

Appendix D

Pistol

This appendix describes the Army-standard pistol strategy events for training through qualification for all Soldiers assigned the M9-, M17-, or M18-series pistols. Once successfully completed, Soldiers are qualified to progress to higher levels of marksmanship training or certification, and to use the weapon during any future collective live-fire training events within the qualification period.

This appendix provides an overview of the qualification standards. It provides a snapshot to commanders of the Army's requirement to achieve and sustain a level of weapons proficiency for their Soldiers assigned a pistol. Soldiers assigned multiple weapons and executing the pistol training strategy must also be qualified on their primary assigned individual weapon and equipment within the past qualification period based on the commanders master authorization list (known as MAL).

PISTOL TRAINING STRATEGY

D-1. The standard IWTS lists six tables of training events. Each table's events are explained with all associated resources required; ranges, simulators, simulations, ammunition, and time, as appropriate. This has a section for each training event within the weapon's strategy, as well as CBRN, night requirements, and an authorized alternative course of fire. Each section describes the necessary information to plan, prepare, execute, and assess each training event. Companies executing the training events apply the eight-step training model, as appropriate.

D-2. Table D-1 shows the pistol training strategy through qualification. It provides the sequence of training events, the days required, and the training time remaining to achieve live-fire proficiency.

Table D-1. Individual weapons training strategy structure

Pistol	<i>Table I, PMI&E</i>	<i>Table II, PLFS</i>	<i>Table III, Drills</i>	<i>Table IV, Basic</i>	<i>Table V, Practice</i>	<i>Table VI, QUAL</i>
		Night				Day
		CBRN				Night*
						CBRN*
	PRQ	PRQ	PRQ	REQUIRED		REQUIRED
Days Required	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Legend: *Conducted live-fire when simulator not available, CBRN – chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, PLFS – preliminary live-fire simulation, PRQ – prerequisite, PMI&E – preliminary marksmanship instruction and evaluation, QUAL – qualification						

D-3. Table D-2, on page D-2, illustrates the ammunition required for the pistol training strategy through. Table D-2 includes the associated weapons by line item number (known as LIN) and NSN, all training munitions including DDI requirements, and the live-fire training ammunition requirements.

D-4. The numbers replicate the amount of ammunition each firer is authorized to complete one complete iteration of each event in the training strategy through qualification. The munitions listed below do not include any retraining, cross-training, demonstration munitions, or collective training requirements.

D-5. Units with access to an approved simulator system are not resourced training ammunition for those tasks. Units with access to approved systems complete the night and CBRN qualification requirements in the authorized system only. Units without access to an approved simulator system conduct the night and CBRN qualifications live, under live-fire conditions at the completion of Table VI, Qualification.

Table D-2. Pistol individual weapon training strategy ammunition requirements

<i>DODIC</i>	<i>Munition Type</i>	<i>Table III, DRILLS</i>	<i>Table IV, BASIC</i>	<i>Table V, PRACTICE</i>	<i>Table VI, QUAL</i>	<i>Total</i>
AB45	CTG 9mm single round, DDI, M917A1	2	2	3		3
AC20	CTG, 9mm F/M17 AND M18, military pack full metal jacket (FMJ)		20	30	30	80
Additional Requirements When Authorized Simulation Systems are NOT Available:						
<i>DODIC</i>	<i>Munition Type</i>	<i>Table VI, Qualification, CBRN</i>				<i>Total</i>
AC20	CTG, 9mm F/M17 and M18, military pack full metal jacket (FMJ)	7				7
<i>DODIC</i>	<i>Munition Type</i>	<i>Table VI, Qualification, Night</i>				<i>Total</i>
AC20	CTG, 9mm F/M17 and M18, military pack full metal jacket (FMJ)	5				5
<i>Model</i>	<i>LIN / NSN</i>		<i>Model</i>	<i>LIN / NSN</i>		
M9	P98152 / 1005-01-118-2640		M18	Z05424 / 1005-01-661-7323		
M17	Z05425 / 1005-01-661-7317					
Note. Units are not resourced training ammunition for Table VI, Qualification, CBRN, or Table VI, Qualification, Night, when an authorized simulator system is provided as part of the basis of issue plan (BOIP). The military police school is the proponent for the M11 Pistol (LIN P47365), and is not included in this appendix.						
Legend: CBRN – chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, CTG – cartridge, DDI – dummy, drilled, inert, DODIC – Department of Defense identification code, GO – general officer, LIN – line item number, mm – millimeter, NSN – national stock number, QUAL – qualification course of fire						

PISTOL, TABLE I, PRELIMINARY MARKSMANSHIP INSTRUCTION AND EVALUATION

D-6. The PMI&E event is a live-fire prerequisite that Soldiers must complete prior to executing for any pistol live-fire event. Pistol, Table I, PMI&E, consists of tasks that are critical to the safety of the firer, essential to the operation of the weapon assigned, or key to the effective employment of the weapon system. Leaders use Pistol, Table I to test the Soldier's ability to accomplish these critical tasks correctly, effectively, and efficiently. Leaders conduct all tasks in a garrison environment prior to the live-fire weapons training density.

TASK, CONDITIONS, AND STANDARD

D-7. Units are encouraged to conduct preparatory training prior to using Table I (for example, hip pocket training, STT) to maximize available resources. Units will develop a written test evaluating the functional aspects of the weapon, ammunition, and critical skills articulated in TC 3-23.35. Soldiers must successfully complete the tasks in Pistol, Table I, PMI&E, within the training window T-6 through T-week for both active Army and Reserves. (See table D-3.)

Note. Refer to TC 3-20.0 for more information on the training timelines for all live-fire prerequisites. Weapon specific and tactical employment information regarding pistol is in TC 3-23.35.

D-8. At a minimum, units provide instruction and evaluation on the standard PMI&E topics described in TC 3-23.35 to Soldiers assigned an M9-, M17- or M18-series weapon. Units may add topics to their Table I requirements, as necessary.

Table D-3. Pistol, Table I, Preliminary Marksmanship Instruction and Evaluation

Task:	Demonstrate proficiency on the functional aspects of the weapon, ammunition, and critical skills necessary to correctly and safely employ the pistol.
Conditions:	In a garrison environment, given a pistol as assigned on the master authorization list for the unit. Provided the correct reference to conduct training: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TC 3-23.35, • TM 9-1005-317-10, or • TM 9-1005-470-10, or • TM 9-1005-325-10.
Standard:	The Soldier must successfully pass PMI&E between T-6 and T-week prior to firing any live ammunition by receiving all GOs on demonstrated performance and achieving a passing score of 80 percent or higher on a written test.
Legend: PMI&E – preliminary marksmanship instruction and evaluation, TC – training circular, TM – technical manual	

D-9. Table D-4, on page D-4, shows the training event design template for Pistol, Table I, PMI&E. Units use the training event design templates to assist in the proper synchronization when developing their UTP.

Table D-4. Training event design template for Pistol, Table I

<i>Pistol, Table I, PMI&E</i>						
EVENT NAME:	PMI&E	ENVIRONMENT:		LIVE	0.5	
WEAPON:	M9, M17, M18	CONDITIONS:		HANDS ON		
CATEGORY:	FOUNDATION	PRIMARY FACILITY:		GARRISON	DAYS REQUIRED	
PUBLICATION:	TC 3-23.35	ALTERNATE FACILITY:		CLASS		
REQUIRED:	YES	COMPONENT:	AC	RC	60 SOLDIERS	
EXTERNAL EVAL:	OPTIONAL	FREQUENCY:	2	1		
VALID FOR:	T+6	ANNUAL DAYS TOTAL:	1	0.5	THROUGHPUT	
	TABLE					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
	PMI&E	PLFS	DRILLS	BASIC	PRACTICE	QUAL
	REQUIRED					4.0
WHEN EXECUTED:	T-6 through T-X					TNG DAYS TO QUAL
CONDEMNATION CRITERIA (CC)	RULE 1	RULE 2	RULE 3	RULE 4	RULE 5	RULE 6
	TIME	KEY LEADER TURNOVER	COMMANDER ASSESSMENT	SUBORDINATE ELEMENT PROFICIENCY	SPECIALTY PROFICIENCY	STAFF SECTION PROFICIENCY
Remarks: Each Soldier assigned an individual weapon must successfully complete Table I, PMI&E, between T-6 and T-X, <i>prior to any live-fire event with the weapon.</i>						
Note: Table I <i>should</i> be completed prior to any other table to ensure the Soldier understands the proper functioning and immediate action for the weapon.						
Legend: AC – active component (known as active duty), CLASS – classroom, EVAL – evaluation, PLFS – preliminary live-fire simulation, PMI&E – preliminary marksmanship instruction and evaluation, STT – sergeant's time training, QUAL – qualification, RC – Reserve Component (known as Reserves), TC – training circular, T+6 – training week or month plus six, T-X – training event exercise, TNG DAYS TO QUAL – number of training days remaining on the critical path to weapon's qualification						

TRAINING PLAN

D-10. Table D-5 shows the Pistol Table I, PMI&E training plan's tasks. The Soldier demonstrates proficiency on those tasks to receive credit. Leaders and trainers must be proficient on these tasks prior to conducting training and testing.

Table D-5. Pistol Table I, Preliminary Marksmanship Instruction and Evaluation training plan

Reference	Topic or Task
TC 3-23.35	Ammunition identification
TC 3-23.35	Rules of fire arms safety
TC 3-23.35	Weapons safety status
TC 3-23.35	Weapons control status
TC 3-23.35	Cycle of function, pistol
TC 3-20.31-4	Conduct of fire (fire commands)
TC 3-23.35	Magazine change, pistol, emergency
TC 3-23.35	Magazine change, pistol, tactical
TC 3-23.35	Preliminary marksmanship instruction and evaluation (PMI&E), pistol
071-COM-0001	Maintain an M9 pistol
071-COM-0002	Perform functions check on an M9 pistol
071-004-0007	Maintain an M17 pistol
071-004-000*	Perform functions check on an M17 pistol
Note: ALL Soldiers assigned a pistol will conduct PMI&E. Soldiers will conduct maintain and functions check tasks only for the weapon they are assigned.	
Legend: COM – common, TC – training circular	

PISTOL TABLE II, PRELIMINARY LIVE-FIRE SIMULATIONS

D-11. Leaders use Table II, PLFS to evaluate the Soldier's ability to engage single and multiple stationary targets from multiple stationary supported firing positions, during day and limited visibility, and during CBRN conditions in a simulated combat environment. Soldiers are required to complete the simulations training plan prior to executing the Table II simulated qualification course of fire. Table II (see table D-6, on page D-6) is a live-fire prerequisite that Soldier's must complete prior to any event using live ammunition (Tables IV, V, and VI, for example).

TASK, CONDITIONS, AND STANDARD

D-12. Units must use the approved primary or alternate simulations to execute the tasks in Table II for training records between T 6 and T-week for the upcoming weapons training density. Units must maintain the training records for Soldiers for a period of 12 months. When conducting live-fire events, units must have the Soldier's Table II training records readily available on the range facility.

Table D-6. Pistol, Table II, Preliminary-Live-Fire Simulations

Task:	Demonstrate proficiency on the functional aspects of the weapon, ammunition, and critical skills necessary to correctly use the M9-, M17-, or M18-series pistol with associated equipment.
Conditions:	Given the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fully mission capable weapon and equipment as assigned on the master authorization list for the unit.• Full combat uniform, issued equipment, and protective mask (if assigned).• An authorized simulations device with standard training model and Pistol, Table II, Gate to Live Fire (GTLF) event.
Standard:	Demonstrate proficiency on select pistol tasks and successfully complete the GTLF event between T-6 and T-week prior to firing any live ammunition.

D-13. Table D-7 shows the general training information for planning purposes for the Pistol, Table II. The training event design template provides key training information to develop the UTP for their Soldiers.

Table D-7. Training event design template for Pistol, Table II, Preliminary Live-Fire Simulations

<i>Pistol, Table II, PLFS</i>						
EVENT NAME:	PLFS		ENVIRONMENT:		VIRTUAL	0.5
WEAPON:	M9, M17, M18		CONDITIONS:		TADSS	
CATEGORY:	FOUNDATION		PRIMARY FACILITY:		EST	DAYS REQUIRED
PUBLICATION:	TC 3-23.35		ALTERNATE FACILITY:		TADSS	
REQUIRED:	YES		COMPONENT:	AC	RC	60 SOLDIERS
EXTERNAL EVAL:	OPTIONAL		FREQUENCY:	2	1	
VALID FOR:	T+6		ANNUAL DAYS TOTAL:	1	0.5	THROUGHPUT
	TABLE					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
	PMI&E	PLFS	DRILLS	BASIC	PRACTICE	QUAL
		REQUIRED				3.5
WHEN EXECUTED:	T-6 through T-X					TNG DAYS TO QUAL
CONDEMNATION CRITERIA (CC)	RULE 1	RULE 2	RULE 3	RULE 4	RULE 5	RULE 6
	TIME	KEY LEADER TURNOVER	COMMANDER ASSESSMENT	SUBORDINATE ELEMENT PROFICIENCY	SPECIALTY PROFICIENCY	STAFF SECTION PROFICIENCY
Remarks: Each Soldier assigned an individual weapon must successfully complete Table II, PLFS, between T-6 and T-X, prior to any live-fire event with the weapon.						
Legend: AC – active component (known as active duty), EST – engagement skills trainer, EVAL- evaluation, PLFS – preliminary live-fire simulation, PMI&E – preliminary marksmanship instruction and evaluation, QUAL- qualification, RC – Reserve Component (known as Reserves), T+6 – training week or month plus six, T-X – training event exercise, TADSS – training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations, TC – training circular, TNG DAYS TO QUAL – number of training days remaining on the critical path to weapon's qualification						

SIMULATIONS

D-14. Each Soldier is authorized simulations usage for weapons training and sustainment based on their component. The authorized hours of training are cumulative annually so Soldiers can complete all required training prior to the execution of Table II training. Table D-8 shows the annual hours authorized per Soldier by component:

Table D-8. Annual simulations authorizations table

<i>Simulation Time Authorizations (hours)</i>	
<i>Active Army</i>	<i>Reserves</i>
12.0	6.0

D-15. Table D-9 lists the primary and alternate simulations systems. Primary systems are the preferred method to deliver the appropriate training program to the Soldier. Alternate systems provide the minimum form, fit, and function capabilities to build the firer's skill and experience on basic tasks. The unit determines how to use the simulations hours authorized per Soldier within the fiscal year.

Table D-9. Pistol, Table II, primary and alternate authorized systems

System	Primary	Alternate	Remarks
Soldier and squad virtual trainer (S / SVT)	X		
Engagement skills trainer		X	Serves as a primary training device until S / SVT suite availability and accessibility are established Army-wide.
Dry-fire engagement drills		X	Least preferred method. Commanders should review dry-fire drill tasks and effectiveness prior to authorizing use.

Notes. For any other device or system not listed, the unit should contact the Maneuver Center of Excellence for possible system evaluation or if an approved training plan is available. Units are not authorized to develop training plans on unauthorized systems when authorized systems are available for training.

Individual weapons virtual simulation systems can effectively support no more than five firers per suite at a time. The standard simulations bay is composed of two suites, allowing for ten firers to train in a firing order. The unit develops a rotational plan to accommodate the total number of Soldiers training.

TRAINING PLAN

D-16. Soldiers train on their weapon according to the simulation system's training plan. For simulation systems without an integrated training plan, operators must select the appropriate scenarios based on the system's instructor utilization handbook (known as IUH).

D-17. The simulations pistol training plan culminates in the system's gate to live fire (known as GTLF). Units may elect to train additional advanced tactical engagement scenarios but must conduct grouping practice, CBRN, night fire, and the gate to live fire exercises at a minimum, as listed in table D-10.

Table D-10. Pistol simulations training plan

Task	Simulations Exercise Name	Required GTLF
1	Auto zero (system maintenance function)	REQ
2	Grouping	REQ
3	Table V, Practice	REQ
4	Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) Fire	REQ
5	Night Fire	REQ
6	Table VI, Qualification	GTLF
7	Practice grouping x2 per position (standing, kneeling, prone, and off-hand)	OPT
8	Magazine change multiple-target	OPT
9	Multiple directional moving target	OPT
10	Transition fire from rifle to pistol	OPT
Legend: GTLF – gate to live fire, OPT – optional , REQ – required		

PISTOL, TABLE III, DRILLS

D-18. Table III, Drills, is a series of physical actions (drills) that a Soldier completes with their assigned weapon and equipment in a repetitious manner to demonstrate proficiency in weapons handling and movement. Soldiers must successfully complete the drills in Table III prior to any live-fire event, including grouping procedures.

TASK, CONDITIONS, AND STANDARD

D-19. Typically, Soldiers conduct Table III training in a round-robin manner where the primary trainer is the team leader, squad leader, or assigned NCO. Table III's task, conditions, and standards are shown below in table D-11.

Table D-11. Pistol, Table III, Drills

Task:	Demonstrate proficiency on the functional aspects of the weapon, ammunition, and critical skills necessary to correctly use the M9-, M17-, or M18-series pistol with associated assigned equipment.
Conditions:	<p>Given the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully mission capable, weapon and equipment as assigned on the master authorization list for the unit. Checklist of required actions and time standards found in Training Circular (TC) 3-23.35 and associated individual task report described in this section.
Standard:	The Soldier successfully demonstrates proficiency by passing weapons handling, manipulation, and movement tasks listed in the training plan between T-6 and T-week prior to firing any live ammunition.

D-20. Table D-12 shows the general training information for planning purposes for Pistol, Table III. The training event design template provides key training information to develop the unit training plan for their Soldiers.

Table D-12. Training event design template for Pistol, Table III, Drills

<i>Pistol, Table III, Drills</i>						
EVENT NAME:	DRILLS		ENVIRONMENT:		LIVE	0.5
WEAPON:	M9, M17, M18		CONDITIONS:		HANDS ON	
CATEGORY:	FOUNDATION		PRIMARY FACILITY:		GARRISON	DAYS REQUIRED
PUBLICATION:	TC 3-23.35		ALTERNATE FACILITY:		TA	
REQUIRED:	YES		COMPONENT:	AC	RC	120 SOLDIERS
EXTERNAL EVAL:	FIRST LINE LEADER		FREQUENCY:	2	1	
VALID FOR:	T+6		ANNUAL DAYS TOTAL:	1	0.5	THROUGHPUT
	TABLE					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
	PMI&E	PLFS	DRILLS	BASIC	PRACTICE	QUAL
			REQUIRED			3.0
WHEN EXECUTED:	T-6 through T-X or T-X					TNG DAYS TO QUAL
CONDEMNATION CRITERIA (CC)	RULE 1	RULE 2	RULE 3	RULE 4	RULE 5	RULE 6
	TIME	KEY LEADER TURNOVER	COMMANDER ASSESSMENT	SUBORDINATE ELEMENT PROFICIENCY	SPECIALTY PROFICIENCY	STAFF SECTION PROFICIENCY
<p>Remarks: Each Soldier assigned an individual weapon must successfully complete Table III, between T-6 and T-X, <i>prior to any live-fire event with the weapon</i>. Table III should be used as concurrent training on Tables IV, V, and VI while Soldiers are awaiting training in a firing order or between day and night phases.</p>						
<p>Legend: AC – active component (known as active duty), EVAL – evaluation, PLFS – preliminary live-fire simulation, PMI&E – preliminary marksmanship instruction and evaluation, QUAL – qualification, RC – Reserve Component (known as Reserves), STT – sergeant's time training, T+6 – training week or month plus six, T-X – training event exercise, TA – training area, TC – training circular, TNG DAYS TO QUAL – number of training days remaining on the critical path to weapon's qualification</p>						

TRAINING PLAN

D-21. The individual tasks for each of these drills is listed in the table D-13. The individual task reports for these drills are in a shared folder on AKO. The hyperlink to this folder is in the reference section at the back of this publication.

Table D-13. Pistol, Table III, Drills individual training plan

Task	Task Name
1	Precombat checks
2	Load and conduct status check
3	Draw and holster from different firing positions
4	Fight down
5	Fight up
6	Go to prone
7*	Transition from primary weapon to secondary weapon
8	Reload
9	Clear malfunction
10	Unload / show clear
<p>Note. Where the individual task reports are not available on the Army Training Network, the individual task reports for these drills are in a shared folder on Army Knowledge Online. The hyperlink to this folder is in the reference section at the back of this publication in the reference section.</p> <p>* This drill is only for Soldiers assigned multiple individual weapons or Soldiers assigned a pistol and a crew-served or special purpose weapon.</p>	

D-22. Units may add to the drills listed in table D-13, but may not remove any drills from Table III. Units developing additional drills are encouraged to provide the details of the drill, evaluation process, and timing considerations to the proponent of this publication (listed in the preface) for possible inclusion into future revisions.

PISTOL, TABLE IV, BASIC (GROUPING)

D-23. Units conduct the training in Table IV, Basic (Grouping) with live ammunition on an approved range facility. All firers evaluate their ability to place shot groups consistently within a designated bullseye target at ranges between 5 to 25 meters using the information in Table IV. Units conduct the information in this table only after successful completion of the training in the live-fire prerequisite tables (Tables I, II, and III). During home station training, Soldiers must complete the training in Table IV prior to progressing to any other training event. Units conduct Table IV on a basic 10 m / 25 m firing range (zero) or other approved facility.

TASK, CONDITIONS, AND STANDARD

D-24. Firers conduct Table IV tasks from the standing position, with the weapon drawn, 10 meters from the targets outlined in figure D-1 on page D-15. Table IV training reinforces and builds upon skills learned in the previous training events. Table D-14, on page D-12, provides the task, conditions, and standards for Table IV.

Table D-14. Pistol, Table IV, Basic (Grouping)

Task:	Demonstrate grouping proficiency with the M9-, M17-, or M18-series pistol.
Conditions:	Given the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully mission capable weapon, dummy, drilled, inert (DDI) rounds, holster, magazine pouches, and magazines. Authorized range facility, full-caliber ammunition, and approved targetry.
Standard:	Achieve 75-percent hits (three of four) inside the eight-inch outer ring of the A8 pistol marksmanship target, on 80-percent (four of five) of the shot groups fired.

D-25. Table D-15 shows the training event design template for the Table IV, Basic (Grouping). Units conduct this event on an authorized live-fire facility, typically a basic 10 meter / 25 meter firing range (zero). See TC 25-8 for additional information on authorized range facilities.

Table D-15. Training event design template for Pistol, Table IV, Basic (Grouping)

Pistol, Table IV, Basic							
EVENT NAME:	BASIC		ENVIRONMENT:		LIVE	1.0	
WEAPON:	M9, M17, M18		CONDITIONS:		LIVE FIRE		
CATEGORY:	FOUNDATION		PRIMARY FACILITY:		Zero	DAYS REQUIRED	
PUBLICATION:	TC 3-23.35		ALTERNATE FACILITY:		CPQC		
REQUIRED:	YES		COMPONENT:	AC	RC	120 SOLDIERS	
EXTERNAL EVAL:	COACH		FREQUENCY:	2	1		
VALID FOR:	T-X		ANNUAL DAYS TOTAL:	2	1	THROUGHPUT	
	TABLE						
	I		II	III	IV	V	VI
	PMI&E		PLFS	DRILLS	BASIC	PRACTICE	QUAL
	PRQ	PRQ	PRQ	REQUIRED		2.0	
WHEN EXECUTED:				T-X		TNG DAYS TO QUAL	
CONDEMNATION CRITERIA (CC)	RULE 1	RULE 2	RULE 3	RULE 4	RULE 5	RULE 6	
	TIME	KEY LEADER TURNOVER	COMMANDER ASSESSMENT	SUBORDINATE ELEMENT PROFICIENCY	SPECIALTY PROFICIENCY	STAFF SECTION PROFICIENCY	
Remarks: Each Soldier assigned an individual weapon must successfully complete Table IV, Basic, as the event includes live fire zero of aiming devices.							
Legend: AC – active component (known as active duty), CPQC – automated combat pistol qualification course, EVAL – evaluation, MRF – modified record fire range or similar, PLFS – preliminary live-fire simulation, PMI&E – preliminary marksmanship instruction and evaluation, PRQ – prerequisite, QUAL – qualification, RC – Reserve Component (known as Reserves), T-X – training event exercise, TC – training circular, TNG – training, TNG DAYS TO QUAL – number of training days remaining on the critical path to weapon's qualification, Zero – basic 10 meter / 25 meter range (zero)							

AMMUNITION

D-26. All Soldiers assigned a pistol on a unit MAL complete the tasks in Pistol, Table IV prior to advancing to Table V or Table VI. Soldiers conduct the training in Table IV to demonstrate their ability to place well-aimed shots consistently at or near the intended point of impact of a target. This skill is critical to the success of the Soldier during training and combat.

D-27. To effectively plan and forecast for sufficient training ammunition, the unit refers to the ammunition requirements listed in table D-16. Units identify the total number of firers and should plan for unscheduled firers and necessary retraining by increasing their forecasted training ammunition appropriately.

Table D-16. Table IV, Grouping ammunition authorizations

<i>Training Event</i>	<i>DODIC</i>	<i>Nomenclature</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Grouping	AC20	CTG, 9mm F/M17 and M18, military pack full metal jacket (FMJ)	20	For grouping and executed during day only.
	AB45	CTG 9mm single round, DDI, M917A1	2	Used to reinforce clearing malfunctions and to identify recoil anticipation.
Legend: CTG – cartridge, DDI – dummy, drilled, inert, DODIC – Department of Defense identification code, mm – millimeter				

D-28. The ammunition NCO with a supporting detail (ammunition detail) loads two magazines with eight rounds, and one magazine with four rounds. One magazine includes two randomly placed DDI rounds. The DDI round may not be the first or the last round loaded in the magazine (may not be the bottom or top round). This is to ensure the DDI replicates a multifunction randomly during firing. Table D-17 shows the breakdown of magazines issued to each Soldier.

D-29. Table IV is an untimed event. Units issue Soldiers one four-round magazine each, one eight-round magazine each, and one 10-round magazine each, totaling 22 rounds of ammunition including DDI. Table D-17 shows the ammunition breakdown for Pistol, Table IV. The use of DDI ammunition reinforces proper weapons manipulation in the workspace and helps to identify Soldiers that anticipate recoil prior to firing. This allows a leader to recognize the issue and help the Soldier correct engagement technique errors at the earliest opportunity, prior to executing the tasks in Table V and Table VI. Firers place these magazines in their magazine pouches. Firers are not authorized staging or pre-positioning magazines for the conduct of Table IV tasks.

Table D-17. Pistol, Table IV, Ammunition breakdown per firer

Magazine	AC20 9mm Ball	AB45 9mm DDI	Total Rounds per Magazine	Remarks
1	4 each		4 rounds	DDI may not be the first or last round loaded into the magazine. They should be randomly placed to reinforce immediate action skills trained during Table I, II, and III.
2	8 each		8 rounds	
3	8 each	2 each	10 rounds	
Total	20 rounds	2 rounds	22 rounds	
Legend: DDI – dummy, drilled, inert; mm – millimeter				

RANGE FACILITIES

D-30. Table D-18 shows the Army-standard range facilities specifically designed to support Pistol, Table IV, Basic (Grouping). Units reference their installation's range operations SOP or local training regulation to identify the weapon specific range facilities on the supporting installation. Units use their RFMSS system for all scheduling.

Table D-18. Pistol Table IV, Basic (Grouping) authorized range facilities and targetry

<i>Range to Target</i>	<i>Targetry</i>	<i>Range Facility</i>		
		<i>CPQC</i>	<i>QTR</i>	<i>Zero</i>
10 meters	A8 target zero M4- / M16-series weapons 25m zero. Short range and pistol marksmanship target. NSN 6920-01-660-9191	P	A	A
Legend: A – alternate facility, CPQC – combat pistol qualification course, m – meter, P – primary facility, QTR – qualification training range, NSN – national stock Number, Zero – basic 10 meter / 25 meter firing range (zero)				

TARGETRY

D-31. Table IV requires five targets per firer, placed on a target frame as shown on figure D-1, on page D-15. The targets are placed on a frame with backer board at the 10-meter line. This is a static target presentation and does not use the automated targets on the primary range facility (CPQC). During the preparation phase, leaders should be familiar with the targetry used, the target frames and their proper emplacement, and the firing sequence of the engagements. Figure D-1 shows the primary targets and their proper positioning on the primary range facility.

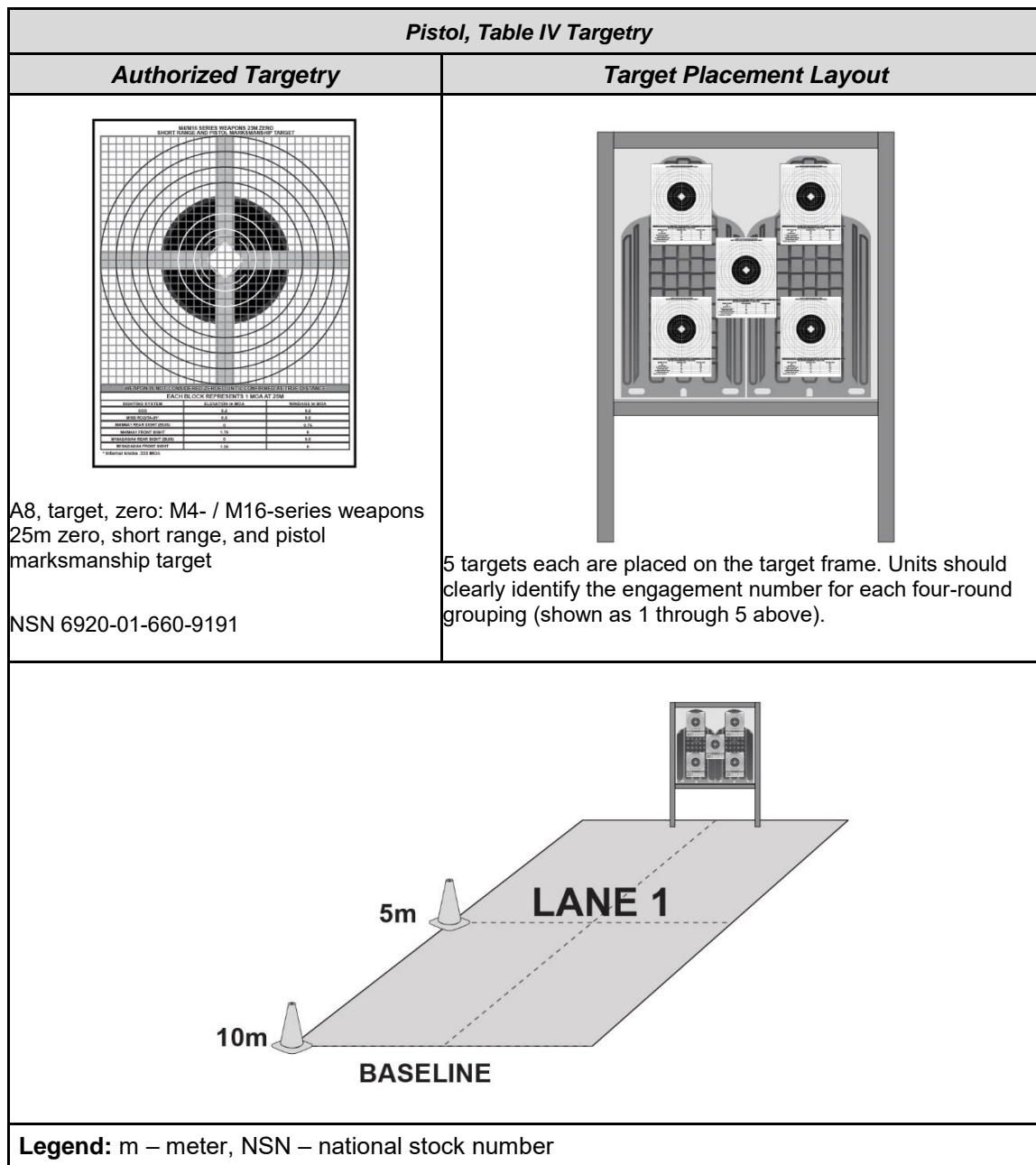


Figure D-1. Pistol, Table IV, target requirements example

CONDUCT OF THE RANGE

D-32. Soldiers learn the objectives of grouping and the importance of the functional elements of the shot process (see TC 3-23.35). Units conduct the sequences in Table IV using five separate engagements at targets 10 meters from the static firing point. Firers use one A8 target per group. Soldiers complete the engagements in the sequence shown in table D-19.

Table D-19. Pistol, Table IV, firing sequence example

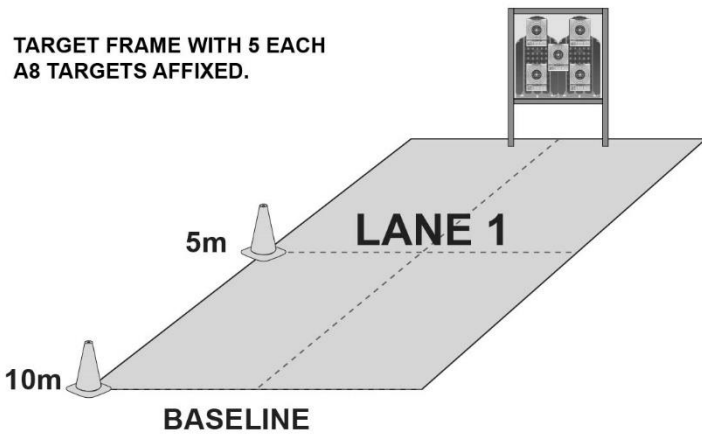
<i>Sequence / Magazines</i>	<i>AC20 9mm Ball</i>	<i>AB45 9mm DDI</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target Types</i>
1 4-round	4 each		1	A8
2 8 round	4 each 4 each		2 3	A8 A8
3 10 round	4 each 4 each	2 each	4 5	A8 A8
Note: The 10-round magazine includes eight each AC20 and two each AB45 randomly placed DDI. The two DDI may not be the first or last rounds loaded in the magazine.				
Legend: DDI – dummy, drilled, insert; mm – millimeter				

D-33. Firers must group consistently by placing three of four rounds fired (75-percent) within the outer eight inch circle on the A8 target, on four of five (80-percent) of targets presented. There are no alibi firers.

D-34. Soldiers begin the Table IV tasks by moving into the firing position using administrative commands from the tower. Soldiers use administrative commands to control the flow of the range, movement of personnel, and other command and control purposes. Table D-20 provides an example of the administrative commands for moving a new firing order into position.

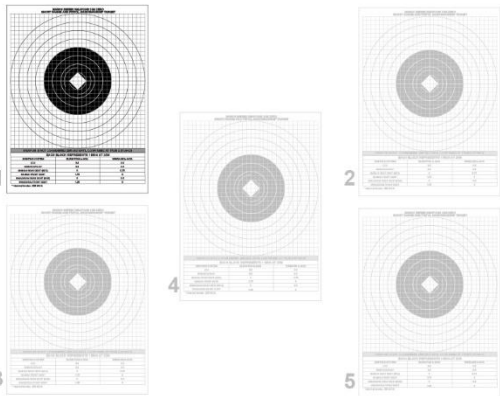
D-35. Soldiers enter the range and move to their firing points. Once at the firing point, firers assume a standing firing position with pistols holstered in a green weapons safety status. Soldiers fire the tasks in Table IV from the draw for each group, at each range, in the standing unsupported firing position.

Table D-20. Table IV, New Firing Order, conduct of the range example

New Firing Order, Conduct of the Range			
<div>TARGET FRAME WITH 5 EACH A8 TARGETS AFFIXED.</div> 	Task	Target	Target Type
	New Firing Order	N/A	N/A
	Rounds per Target	DODIC	Time (Seconds)
	N/A	AC20	NO LIMIT
TOWER		SOLDIER ACTION	
FIRERS ARE IN A GREEN STATUS			
CONDUCT OF THE RANGE	FIRING ORDER (ONE) — FIRERS HOLSTER YOUR WEAPON AND SECURE YOUR AMMUNITION. ONCE COMPLETE, MOVE TO YOUR FIRING POINT. (ONCE SET) ADVANCE TO THE TEN METER FIRING LINE.		Soldiers holster their weapon in a GREEN status, secure their three magazines, and move to their designated firing point along the baseline.
	FIRERS ARE IN A GREEN STATUS		
Once all firers are at their TEN-METER FIRING POINT, the tower continues.			
Legend: DODIC – Department of Defense identification code, m – meter, N/A – not applicable			

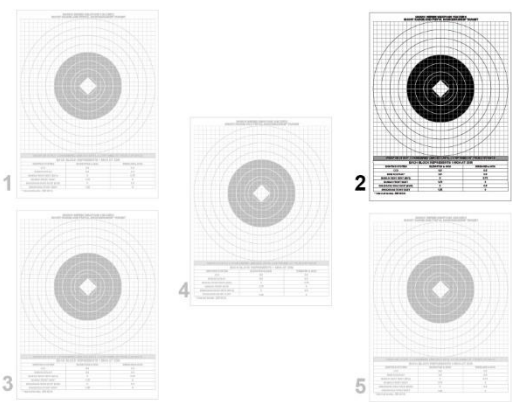
D-36. As soon as the tower operator confirms all firers are at the appropriate firing point, the tower operator proceeds to the first engagement. Table D-21 lists the tower operator commands for the first engagement.

Table D-21. Table IV, Engagement 1, first shot group, conduct of fire example

Table IV, Engagement 1 – First Shot Group			
	Engagement	Target	Target Type
	1	A8	Zero / Bull Ring
	Rounds per Engagement	DODIC	Time (Seconds)
	4	AC20	NO LIMIT
TOWER		SOLDIER ACTION	
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS RED	MAKE READY	Soldier draws pistol and loads one four-round magazine, ensuring weapon is on SAFE, and stands at the READY.	
ALERT	FIRERS		
TARGET DESCRIPTION	PANEL ONE	Soldier acquires the designated A8 target.	
DIRECTION	FRONT		
RANGE	CLOSE QUARTERS	Soldier aims center of visible mass of the target.	
CONTROL	FOUR ROUNDS SLOW FIRE WEAPONS FREE WEAPONS FREE		
EXECUTION	ENGAGE UPON POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION	Soldier begins slow firing one four-round shot group, ensuring the same point of aim for each round. If a malfunction occurs, firer clears the malfunction and continues until the task is complete.	
TOWER AWAITS ALL FIRERS TO COMPLETE THE FOUR-ROUND GROUP			
TERMINATION	CEASE FIRE CEASE FIRE	The firer's slide should be locked to the rear. Tower must assume all weapons are RED.	
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS RED	RELOAD AND HOLSTER	Soldier RELOADS with the eight-round magazine, confirms SAFE, holsters the weapon and awaits for further instruction.	
Once all firers are complete, the tower directs: MOVE TO THE TARGET AND REVIEW YOUR SHOT GROUP. ONCE COMPLETE, RETURN TO THE FIRING POINT.			
Legend: DODIC – Department of Defense identification code			

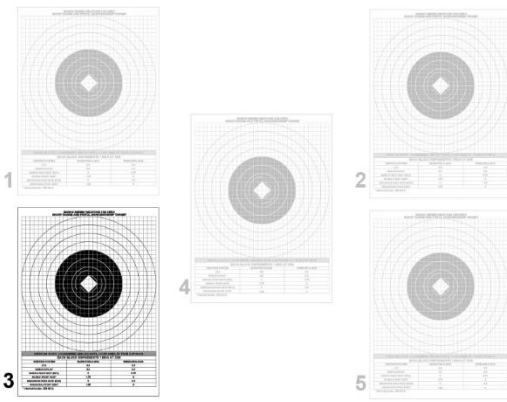
D-37. Once all firers have completed the first task the TOWER prepares for engagement 2, shown in table D-22. The tower's initial command initiates the firer to RELOAD and MAKE READY with their weapon already in a red status.

Table D-22. Table IV, Engagement 2, second shot group, conduct of fire example

Table IV, Engagement 2 – Second Shot Group						
		Engagement	Target	Target Type		
		2	A8	Zero / Bull Ring		
		Rounds per Engagement	DODIC	Time (Seconds)		
		4	AC20	NO LIMIT		
TOWER		SOLDIER ACTION				
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS RED		MAKE READY			Soldier draws pistol ensuring weapon is on SAFE and stands at the READY.	
ALERT		FIRERS				
TARGET DESCRIPTION		PANEL TWO			Soldier acquires the designated A8 target.	
DIRECTION		FRONT				
RANGE		CLOSE QUARTERS			Soldier aims center of visible mass of the target.	
CONTROL		FOUR ROUNDS SLOW FIRE WEAPONS FREE WEAPONS FREE				
EXECUTION		ENGAGE UPON POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION			The Soldier begins slow firing one four-round shot group, ensuring the same point of aim for each round. If a malfunction occurs, firer clears the malfunction and continues until the task is complete.	
TOWER AWAITS ALL FIRERS TO COMPLETE THE FOUR-ROUND GROUP						
TERMINATION		CEASE FIRE CEASE FIRE			Soldier stops firing and places weapon on SAFE.	
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS RED		ONCE COMPLETE HOLSTER			Soldier confirms SAFE, holsters the weapon and awaits for further instruction.	
Once all firers are complete, the tower directs: MOVE TO THE TARGET AND REVIEW YOUR SHOT GROUP. ONCE COMPLETE, RETURN TO THE FIRING POINT.						
Legend: DODIC – Department of Defense identification code						

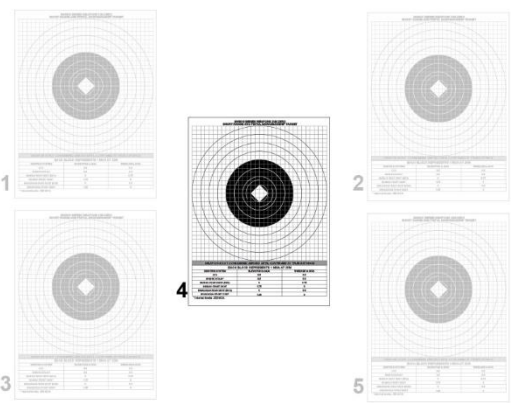
D-38. Once all firers have completed the second task, the tower operator prepares for engagement 3, shown in table D-23. The tower operator places the firers in a red status to begin the engagement.

Table D-23. Table IV, Engagement 3, third shot group, conduct of fire example

Table IV, Engagement 3 – Third Shot Group				
	Engagement	Target	Target Type	
	3	A8	Zero / Bull Ring	
	Rounds per Target	DODIC	Time (Seconds)	
	4	AC20	NO LIMIT	
TOWER		SOLDIER ACTION		
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS RED		MAKE READY		Soldier draws pistol, verifies weapon is on SAFE, and stands at the READY.
ALERT		FIRERS		
TARGET DESCRIPTION		PANEL THREE		Soldier acquires the designated A8 target.
DIRECTION		FRONT		
RANGE		CLOSE QUARTERS		
CONTROL		FOUR ROUNDS SLOW FIRE WEAPONS FREE WEAPONS FREE		
EXECUTION		ENGAGE UPON POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION		Soldier begins slow firing one four-round shot group, ensuring the same point of aim for each round. If a malfunction occurs, firer clears the malfunction and continues until the task is complete.
TOWER AWAITS ALL FIRERS TO COMPLETE THE FOUR-ROUND GROUP.				
TERMINATION		CEASE FIRE CEASE FIRE		The firer's slide should be locked to the rear. Tower must assume all weapons are RED.
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS RED		RELOAD AND HOLSTER		Soldier RELOADS with the 10-round magazine, confirms SAFE, holsters the weapon and awaits for further instruction.
Once all firers are complete, the tower directs: MOVE TO THE TARGET AND REVIEW YOUR SHOT GROUP. ONCE COMPLETE, RETURN TO THE FIRING POINT.				
Legend: DODIC – Department of Defense identification code				

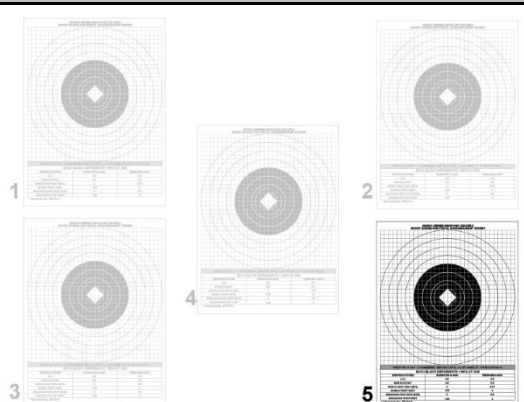
D-39. Once all firers have completed the third engagement, the tower operator prepares for engagement 4, shown in table D-24. The tower operator begins the engagement by directing the firers to RELOAD and MAKE READY.

Table D-24. Table IV, Engagement 4, fourth shot group, conduct of fire example

<i>Table IV, Engagement 4 – Fourth Shot Group</i>		
	Engagement	Target
	4	A8
	Rounds per Target	DODIC
	4	AC20
		Time (Seconds)
		NO LIMIT
TOWER		SOLDIER ACTION
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS RED	MAKE READY	Soldier draws pistol, verifies SAFE, and stands at the READY.
ALERT	FIRERS	
TARGET DESCRIPTION	PANEL FOUR	Soldier acquires the designated A8 target.
DIRECTION	FRONT	
RANGE	CLOSE QUARTERS	Soldier aims center of visible mass of the target.
CONTROL	FOUR ROUNDS SLOW FIRE WEAPONS FREE WEAPONS FREE	
EXECUTION	ENGAGE UPON POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION	Soldier begins slow firing one four-round shot group, ensuring the same point of aim for each round. If a malfunction occurs, firer clears the malfunction and continues until the task is complete.
TOWER AWAITS ALL FIRERS TO COMPLETE THE FIRST FOUR-ROUND GROUP		
TERMINATION	CEASE FIRE CEASE FIRE	Soldier places weapon on SAFE.
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS RED	ONCE COMPLETE HOLSTER	Soldier verifies SAFE, holsters the weapon and awaits further commands.
Once all firers are complete, the tower directs: MOVE TO THE TARGET AND REVIEW YOUR SHOT GROUP. ONCE COMPLETE, RETURN TO THE FIRING POINT.		
Legend: DODIC – Department of Defense identification code		

D-40. Once all firers have completed the fourth task the tower operator prepares for engagement 5, shown in table D-25. The tower operator begins the engagement by directing firers to MAKE READY.

Table D-25. Table IV, Engagement 5, fifth shot group, conduct of fire example

Table IV, Engagement 5 – Fifth Shot Group					
		Engagement	Target	Target Type	
		5	A8	Zero / Bull Ring	
		Rounds per Target	DODIC	Time (Seconds)	
		4	AC20	NO LIMIT	
TOWER		SOLDIER ACTION			
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS RED		MAKE READY			Soldier draws pistol, ensures the weapon is on SAFE, and stands at the READY.
ALERT		FIRERS			
TARGET DESCRIPTION		PANEL FIVE			Soldier acquires the designated A8 target.
DIRECTION		FRONT			
RANGE		CLOSE QUARTERS			Soldier aims center of visible mass of the target.
CONTROL		FOUR ROUNDS SLOW FIRE WEAPONS FREE WEAPONS FREE			
EXECUTION		ENGAGE UPON POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION			Soldier begins slow firing one four-round shot group, ensuring the same point of aim for each round. If a malfunction occurs, firer clears the malfunction and continues until the task is complete.
TOWER AWAITS ALL FIRERS TO COMPLETE THE FIRST FOUR-ROUND GROUP					
TERMINATION		CEASE FIRE CEASE FIRE			The firer's slide should be locked to the rear. Tower must assume all weapons are RED.
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS GREEN		GO GREEN GO GREEN ONCE COMPLETE HOLSTER			Soldier clears and holsters the weapon and awaits for the command to move forward of the firing line to collect their target.
Once all firers are complete, the tower directs: MOVE TO THE TARGET AND REVIEW YOUR SHOT GROUP. REPLACE ALL TARGETS, ONCE COMPLETE, RETURN TO THE FIRING POINT.					
Legend: DODIC – Department of Defense identification code					

D-41. Upon the Soldiers completion of grouping and recovering their targets, firers must collect their brass, ammunition, magazines, and DDI, after which the lane safety personnel clears them. Once complete, the lane safety personnel communicate the WSS to the tower operator and the tower operator issues an administrative command to move the completed Soldiers off the range. Table D-26 is an example of this command.

Table D-26. Table IV, Completed Firing Order, conduct of the range example

Completed Firing Order, Conduct of the Range			
FIRING ORDER COMPLETE	Task	Target	Target Type
	Completed Firing Order	N/A	N/A
	Rounds per Target	DODIC	Time (Seconds)
	N/A	N/A	NO LIMIT
TOWER	SOLDIER ACTION		
FIRERS ARE IN A GREEN STATUS			
CONDUCT OF THE RANGE	SECURE YOUR DUNNAGE, MAGAZINES, AMMUNITION, AND DDI ONCE SET, MOVE TO THE BASELINE ENTRY CONTROL POINT	Firers secure weapon and ammunition dunnage and move to the designated location.	
ONCE ALL FIRERS HAVE EXITED THROUGH THE BASELINE ENTRY CONTROL POINT, THE TOWER DIRECTS THE MOVEMENT OF THE NEXT FIRING ORDER.			
Legend: DDI – dummy, drilled, inert; DODIC – Department of Defense identification code, N/A – not applicable			

D-42. Leaders review the shot groups for their Soldiers. Prior to departing the target area, the Soldier or coach removes all targets and affixes five new A8 targets for the next firing order.

D-43. The tower must provide time for the completed firing order to secure any DDI from the firing point and ensure it is returned to the ammunition issue point for reuse. As soon as the lane safety clears the completed firing order, the tower operator moves a new firing order into position and the process repeats itself until all firers have successfully grouped.

PISTOL, TABLE V, PRACTICE

D-44. Table V, Practice, is a practice table used in preparation for the qualification course. Leaders use Table V to challenge firers with single and multiple stationary targets from the standing and kneeling firing positions and while moving within the effective range of the weapon. Leaders use Table V to train the firer to engage single and multiple targets placed in a tactical array using iron sights and to apply the functional elements of the shot process. In a timed scenario, the firer experiences and learns target prioritization and weapons manipulation. Leaders conduct the tasks in Table V on a CPQC. Firers fire tasks in the standing position or while moving.

TASK, CONDITIONS, AND STANDARD

D-45. Table D-27 outlines the tasks, conditions, and standards for the conduct of Table V tasks. The firer conducting the event should know the tasks, conditions, and standards for the conduct of Table V, and explain them during the conduct of the range briefing.

Table D-27. Pistol, Table V, Practice

Task:	Engage and defeat single and multiple threats at varying ranges while stationary and moving during day and limited visibility conditions using ball ammunition.
Conditions:	Given the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fully mission capable weapon as assigned on the master authorization list for the unit.• Full combat uniform, issued equipment, and protective mask (if assigned).• Authorized range facility.• Full-scale, approved targetry in standard scenario engagement sequences.• Authorized ammunition.
Standard:	Demonstrate engagement proficiency by hitting 70 percent (21 of 30) of all presented targets in the time allotted.

D-46. Table D-28 shows the training event design template for Pistol, Table V, Practice. Firers conduct this event on an authorized live-fire facility, typically a CPQC. See TC 25-8 for additional information on authorized range facilities.

Table D-28. Training event design template for Pistol, Table V, Practice

<i>Pistol, Table V, Practice</i>						
EVENT NAME:	PRACTICE		ENVIRONMENT:		LIVE	1.0
WEAPON:	M9, M17, M18		CONDITIONS:		LIVE FIRE	
CATEGORY:	FOUNDATION		PRIMARY FACILITY:		CPQC	DAYS REQUIRED
PUBLICATION:	TC 3-23.35		ALTERNATE FACILITY:		QTR	
REQUIRED:	YES		COMPONENT:	AC	RC	120 SOLDIERS
EXTERNAL EVAL:	COACH		FREQUENCY:	2	1	
VALID FOR:	T-X		ANNUAL DAYS TOTAL:	2	1	THROUGHPUT
	TABLE					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
	PMI&E	PLFS	DRILLS	BASIC	PRACTICE	QUAL
	PRQ	PRQ	PRQ			1.0
WHEN EXECUTED:					T-X	TNG DAYS TO QUAL
CONDEMNATION CRITERIA (CC)	RULE 1	RULE 2	RULE 3	RULE 4	RULE 5	RULE 6
	TIME	KEY LEADER TURNOVER	COMMANDER ASSESSMENT	SUBORDINATE ELEMENT PROFICIENCY	SPECIALTY PROFICIENCY	STAFF SECTION PROFICIENCY
Remarks: Each Soldier assigned an individual weapon <i>should</i> successfully complete Table V, Practice, to gain experience with and confidence in their weapon, aiming devices, and skill.						
Legend: AC – active component (known as active duty), ARF – automated record fire range or similar, CPQC – automated combat pistol qualification course, EVAL – evaluation, PLFS – preliminary live-fire simulation, PMI&E – preliminary marksmanship instruction and evaluation, PRQ – prerequisite, QTR – qualification training range, QUAL – qualification, RC – Reserve Component (known as Reserves), T-X – training event exercise, TC – training circular, TNG DAYS TO QUAL – number of training days remaining on the critical path to weapon's qualification						

AMMUNITION

D-47. All Soldiers assigned a pistol on a unit MAL complete the events in Pistol, Table V prior to advancing to Table VI. Firers conduct the Table V events to demonstrate their proficiency to lethally employ a pistol during a close quarter's fight prior to conducting the qualification course of fire, Table VI.

D-48. To effectively plan and forecast for sufficient training ammunition, the unit uses the ammunition requirements listed in table D-29, on page D-26. Units need to identify the total number of firers and should plan for unscheduled firers and necessary retraining by increasing their forecasted training, as appropriate.

Table D-29. Table V, Practice ammunition requirements

<i>Training Event</i>	<i>DODIC</i>	<i>Nomenclature</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Practice	AC20	CTG, 9mm F/M17 and M18, military pack full metal jacket (FMJ)	30	One round per target is required.
	AB45	CTG 9mm single round, DDI, M917A1	3	Used to reinforce clearing malfunctions and to identify recoil anticipation.
Legend: CTG – cartridge, DDI – dummy, drilled, inert; DODIC – Department of Defense identification code, mm – millimeter				

D-49. The Table V event is an automated timed event that consists of three tasks. Every leader issues the firers ammunition as shown in table D-30 to conduct the event in Pistol, Table V, Practice. Firers place these magazines in their magazine pouches. Staging or pre-positioning magazines is not authorized for the conduct of Table V training.

Table D-30. Pistol, Table V, Practice ammunition breakdown

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Sequence / Magazine</i>	<i>AC20 9mm Ball</i>	<i>AB45 9mm DDI</i>	<i>Magazine Total Rounds</i>
Standing	1	10 each	1 each	12 rounds
Kneeling	2	10 each	1 each	12 rounds
Moving	3	10 each	1 each	12 rounds
Note: The 12-round magazines includes 10 each AC20 and 2 each AB45 randomly placed DDI. The DDI rounds may not be the first or last rounds loaded into the magazine.				
Legend: DDI – dummy, drilled, inert; mm – millimeter				

RANGE FACILITIES

D-50. Table D-31 shows the Army-standard range facilities designed to support Table V, Practice training. Units must refer to their installation's range operations SOPs or local training regulation to identify the weapon specific range facilities. Units use their RFMSS system for all scheduling.

Table D-31. Pistol, Table V, Practice authorized range facilities

<i>Table V</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Range Facility</i>	
		<i>CPQC</i>	<i>QTR</i>
Practice	E-type, E1, target, silhouette: plastic, polyethylene, kneeling (NSN: 6920-00-071-4780)	P	A
Legend: A – alternate, CPQC – combat pistol qualification course, NSN – national stock number, P – primary, QTR – qualification training range			

TARGETRY

D-51. Table V training requires silhouette targetry, either E-type or D-type targets on the range. The leader must confirm the type and capability of the range's targetry, lifting mechanisms, and simulators, and identify any unit requirements. During the preparation phase, leaders should be familiar with the targetry used and the sequence of the firing events. Figure D-2 shows the authorized targetry used during Table V training.

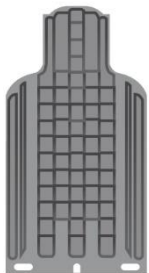

<i>E-1</i> <i>Target, silhouette: plastic, polyethylene,</i> <i>kneeling</i> <i>NSN 6920-00-071-4780</i>	<i>D-1</i> <i>Target, 3-dimensional: plastic, mannequin,</i> <i>kneeling</i> <i>NSN 6920-01-164-9625</i>
	
Use of E-1 or D-1 kneeling targets is at the discretion of the installation. Both represent dismounted, kneeling Infantry targets on small arms and maneuver facilities.	
Use of F-type or G-2 prone targets is not authorized.	
Legend: NSN – national stock number	

Figure D-2. Table V, authorized target types

SCENARIO ENGAGEMENTS

D-52. Targets are presented to the firer in single and double target arrays. Targets are presented such that 90 percent of the target is clearly visible to the firer from the expected or planned firing position. Single targets are exposed for three seconds and double target presentations are exposed for five seconds. After each phase of 10 target presentations, there is a 10-second transition delay providing the firer time to conduct an emergency reload and assume the next specified position. The firer is told the firing position sequence during the conduct of the range brief, and is given RELOAD and FIGHT DOWN commands from the tower operator between engagements. Table D-32 through D-34, pages D-28 through D-30, show the scenario engagement sequence for Table V training.

Table D-32. Pistol Table V, Practice target engagement sequence

Table V, Practice, Engagements 1 through 9, Standing , Baseline			
Engagement	Target Type	Range (meters)	TIME (seconds)
1	E-type	7 LEFT	3
2	E-type	12.5	3
3	E-type	23	3
4	E-type	31	3
5	E-type	10	3
6	E-type	16.5	3
7	E-type	27	3
8	E-type	7 RIGHT	3
9	E-type	10	5
	E-type	12.5	
An 8-second delay time is incorporated at the end of Engagement 9 to facilitate magazine and firing position changes.			
Note: There is a two second delay between all engagements in this phase.			

Table D-33. Pistol, Table V, Practice engagements 10 through 17 sequence

Table V, Practice, Engagements 10 through 17, Kneeling, Baseline			
Engagement	Target Type	Range (meters)	Exposure Time (seconds)
10	E-type	23	3
11	E-type	31	3
12	E-type	16.5	3
13	E-type	27	3
14	E-type	7 RIGHT	5
	E-type	10	
15	E-type	12.5	3
16	E-type	23	3
17	E-type	16.5	5
	E-type	12.5	
An 8-second delay is incorporated into the scenario after Engagement 17 to facilitate magazine and firing position changes.			
Note: There is a two second delay between all engagements in this phase.			

Table D-34. Pistol, Table V, Practice engagements 18 through 23 sequence

<i>Table V, Practice, Engagements 18 through 23, Moving, Baselines</i>			
<i>Engagement</i>	<i>Target Type</i>	<i>Range (meters)</i>	<i>Exposure Time (seconds)</i>
18	E-type	7 LEFT	5
	E-type	7 RIGHT	
19	E-type	10	5
	E-type	12.5	
20	E-type	16.5	5
	E-type	23	
21	E-type	23	5
	E-type	27	
22	E-type	27	3
23	E-type	31	3
Note: There is a 2-second delay between all engagements in this phase.			

CONDUCT OF THE RANGE

D-53. Leaders instruct Soldiers on the objectives of Table V tasks and the importance of the functional elements of the shot process. Table V contains 23 firing tasks with an administrative pause programmed at the end of each phase to facilitate emergency reloading and changing positions.

D-54. Soldiers enter the range and move to their firing points. Once at the firing point, firers assume a standing firing position with pistols holstered in a green status. Soldiers fire Table V tasks from the ready throughout the duration of the course of fire, where—

- Tasks 1 through 9 are fired from the standing unsupported position.
- Tasks 10 through 17 are fired from the kneeling position.
- Tasks 18 through 23 are fired as the Soldier moves down the 1-meter wide, 10-meter long walk path.

D-55. Firers must hit a minimum of 21 of the 30 targets presented (70 percent) to successfully pass this event. Soldiers are not required to complete this table before conducting Table VI training.

D-56. Soldiers begin Table V training by moving into the firing position with the use of administrative commands from the tower operator. Tower operator's use administrative commands to control the flow of the range, movement of personnel, and other command and control purposes. Table D-35 provides an example of the administrative commands for moving a new firing order into position.

Table D-35. Table V, New Firing Order, conduct of the range example

New Firing Order, Conduct of the Range			
PRACTICE	Task	Target	Target Type
	New Firing Order	N/A	N/A
	Rounds per Target	DODIC	Time (Seconds)
	N/A	AC20	NO LIMIT
TOWER	SOLDIER ACTION		
CONDUCT OF THE RANGE	HOLSTER YOUR WEAPON		
	SECURE YOUR AMMUNITION AND MOVE TO YOUR FIRING POINT		
Soldiers holster their weapon in a GREEN status, secure ammunition in three magazines, and move to the designated firing point.			
Once all firers are complete, conduct of the range continues.			
Legend: DODIC – Department of Defense identification code, N/A – not applicable			

D-57. As soon as the tower confirms all firers are at the appropriate firing point the tower operator proceeds to the next task. Tables D-36 through D-38, on pages D-32 through D-34, provide the tower operator with a generic conduct of fire process for the engagement.

Table D-36. Table V, engagement 1 through 9, conduct of fire example

Engagement 1 through 9 – Day Fire, Standing, 1 Magazine (10-rounds)			
	Engagement	Target	Target Type
	1 through 9	E-1	Point
	Rounds	DODIC	Time (Seconds)
	1 magazine 12 rounds	AC20 (10) AB45 (2)	29
TOWER	SOLDIER ACTION		
<div><div>FIRERS</div><div><div>WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS RED</div><div>LOAD ONE TWELVE-ROUND MAGAZINE</div><div>MAKE READY</div></div><div>Soldier draws pistol and loads one 12-round magazine ensuring weapon is on SAFE, and stands at the READY.</div></div>			
<div><div>ALERT</div><div>CONTACT</div><div>TARGET DESCRIPTION</div><div>MULTIPLE ENEMY TROOPS</div><div>DIRECTION</div><div>FRONT</div><div>RANGE</div><div>CLOSE QUARTERS</div><div>METHOD</div><div>NEAR TO FAR</div><div>CONTROL</div><div>WEAPONS FREE WEAPONS FREE</div><div>Soldier moves the weapon from SAFE to FIRE, and begins the target acquisition process.</div></div>			
<div><div>EXECUTION</div><div>ENGAGE UPON POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION</div><div>Soldier acquires, prioritizes, and engages targets with one round per target. If a malfunction occurs, firer clears the malfunction and continues until the task is complete.</div></div>			
TOWER AWAITS COMPLETION OF ENGAGEMENT 9 THEN PROCEEDS IMMEDIATELY			
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS REMAINS RED			
<div>Note: There is a 2-second delay between all engagements. There is a 10-second delay at the end of the phase to support changing the magazine and changing the firing position.</div>			
<div>Legend: DODIC – Department of Defense identification code</div>			

Table D-37. Table V, engagement 10 through 17, conduct of fire example

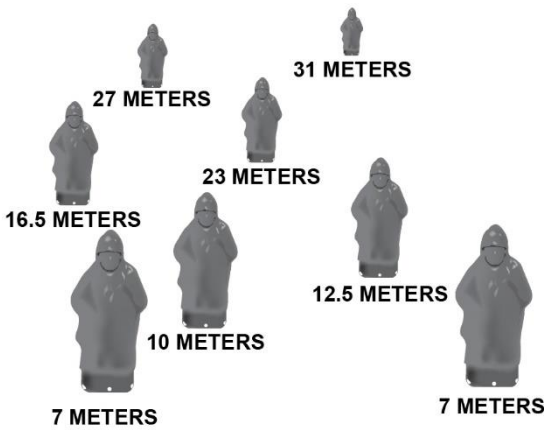
Engagement 10 through 17 – Day Fire, Kneeling, 1 Magazine (10-rounds)			
	Engagement	Target	Target Type
	10 through 17	E-1	Point
	Rounds	DODIC	Time (Seconds)
	1 magazine, 12 rounds	AC20 (10) AB45 (2)	29
TOWER	SOLDIER ACTION		
<div><div>WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS RED</div><div>Although the firer's slide should be locked to the rear, the tower must treat all firers in a RED status</div><div>Soldier remains at the READY and may RELOAD or await instructions.</div></div>			
CONTROL	RELOAD FIGHT DOWN	The Soldier conducts an emergency RELOAD and assumes the kneeling position and prepares to engage.	
TOWER AWAITS THE END OF THE 10 SECOND TRANSITION THEN PROCEEDS			
EXECUTION	ENGAGE UPON POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION	Soldier acquires, prioritizes, and engages targets with one round per target. If a malfunction occurs, firer clears the malfunction and continues until the task is complete.	
TOWER AWAITS COMPLETION OF ENGAGEMENT 17 THEN PROCEEDS IMMEDIATELY			
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS REMAINS RED			
Note: There is a 2-second delay between all engagements. There is a 10-second delay at the end of the phase to support changing the magazine and changing the firing position.			
Legend: DODIC – Department of Defense identification code			

Table D-38. Table V, engagement 18 through 23, conduct of fire example

Engagement 18 through 23 – Day Fire, Moving, 1 Magazine (10-rounds)		
	Engagement	Target
	18 through 23	E-1
	Rounds	DODIC
	1 magazine, 12 rounds	AC20 (10) AB45 (2)
TOWER		Target Type
		Point
		Time (Seconds)
		29
SOLDIER ACTION		
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS RED <i>Although the firer's slide should be locked to the rear, the tower must treat all firers in a RED status.</i>		
CONTROL RELOAD FIGHT UP The Soldier conducts an emergency RELOAD and assumes the standing position and prepares to move out.		
TOWER AWAITS THE END OF THE 10 SECOND TRANSITION THEN PROCEEDS		
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS REMAINS RED		
CONTROL MOVE OUT Soldier moves out at a slow, deliberate pace.		
EXECUTION ENGAGE UPON POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION Soldier acquires, prioritizes, and engages targets with one round per target. If a malfunction occurs, firer clears the malfunction and continues until the task is complete.		
TOWER AWAITS COMPLETION OF ENGAGEMENT 23 THEN PROCEEDS		
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS REMAINS RED		
Note: There is a 2-second delay between all target engagements throughout this table.		
Legend: DODIC – Department of Defense identification code		

D-58. A lane safety clears the firers upon their completion of Table V training and collecting their dunnage. A lane safety verifies the clearing prior to the Soldier moving from the firing point. Once cleared, the lane safety communicates the WSS to the tower operator and the tower operator issues an administrative command moving the completed Soldiers off the range. Table D-39 illustrates an example of this command.

Table D-39. Table V, completed firing order, conduct of the range example

Firing Order Complete			
FIRING ORDER COMPLETE	Task	Target	Target Type
	Completed Firing Order	N/A	N/A
	Rounds per Target	DODIC	Time (Seconds)
	N/A	N/A	NO LIMIT
TOWER		SOLDIER ACTION	
TOWER MUST ASSUME ALL FIRERS' WEAPON SAFETY STATUS IS RED			
TERMINATION	CEASE FIRE CEASE FIRE	Soldiers stop firing and place weapons on SAFE.	
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS GREEN	GO GREEN GO GREEN ONCE VERIFIED BY THE RSO, HOLSTER	Soldiers clear their weapon and wait to be inspected by a lane safety prior to holstering.	
CONDUCT OF THE RANGE	FIRERS SECURE YOUR DUNNAGE MOVE TO THE BASELINE.	Firers secure weapon and ammunition dunnage and move to the designated location.	
Once all firers return to the baseline, tower directs the firing order off the range to the designated dunnage download point.			
Legend: DODIC – Department of Defense identification code, N/A – not applicable, RSO – range safety officer			

D-59. Lane safeties annotate the completion of Table V training on DA Form 7814. As soon as the completed firing order is clear, the tower operator can move a new firing order into position. The tower operator repeats this process until all firers have completed Table V, Practice, training.

PISTOL, TABLE VI, QUALIFICATION, STAGE 1 DAY FIRE

D-60. All Soldiers assigned an M9-, M17-, or M18-series pistol on the unit's MAL execute Table VI, Qualification. The Soldier must achieve at least 70 percent of the targets presented to qualify. Failing to pass this table indicates the Soldier's lack of proficiency when applying the functional elements of the shot process or target acquisition skills.

D-61. Table VI, Qualification, is the commander's assessment of the Soldier's weapons proficiency. The assessment serves as an evaluation of the Soldier's ability to engage and destroy single and multiple enemy targets with a pistol. In a timed scenario, the firer demonstrates their experience, efficiency, and understanding of target acquisition, target prioritization, and their ability to conduct rapid reloads while stationary or moving. Leaders conduct Table VI training on a CPQC. Soldiers fire the tasks in three phases: standing, kneeling, and while moving.

Note. Soldiers who fail the qualifying tasks in Pistol, Table VI, Qualification, may not use a pistol during any live-fire collective training events.

TASK, CONDITIONS, AND STANDARDS

D-62. Table D-40 shows the task, conditions, and standard for conducting Pistol, Table VI, Qualification training. The firer conducting the event should know the task, conditions, and standard and explains them during the range briefing. The firer explains the task, conditions, and standards

Table D-40. Pistol, Table VI, Qualification

Task:	Engage and defeat single and multiple stationary threats at varying ranges during day and limited visibility conditions while stationary or moving, using ball ammunition.
Conditions:	Given the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fully mission capable weapon as assigned on the master authorization list for the unit.• Full combat uniform, issued equipment, and protective mask (if assigned).• Authorized range facility.• Full-scale, approved targetry in standard scenario sequence.• Authorized ammunition.
Standard:	Demonstrate engagement proficiency by hitting 70 percent (21 of 30) of all presented targets in the time allotted.

D-63. Table D-41 shows the training event design template for Pistol Table VI, Qualification. This unit conducts this event on an authorized live-fire facility, typically a CPQC. See TC 25-8 for additional information on authorized range facilities.

Table D-41. Training event design template for Pistol, Table VI, Qualification

Pistol, Table VI, Qualification Live-Fire Proficiency Gate						
EVENT NAME:	QUALIFICATION	ENVIRONMENT:		LIVE	1.0	
WEAPON:	M9, M17, M18	CONDITIONS:		LIVE FIRE		
CATEGORY:	FOUNDATION	PRIMARY FACILITY:		CPQC	DAYS REQUIRED	
PUBLICATION:	TC 3-23.35	ALTERNATE FACILITY:		QTR		
REQUIRED:	YES	COMPONENT:	AC	RC	120 SOLDIERS	
EXTERNAL EVAL:	PLATOON	FREQUENCY:	2	1		
VALID FOR:	12 MONTHS	ANNUAL DAYS TOTAL:	2	1	THROUGHPUT	
TABLE						
I		II		III		VI
PMI&E		PLFS		DRILLS		QUAL
PRQ		PRQ		PRQ		REQUIRED
WHEN EXECUTED:					T-X	
CONDEMNATION CRITERIA (CC)	RULE 1	RULE 2	RULE 3	RULE 4	RULE 5	RULE 6
	TIME	KEY LEADER TURNOVER	COMMANDER ASSESSMENT	SUBORDINATE ELEMENT PROFICIENCY	SPECIALTY PROFICIENCY	STAFF SECTION PROFICIENCY
Remarks: Each Soldier assigned an individual weapon <i>must</i> successfully complete Table VI, Qualification to meet their live-fire proficiency gate. The live-fire proficiency gate is required for any Soldier to participate in any collective live-fire event.						
Note: Table III should be used as concurrent training on Tables IV, V, and VI while Soldiers are awaiting training in a firing order or between day and night phases.						
Legend: AC – active component (known as active duty), ARF – automated record fire range, CPQC – automated combat pistol qualification course, EVAL – evaluation, MRF – modified record fire range or similar, PLFS – preliminary live-fire simulation, PMI&E – preliminary marksmanship instruction and evaluation, PRQ – prerequisite, QTR – qualification training range, QUAL – qualification, RC – Reserve Component (known as Reserves), T-X – training event exercise, TC – training circular, TNG – training, TNG DAYS TO QUAL – number of training days remaining on the critical path to weapon's qualification						

AMMUNITION

D-64. All Soldiers assigned a pistol on a unit MAL complete Pistol, Table VI training prior to advancing to collective training. Units conduct the tasks in Pistol, Table VI, Qualification to demonstrate whether the Soldier has the proficiency to employ a pistol during a close quarters fight.

D-65. To effectively plan and forecast for sufficient training ammunition, the unit uses the ammunition requirements listed in table D-42, on page D-38. Units need to identify the total number of firers and should plan for unscheduled firers and necessary retraining by increasing their forecasted training ammunition as appropriate.

Table D-42. Table VI, Qualification ammunition requirements

<i>Pistol Event</i>	<i>DODIC</i>	<i>Nomenclature</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Qualification	AC20	CTG, 9mm F/M17 and M18, Military Pack Full Metal Jacket (FMJ)	30	One round is authorized for each target presented.
Legend: CTG – cartridge, DODIC – Department of Defense identification code, mm – millimeter				

D-66. Table VI is an automated, timed event that consists of three phases: Standing, kneeling, and moving. Units issue ammunition to every firer as shown in table D-43 for the conduct of Pistol, Table VI, Qualification training. Firers place these magazines in their magazine pouches. Staging or pre-positioning magazines is not authorized for the conduct of Table VI training.

Table D-43. Pistol Table VI, Qualification ammunition breakdown

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Rounds per Target</i>	<i>Ammunition Breakdown</i>	
			<i>Magazines</i>	<i>Rounds per Magazine</i>
Standing	10	1	1	10
Kneeling	10	1	1	10
Moving	10	1	1	10

Note. If the unit does not have access to an approved simulation system, the Soldier must also complete the tasks in Pistol, Table VI, Qualification CBRN and Pistol, Table VI, Qualification, Night.

RANGE FACILITIES

D-67. Table D-44 shows the Army-standard range facilities specifically designed to support Table VI, Qualification training. Units must refer to their installation's range operations SOPs or local training regulation to identify the weapon specific range facilities. Units use their RFMSS system for all scheduling.

Table D-44. Pistol Table VI, Qualification authorized range facilities

<i>Table VI</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Range Facility</i>	
		<i>CPQC</i>	<i>Zero</i>
Qualification	E-type, E1, target, silhouette: plastic, polyethylene, kneeling, (NSN: 6920-00-071-4780)	P	A
Legend: A – alternate, CPQC – combat pistol qualification course, NSN – national stock number, P – primary, Zero – basic 10-meter / 25-meter firing range (zero)			

TARGETRY

D-68. Table VI requires silhouette targetry, either E-type or D-type targets on the range. The leader must confirm the type and capability of the range's targetry, lifting mechanisms, and simulators and identify any unit requirements. During the preparation phase, leaders should be familiar with the targetry used, and the sequence of the firing events. Figure D-3 shows the E-type and D-type targets used during Table VI raining.

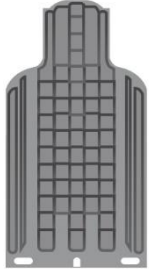

E-1 Target, silhouette: plastic, polyethylene, kneeling NSN 6920-00-071-4780	D-1 Target, 3-dimensional: plastic, mannequin, kneeling NSN 6920-01-164-9625
	
<p>Use of E-1 or D-1 kneeling targets is at the discretion of the installation. Both represent dismounted, kneeling Infantry targets on small arms and maneuver facilities.</p> <p>Use of F-type or G-2 prone targets is not authorized.</p>	
<p>Legend: NSN – national stock number</p>	

Figure D-3. Table VI, authorized target types

SCENARIO ENGAGEMENTS

D-69. Targets are presented to the firer in single and double target arrays. Targets are presented so that 90 percent of the target is clearly visible to the firer from the expected firing position. Targets are presented as follows:

- Single targets are exposed for 3 seconds.
- Double target presentations are exposed for 5 seconds.

D-70. Ten second transition delay periods occur at the end of each phase to provide the firer time to conduct an emergency reload and assume the next specified position. Tables D-45 through D-47, pages D-40 through D-42, show engagement sequence by phase for Table V training.

Table D-45. Pistol, Table VI, Qualification target engagement sequence

Table VI, Practice, Engagements 1 through 9, Standing, Baseline			
Engagement	Target Type	Range (meters)	Exposure Time (seconds)
1	E-type	7 LEFT	5
2	E-type	12.5	5
3	E-type	23	5
4	E-type	31	5
5	E-type	10	5
6	E-type	16.5	5
7	E-type	27	5
8	E-type	7 RIGHT	5
9	E-type	10	8
	E-type	12.5	
Note: There is a 2-second delay between all target engagements throughout this table. At the end of the engagement 9, a 10-second delay is integrated for magazine change.			

Table D-46. Pistol, Table VI, Qualification, engagement 10 through 17 sequence

Table VI, Practice, Engagements 10 through 17, Kneeling, Baseline			
Engagement	Target Type	Range (meters)	Exposure Time (seconds)
10	E-type	23	5
11	E-type	31	5
12	E-type	16.5	5
13	E-type	27	5
14	E-type	7 RIGHT	8
	E-type	10	
15	E-type	12.5	5
16	E-type	23	5
17	E-type	16.5	8
	E-type	12.5	

Note: There is a 2-second delay between all target engagements throughout this table.

At the end of the engagement 17, a 10-second delay is integrated for magazine change.

Table D-47. Pistol, Table VI, Qualification, engagement 18 through 23 sequence

<i>Table VI, Practice, Engagements 18 through 23, Moving, Footpath</i>			
<i>Engagement</i>	<i>Target Type</i>	<i>Range (meters)</i>	<i>Exposure Time (seconds)</i>
18	E-type	7 LEFT	8
	E-type	7 RIGHT	
19	E-type	10	8
	E-type	12.5	
20	E-type	16.5	8
	E-type	23	
21	E-type	23	8
	E-type	27	
22	E-type	27	5
23	E-type	31	5
Note: There is a 2-second delay between all target engagements throughout this table.			

CONDUCT OF THE RANGE

D-71. Leaders instruct Soldiers on the objectives of tasks in Table VI and the importance of the functional elements of the shot process. Table VI contains 23 firing tasks with an administrative pause programmed at the end of each phase to facilitate emergency reloading and changing positions.

D-72. Soldiers enter the range and move to their firing points. Once at the firing point, firers assume a standing firing position with pistols holstered in a green status. Firers fire the tasks in Table VI from the ready throughout the duration of the course of fire, where—

- Tasks 1 through 9 are fired from the standing unsupported position.
- Tasks 10 through 17 are fired from the kneeling position.
- Tasks 18 through 23 are fired as the Soldier moves down the 1 meter wide 10 meter in length walk path.

D-73. Soldiers enter the range and move to their firing points. Once at the firing point, firers assume a standing firing position with pistols in holsters. Soldiers fire according to the tasks in Table VI from the ready for each task.

D-74. Soldiers begin Table VI training by moving into the firing position with the use of administrative commands from the tower operator. Tower operators use administrative commands to control the flow of the range, movement of personnel, and other command and control purposes. Table D-48 provides an example of the administrative commands for moving a new firing order into position.

Table D-48. Table VI, New Firing Order, conduct of the range example

New Firing Order Conduct of the Range			
QUALIFICATION	Task	Target	Target Type
	New Firing Order	N/A	N/A
	Rounds per Target	DODIC	Time (Seconds)
	N/A	AC20	NO LIMIT
TOWER	SOLDIER ACTION		
CONDUCT OF THE RANGE	FIRING ORDER (ONE)		
	SOLDIERS HOLSTER THEIR WEAPON IN A GREEN STATUS, SECURE AMMUNITION IN THREE MAGAZINES, AND MOVE TO THE DESIGNATED FIRING POINT.		
TOWER WAITS FOR ALL SOLDIERS TO REACH FIRING POINT PRIOR TO CONTINUING.			
Legend: DODIC – Department of Defense identification code, N/A – not applicable			

D-75. As soon as the tower confirms all firers are at the appropriate firing point the tower operator proceeds to the first engagement. Tables D-49 through D-52, on pages D-44 through D-47, provide the engagement sequence with a generic conduct of fire process for the tower operator.

Table D-49. Table VI, engagement 1 through 9, conduct of fire example

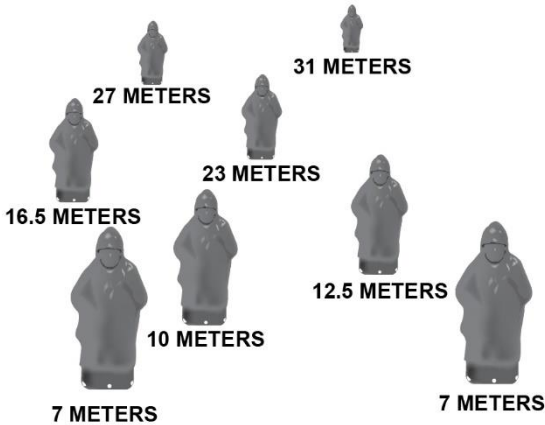
Engagement 1 through 9 – Day Fire, Standing, 1 Magazine (10-rounds)			
	Engagement	Target	Target Type
	1 through 9	E-1	Point
	Rounds	DODIC	Time (Seconds)
	1 magazine 10 rounds	AC20	48
TOWER	SOLDIER ACTION		
<div>FIRERS,</div> <div>WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS RED</div> <div>ONE TEN-ROUND MAGAZINE</div> <div>MAKE READY</div> <div>Soldier draws pistol and loads one 10-round magazine, ensuring weapon is on SAFE and remains at the ready.</div>			
<div>ALERTCONTACT</div> <div>TARGET DESCRIPTIONMULTIPLE ENEMY TROOPS</div> <div>DIRECTIONFRONT</div> <div>RANGECLOSE QUARTERS</div> <div>METHODNEAR TO FAR</div> <div>CONTROLWEAPONS FREE WEAPONS FREE</div>			
EXECUTION		ENGAGE UPON POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION	
Soldier acquires, prioritizes, and engages targets with one round per target. If a malfunction occurs, firer clears the malfunction and continues until the task is complete. Soldier reloads when required.			
TOWER AWAITS COMPLETION OF ENGAGEMENT 9 THEN PROCEEDS IMMEDIATELY			
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS REMAINS RED			
Note: There is a 2-second delay between all engagements. A 10-second delay is integrated after the last engagement for reloading procedures and change of firing position.			
Legend: DODIC – Department of Defense identification code			

Table D-50. Table VI, engagement 10 through 17, conduct of fire example

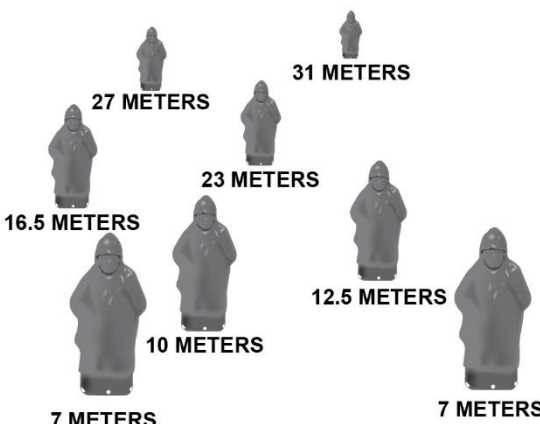
Engagement 10 through 17 – Day Fire, Kneeling, 1 Magazine (10-rounds)			
	Engagement	Target	Target Type
	10 through 17	E-1	Point
	Rounds	DODIC	Time (Seconds)
	1 magazine, 10 rounds	AC20	46
TOWER		SOLDIER ACTION	
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS RED	<i>Although the firer's slide should be locked to the rear, the tower must treat all firers in a RED status.</i>		Soldier remains at the READY and may RELOAD or await instructions.
CONTROL	RELOAD	The Soldier assumes the kneeling position and prepares to engage.	
	FIGHT DOWN	If a malfunction occurs, firer clears the malfunction and continues until the task is complete.	
		Firer conducts emergency RELOAD as required.	
TOWER AWAITS THE END OF THE 10 SECOND TRANSITION AND THEN PROCEEDS			
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS REMAINS RED			
EXECUTION	ENGAGE UPON POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION	Soldier acquires, prioritizes, and engages targets with one round per target. If a malfunction occurs, firer clears the malfunction and continues until the task is complete. Soldier reloads when required.	
TOWER AWAITS COMPLETION OF TASK 17 THEN PROCEEDS IMMEDIATELY			
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS REMAINS RED			
Note: There is a two second delay between all engagements. At the end of engagement 17, a 10 second pause is integrated for the firer to execute an emergency reload.			
Legend: DODIC – Department of Defense identification code			

Table D-51. Table V, engagement 18 through 23, conduct of fire example

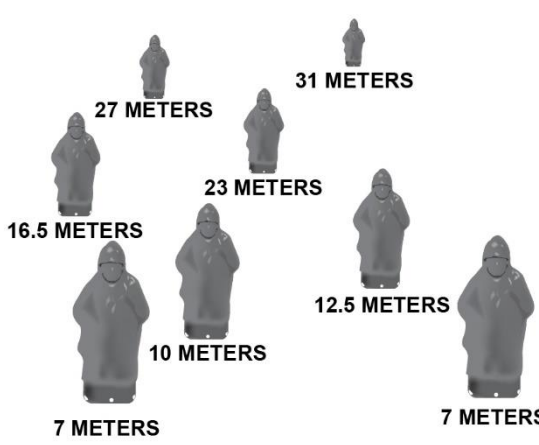
Engagement 18 through 23 – Day Fire, Moving, 1 Magazine (10-rounds)			
	Engagement	Target	Target Type
	18 through 23	E-1	Point
	Rounds	DODIC	Time (Seconds)
	1 magazine, 10 rounds	AC20	42
TOWER		SOLDIER ACTION	
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS RED		<i>Although the firer's slide should be locked to the rear, the tower must treat all firers in a RED status.</i>	
CONTROL		RELOAD FIGHT UP	The firer conducts an emergency RELOAD, assumes the standing position, and prepares for tactical movement.
TOWER AWAITS THE END OF THE 10 SECOND TRANSITION AND THEN PROCEEDS			
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS REMAINS RED			
CONTROL		MOVE OUT	Soldier begins slow, deliberate movement down the 8m /10 m walk path.
EXECUTION		ENGAGE UPON POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION	Soldier acquires, prioritizes, and engages targets with one round per target. If a malfunction occurs, firer clears the malfunction and continues until the task is complete. Soldier reloads when required.
TOWER PROCEEDS ONCE FIRERS ARE COMPLETE WITH ENGAGEMENT 23			
Note: There is a two second delay between engagements.			
Legend: DODIC – Department of Defense identification code, m – meter			

Table D-52. Table VI, Completed Firing Order, conduct of the range example

Completed Firing Order, Conduct of the Range			
FIRING ORDER COMPLETE	Task	Target	Target Type
	Completed Firing Order	N/A	N/A
	Rounds per Target	DODIC	Time (Seconds)
	N/A	N/A	NO LIMIT
TOWER	SOLDIER ACTION		
TOWER MUST ASSUME ALL FIRERS WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS IS RED			
TERMINATION	CEASE FIRE CEASE FIRE	Soldiers stop firing and place weapons on SAFE.	
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS GREEN	GO GREEN GO GREEN ONCE VERIFIED BY RSO, HOLSTER	Soldiers Clear their weapon and wait to be inspected by a lane safety prior to holstering.	
CONDUCT OF THE RANGE	FIRERS SECURE YOUR DUNNAGE MOVE TO THE BASELINE	Firers secure weapon and ammunition dunnage and move to the designated location.	
Once GREEN status is verified, tower directs the firing order off the range to the designated dunnage download point.			
Legend: DODIC – Department of Defense identification code, N/A – not applicable, RSO – range safety officer			

PISTOL, TABLE VI, STAGE 2, CBRN

D-76. The task in Pistol, Table VI, CBRN is a pistol qualification event requirement. Leaders use Pistol, Table VI to train and evaluate the firer's ability to engage targets while operating with individual chemical protective equipment. At a minimum, Soldiers must fire this course while wearing individual combat equipment and a protective mask with hood. All Soldier's assigned a pistol must complete this course of fire as part of their qualification based on their access to primary simulations systems. (See table D-53, on page D-48.)

Table D-53. Table VI, Qualification, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear execution based on virtual system availability

Supported / Available System	Authorized As	Qualification Environment Required	
		Virtual	Live (Live-Fire)
Soldier / squad virtual training system (S / SVT)	Primary	X	
Engagement skills trainer (EST)	Alternate	X	
None Available	Live-Fire		X

D-77. All firers that have access to an authorized primary or alternate simulation system are not authorized training ammunition to conduct this event in a live environment under live-fire conditions. Units that have secured resources may use the live-fire CBRN qualification for record.

D-78. Stage 2 is only for units that do not have access to an authorized simulator system based on the system's basis of issue plan. Failure to coordinate for or conduct the CBRN qualification in a designated and authorized system does not authorize training ammunition for this event.

TASK, CONDITIONS, AND STANDARDS

D-79. Soldiers place targets in a tactical array at close quarter's distances. The CBRN course of fire is a requirement for pistol qualification. CBRN fire challenges firers with single and multiple stationary targets from the standing firing position within the effective range of the weapon.

D-80. Table D-54 outlines the tasks, conditions, and standards for the conduct of the task in Table VI, Qualification, CBRN. When authorized simulations systems are available, training is conducted and recorded using an authorized device during Pistol, Table II, Preliminary Live-Fire Simulations.

Table D-54. Pistol Table VI, Qualification, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear

Task:	Engage and defeat single and multiple threats at varying ranges while stationary during day using ball ammunition.
Conditions:	Given the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully mission capable weapon as assigned on the master authorization list for the unit. Full combat uniform, issued equipment, and protective mask. Authorized range facility and approved targetry. Full-scale targetry in standard scenario sequences. Authorized ammunition.
Standard:	The Soldier must demonstrate engagement proficiency by hitting 70 percent (five of seven) of all presented targets in the time allotted.

D-81. Table D-55 shows the training event design template for Pistol, Table VI, Qualification, CBRN. Normally, units conduct this event during Table II training for units that have access to approved simulations systems. Units that do not have access to an approved simulator have authorization to conduct this course of fire on a live-fire facility, typically a CPQC. See TC 25-8 for additional information on authorized range facilities.

Table D-55. Training event design template for Pistol, Table VI, Qualification, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear

<i>Pistol, Table VI, Qualification</i>						
<i>Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN)</i>						
EVENT NAME:	QUALIFICATION	ENVIRONMENT:		LIVE	1.0	
WEAPON:	M9, M17, M18	CONDITIONS:		LIVE FIRE		
CATEGORY:	FOUNDATION	PRIMARY FACILITY:		CPQC	DAYS REQUIRED	
PUBLICATION:	TC 3-23.35	ALTERNATE FACILITY:		QTR		
REQUIRED:	YES	COMPONENT:	AC	RC	120 SOLDIERS	
EXTERNAL EVAL:	PLATOON	FREQUENCY:	2	1		
VALID FOR:	T-X	ANNUAL DAYS TOTAL:	2	1	THROUGHPUT	
TABLE						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
	PMI&E	PLFS	DRILLS	BASIC	PRACTICE	QUAL
	PRQ	PRQ	PRQ			REQUIRED
WHEN EXECUTED:						T-X
CONDEMNATION CRITERIA (CC)	RULE 1	RULE 2	RULE 3	RULE 4	RULE 5	RULE 6
	TIME	KEY LEADER TURNOVER	COMMANDER ASSESSMENT	SUBORDINATE ELEMENT PROFICIENCY	SPECIALTY PROFICIENCY	STAFF SECTION PROFICIENCY
Remarks: Each Soldier assigned an individual weapon <i>must</i> successfully complete Table VI, Qualification, CBRN, as part of their pistol qualifications. It is primarily fired in an authorized simulation system, when available. When a primary or alternate simulation system is not available, the firer is authorized to conduct this event in a live environment, under live-fire conditions.						
Note: Table III should be used as concurrent training on Tables IV, V, and VI while Soldiers are awaiting training in a firing order or between day and night phases.						
Legend: AC – active component (known as active duty), ARF – automated record fire range, CPQC – automated combat pistol qualification course, EVAL – evaluation, MRF – modified record fire range or similar, PLFS – preliminary live-fire simulation, PMI&E – preliminary marksmanship instruction and evaluation, PRQ – prerequisite, QTR – qualification training range, QUAL – qualification, RC – Reserve Component (known as Reserves), T-X – training event exercise, TC – training circular, TNG DAYS TO QUAL – number of training days remaining on the critical path to weapon's qualification						

AMMUNITION

D-82. To effectively plan and forecast for sufficient training ammunition, the unit uses the ammunition requirements listed in table D-56, on page D-50. Units need to identify the total number of firers and should plan for unscheduled firers and necessary retraining by increasing their forecasted training ammunition as appropriate. Firers place these magazines in their magazine pouches. Firers are not authorized staging or pre-positioning magazines for the conduct of Table VI, CBRN training.

Table D-56. Table VI, Qualification, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear ammunition requirements

<i>Magazine</i>	<i>DODIC</i>	<i>Nomenclature</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	AC20	CTG, 9mm F/M17 and M18, military pack full metal jacket (FMJ)	7	One round per target presented is required.
Legend: CBRN – chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear, CTG – cartridge, DODIC – Department of Defense identification code, mm – millimeter				

RANGE FACILITIES

D-83. Units must refer to their installation's range operations SOPs or local training regulation to identify the weapon specific range facilities. Table D-57 shows the Army-standard range facilities specifically designed to support Table VI, Qualification, CBRN training. Units use their RFMSS system for all scheduling.

Table D-57. Pistol Table VI, Qualification, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear authorized range facilities

<i>Table VI, Qualification, CBRN</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Range Facility</i>	
		<i>CPQC</i>	<i>QTR</i>
Qualification	E-type, E1, target, silhouette: plastic, polyethylene, kneeling (NSN: 6920-00-071-4780)	P	A
Legend: A – alternate, CBRN – chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear, CPQC – combat pistol qualification course, NSN – national stock number, P – primary, QTR – qualification training range			

D-84. All Soldiers assigned an M9-, M17-, or M18-series pistol on the unit's MAL must execute Table VI, Qualification, CBRN, either virtually or under live-fire conditions, based on authorized simulations availability. Units issue Soldiers specified amounts of ammunition as depicted in table D-56. The leader is the primary instructor and evaluator. The leader must be afforded the opportunity to research, develop, or secure training materials, and train their Soldiers on the critical tasks in a dry environment prior to executing the training in Table VI, Qualification, CBRN.

TARGETRY

D-85. Table VI, Qualification, CBRN training requires E-type targets on the range. The leader must confirm the type and capability of the range's targetry, lifting mechanisms, simulators and identify any unit requirements. During the preparation phase, leaders should be familiar with the targetry used, and the sequence of the firing events. Figure D-4 shows the E-type target used during Table VI, Qualification, CBRN training.

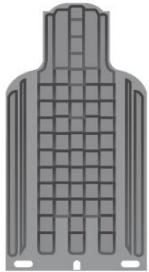

E-1 Target, silhouette: plastic, polyethylene, kneeling NSN 6920-00-071-4780	D-1 Target, 3-dimensional: plastic, mannequin, kneeling NSN 6920-01-164-9625
	
<p>Use of the E-1 or D-1 kneeling targets is at the discretion of the installation. Both represent dismounted, kneeling Infantry targets on small arms and maneuver facilities.</p> <p>Use of the F-type or G-2 prone targets is not authorized.</p>	
<p>Legend: NSN – national stock number</p>	

Figure D-4. Table VI, Qualification, CBRN, authorized targets

SCENARIO ENGAGEMENTS

D-86. Targets are presented to the firer in single and double target arrays. Single targets are exposed for 10 seconds. Double target presentations are exposed for 20 seconds. Table D-58, on page D-52, provides the engagement sequence, range to target, and target exposure time requirements. There are no alterations authorized for these engagements.

Table D-58. Pistol, Table VI, Qualification, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear target engagement sequence

Engagement	Target Type	Range (meters)	Exposure Time (seconds)
1	E-type	7 LEFT	10
2	E-type	12.5	10
3	E-type	23	10
4	E-type	31	10
5	E-type	10	10
6	E-type	10	20
	E-type	12.5	
Note: There is a 2- second delay between target exposures for this engagement sequence.			









CONDUCT OF THE RANGE

D-87. Units instruct Soldiers on the objectives in Table VI, Qualification, CBRN and the importance of the functional elements of the shot process. Units conduct the task in Table VI, Qualification, CBRN in two administrative and six firing tasks. Firers must hit a minimum of five of the seven targets presented (70 percent) to successfully pass this table.

D-88. Soldiers begin the tasks in Table VI, Qualification, CBRN by moving into the firing position at the direction of the tower operator's administrative commands. Soldiers enter the range and move to their firing points. Once at the firing point, firers assume a standing firing position with pistols in holsters. Soldiers fire from the ready throughout the duration of the course of fire according to the tasks in Table VI, Qualification, CBRN.

D-89. Units use administrative commands to control the flow of the range, movement of personnel, and other command and control purposes. Table D-59 provides an example of the administrative commands for moving a new firing order into position.

Table D-59. Table VI, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear, new firing order conduct of the range example

New Firing Order, Conduct of the Range			
<div></div> <div>CBRN</div>	Engagement	Target	Target Type
	New Firing Order	N/A	N/A
	Rounds per Target	DODIC	Time (Seconds)
	N/A	AC20	NO LIMIT
TOWER	SOLDIER ACTION		
<div><div>CONDUCT OF THE RANGE</div><div>FIRERS, SECURE YOUR WEAPON AND AMMUNITION ONCE COMPLETE, MOVE TO YOUR FIRING POINT</div><div>Soldiers secure weapon in holster, ammunition in magazines, and move to the designated firing point.</div></div>			
ONCE FIRERS ARE SET AT THEIR FIRING POINT, THE TOWER CONTINUES.			
<div><div>CONDUCT OF THE RANGE</div><div>FIRERS, CHEMICAL AGENTS HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN YOUR AREA GAS GAS GAS</div><div></div><div>Soldiers don their protective equipment.</div></div>			
ONCE ALL FIRERS HAVE COMPLETED DONNING PROTECTIVE GEAR, THE TOWER CONTINUES.			
Legend: CBRN – chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear; DODIC – Department of Defense identification code, N/A – not applicable			

D-90. As soon as the tower operator confirms all firers are at the appropriate firing point and in the proper mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) level, the tower operator proceeds to the first engagement. Table VI, Qualification, CBRN consists of six engagements. Table D-60 on page D-54 and table D-61 on page D-55, lists the commands for tasks 1 through 6. Firers are authorized one each seven-round magazine to conduct this event.

Table D-60. Table VI, Qualification, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear, conduct of fire

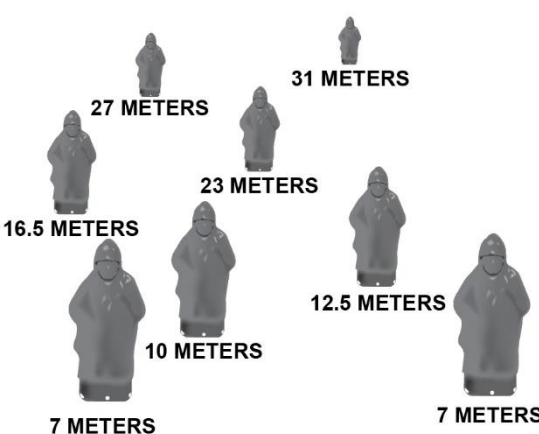





Table VI, Qualification, Day Fire, CBRN Engagement 1, Standing, Baseline			
	Engagement	Target	Target Type
	1 to 6	E-1	Point
	Rounds per Target	DODIC	Time (Seconds)
	1	AC20	70
TOWER	SOLDIER ACTION		
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS RED	FIRERS, SECURE ONE SEVEN-ROUND MAGAZINE	Soldier draws pistol and loads one seven-round magazine, ensuring weapon is on SAFE, and remains at the ready.	
	MAKE READY		
ALERT	CONTACT	   	
TARGET DESCRIPTION	MULTIPLE TROOPS		
DIRECTION	FRONT		
RANGE	CLOSE QUARTERS		
METHOD	NEAR TO FAR		
CONTROL	WEAPONS FREE WEAPONS FREE		
EXECUTION	ENGAGE WHEN POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED	Soldier acquires targets, prioritizes targets, and engages targets with one round per target. If a malfunction occurs, firer clears the malfunction and continues until the phase is complete.	
ONCE ALL FIRERS ARE COMPLETE, TOWER CONTINUES.			
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS REMAINS RED			
Legend: CBRN – chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear; DODIC – Department of Defense identification code, m – meter			

Table D-61. Table VI, Qualification, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear, completed firing order, conduct of the range example

<i>Completed Firing Order, Conduct of the Range</i>		
 CBRN	Engagement	Target
	Completed Firing Order	N/A
	Rounds per Target	DODIC
	N/A	N/A
TOWER		SOLDIER ACTION
TOWER MUST ASSUME ALL FIRERS WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS IS RED		
TERMINATION	CEASE FIRE CEASE FIRE	Soldiers stop firing and place weapons on SAFE.
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS GREEN	GO GREEN GO GREEN ONCE VERIFIED HOLSTER	Soldiers Clear their weapon and wait to be inspected by a lane safety prior to holstering.
ONCE TOWER CONFIRMS ALL WEAPONS ARE GREEN AND CLEAR, TOWER CONTINUES		
CONDUCT OF THE RANGE	FIRERS ALL CLEAR ALL CLEAR SECURE YOUR DUNNAGE MOVE TO THE ENTRY CONTROL POINT	Firers secure weapon and ammunition dunnage and move to the range's entry control point.
Tower waits for all Soldiers to reach the entry control point (ECP) prior to moving the next firing order into position.		
Legend: CBRN – chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear; DODIC – Department of Defense identification code, N/A – not applicable		

D-91. A lane safety clears the firers upon their completion of Table VI, Qualification, CBRN training and collecting their dunnage. The RSO or lane safety verifies weapons cleared prior to the Soldier moving from the firing point. Once the lane safety clears all firers, the lane safety communicates the green weapons safety status to the tower operator. The tower operator then issues an administrative command directing the completed Soldiers off the range.

PISTOL, TABLE VI, STAGE 3, NIGHT FIRE

D-92. The purpose of Pistol, Table VI, Qualification, Night Fire is to train the firer to engage targets during periods of limited visibility while wearing night vision goggles. At a minimum, Soldiers are required to fire

this course of fire while wearing individual combat equipment and their assigned night vision device. Targets are placed in a tactical array at close quarter's distances.

D-93. All Soldier's assigned a pistol must complete this course of fire as part of their qualification based on their access to primary simulations systems. (See table D-62.)

Table D-62. Table VI, Qualification, Night Fire, execution based on virtual system availability

<i>Supported / Available System</i>	<i>Authorized As</i>	<i>Environment Training Conducted</i>	
		<i>Virtual</i>	<i>Live (Live-Fire)</i>
Soldier and squad virtual training system (S / SVT)	Primary	X	
Engagement skills trainer (EST)	Alternate	X	
None available	None		X

D-94. Table D-64 shows the training event design template for Pistol, Table VI, Qualification, Night Fire. This event is normally conducted during Table II for units that have access to approved simulations systems. Units that do not have access to an approved simulator are authorized to conduct this course of fire on a live-fire facility, typically a CPQC. See TC 25-8 for additional information on authorized facilities.

TASK, CONDITIONS, AND STANDARD

D-95. Table D-63 outlines the tasks, conditions, and standards for the conduct of Table VI, Qualification, Night Fire.

Table D-63. Pistol, Table VI, Qualification, Night Fire

Task:	Engage and defeat single and multiple threats at varying ranges while stationary during periods of limited visibility using ball ammunition.
Conditions:	<p>Given the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully mission capable weapon as assigned on the master authorization list for the unit. Authorized range facility. Full-scale, authorized targetry in standard scenario sequences. Authorized ammunition. Assigned night vision device
Standard:	The Soldier must demonstrate engagement proficiency by hitting 80 percent (4 of 5) of all presented targets in the time allotted.

Table D-64. Training event design template for Pistol, Table VI, Qualification, Night Fire

<i>Pistol, Table VI, Qualification</i>							
<i>Night Fire</i>							
EVENT NAME:	QUALIFICATION	ENVIRONMENT:		LIVE	1.0		
WEAPON:	M9, M17, M18	CONDITIONS:		LIVE FIRE			
CATEGORY:	FOUNDATION	PRIMARY FACILITY:		CPQC	DAYS REQUIRED		
PUBLICATION:	TC 3-23.35	ALTERNATE FACILITY:		QTR			
REQUIRED:	YES	COMPONENT:	AC	RC	120 SOLDIERS		
EXTERNAL EVAL:	PLATOON	FREQUENCY:	2	1			
VALID FOR:	T-X	ANNUAL DAYS TOTAL:	2	1	THROUGHPUT		
TABLE							
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
		PMI&E	PLFS	DRILLS	BASIC	PRACTICE	QUAL
		PRQ	PRQ	PRQ			REQUIRED
WHEN EXECUTED:							T-X
CONDEMNATION CRITERIA (CC)	RULE 1	RULE 2	RULE 3	RULE 4	RULE 5	RULE 6	
	TIME	KEY LEADER TURNOVER	COMMANDER ASSESSMENT	SUBORDINATE ELEMENT PROFICIENCY	SPECIALTY PROFICIENCY	STAFF SECTION PROFICIENCY	
Remarks: Each Soldier assigned an individual weapon <i>must</i> successfully complete Table VI, Qualification, Night Fire, as part of their pistol qualifications. It is conducted in an authorized simulation system, when available. When a primary or alternate simulation system is not available, the firer is authorized to conduct this event in a live environment, under live-fire conditions.							
Note: Table III should be used as concurrent training on Tables IV, V, and VI while Soldiers are awaiting training in a firing order or between day and night phases.							
Legend: AC – active component (known as active duty), ARF – automated record fire range, CPQC – automated combat pistol qualification course, EVAL – evaluation, MRF – modified record fire range or similar, PLFS – preliminary live-fire simulation, PMI&E – preliminary marksmanship instruction and evaluation, PRQ – prerequisite, QUAL – qualification, QTR – qualification training range, RC – Reserve Component, T-X – training event exercise, TC – training circular, TNG DAYS TO QUAL – number of training days remaining on the critical path to weapon's qualification							

AMMUNITION

D-96. To effectively plan and forecast for sufficient training ammunition, the unit uses the ammunition requirements listed in table D-65, on page D-58. Units need to identify the number of firers and should plan for unscheduled firers and necessary retraining by increasing their forecasted training ammunition as appropriate. Firers place these magazines in their magazine pouches. Firers are not authorized staging or pre-positioning magazines for the conduct of Table VI, night fire training.

Table D-65. Table VI, Night Fire ammunition requirements

<i>Magazine</i>	<i>DODIC</i>	<i>Nomenclature</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	AC20	CTG, 9mm F/M17 and M18, military pack full metal jacket (FMJ)	5	One round is authorized for each target presented.
Legend: CTG – cartridge, DODIC – Department of Defense identification code, mm – millimeter				

RANGE FACILITIES

D-97. Units must refer to their installation's range operations SOPs or local training regulation to identify the weapon specific range facilities. Table D-66 shows the Army-standard range facilities designed to support Table VI, Qualification, Night Fire training. Units use their RFMSS system for all scheduling.

Table D-66. Pistol Table VI, Qualification, Night Fire authorized range facilities

<i>Table VI, Qualification, Night Fire</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Range Facility</i>	
		<i>CPQC</i>	<i>QTR</i>
Qualification	E-type, E1, target, silhouette: plastic, polyethylene, kneeling, (NSN: 6920-00-071-4780)	P	A
Legend: A – alternate, CPQC – combat pistol qualification course, NSN – national stock number, P – primary, QTR – qualification training range			

TARGETRY

D-98. Table VI, Qualification, Night Fire training requires either E-type or D-type targets on the range. The leader must confirm the type and capability of the range's targetry, lifting mechanisms, and simulators and identify any unit requirements. During the preparation phase, leaders should be familiar with the targetry used, and the sequence of the firing events. Figure D-5 shows the E-type target used during Table VI, Qualification, Night Fire training.

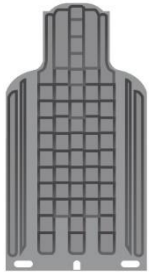

E-1 Target, silhouette: plastic, polyethylene, kneeling NSN 6920-00-071-4780	D-1 Target, 3-dimensional: plastic, mannequin, kneeling NSN 6920-01-164-9625
	
<p>Use of the E-1 or D-1 kneeling targets is at the discretion of the installation. Both represent dismounted, kneeling Infantry targets on small arms and maneuver facilities.</p> <p>Use of the F-type or G-2 prone targets is not authorized.</p>	
<p>Legend: NSN – national stock number</p>	

Figure D-5. E-type target

SCENARIO ENGAGEMENTS

D-99. Targets are presented to the firer in single and double target arrays. Single targets are exposed for 10 seconds. Double target presentations are exposed for 20 seconds. Table D-67 provides the engagement sequence, range to target, and target exposure time requirements. There are no alterations authorized for these engagements.

Table D-67. Pistol Table VI, Qualification, Night Fire target engagement sequence

Table VI, Qualification, Night Fire, Engagements 1 through 4, Standing			
Engagement	Target	Range (meters)	Exposure Time (seconds)
1	E-type	10	10
2	E-type	12.5	10
3	E-type	16.5	10
4	E-type	7 LEFT	20
	E-type	7 RIGHT	
Note: There is a 5-second delay between target exposures for this engagement sequence.			

CONDUCT OF THE RANGE

D-100. Soldiers are instructed on the objectives of the task in Table VI, Qualification, Night Fire and the importance of the functional elements of the shot process. Leaders conduct the tasks in Table VI, Qualification, Night Fire in two administrative and four firing tasks. Firers must hit a minimum of three of the five targets presented (60 percent) to successfully pass this table.

D-101. Soldiers begin the tasks in Table VI, night by moving into the firing position with the use of administrative commands from the tower operator. Soldiers enter the range and move to their firing points. Once at the firing point, firers assume a standing firing position with their pistols in their holsters. Soldiers fire from the ready throughout the duration of the course of fire according to Table VI, Qualification, Night Fire.

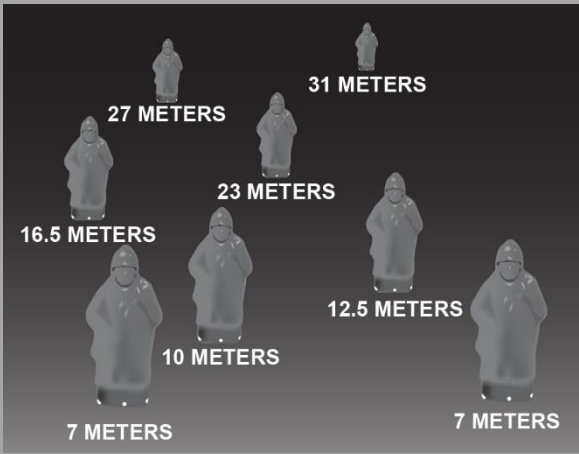
D-102. Leaders use administrative commands to control the flow of the range, movement of personnel, and other command and control purposes. Table D-68 provides an example of the administrative commands for moving a new firing order into position.

Table D-68. Table VI, Qualification, Night Fire, new firing order, conduct of the range example

New Firing Order, Conduct of the Range			
NIGHT FIRE	Engagement	Target	Target Type
	New Firing Order	N/A	N/A
	Rounds per Target	DODIC	Time (Seconds)
	N/A	AC20	NO LIMIT
TOWER	SOLDIER ACTION		
<div><div><div>CONDUCT OF THE RANGE</div><div>SECURE YOUR WEAPON AND AMMUNITION</div><div>ONCE COMPLETE MOVE TO YOUR FIRING POINT</div></div><div><div>FIRERS</div><div>Soldiers secure weapon in holster, ammunition in magazines, and move to the designated firing point.</div></div></div>			
ONCE ALL FIRERS ARE AT THEIR FIRING POSITIONS, THE TOWER CONTINUES.			
Legend: DODIC – Department of Defense identification code, N/A – not applicable			

D-103. As soon as the tower confirms all firers are at the appropriate firing point the tower operator proceeds to the next engagement. Table VI, Qualification, Night Fire, has four firing tasks. Table D-69 lists the commands for task 1 through 4. The amount of ammunition required to fire engagement 1 of Table VI, Qualification, Night Fire is one five-round magazine.

Table D-69. Table VI, Qualification, Night Fire engagement 1 through 4

Table VI, Qualification, Night Fire Engagement 1 through 4			
	Engagement	Target	Target Type
	1 to 4	E-1	Point
	Rounds per Target	DODIC	Time (Seconds)
	1	AC20	50
TOWER	SOLDIER ACTION		
FIRERS,			
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS RED	SECURE ONE FIVE-ROUND MAGAZINE	Soldier draws pistol and loads one five-round magazine, ensuring weapon is on SAFE, and remains at the ready.	
MAKE READY			
ALERT	CONTACT		
TARGET DESCRIPTION	MULTIPLE TROOPS		
DIRECTION	FRONT		
RANGE	CLOSE QUARTERS		
METHOD	NEAR TO FAR		
CONTROL	WEAPONS FREE WEAPONS FREE		
EXECUTION	ENGAGE WHEN POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED	Soldier acquires, prioritizes, and engages targets with one round per target. If a malfunction occurs, firer clears the malfunction and continues until the phase is complete.	
ONCE ALL FIRERS ARE COMPLETE, TOWER CONTINUES.			
Legend: DODIC – Department of Defense identification code			

D-104. A lane safety clears the firers upon their completion of Table VI, Qualification, Night Fire training and collecting their dunnage. The lane safety verifies the clearing prior to the Soldier moving from the firing point. Once cleared, the lane safety communicates the WSS to the tower operator and the tower operator issues an administrative command moving the completed Soldiers off the range. Table D-70 is an example of this command.

Table D-70. Table VI, Qualification, Night Fire completed firing order, conduct of the range example

<i>Completed Firing Order, Conduct of the Range</i>		
NIGHT FIRE	Engagement	Target
	Completed Firing Order	N/A
	Rounds per Target	DODIC
	N/A	N/A
TOWER		SOLDIER ACTION
TOWER MUST ASSUME ALL FIRERS WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS IS RED		
TERMINATION	CEASE FIRE CEASE FIRE	Soldiers stop firing and place weapons on SAFE.
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS GREEN	GO GREEN GO GREEN ONCE VERIFIED HOLSTER	Soldiers clear their weapon and wait to be inspected by a lane safety prior to holstering.
ONCE ALL FIRERS ARE VERIFIED GREEN, TOWER CONTINUES.		
CONDUCT OF THE RANGE	FIRERS SECURE YOUR DUNNAGE ONCE COMPLETE, MOVE TO THE ENTRY CONTROL POINT	Firers secure weapon and ammunition dunnage and move to the designated location.
TOWER WAITS FOR ALL SOLDIERS TO REACH THE ENTRY CONTROL POINT PRIOR TO ADVANCING THE NEXT FIRING ORDER TO THE BASELINE.		
Legend: DODIC – Department of Defense identification code, N/A – not applicable		

PISTOL VALIDATION

D-105. Validation is a commander's option to confirm a rudimentary level of proficiency sufficient to accept reasonable risk by extending an existing QD by six months. The validation event is used in extreme circumstances where the commander must confirm a qualification or certification. These circumstances may arise in garrison and operational environments. See chapter 1, on page 1-21, for detailed information on the use of alternate courses of fire for individual weapons.

TASK, CONDITIONS, AND STANDARDS

D-106. Targets are placed in a tactical array at close quarter's distances. The purpose of the ALT-C is to challenge firers with single stationary targets from the standing, kneeling, and prone firing positions within the effective range of the weapon. Table D-71 outlines the tasks, conditions, and standards for the pistol validation training.

Table D-71. Pistol validation task, conditions, and standard

Task:	Validate Soldier's safe use of the M9-, M17-, or M18-series pistol by demonstrating rudimentary engagement skills.
Conditions:	Given the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully mission capable weapon, as assigned on the master authorization list for the unit. Full combat uniform, issued equipment, and protective mask. Authorized range facility and approved targetry. Authorized ammunition.
Standard:	The Soldier must demonstrate engagement proficiency by effectively hitting 80 percent (8 of 10) from each firing position: standing, kneeling, and prone positions.

D-107. Table D-72, on page D-64, shows the training event design template for pistol validation. See TC 25-8 for additional information on authorized range facilities.

Table D-72. Training event design template for pistol validation

<i>Pistol Validation</i>						
<i>Alternate Course of Fire (ALT-C)</i>						
EVENT NAME:	VALIDATION	ENVIRONMENT:		LIVE	1.0	
WEAPON:	M9, M17, M18	CONDITIONS:		LIVE FIRE		
CATEGORY:	FOUNDATION	PRIMARY FACILITY:		Zero	DAYS REQUIRED	
PUBLICATION:	TC 3-23.35	ALTERNATE FACILITY:		N/A		
REQUIRED:	GO APPROVAL	COMPONENT:	AC	RC	120 SOLDIERS	
EXTERNAL EVAL:	PLATOON	FREQUENCY:				
VALID FOR:	QD + 6	ANNUAL DAYS TOTAL:			THROUGHPUT	
	TABLE					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
	PMI&E	PLFS	DRILLS	BASIC	PRACTICE	QUAL
	PRQ	PRQ	PRQ			VALIDATION
WHEN EXECUTED:						T-X
CONDEMNATION CRITERIA (CC)	RULE 1	RULE 2	RULE 3	RULE 4	RULE 5	RULE 6
	TIME	KEY LEADER TURNOVER	COMMANDER ASSESSMENT	SUBORDINATE ELEMENT PROFICIENCY	SPECIALTY PROFICIENCY	STAFF SECTION PROFICIENCY
Remarks: Units must have the appropriate approval by their first General Officer (GO) in their chain of command to use any alternate course of fire (ALT-C) for any weapon system.						
Legend: AC – active component (known as active duty), ARF – automated record fire range, EVAL – evaluation, N/A – not applicable, PLFS – preliminary live-fire simulation, PMI&E – preliminary marksmanship instruction and evaluation, PRQ – prerequisite, QD – qualification duration, QUAL – qualification, RC – Reserve Component (known as Reserves), TC – training circular, T-X – training event exercise, TNG DAYS TO QUAL – number of training days remaining on the critical path to weapon's qualification, Zero – basic 10 meter / 25 meter firing range (zero)						

AMMUNITION

D-108. ALT-C is a static timed event that consists of 3 engagements and 30 rounds. (See table D-73.) Every firer is issued 3 each, 10-round magazines to conduct Pistol, Table VI, Qualification, ALT-C training. Firers place these magazines in their magazine pouches. Staging or pre-positioning magazines is not authorized for the conduct of validation table.

Table D-73. Ammunition requirements by engagement

<i>Engagement</i>	<i>DODIC</i>	<i>Magazine</i>	<i>Rounds per Magazine</i>
1	AC20	1	10
2	AC20	1	10
3	AC20	1	10
Total Rounds Required:			30
Legend: DODIC – Department of Defense identification code			

RANGE FACILITIES

D-109. Table D-74 shows the Army-standard range facilities designed to support pistol validation. Units must refer to their installation's range operations SOPs or local training regulation to identify the weapon-specific range facilities. Units use their RFMSS system for all scheduling.

Table D-74. Pistol validation authorized range facilities

<i>Event</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Range Facility</i>
		<i>Zero</i>
Validation	B1, target, silhouette: bull ring, pistol (NSN: 6920-01-276-6604)	P
Legend: NSN – national stock number, P – primary, Zero – basic 10 meter / 25 meter firing range		

D-110. All Soldiers assigned an M9-, M17-, or M18-series pistol on the unit's MAL may execute pistol validation when approved by the first general officer in their chain of command. This is NOT a qualification course of fire. Units use this event solely as a risk mitigation tool for the commander to verify basic marksmanship skills of the firer in extreme cases. This does not replace the Army-standard pistol qualification.

TARGETRY

D-111. ALT-C requires the B1 target, silhouette: paper, B-type, M9 pistol 25 meter. This is the only target authorized for the conduct of pistol validation (ALT-C). During the preparation phase, leaders should be familiar with the targetry used, and the firing event sequence. Figure D-6, on page D-66, shows the B1 target used during ALT-C.


B1 Target, Silhouette: Paper, B-type, Pistol, 25 meter		
Target Type:	B-type (bull's-eye ring)	
Model:	B1	
Construction:	Paper	
NSN:	6920-01-276-6604	
Primary Use:	Pistol, Table VI, ALT-C	
Legend: ALT-C – alternate course of fire, NSN – national stock number		

Figure D-6. B1 target information

CONDUCT OF THE RANGE

D-112. Leaders instruct Soldiers on the objectives of Table VI, ALT-C and the importance of the functional elements of the shot process. Soldiers conduct ALT-C in two administrative and three firing engagements with an administrative pause between engagements. Firers must hit a minimum of 24 of the 30 rounds fired (80 percent) to successfully validate their existing qualification.

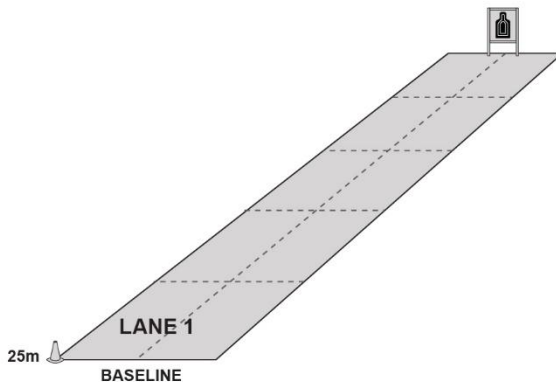
D-113. Soldiers enter the range and move to their firing points 25 meters from the target. Once at the firing point, firers assume a standing firing position with pistols in holsters. The leaders conduct ALT-C training using three stationary engagements from three different firing positions at 25 meters using a B1 target. Leaders fire the task in Pistol, ALT-C from the ready for each engagement. Table D-75 provides the firing positions for each engagement.

Table D-75. Firing position by engagement

Engagement	Position / Drill	Time (seconds)	DODIC	Magazine	Rounds per Magazine
1	Standing	35	AC20	1	10
	Emergency reload	10			
	Fight down				
2	Kneeling	35	AC20	1	10
	Emergency reload	10			
	Fight down				
3	Prone	35	AC20	1	10
Total Time:		125			
Legend: DODIC – Department of Defense identification code					

D-114. Soldiers begin ALT-C training by moving into the firing position with the use of administrative commands from the tower operator. Administrative commands control the flow of the range, movement of personnel, and other command and control purposes. Table D-76, on page D-68, provides an example of the tower commands for moving a new firing order into position.

Table D-76. Alternate Course of Fire, new firing order, conduct of the range example

New Firing Order, Conduct of the Range			
	Engagement	Target	Target Type
	New Firing Order	N/A	N/A
	Rounds per Target	DODIC	Time (Seconds)
	N/A	AC20	NO LIMIT
TOWER	SOLDIER ACTION		
CONDUCT OF THE RANGE	FIRERS, HOLSTER YOUR WEAPON SECURE YOUR AMMUNITION ONCE COMPLETE MOVE TO YOUR ASSIGNED FIRING POINT		
	Soldiers secure weapon in holster, ammunition in magazines, and move to the designated firing point.		
TOWER WAITS FOR ALL SOLDIERS TO REACH FIRING POINT PRIOR TO CONTINUING.			
Legend: DODIC – Department of Defense identification code, m – meter, N/A – not applicable			

D-115. As soon as the tower confirms all firers are at the appropriate firing point, the tower operator proceeds to the next step. ALT-C has three firing engagements. Table D-77 contains the commands for engagement 1. The amount of ammunition required to fire engagement 1 of ALT-C is one, 10-round magazine. (See tables D-78 and D-79, on pages D-70 and D-71.)

Table D-77. Alternate Course of Fire engagement 1, conduct of fire example

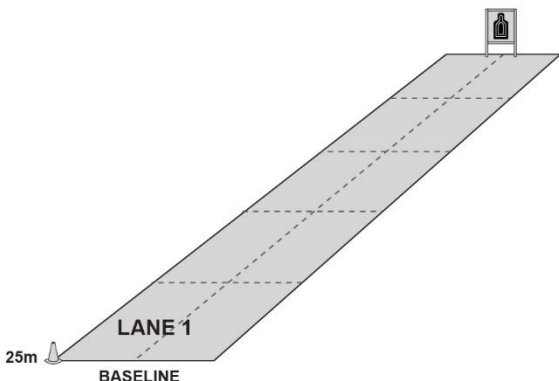
Table VI, ALT-C, Engagement 1, Day, Standing, 1 Magazine (10-rounds)				
	Engagement	Target	Target Type	
	1	B1	Point	
	Rounds per Target	DODIC	Time (Seconds)	
	10	AC20	45	
TOWER		SOLDIER ACTION		
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS RED		MAKE READY		Soldier draws pistol and loads one 10-round magazine, ensuring weapon is on SAFE, and remains at the READY.
ALERT		CONTACT		
TARGET DESCRIPTION		BRAVO ONE		
DIRECTION		FRONT		
RANGE		SHORT RANGE		
METHOD		SLOW FIRE		
CONTROL		WEAPONS FREE WEAPONS FREE		
EXECUTION		ENGAGE UPON POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION		Soldier begins slow firing one 10-round magazine, ensuring the same point of aim for each round. If a malfunction occurs, firer clears the malfunction and continues until the engagement is complete.
TOWER PROVIDES FIRERS 35 SECONDS TO COMPLETE TASK, THEN PROCEEDS				
CONTROL		WEAPONS HOLD WEAPONS HOLD RELOAD FIGHT DOWN		Note: WEAPONS HOLD is used to ensure firers do not continue to engage the static B1 target until they reload and assume the next firing position. Firers conduct an emergency or tactical reload and move to the kneeling position.
TOWER PROVIDES 10 SECONDS TO RELOAD AND CHANGE POSITION, THEN PROCEEDS				
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS REMAINS RED				
Legend: ALT-C – alternate course of fire, DODIC – Department of Defense identification code, m – meter				

Table D-78. Alternate Course of Fire, engagement 2, conduct of fire example

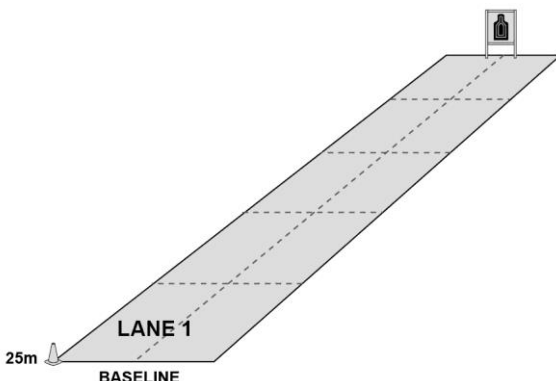
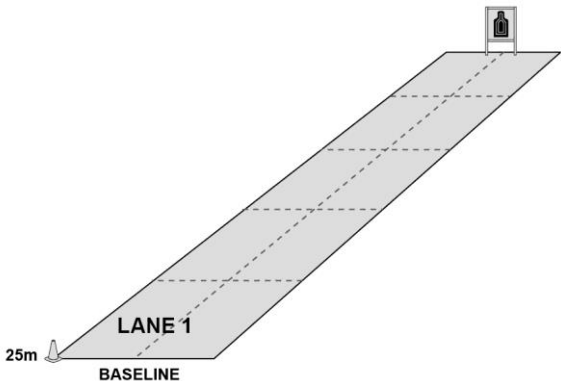
Table VI, ALT-C, Engagement 2, Day, Kneeling, 1 Magazine (10-rounds)			
	Engagement	Target	Target Type
	2	B1	Point
	Rounds per Target	DODIC	Time (Seconds)
	10	AC20	45
TOWER		SOLDIER ACTION	
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS REMAINS RED			
ALERT	CONTACT	Soldiers ensure weapon is on SAFE and remain at the READY.	
TARGET DESCRIPTION	BRAVO ONE		
DIRECTION	FRONT		
RANGE	SHORT RANGE		
METHOD	SLOW FIRE		
CONTROL	WEAPONS FREE WEAPONS FREE		
EXECUTION	ENGAGE UPON POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION	Soldier begins slow firing one 10-round magazine, ensuring the same point of aim for each round. If a malfunction occurs, firer clears the malfunction and continues until the engagement is complete.	
TOWER PROVIDES FIRERS 35 SECONDS TO COMPLETE TASK, THEN PROCEEDS			
CONTROL	WEAPONS HOLD WEAPONS HOLD RELOAD FIGHT DOWN	Soldiers conduct an emergency or tactical RELOAD and move to the prone position. Note: WEAPONS HOLD is used to ensure firers do not continue to engage the static B1 target until they reload and assume the next firing position. Firers conduct an emergency or tactical reload and move to the prone position.	
TOWER WAITS 10 SECONDS FOR RELOAD AND CHANGE OF POSITION, THEN PROCEEDS			
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS REMAINS RED			
Legend: ALT-C – alternate course of fire, DODIC – Department of Defense identification code, m – meter			

Table D-79. Alternate Course of Fire, engagement 3, conduct of fire example

Table VI, ALT-C, Engagement 3, Day, Prone, 1 Magazine (10-rounds)			
	Engagement	Target	Target Type
	3	B1	Point
	Rounds per Target	DODIC	Time (Seconds)
	10	AC20	35
TOWER		SOLDIER ACTION	
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS REMAINS RED			
ALERT	CONTACT	Soldiers ensure weapon is on SAFE and remain at the READY.	
TARGET DESCRIPTION	BRAVO ONE		
DIRECTION	FRONT		
RANGE	SHORT RANGE		
METHOD	SLOW FIRE		
CONTROL	WEAPONS FREE WEAPONS FREE		
EXECUTION	ENGAGE UPON POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION	Soldier begins slow firing one 10-round magazine, ensuring the same point of aim for each round. If a malfunction occurs, firer clears the malfunction and continues until the engagement is complete.	
TOWER AWAITS 35 SECONDS AND THEN PROCEEDS			
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS REMAINS RED			
Legend: ALT-C – alternate course of fire, DODIC – Department of Defense identification code, m – meter			

D-116. Once the firing order is complete, the tower operator directs the firers to a green WSS, and directs policing their firing positions of brass and ammunition. Table D-80 is an example of this command.

Table D-80. Alternate Course of Fire, completed firing order, conduct of the range example

Completed Firing Order, Conduct of the Range			
FIRING ORDER COMPLETE	Engagement	Target	Target Type
	Completed Firing Order	N/A	N/A
	Rounds per Target	DODIC	Time (Seconds)
	N/A	N/A	NO LIMIT
TOWER	SOLDIER ACTION		
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS IS CURRENTLY RED			
TERMINATION	CEASE FIRE CEASE FIRE	Soldier stops firing and places the weapon on SAFE.	
WEAPONS SAFETY STATUS GREEN	GO GREEN GO GREEN	Soldiers clear their weapon and wait for a lane safety to verify.	
	SHOW CLEAR		
	ONCE VERIFIED HOLSTER		
CONDUCT OF THE RANGE	FIRERS SECURE YOUR TARGET AND DUNNAGE	Firers secure their target and ammunition dunnage and move to the designated location.	
	ONCE COMPLETE MOVE TO THE ENTRY CONTROL POINT AT THE BASE OF THE TOWER.		
ONCE FIRING ORDER EXITS TO THE ENTRY CONTROL POINT, TOWER MOVES THE NEXT FIRING ORDER TO THE FIRING BASELINE.			
Legend: DODIC – Department of Defense identification code, N/A – not applicable			

D-117. A lane safety clears the firers upon their completion of ALT-C training and collecting their dunnage. A lane safety verifies the clearing prior to the Soldier moving from their firing point. Once cleared, the lane safety communicates the WSS to the tower operator who issues an administrative command moving the completed Soldiers off the range.