Good \( m \)-tuples, \( m \)-tuples of r.e. sets without Schmerl decompositions, were introduced by Schmerl, who used them to investigate the reverse mathematics of Grundy colorings of graphs. Schmerl considered only standard \( m \), for which our definitions of weakly good, good, and strongly good coincide. The existence of good tuples for nonstandard \( m \) depends on how much induction is available in the model. We show that in models of first-order arithmetic, over a base theory of \( I\Delta^0_1 + B\Sigma^0_1 + \text{EXP} \), the existence of arbitrarily long weakly good tuples is equivalent to \( I\Sigma^0_1 \) and the existence of arbitrarily long good or strongly good tuples is equivalent to \( B\Sigma^0_3 \). Consequences for second-order arithmetic include that, over \( \text{RCA}_0^* \), the existence of arbitrarily long good tuples is equivalent to \( B\Sigma^0_3 + \neg\text{ACA} \). (Received February 04, 2019)