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Training
Standards in Weapons Training

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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History. This publication is an expedited revision.

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

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this publication 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 pamphlet 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 agency and forwarded through the 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) via email to usarmy.jble.cac.mbx.atssc-acm-strac-office@mail.mil.

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

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Contents (Listed by chapter and page number)

Purpose • 1, *page 1*

References, forms, and explanation of abbreviations • 2, *page 1*

Associated publications • 3, *page 1*

Records management (recordkeeping) requirements • 4, *page 1*

Responsibilities • 5, *page 1*

Scope • 6, *page 1*

Standards in Training Commission • 7, *page 1*

Training ammunition management process • 8, *page 1*

Resourcing • 9, *page 2*

Training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations • 10, *page 2*

U.S. Army Reserve Command standards and strategies • 11, *page 2*

Training strategies • 12, *page 2*

Structure of Department of the Army Pamphlet 350–38 • 13, *page 3*

Chapter overviews • 14, *page 3*

Appendixes

A. References, *page 5*

Glossary of Terms

Summary of Change

1. Purpose

This pamphlet provides commanders with the training strategies for individual, crew, and collective weapons training and identifies the resources required to execute that training. Standards in weapons training strategies are the basis for determining training ammunition requirements and for providing units the information necessary to forecast training ammunition. Standards in weapons training strategies form the basis of the Headquarters, Department of the Army training ammunition program used in programming and resourcing. Standards in weapons 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, forms, and explanation of abbreviations

See appendix A. The abbreviations used in this publication are listed in the abbreviations, brevity codes, and acronyms database located at <https://armypubs.army.mil/abca/searchabca.aspx>.

3. Associated publications

Policy associated with this pamphlet is found in AR 5–13.

4. Records management (recordkeeping) requirements

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

5. Responsibilities

Responsibilities are outlined in AR 5–13.

6. Scope

The strategies in this pamphlet apply to the Regular Army, the Army National Guard (ARNG), and the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR).

7. Standards in Training Commission

In March 1982, the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army established the Standards in Training Commission (STRAC), appointing the Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS), G–3/5/7 as chairperson and U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), Army Training Support Center 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 sub caliber firing devices.

8. Training ammunition management process

a. Standards in Weapons Training Program. Ammunition management starts with the standards in weapons training strategies. The STRAC chairperson directs the program and reports directly to the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army. The chairperson is supported by the Training General Officer Steering Committee with membership from the Army Staff, Army commands (ACOMs), Army service component commands (ASCCs), direct reporting units (DRUs), TRADOC, and the commandants of the proponent schools. The Army Munitions Council of Colonels, chaired by the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRA) and TRADOC Capability Manager-Live, reviews and integrates weapons standards and strategies. Strategies approved by the Army Munitions Council of Colonels will be integrated into this pamphlet 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 this pamphlet to determine their training ammunition requirements for the following year's training events. Following review and consolidation by each ACOM, ASCC, and DRU and validation by DCS, G–3/5/7, STRAC requirements become the basis for training ammunition authorized by the

DCS, G-3/5/7. Total Ammunition Management Information System (TAMIS) is used by units to review, validate, and forecast their ammunition requirements.

c. Munitions Requirements Distribution Planning process. Each year Munitions Requirements Distribution Planning process 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. Total 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, ASCCs, and DRUs through TAMIS. ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs 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.

9. Resourcing

a. Headquarters use 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 occur in accordance with POM cycles. The standard lead time to program for, procure, produce, and distribute munitions in support of an Army Munitions Council of Colonels approved weapons training strategy is a minimum of 4 years. DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-TRA) incorporates the training strategy into that year's POM process 2 years in advance. In the third year, the Army procures the munitions required to execute STRAC weapons training strategies. In the fourth year, the munitions are available for training.

c. DA Pam 350-38 is the sole, definitive source for munitions resources for training. If this document and other training documents, such as training circulars and Soldier training plans, conflict, the ammunition resourcing listed in DA Pam 350-38 is the amount Army leaders will use in their training plans.

10. 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.

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

a. USAR training programs support both initial entry and prior service personnel. USAR training programs also support and accommodate the USAR-phased qualification and sustainment program by basing training ammunition on the number of Soldiers in each phase.

b. 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 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.

12. 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 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 verify their T-rating on the unit status report using 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. Individuals in duty positions not assigned individual weapons are exempt from weapon qualification in accordance with AR 350–1.

c. Weapons qualifications are valid for 12 months. Regular Army units are often resourced for two qualifications per year which is intended to address personnel turbulence.

13. Structure of Department of the Army Pamphlet 350–38

a. This pamphlet has transitioned to a fully interactive web-based manual. The manual, with all chapters and tables, is accessible as a module in TAMIS. Accessing the manual inside of TAMIS requires 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 website, email tamis.support@mail.peraton.com or access the TAMIS support link available at <https://tamis.army.mil/> or call 1–855–752–8111.

b. Chapters are structured by unit type (armor, infantry, and artillery) instead of by weapon type, as in previous editions of this pamphlet. This 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 reflect training doctrine from the Army's training manuals, training circulars, and field manuals, 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 training.

(1) ARNG and U.S. Army Reserve Command units will use the same chapters and strategies as Regular Army units. These units normally train annually to the individual weapon or Soldier level. For the Reserve Component (RC) units preparing to be part of the early deployment force, they will progressively build readiness over multi-year periods to enter the "Ready" module, achieving C2 readiness. RC units can request the increase in authorizations to cover the additional requirement as needed annually as part of the Munitions Requirements Distribution Planning process.

(2) Upon receipt of an official Department of the Army (DA) notification of sourcing, all RC units will use Regular Army requirements to identify the additional training ammunition needed to bring them to Regular Army standards on the weapons required for the mission. Mission requirements may not include every weapon on a unit's modification table of organization and equipment, and they may require training on weapons not on the modified table of organization and equipment. Upon receipt of an official DA alert notification order, RC units forecast training ammunition required to bring them to Regular Army standards on the weapons required for the mission. Once the ACOMs and ASCCs have cross-leveled available authorizations required to perform the mobilization mission, DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRA) will provide additional authorizations, if needed.

e. The web-based manual contains training ammunition requirements for contingency operations training, deployment exercises, continental U.S. and outside the continental U.S.-directed training exercises, and combat training center rotations.

14. Chapter overviews

The following are overviews of the chapters in the web-based manual.

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 fire support vehicles.

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 Regular Army light infantry, Stryker brigade combat teams, and mechanized infantry units; RC training battalions; and RC infantry units. Also, tables of distribution and allowances 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-64D/E, UH-60, and CH-47 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, Criminal Investigation Division units, DA civilian police, and DA security guards.

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

i. Chapter 10. This chapter provides the rotational training ammunition requirements for deployment exercises and for the combat training centers: National Training Center, Joint Readiness Training Center, and Joint Multinational Readiness Center. The tables in this chapter provide training ammunition and pyrotechnics requirements by Department of Defense identification code, 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; 1st Special Forces Command (these tables apply to all Special Operations Team Alpha and chemical reconnaissance detachment teams assigned to Special Forces groups and theater-designated Special Forces units with a close-quarters combat mission); United States Army Special Operations Aviation Command; Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations units; and the 528th Sustainment Brigade Special Operations (Airborne).

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 non-lethal 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 number 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 command-unique requirements and outside continental United States directed training exercises.

Appendix A

References

Section I

Required Publications

AR 5-13

Army Munitions Requirements, Prioritization, and Authorizations Management Policy (Cited in para 3.)

Section II

Prescribed Forms

This section contains no entries.

Glossary of Terms

This section contains no entries.

SUMMARY of CHANGE

DA PAM 350–38
Standards in Weapons Training

This expedited revision, dated 30 September 2021—

- Adds records management requirements (para 4).
- Adds language indicating that weapons qualifications are valid for 12 months (para 12c).

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