Department of the Army Pamphlet 350–38

Training

Standards in Training Commission

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
19 November 2012

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SUMMARY of CHANGE

DA PAM 350–38
Standards in Training Commission

This major revision, dated 19 November 2012--

- Provides a new format that outlines the structure of the manual (throughout).

- References the Total Ammunition Management Information System (throughout).

- Removes chapters 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and appendixes B, C, and D in the 2009 revision and adds them to the Total Ammunition Management Information System (throughout).

- Outlines the procedures for accessing the weapons training strategies tables located on the Total Ammunition Management Information System (throughout).

- Makes administrative changes (throughout).

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Standards in Training Commission

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

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Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This pamphlet contains procedures for planning, resourcing, and executing training. It includes weapons qualification standards, suggested training programs, and ammunition requirements for the attainment and sustainment of weapons proficiency. The programs incorporate training devices and simulators.

Applicability. This pamphlet to the Active Army, the Army National Guard/ Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve, unless otherwise stated. Also, it applies during partial and full mobilization.

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

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7 (Army Training Support Center (Standards in Training Commission)), Fort Eustis, VA 23604–5166.

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

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*This publication supersedes DA Pam 350–38, dated 13 May 2009.

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1. Purpose

This DA Pam 350–38 provides commanders with the training strategies for individual, crew, and collective weapons training, and identifies the resources required to execute that training. Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) strategies are the basis for determining training ammunition requirements and for providing units and Army commands (ACOMs) and Army service component commands (ASCCs) the information necessary to forecast training ammunition. STRAC strategies form the basis of the Headquarters, Department of the Army training ammunition program used in programming and resourcing. The STRAC training strategies drive investment and resourcing decisions in areas such as range modernization, range instrumentation, and training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations (TADSS).

2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

3. Explanation of abbreviation and terms

Abbreviations used in the pamphlet are explained in the glossary.

4. Responsibilities

Responsibilities are outlined in AR 5–13.

5. Scope

The STRAC training strategies apply to the Active Component (AC), the Army National Guard (ARNG), and the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR).

6. Standards in Training Commission

In March 1982, the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army established the STRAC, appointing the Deputy Chief of Staff G–3/5/7 (DCS, G–3/5/7) as chairman and U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) and Army Training Support Center (ATSC) as the Army lead agent. The STRAC mission is to determine the quantities and types of munitions required for Soldiers, crews, and units to attain and sustain weapon proficiency relative to readiness levels through maximum use of TADSS and subcaliber firing devices.

7. Training ammunition management process

a. Standards in Training Commission Program. Ammunition management starts with the STRAC strategies. The STRAC chairman directs the program and reports directly to the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army. The chairman is supported by the Training and Leader Development General Officer Steering Committee, with membership from the Army staff, ACOMs, ASCCs, TRADOC, and the commandants of the proponent schools. Weapons committees chaired by the commandants of the Air Defense, Armor, Aviation, and Special Warfare schools, and the Maneuver Support Center, to include the Ordnance, Field Artillery, and Infantry schools, with full ACOMs and ASCCs representation, develop weapons training standards and strategies. The Army Munitions Council of Colonels chaired by the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRA) and TRADOC Program Integration Office–Live reviews and integrates weapons standards and strategies. Approved strategies by the Army Munitions Council of Colonels will be integrated into this DA Pam in line with the Congressional program objective memorandum (POM) cycle.

b. Training ammunition requirements. Each year, unit commanders use the approved training standards and strategies in DA Pam 350–38 to determine their training ammunition requirements for the following year's training events. Total Ammunition Management Information System (TAMIS) is used by units to review, validate, and submit their ammunition requirements to the DCS, G–3/5/7. Following review and consolidation by each ACOM and ASCC and validation by ATSC, STRAC requirements become the basis for training ammunition authorized by the DCS, G–3/5/7.

c. Total Army Ammunition Authorization and/or Allocation Committee. Each year during the Total Army Ammunition Authorization/Allocation Committee, ACOMs and ASCCs receive training ammunition authorizations in accordance with their validated STRAC requirements. Authorizations may be adjusted to account for ammunition in short supply or to force expenditure of older munitions. TAMIS is the Army's official system for managing training ammunition authorizations.

d. Training Ammunition Management Information System. TAMIS is used to manage training ammunition across the Army. It provides visibility of all levels of ammunition authorizations, expenditures, and forecasts. The DCS, G–3/5/7 provides authorizations to the ACOMs and ASCCs through TAMIS. ACOMs and ASCCs subauthorize to their subordinate units. Units plan their training events using TAMIS authorizations and submit their monthly forecasts in TAMIS based upon their STRAC requirements. After verifying authorizations in TAMIS, ammunition storage points issue training ammunition to units immediately prior to the training event. Once issued, ammunition items are recorded as expenditures in TAMIS.

8. Resourcing

a. Headquarters, uses the events found in the training strategies (Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS) and STRAC) as the basis for programming and budgeting training resources. The Army's goal is to fully resource each unit

to execute the training strategy. Fiscal constraints or ammunition availability due to suspensions, procurement, or distribution problems may not always allow fulfillment of this goal. Commanders must address this when determining their unit's T-rating for readiness reporting.

b. Programming and budgeting of munitions required for STRAC weapons training occurs in accordance with POM cycles. As a rule, 4 years are required from the time a unit identifies its training ammunition requirements until the ammunition is available for execution. In the first year, the unit identifies its requirements, which ATSC validates and DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRA) incorporates into that year's POM process. In the second year, Congress approves the funding to support Army requirements. In the third year, the Army purchases the munitions required to execute STRAC weapons training strategies. In the fourth year, the munitions are available for training.

9. Training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations

A holistic and realistic approach to training that includes live fire and TADSS is needed to fully prepare Soldiers. Commanders must integrate TADSS into the training strategies in order to enhance and sustain skills and training, and in some cases, they may be the sole medium for training critical tasks that are not resourced. TADSS are an integral part of the training strategies and full-caliber requirements are based on their use as presented in the strategies.

10. U.S. Army Reserve Command standards and strategies

a. Standards and strategies for USAR training divisions, separate USAR training brigades, and ARNG training cadre appear as "USAR training battalion."

b. USAR training programs support both initial-entry and prior-service personnel. USAR training programs also support and accommodate the USAR-phased qualification and/or sustainment program by basing training ammunition on the number of Soldiers in each phase instead of basing it on the number of weapons in the unit's modification table of organization and equipment (MTOE) and/or table of distribution and allowances (TDA).

c. For individual weapons qualification, all personnel involved in marksmanship instruction (except instructors and drill sergeants) will follow USAR training strategies. Soldiers assigned as track commanders and/or instructors in infantry or scout advanced individual training or one station unit training units are considered to be instructors when determining resources and the attainment of standards.

11. Training strategies

a. The weapons training strategies prescribe the events and standards for achieving and sustaining individual, crew, and unit readiness. In conjunction with the CATS, the STRAC strategies form the basis of unit collective training. Commanders will use the events found in the STRAC and CATS strategies to develop their unit training plan and calendar, taking into account the frequency, duration, conditions, and standards in the strategies. The training plan is briefed at the quarterly training brief, to include events executed as well as events scheduled but not executed. When planned training is not conducted, the commander is assuming risk. Commanders will verify their T–rating on the unit status report using the training event execution review (see AR 220–1).

b. The STRAC format has been changed from a weapons-based to a unit-based concept. This concept allows targeting of resources down to a specific unit type with allowances for different mission-essential task lists.

c. AC tactical director assistant units with personnel assigned individual weapons will qualify semiannually. RC personnel assigned individual weapons will qualify annually. Consult the appropriate section of a chapter to determine authorized resources for weapons training. Personnel in any TDA unit who are not assigned an individual weapon are exempt from weapons qualification in accordance with AR 350–1.

d. Weapons qualification requirements consist of iron sight qualification and add-on device qualification, for example, close-combat optic (CCO) for the M16/M4. The item is resourced only if the unit MTOE includes CCOs and the unit is resourced only for the number of CCOs on the MTOE.

e. Training requirements outlined in this chapter are derived from current Army doctrinal FMs and training pamphlets and circulars. Due to a variety of constraints, the FM-recommended training strategy might not be fully supported with ammunition resources. STRAC may support only the critical exercises in the applicable doctrinal publications.

f. AR 350–1 authorizes ACOMs and ASCCs commanders to approve the use of alternate qualification methods and modified or subcaliber qualification courses outlined in DA strategies and FMs when the unit conducting training does not have reasonable access to adequate range facilities. The training proponent for the affected weapon must approve all other modifications.

g. Continental U.S. units will use the commercial pack Department of Defense identification codes (DODICs) listed for individual weapons training events, mil–pack DODICs will be used for a collective training events. Outside continental U.S. (OCONUS) units will use the mil–pack DODICs. All OCONUS units will request the following DODICs for individual training events: M16A2 (A059 in lieu of AA33) and M9 (A363 in lieu of AA49).

h. The noninfantry urban operations (UO) training strategy is the only approved UO training strategy for noninfantry units. This training strategy identifies the training ammunition resources required to conduct UO training. This is an

optional training event based on a commander's mission-essential task list . The UO training strategy outlines training events a unit commander can choose to conduct.

i. Nonself-destruct (persistent) landmines are not available for training. These landmines will be closely monitored by the United Nations for demining purposes only.

12. Structure of DA Pam 350–38

a. The DA Pam 350–38 has transitioned to a fully interactive Web-based manual. The manual, with all chapters and tables, will be accessible as a module in TAMIS. Accessing the manual inside of TAMIS will require a common access card. The location for accessing the manual is available at https://tamis.army.mil. For any technical support or help accessing the TAMIS Web site contact: e-mail: usarmy.pentagon.hqda-dcs-g-3-5-7.mbx.tamis-support@mail.mil or TAMIS support link, https://tamis.army.mil/; phone: 1–800–934–1169.

b. Chapters are structured by unit type: armor, infantry, and artillery, instead of by weapon type, as in previous editions of this DA Pam. This new approach simplifies training management at the unit level and allows commanders to see their unit's entire weapons training strategy for all weapons in one place. Additionally, STRAC strategies in each chapter now reflect training doctrine from the Army's field manuals (FMs), resulting in the addition and resourcing of training events that previously were not included or resourced for execution.

c. Each chapter consists of a written strategy incorporating use of both training devices and weapons; charts outlining required individual and collective training; and weapons training standards. Each chapter also contains tables showing the training tasks and resources required for each weapon system.

d. ARNG and U.S. Army Reserve Command units will use the same chapters, strategies, and tables as AC units. Upon receipt of an official DA alert notice, Reserve Component (RC) units will use AC requirements to identify training ammunition needed to bring them to AC standards on the weapons required for the mission. Mission requirements may not include every weapon on a unit's MTOE, and they may require training on weapons not on the MTOE. Upon receipt of an official DA mobilization order, RC units forecast training ammunition required to bring them to AC standards on the weapons required for the mission. DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRA) will provide additional authorizations, if needed, once the ACOMs and ASCCs have cross-leveled available authorizations required to perform the mobilization mission.

e. The Web-based manual contains training ammunition requirements for contingency operations training, deployment exercises, continental U.S. and/or OCONUS-directed training exercises, and combat training center rotations.

13. Chapter overviews

The following are overviews of the chapters and tables:

a. Chapter 2. This chapter provides training strategies, weapons qualification standards, and resource requirements for individual and collective crew served weapons and platforms (wheeled and tracked) training for all personnel assigned to tank battalions, cavalry squadrons, and reconnaissance troops.

b. Chapter 3. This chapter provides training strategies, weapons qualification standards, and resource requirements for individual and collective crew served weapons and gunnery training programs for units equipped with 105–mm howitzers, 155–mm howitzers, multiple launch rocket systems, Bradley fire support vehicles, and Stryker brigade combat team.

c. Chapter 4. This chapter provides training strategies, weapons qualification standards, and resource requirements for individual and crew served weapons assigned to an air defense artillery unit. This chapter also provides weapons standards, training strategies, and resource requirements for units equipped with Man Portable Air Defense System Stinger, Avenger, and Patriot Air Defense Artillery weapon systems.

d. Chapter 5. This chapter provides training strategies, weapons qualification standards, and resource requirements for individual and crew served weapons in AC light infantry, Stryker brigade combat teams, and mechanized infantry units; RC training battalions; and RC infantry units. Also, TDA requirements are addressed.

e. Chapter 6. This chapter provides training strategies, weapons qualification standards, and resource requirements for individual and crew served weapons in engineer units and include training with mines and demolitions.

f. Chapter 7. This chapter provides training strategies, weapons qualification standards, and resource requirements for individual and crew served weapons in aviation units. It provides training strategies, standards, and resource requirements for units equipped with AH–64A/D, OH–58D, UH–60, CH–47, and UH–1 aircraft.

g. Chapter 8. This chapter provides training strategies, weapons qualification standards, and resource requirements for individual and crew served weapons in military police units. This includes military police, special reaction team, and Criminal Investigation Division units.

h. Chapter 9. This chapter provides training strategies, weapons qualification standards, and resource requirements for individual and crew served weapons in combat support and/or combat service support units, including chemical, explosive ordnance disposal, and ordnance units.

i. Chapter 10. This chapter provides the rotational training ammunition requirements for deploy exercises and for the combat training centers: National Training Center, Joint Readiness Training Center, and Combat Maneuver

Training Center. The tables in this chapter provide training ammunition and pyrotechnics requirements by DODIC, by rotation.

j. Chapter 11. This chapter provides training strategies, weapons qualification standards, and resource requirements for individual and crew served weapons in the 75th Ranger Regiment; Special Forces units (these tables apply to all Special Operations Team Alpha and chemical recon detachment teams assigned to SF groups and theater-designated SF units with a close-quarters combat mission); 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment Airborne; for AC Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations units; and the Special Operations Support Command.

k. Chapter 12. This chapter provides training strategies, weapons qualification standards, and resource requirements for all pre-contingency and post-contingency operations, RC mobilization, and nonlethal munitions training. Contingency operations are considered any real-world operation conducted in a peacekeeping or hostile-fire zone. Due to the unpredictable nature of the training events discussed in this chapter, it is impossible for the Army to plan and program the total resources required to support them. Therefore, the actual quantities of munitions needed to ensure a unit has the required numbers of weapons system-qualified personnel will be provided through internal management of annual training ammunition authorizations.

l. Chapter 13. This chapter provides training strategies, weapons qualification standards, and resource requirements for base operations.

Appendix A
References

Section I
Required Publications

AR 5–13
Training Ammunition Management (Cited in para 4.)

Section II
Related Publications
A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read this to understand this publication.

AR 140–1
Mission, Organization, and Training

AR 220–1
Unit Status Reporting

AR 350–1
Army Training and Leader Development

FM 19–10
Military Police Law and Order Operation

FM 23–10
Sniper Training

FM 23–23
Antipersonnel Mine M18A1 and M18 (CLAYMORE)

FM 3–22.9
Rifle Marksmanship M16A1,M16A2/3,M16A4, and M4 CARBINE (including C–1 through C–4)

FM 3–01.86
Air Defense Artillery Patriot Brigade Gunnery Program

FM 3–11.11
Flame, Riot Control Agents, and Herbicide Operations

FM 31–28
Special Forces Advanced Urban

FM 3–19.11
Military Police–Special Reaction Teams

FM 3–20.12
Tank Gunnery

FM 3–20.8
Scout Gunnery

FM 3–22.1
Bradley Gunnery

FM 3–22.27
MK 19, 40MM Grenade Machine Gun, MOD 3

FM 3–22.65
Browning machine Gun, Caliber .50 HB, M2

FM 3–22.67
Machine Gun, 7.62MM, M60

FM 3–22.68
Crew Served Weapons

FM 3–22.90
Mortars

FM 3–22.91
Mortar Gunnery

FM 3–23.25
Shoulder–Launched Munitions

FM 3–23.30
Grenades and Pyrotechnics Signals

FM 3–23.35
Combat Training with Pistols, M9 AND M11 (INCLU C–1)

FM 3–34.2
Combined–Arms Breaching Operations

FM 5–250
Explosives and Demolitions

FM 7–0
Training the Force

FM 3–04.140
Helicopter Gunnery

STP 19–95C1–SM
MOS 95C, Corrections Specialist, Skill Level 1 Soldier's Manual

STP 31–18–SM–TG
Soldier's Manual and Trainer's Guide MOS 18 Special Forces Common Skills Level 3 and 4

STP 31–18C3/4–SM–TG
Soldier's Manual and Trainer's Guide MOS 18C Special Forces Engineer Sergeant Skill Levels 3 and 4

TC 90–1
Training for Urban Operations

RTC 350–1
Regimental Training Circular

Section III
Prescribed Forms
This section contains no entries.

Section IV
Referenced Forms
Unless otherwise indicated, DA Forms are available on the APD Web site http://www.apd.army.mil.

DA Form 2028
Recommended Changes to the Publications and Blank Forms

Glossary

Section I
Abbreviations

AC
Active Component

ACOM
Army command

ARNG
Army National Guard

ASCC
Army service component command

ATSC
Army Training Support Center

CATS
Combined Arms Training Strategy

CCO
close-combat optic

DA
Department of the Army

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

DODIC
Department of Defense identification code

FM
field manual

MTOE
modification table of organization and equipment

OCONUS
outside the continental U.S.

POM
program objective memorandum

RC
Reserve Component

STRAC
Standards in Training Commission

TADSS
training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations

TAMIS
Total Ammunition Management Information System

TDA
tables of distribution and allowances

TRADOC
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

UO
urban operations

USAR
U.S. Army Reserve

Section II
Terms
This section contains no entries.

Section III
Special Abbreviations and Terms
This section contains no entries.