA or the TAMIS Help Desk announces that TAMIS is non-operational.

(a) When TAMIS is non-operational, units may submit a DA Form 581, available on the Army Publishing Directorate's (APD's) website, for emergency issues. The unit's next higher command colonel/O–6 level commander, or authorized delegate, must validate the request. Requests for training munitions are not considered an emergency.

(b) DCS, G–37/TRA may provide guidance concerning whether submission of manually generated DA Form 581s (available at APD's website) will be extended to non-emergency requests.

b. A TAMIS authorization is required for preparing a TAMIS-generated DA Form 581. The authorization must be within the same account as the request being prepared (such as, request for training munitions must have a training authorization). Requests will not exceed the unit's available authorization for the specific DoDIC.

c. In accordance with AR 710–2, AR 735–5, AR 700–28, and DA Pam 700–16, each unit must have a valid DA Form 1687 (Delegation of Authority – Receipt for Supplies), on hand at the supporting ammunition supply activity. As such, units must properly assign and maintain the users listed on the DA Form 1687 as the "requestor" and "approver" within TAMIS. These users will be required to sign block 13 and block 14 on the DA Form 581.

d. Validation of the DA Form 581 is not required after it is signed by the approver, as designated on the unit's DA Form 1687, except as follows:

(1) ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs may publish additional guidance to subordinate and/or supported commands and units requiring validators.

(2) Validation is required when a unit selects the "can charge against another UIC" block within TAMIS while creating a TAMIS-generated DA Form 581. The unit owning the authorization will validate the request, permitting the requesting unit to use the authorizations. This function is primarily used for units supporting test events or executing a NET requirement.

(3) Unforecasted requests will be sent to the munitions materiel managers responsible for conducting the supply study analysis for the respective ammunition supply activity. Guidance identified in paragraph 3–3*h* of this regulation will be followed.

(4) A designated validator will sign the TAMIS-generated DA Form 581 after the requestor but before the approver. The approver will be the final signature on the TAMIS-generated DA Form 581 before it is sent to the ammunition supply point for acceptance.

e. The TAMIS-generated DA Form 581 will be prepared in accordance with the TAMIS end user manual and as follows:

(1) Units must use the DoDAAC approved for the UIC listed in TAMIS. Failure to use the approved DoDAAC will result in the TAMIS-generated DA Form 581 to be rejected by the ammunition supply activity. Contact unit DoDAAC manager to validate the correct DoDAAC and UIC alignment.

(2) Requests for training munitions will include the weapons training strategy event listed in DA Pam 350–38.

(3) Requests for test and NET munitions will be prepared by selecting the approved test event.

(4) The training start date must occur within the FY authorizations are applied; the training end date will not exceed beyond 30 days of the next FY (such as 30 October).

(5) Requests for CADs/PADs will include a specified aircraft tail number for each munition requested.

(6) Units supporting a test or executing a NET requirement may request munitions to resource those events through the "can charge against another UIC" function in TAMIS, upon the direction of the organization owning the authorizations or in charge of the test or NET.

f. TAMIS-generated DA Form 581s require common access card (CAC)-digital signatures. TAMIS-generated DA Form 581s will not be printed for hand-written signature.

(1) The individuals signing blocks 13 and 14 of the TAMIS-generated DA Form 581 must be properly authorized, as indicated on the requesting unit's current DA Form 1687.

(2) Designated validators will sign the TAMIS-generated DA Form 581, in accordance with the workflow business rules within TAMIS.

(3) Upon "ammunition supply activity accept," the TAMIS-generated DA Form 581 will be electronically sent to the supporting ammunition supply activity for processing of the request for issue to the unit.

g. Quantities requested on the TAMIS-generated DA Form 581 will not be changed after the signature of the approver, in block 14, is applied.

h. A TAMIS-generated DA Form 581 may be disapproved by anyone in the requesting unit's hierarchy who has a role to request, approve, validate, or accept. Justified reasons for disapproval will be entered. If resubmission is required, the TAMIS-generated DA Form 581 must be recreated and submitted as indicated above.

3–5. Expenditures

a. Total Ammunition Management Information System. Munitions expenditures are captured within TAMIS to help DCS, G–37/TRA to—

(1) Assess Army weapons training execution and readiness.

(2) Develop critical munitions requirements.

(3) Make programming recommendations during the POM process.

(4) Develop SOs.

(5) Support resourcing decisions in support of valid requirements.

b. Methods. TAMIS captures munitions expenditures using two methods:

(1) Automated: established interfaces with munitions accountability systems.

(2) Manual: user entered through TAMIS expenditure module.

c. Automated expenditures.

(1) *Training, test, or new equipment training munitions account.* The TAMIS-generated DA Form 581 is sent electronically to the supporting ammunition supply activity. Upon completion of the issue, the ammunition supply activity transmits the issued DoDICs and quantities to TAMIS. The issued munitions are considered expended until the unit turns in unused munitions. The ammunition supply activity enters the quantity of serviceable munitions returned in SAAS and transmits to TAMIS, crediting the unit authorizations accordingly.

(2) *For other munitions accounts.* The TAMIS-generated DA Form 581 is sent electronically to the supporting ammunition supply activity. Upon completion of the issue, the ammunition supply activity transmits the issued DoDICs and quantities to TAMIS. The issued munitions are considered on hand until the unit turns in unused munitions or submits a manual expenditure report with TAMIS, except Title 10.

(3) *Expended munitions.* Title 10-governed munitions are considered expended until a turn-in is conducted at the supporting ammunition supply activity. Accountability guidance will be followed in accordance with AR 710–2 and AR 700–28.

d. Manual expenditures.

(1) Training, test, NET, or Title 10-governed munitions account.

(a) Munitions issued for a TAMIS-generated DA Form 581s may be manually entered into TAMIS whenever the munitions issued are either not transmitted to TAMIS or when the issue occurred from an ammunition supply activity accountability system that does not have an interface with TAMIS (for example, Logistics Management Program wholesale activity). The unit enters the issued DoDICs and quantities through the manual expenditure process in TAMIS. Upon completion of the turn-in, the unit will enter the turn-in data by searching for the original issue document number.

(b) Shipments of test munitions provided to contractors as Government furnished material will be manually entered for the specified test event. The unit's or activity's command's munitions manager ensures the issue and serviceable munitions turned in or returned are posted to TAMIS in a timely manner.

(c) Manually generated DA Form 581s, processed from an ammunition supply activity accountability system that does not have an interface with TAMIS, are submitted through the manual expenditure process upon issue and/or turn-in of the munitions.

(2) For other munitions accounts: Expenditures are manually posted in TAMIS upon completion of the expenditure report (for example, DA Form 4949 (Administrative Adjustment Report)) within Global Combat Support System-Army and/or another authorized unit-level property book accountability system.

e. Fiscal year deadline. Turn-in transactions for training, test NET, and Title 10 issues occurring during a FY must be completed no later than 30 November of that calendar year.

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

g. Requests for issue. TAMIS applies unit expenditures to the FY in which the request for issue was prepared.

h. Recording rules. For issues, turn-ins, and expenditure of prime, substitute, and interchangeable DoDICs: To the maximum extent possible, ammunition supply activities will issue the specific DoDICs requested on the TAMIS-generated DA Form 581 or as authorized in TAMIS. When an ammunition supply activity must issue a DoDIC other than the one authorized, the following TAMIS expenditure recording rules apply:

(1) Prime and substitute DoDICs are mapped to each other in TAMIS.

(2) DCS, G–37/TRA, in coordination with the affected command and USAMC, approves the issue and use of an interchangeable DoDIC if it is not listed as a substitute, as identified within TAMIS, to the DoDIC requested on the DA Form 581. Ammunition supply activities must have written authorization from DCS, G–37/TRA to issue interchangeable items.

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

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

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

3–6. Total Ammunition Management Information System document reconciliation
a. The purpose of document reconciliation within TAMIS is to ensure the units authorizations are properly debited and credited as munitions issues and turn-ins are conducted. The TAMIS document reconciliation is not to be used to determine whether the unit maintains accountability of the munitions.

b. In accordance with DA Pam 700–16, units will conduct reconciliation of munitions issues and turn-ins with the ammunition supply activity.

c. Units will reconcile the TAMIS-generated DA Form 581 within TAMIS upon the completion of the issue and/or turn-in, verifying the quantities issued and/or turn-in are accurately reflected within TAMIS.

d. Units will resolve issue and turn-in quantity discrepancies identified on the TAMIS-generated DA Form 581 and the completed DA Form 581 with the supporting ammunition supply activity. Upon resolution, the unit may need to contact the TAMIS Help Desk to correct the data within TAMIS.

e. TAMIS-generated documents must be reconciled no later than 15 days after the completion of the issue and/or turn-in.

f. Title 10 munitions issued from an ammunition supply activity will be reconciled no later than 90 days after the completion of the Title 10 event.

3–7. Support to other Services, non-Department of Defense, and other Government agencies
a. Support to other Services, non-DoD, and other Government agencies with Army munitions will be conducted in accordance with:
(1) Applicable DoD and Army policies.
(2) Cross-Service or organizational agreements.
(3) Army price and availability requests.
(4) Security Assistance Program.
(5) Cross stratification process.

b. Total Ammunition Management Information System Support to U.S. Marine Corps:
(1) DCS, G–37/TRA provides Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps (HQ, USMC) munitions managers the rights and roles required to effectively and efficiently manage USMC units and munitions functions within TAMIS.
(2) DCS, G–37/TRA coordinates with HQ, USMC during any functional updates to TAMIS, to include receiving and prioritizing engineering change requests.

Chapter 4
Total Ammunition Management Information System

4–1. Overview
a. TAMIS is the DCS, G–3/5/7's enterprise information system of record for calculating, prioritizing, and managing munitions requirements, forecasts, and requests for issue. TAMIS also generates a variety of reports for HQDA and subordinate organizations' use to help determine operational readiness and to support Army munitions management. DCS, G–37/TRA uses TAMIS to:
(1) Manage DA Pam 350–38.
(2) Calculate training requirements.
(3) Capture NET requirements.
(4) Capture OPL requirements.
(5) Calculate CL and SL requirements for operational forces.
(6) Capture and record test requirements.
(7) Calculate munitions requirements for deploying forces.
(8) Capture 10 USC requirements.
(9) Calculate and report ACOM SOs.
(10) Validate munitions requirements and SOs.
(11) Manage authorizations.
(12) Generate forecasts and requests for munitions in support of valid requirements.
(13) Capture transactional data from SAAS.

(14) Provide Army leaders with reports on the status of munitions requirements, authorizations, forecasts, and expenditures by, among others, event, weapon system, munitions family, DoDIC, location, command, and dollar value.

b. TAMIS contains distinct munitions requirements accounts.

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

(2) *Combat load account.* This consists of CL requirements to support combat operations.

(3) *Sustainment load account.* This consists SL requirements to support replenishment of CL.

(4) *Operational projects account.* This consists OPROJ requirements designated for specific HQDA-approved operational projects.

(5) *Operational load account.* This consists of OPL requirements to support day-to-day operations, to include arms room security, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), aircraft CADs/PADs, law enforcement activities, and other events as listed in DA Pam 350–38, Appendix D.

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

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

(8) *Title 10 United States Code account.* This consists of Title 10 USC requirements.

c. TAMIS is centrally managed by DCS, G–37/TRA with each ACOM, ASCC, and DRU-level organization independently managing its munitions.

4–2. Total Ammunition Management Information System access

a. TAMIS is accessible from any internet browser on a computer system with a CAC-enabled device.

b. TAMIS consists of two operating environments:

(1) Production (live): https://tamis.army.mil/.

(2) Training: https://training.tamis.army.mil/.

c. Access to TAMIS is determined by a user's associated hierarchy, account, user permissions, and valid need-to-know. Access is not granted solely due to a user's unit, rank or grade, or duty position description.

d. ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs develop implementing guidance for subordinate commands and units to follow for managing TAMIS user account access and training, in accordance with the following paragraphs:

(1) Designate specific individuals as account managers responsible for creating and managing user accounts. Account managers will be assigned to hierarchies with an O–6 or General Schedule–15 level commander. The account manager will manage the users for all TAMIS hierarchies at or below the account manager's hierarchy. Designation can be managed through assignment of user role and rights within TAMIS.

(2) Require users to do the following:

(a) Prepare and submit a completed DD Form 2875 (System Authorization Access Request (SAAR)), to account managers prior to receiving access to TAMIS.

(b) Resubmit an updated DD Form 2875 every 3 years after completing resident DCS, G–37/TRA approved TAMIS training, or TAMIS online training. Account managers will suspend users who have not submitted an updated DD Form 2875.

(c) Participate in additional TAMIS training, based upon their roles and hierarchy level. ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs will determine the level and depth of training required.

(3) Require account managers to do the following:

(a) Create non-user permission accounts for new users in order to complete online TAMIS training, upon receiving the completed DD Form 2875.

(b) Assign permissions to new users within the appropriate hierarchy upon completion of TAMIS online training.

(c) Suspend user access upon change of duty station, duty position, or end of Army service.

(d) Maintain DD Form 2875 for all active users.

4–3. Hierarchy and unit management within Total Ammunition Management Information System

a. TAMIS maintains hierarchal-level management of Army units from HQDA through the ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs; various layers of subordinate commands; and down to the individual UIC level organizations, at the company level, for each FY. Maintaining the accuracy of this information is critical to understanding munitions requirements throughout the Army.

b. In accordance with appendix B, table B–1, of this regulation, units and commands must:

(1) Validate their unit hierarchies and weapons densities for the upcoming FY to ensure the information accurately reflects the unit MTOE and/or TDA. If the data is incorrect or missing, the unit must immediately notify DCS, G–37/TRA through command channels.

(2) Ensure the hierarchal task organization is properly aligned under the respective commands.

(3) Validate that the unit's hierarchy information (name, location, address, phone number, POC, and so forth) is correct and up to date.

(4) Ensure each user assigned to the hierarchal affiliation is both assigned to the same hierarchy and performing munitions-related duties. Users no longer assigned to the organization will be suspended.

4–4. Advisory group

a. The TAG is the forum in which engineering changes are proposed, validated, and prioritized.

b. TAG forums are conducted semi-annually and may be in conjunction with the AMRCoC.

c. Engineering change proposals must be submitted to DCS, G–37/TRA in briefing format and include:

(1) A detailed description of the capability gap in TAMIS.

(2) A discussion of the impact of the capability gap.

(3) A proposed solution, either software and/or business process change.

(4) A screen shot of the current TAMIS configuration, along a graphic depiction of the solution.

d. TAG will review and approve engineering proposals to determine whether the request is supportable, within scope of the core functions of TAMIS, and can be performed within the current scope of the TAMIS contract.

Appendix A

References

Section I

Required Publications

Unless otherwise stated, all Army publications are available on the Army Publishing Directorate website at https://armypubs.army.mil/. DoD publications are available on the Executive Services Directorate website at https://www.esd.whs.mil/.

AR 11–2
Managers' Internal Control Program (Cited in the title page.)

AR 25–1
Army Information Technology (Cited in para 1–10*a*(2)(*c*).)

AR 70–1
Army Acquisition Policy (Cited in para 2–9*a*.)

AR 73–1
Test and Evaluation Policy (Cited in para 2–5*d*.)

AR 350–1
Army Training and Leader Development (Cited in para 1–10*a*(5)(*b*).)

AR 385–10
The Army Safety Program (Cited in para 1–9*i*.)

AR 700–18
Provisioning of U.S. Army Equipment (Cited in para 2–5*d*.)

AR 700–28
Committee for Ammunition Logistics Support (Cited in para 2–4*b*.)

AR 700–142
Type Classification, Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer (Cited in para 2–5*s*(1)(*b*).)

AR 710–2
Supply Policy Below the National Level (Cited in para 2–4*b*.)

AR 735–5
Property Accountability Policies (Cited in para 3–4*c*.)

DA Pam 350–38
Standards in Weapons Training (Cited in para 1–10a(2)(b).)

DA Pam 385–30
Risk Management (Cited in para 2–7*b*(3)(*o*).)

DA Pam 385–64
Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards (Cited in para 1–9*i*.)

DA Pam 700–16
The Army Ammunition Management System (Cited in para 2–4*b*.)

DoDI 3000.04
DoD Munitions Requirements Process (MRP) (Cited in para 2–2*b*(1).)

DoDI 5160.68
Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition (SMCA): Responsibilities of the SMCA, the Military Services, and United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) (Cited in para 1–7*a*.)

TB 9–1300–385
Munitions Restricted or Suspended (Cited in para 2–4*g*(7).)

Section II

Related Publications

A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this publication. Unless stated otherwise, all Army publications are available on the Army Publishing Directorate website at https://armypubs.army.mil/. DoD publications are available on the Executive Services Directorate website at https://www.esd.whs.mil/. USCs are available on the USC website at https://uscode.house.gov/.

AR 15–39
Department of the Army Intergovernmental and Intragovernmental Committee Management Program

AR 75–1
Malfunctions Involving Ammunition and Explosives

AR 702–6
Ammunition Stockpile Reliability Program

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

AR 725–50
Requisitioning, Receipt, and Issue System

DA Pam 25–403
Guide to Recordkeeping in the Army

DA Pam 70–3
Army Acquisition Procedures

DFAS-IN Manual 37–100–14
Defense Finance and Accounting System—Indianapolis (Available at https://www.asafm.army.mil/dfas-guidance/dfas-in-manual-37–100/.)

DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms
DoD Dictionary and Terminology Repository (Available at https://www.jcs.mil/doctrine/dod-terminology-program/.)

31 CFR
Money and Finance: Treasury (Available at http://www.ecfr.gov/.)

10 USC
Armed Forces

10 USC 101(e)(4)
Definitions: Facilities and Operations: military munitions

31 USC 1301(a)
The Purpose Statute

31 USC 1341(a)(1)(A)
The Antideficiency Act

42 USC 2011 et seq.
The Atomic Energy Act of 1954

Section III

Prescribed Forms

This section contains no entries.

Section IV

Referenced Forms

Unless otherwise indicated DA forms are available on the Army Publishing Directorate website (https://armypubs.army.mil); DD forms are available on the Executive Services Directorate website (https://www.esd.whs.mil/directives/forms).

DA Form 11–2
Internal Control Evaluation Certification

DA Form 581
Request for Issue and Turn-in of Ammunition

DA Form 1687
Notice of Delegation of Authority-Receipt for Supplies

DA Form 2028
Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

DA Form 4949
Administrative Adjustment Report (AAR)

DD Form 250
Material Inspection and Receiving Report

DD Form 2875
System Authorization Access Request (SAAR)

Appendix B

Requirements and Stockage Objectives Timeline

B–1. Requirements and timeline
The table below is a timeline that supports the requirements and SOs development for each FY. The timeline starts 15 months before the beginning of the FY (for example, action for units and commands to input FY26 requirements begin on 15 August 2024).

Table B–1
Fiscal year requirements and stockage objectives timeline·

Dates	Action	Responsible organization
1 July	Publish annual requirements development and SOs guidance	DCS, G–37/TRA
7 July	Build Army hierarchy and update in TAMIS from the Army organization structure	DCS, G–37/TRA

15 July-
14 August
	Validate:
	    unit hierarchies
	    unit weapons densities
	    unit hierarchy information
	    users affiliation within hierarchy
		Units and commands

14 August- 30 April	DA Pam 350–38, POIs, and CLs locked in TAMIS	DCS, G–37/TRA

15 August-
14 October
	Input, validate, and submit requirements:
	    OPL
	    OPROJ
	    Training
	    CLs/SLs
	    Title X (USASOC)
		Units or commands

1 July- 15 September	Nonstandard (annual input only)	
15 July- 31 January	Test	
15 October- 30 April	TAMIS requirements module is locked (except test)	

15 October-
30 November
	Validate and approve requirements:
	    OPL
	    OPROJ
	    Training
	    CLs/SLs
	    Title X
	    Nonstandard (annual validation only)
		DCS, G–37/TRA

1 February- 1 March	Test	
1 December- 13 January	Develop SOs	Commands
14 January- 14 February	Develop APS–3 SO (if required)	DCS, G–37/TRA

Table B–1
Fiscal year requirements and stockage objectives timeline—Continued

14 January-14 March	Validate SOs	DCS, G–37/TRA
15 March	Publish SOs	DCS, G–37/TRA
15 March-30 May	MRDP	DCS, G–37/TRA and USAMC
30 April	Update Army hierarchy in TAMIS from an Army organizational server, and post changes to DA Pam or POIs	DCS, G–37/TRA
1 May	TAMIS requirements module is open for requirements update	All
1 May-31 May	Update, validate, and submit changes to requirements	Units and commands
	OPL	
	OPROJ	
	Training	
	CLs/SLs	
	Title X (USASOC)	
	Test	
1 June-31 July	Validate and approve requirements	DCS, G–37/TRA
	OPL	
	OPROJ	
	Training	
	CLs/SLs	
	Title X	
	Test	
15 August	Publish revised authorizations and SOs	DCS, G–37/TRA

B–2. Programming requirements timeline
Table B–2 shows a timeline that supports the programming requirements timeline for each FY.

Table B–2
Programming requirements timeline–

Dates	Action	Responsible organization
June-December	Develop requirements for TMR	DCS, G–37/TRA
1st week of December	Quality control draft requirements	DCS, G–37/TRA
Mid-December	Brief requirements to DCS, G–3/5/7	DCS, G–37/TRA
Mid-December	Munitions Program review	ARSTAF
1 January	Submit approved requirements to OSD	DCS, G–37/TRA
15 January-15 February	Adjust requirements based on program review	DCS, G–37/TRA
1 March	Input adjusted requirements in AVR system	DCS, G–37/TRA

Appendix C

Internal Control Evaluation

C–1. Function
The function covered by this regulation is the management of Army munitions requirements and priorities.

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

C–3. Instructions
Answers should be based on the actual testing of key internal controls (for example, document analysis, direct observation, sampling, simulation, and other). Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained and corrective action indicated in supporting documentation. These internal controls must be formally evaluated at least once every 5 years. Certification that this evaluation has been conducted should be accomplished on DA Form 11–2 (Internal Control Evaluation Certification).

C–4. Test questions
a. Have all users that require access to the TAMIS live site received the required online training?
b. Have all users submitted a DD Form 2875 for access to TAMIS?
c. Is the DD Form 2875 current?
d. Have all users' accounts that no longer require access to TAMIS been inactivated by having all affiliations removed from their username in TAMIS?
e. Are all munitions requests in support of training, test and NET requirements being reconciled with the supporting ammunition supply activity?
f. Are munitions that are being used supported by a HQDA-validated requirement based on AR 5–13?
g. Are munitions that are being used supported by an authorization issued by HQDA in TAMIS based on AR 5–13?
h. Are munitions managers posting manual issues, turn-ins and/or expenditures to TAMIS?
i. Are munitions managers forecasting more than 50 percent of their authorizations within the first 120 days of the FY?
j. Are munitions managers updating their hierarchy annually?
k. Did munitions managers validate unit information, to include current MTOE, TDA, and weapons densities annually?

C–5. Supersession
This evaluation replaces the evaluation for management of Army munitions requirements and priorities previously published in AR 5–13, dated 8 October 2015.

C–6. Comments
Help to make this a better tool for evaluating internal controls. Submit comments using DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes and Blank Forms) to Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7, email: usarmy.pentagon.hqda-dcs-g-3–5–7.list.dcs-g3-damo-tra@mail.mil/.

Glossary

AAO
Army acquisition objective

ACOM
Army command

AESIP
Army Enterprise System Integration Program

AMRCoC
Army Munitions Requirements Council of Colonels

AMRWG
Army Munitions Requirements Working Group

APD
Army Publishing Directorate

APS
Army pre-positioned stocks

AR
Army regulation

ARIMS
Army Records Information Management System

ARSTAF
Army Staff

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

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

ASCC
Army service component command

ASF
Army strategic flotilla

AVR
assets versus requirements

BY1 and BY2
two budget years

CAA
Center for Army Analysis

CAC
common access card

CADs
cartridge actuated devices

CCDR
combatant commander

CFR
Code of Federal Regulations

CG
commanding general

CL
combat load

CNGB
Chief, National Guard Bureau

CONPLANs
contingency plans

CONUS
continental United States

CTC
combined training center

DA
Department of the Army

DCS
Deputy Chief of Staff

DCS, G–3/5/7
Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7

DCS, G–37/TRA
Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7, Munitions Management Division

DCS, G–4
Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4

DCS, G–8
Deputy Chief of Staff, G–8

DD
Department of Defense (form)

DDI
dummy, drill, and other wholly inert

DFAS
Defense Finance and Accounting System

DoDICs
Department of Defense identification codes

DRU
direct reporting unit

EOD
explosive ordnance disposal

FMS
foreign military sales

FY
fiscal year

FYDP
future year defense plan

GFEBS
General Fund Enterprise Business System

HC
hazard classification

HQ, USMC
Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

IHC
interim hazard classification

JPEO–A&A
Joint Program Executive Office – Armament & Ammunition

JS
Joint staff

JUONS
Joint urgent operational needs statements

LCM
life cycle management

LIN
line item number

MANP
manufacturer part number

MCN
materiel control number

MDPP
Munitions Deployment and Planning Program

MIPA
Missile Procurement Army

MRDP
munitions requirements and distribution planning

MRP
munitions requirements process

MS
milestone

MTOE
modified table of organization and equipment

MTT
mobile training team

NET
new equipment training

NSA
nonstandard munitions

NSN
national stock number

NY
near year

OCONUS
outside the continental United States

ONS
operational needs statement

OPL
operational load

OPLANs
operational plans

OPROJ
operational project

OSD
Office of the Secretary of Defense

OY
out year

PAA
Procurement Ammunition, Army

PADs
propellant actuated devices

PCOTS
projected consumption other than shots

PEO
Program Executive Office

PMG
Provost Marshal General

PMs
project managers

POC
point of contact

POI
program of instruction

POM
program objective memorandum

QWARRM
quantitative war reserve requirement for munitions

RA
Regular Army

RC
Reserve Component

RDT&E
research, development, test and evaluation

RRS–A
Army Records Retention Schedule–Army

SAAR
System Authorization Access Request

SAAS
Standard Army Ammunition System

SL
sustainment load

SO
stockage objectives

SOF
special operations forces

SRC
standard requirements code

SRP
Stockpile Reliability Program

STRAC
Standards in Training Commission

TADSS
training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations

TAG
TAMIS Advisory Group

TAMIS
Total Ammunition Management Information System

TB
technical bulletin

TDA
tables of distribution and allowances

TMR
total munitions requirement

TOE
table of organization and equipment

TPFDD
time-phased force deployment data

TRA
training (DCS, G–3/5/7, G 37)

TRADOC
Training and Doctrine Command

UIC
unit identification code

USACIDC
U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command

USACIL
U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratories

USAFC
U.S. Army Futures Command

USAMC
U.S. Army Materiel Command

USASOC
U.S. Army Special Operations Command

USATCES
U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety

USATEC
U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command

USMC
U.S. Marine Corps

USSOCOM
U.S. Special Operations Command

Section II

Terms

Account managers
Account managers are individuals with responsibilities to manage user accounts within TAMIS for their respective organization.

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

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

Ammunition and explosives
See military munitions.

Any tactical Ammunition support activity
Any tactical, retail or wholesale location that is designed to receive, store, issue, maintain, and provide munitions support to customer organizations.

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

Army command
The highest level of command, designated by the Secretary of the Army, primarily responsible for generating Army forces and planning and executing 10 USC functions.

Army Munitions Requirements and Distribution Planning Process
The process that prioritizes Army munitions requirements through authorizations and the distribution of the munitions to meet the authorization priorities, Army readiness and approved SOs.

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

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

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

CONUS

CONUS includes commands and units located within the contiguous 48 states.

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

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

Digital signature
An electronic representation of a person's signature. The digital signature is most often contained on the individual's common access card. TAMIS uses the digital signature software to digitally sign the electronic DA Form 581 used in TAMIS. By combining the digital signature with an electronic DA Form 581 a request for munitions may be routed through munitions managers to the ammunition supply activity using computers. Like a written signature, the purpose of a digital signature is to authenticate a person's identity.

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

Dummy, drill, and inert munition items
Munitions or munitions components that have the appearance of actual service munitions but do not contain any energetic components.

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

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

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

Future Year Defense Plan
The FYDP summarizes resources associated, by fiscal year, with DoD programs, as approved by the Secretary or the Deputy Secretary of Defense. These programs reflect decisions embodied in planning, programming, budgeting, and execution documents such as the strategic planning guidance, the fiscal guidance, the joint programming guidance, the POM, and program budget decisions. The FYDP contains the prior year, current year, and two budget years: budget year one (BY1) and budget year two (BY2) through BY2 + 4 years. It is updated with every program and budget submission to OSD and with the President's Budget Submission each year.

Milestone B
The step in the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System process at which the Army initiates engineering and manufacturing developing of a defense acquisition program. During this phase, all technologies and capabilities are fully integrated into a single system, and preparations are made for manufacturing.

Military munitions
Military munitions (also referred to as ammunition and explosives, or AE) are all ammunition products and components produced for, or used by, the armed forces for national defense and security, including ammunition products or components under the control of the Department of Defense, the Coast Guard, the Department of Energy, and the National Guard. The term includes confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants; explosives, pyrotechnics, chemical and riot control agents, smokes, and incendiaries, including bulk explosives and chemical warfare agents; chemical munitions, rockets, guided and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, and demolition charges; and devices and components of any item thereof. The term does not include wholly inert items, improvised explosive devices, and nuclear weapons, nuclear devices, and nuclear components, other than nonnuclear components of nuclear

devices that are managed under the nuclear weapons program of the Department of Energy after all required sanitization operations under 42 USC 2011 et seq. (The Atomic Energy Act of 1954) have been completed (see 10 USC 101(e)(4)).

Mobilization
The process of assembling and organizing national resources to support national objectives in time of war or other emergencies.

Munitions managers
Munitions managers are individuals with responsibilities to conduct ammunition management within their respective organizations, to include but not limited to: development and validation of munitions requirements, authorizations, forecasts, request for issue and turn-in, and management of expenditures.

Munitions Requirements Process
The development of DoD and Service war reserve and/or operations, training, and test requirements in accordance with DoDI 3000.04.

Near year
The first year of the FYDP for any given POM. Near year munitions requirements are used for supportability and positioning.

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

OCONUS
OCONUS commands includes commands and units located in Alaska, Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and in other non-U.S. countries.

Operational load
The munitions that Army units require to support or conduct a broad range of day-to-day operational missions. Some examples include, but not limited to, EOD, special reaction team operations, ceremonies, guard missions, force protection, and Special Operations forces' pre-deployment site surveys.

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

Out year
The last year of the FYDP for any given POM. Out year munitions requirements are used for procurement and acquisition decisions.

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

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

Projected consumption other than shots
Projected consumption other than shots is an estimate of shots fired in anger as determined during simulation and modeling of the war reserve munitions requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Substitute Department of Defense identification code
A capability other than the prime DoDIC that could be used to support a requirement.

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

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

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

Unit identification code
A six-character, alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies each Regular, Reserve, and National Guard unit of the Armed Forces. Also called UIC.

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