TC 3-34.200

Bridge Crewmember Qualification Tables

APRIL 2021

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Headquarters, Department of the Army

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Bridge Crewmember Qualification Tables

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Preface

TC 3-34.200 provides a training strategy for sections and platoons to attain task proficiency by executing tasks to standard. This enables engineers to gain proficiency in providing support to maneuver elements through reconnaissance, mobility, countermobility, and bridging tasks efficiently in any operational environment.

The principal audience for TC 3-34.200 are the commanders and trainers of engineer bridge units. TC 3-34.200 is written using a plan, prepare, execute, and assess methodology. This publication applies to all engineer bridge units. TC 3-34.200 includes the planning and preparation required for a successful engineer qualification-training program for engineer bridge organizations.

Commanders, staffs, and subordinates ensure that their decisions and actions comply with applicable United States, international, and in some cases host-nation laws and regulations. Commanders at all levels ensure that their Soldiers operate in accordance with the law of war and the rules of engagement. (See FM 6-27).

TC 3-34.200 uses joint terms where applicable. Selected joint and Army terms and definitions appear in both the glossary and the text. Terms for which TC 3-34.200 is the proponent (the authority) are italicized in the text and are marked with an asterisk (*) in the glossary. Terms and definitions for which TC 3-34.200 is the proponent publication are boldfaced in the text. For other definitions shown in the text, the term is italicized and the number of the proponent publication follows the definition.

TC 3-34.200 applies to the Active Army, Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and United States Army Reserve unless otherwise stated.

The proponent of TC 3-34.200 is the United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). The preparing agency is the Collective Training Division, Directorate of Training and Leader Development, United States Army Engineer School. Send comments and recommendations on a DA Form 2028 (*Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms*) to the Department of the Army, United States Army Engineer School, United States Army Maneuver Support Center of Excellence, Directorate of Training and Leader Development, ATTN: ATSE-D, 14010 MSCoE Loop, Building 3201, Suite LH2617, Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473-8300; by e-mail to <usarmy.leonardwood.mscoe.mbx.engdoc@mail.mil>; or submit an electronic DA Form 2028.

Introduction

TC 3-34.200 is designed to focus on mission-essential task (MET) proficiency. It is the Engineer Regiment's responsibility to provide commanders with the tools to qualify their engineer squads/sections and platoons, to provide quality training oversight, and to validate engineer training. The bridge crewmember qualification table (BCQT) plays an important role in this process. Commanders can use the BCQTs to determine which tasks to train, qualify, and certify based on their assessment of the unit's task proficiency and the unit's mission-essential task list (METL) or assigned MET. Time, resources, and command emphasis must all focus on training tasks that support the METL. Unit leaders should use the appropriate individual tasks, collective tasks, and drills which support their training objectives using the following references:

- Standardized METL.
- Combined Arms Training Strategy.
- Central Army Registry.
- Digital Training Management System.
- Individual critical task list and individual task.

This proponent publication provides trainers and commanders with the minimal BCQT requirements and is a guide to reach published goals and sustain unit and individual proficiency. Training will replicate real world situations, conditions, and potential future operations. Evaluations must not be a routine drill that has no real world theme, but must use scenarios that exercise the leader's ability to lead and make decisions, which enables Soldiers to perform at all levels.

TC 3-34.200 is divided into three chapters and one appendix:

- **Chapter 1** defines training frequencies, training goals, and training horizons.
- **Chapter 2** defines section and platoon training strategies, collective training, proficiencies, proficiency gate ratings, talent management, and turbulence.
- **Chapter 3** defines the conduct of BCQTs Tables I-VI.
- **Appendix A** refers to engineer qualification tables listed by the unit type.

This publication will be approved for Foreign Disclosure 1 (FD1) and is releasable to students from all requesting foreign countries without restrictions.

Chapter 1
Concept

Chapter 1 is organized in a manner parallel to the combat engineer qualification tables in TC 3-34.150. This organization provides a common-sense approach to training by echelon. Individual tasks are trained and tested first, followed by section and platoon tasks. This chapter includes introductory information about the BCQT concept. Commanders are encouraged to develop a local scenario that is tactically sound for the range layout available and that directly reflects the units' capabilities and missions. The training strategy provides the actual tables and the tasks that create a foundation for the commander's training scenario. As units select tasks, their methodology should follow. A platoon collective task drives a section collective task that drives an individual task.

STRATEGY

1-1. The BCQTs are designed to establish MET proficiency first and foremost. These qualification tables add structure to unit training plans, articulate combat readiness, and help units compete for installation ranges and resources. The tables also assist the unit by outlining a strategy for evaluating training readiness for individuals, sections, and platoons. Establishing these training and evaluation standards allows commanders to make efficient use of training resources, to articulate readiness, and most importantly, to ensure consistent battlefield results regardless of which engineer unit is in support.

1-2. Each engineer section or team must have a qualified section leader who can exercise sound judgment based on his or her ability to perform the leader or individual tasks that support the unit's METL.

TRAINING FREQUENCY

1-3. Tables I through VI are designed to be conducted annually. The unit commander synchronizes the unit training plans with the unit they provide engineer support to, ensuring that engineers are trained and ready to provide engineer support. A company commander may increase the frequency based on his or her own assessment of unit proficiency and training requirements.

TRAINING GOALS

1-4. Training goals vary according to the local training conditions. Commanders must design training to the available training environments and to specifically address unit proficiency assessments. The goal is to create a training environment that is as realistic and demanding as possible with the resources available. As a norm, the goals listed below should be set to ensure successful training.

- **Set and enforce tough, but achievable standards.** Tough standards generate effective training; loose standards produce weak units. Soldiers must know when they have done well and when they need additional training and repetition to achieve mastery.
- **Start early.** All aspects of a training program must be thoroughly coordinated. Forecast and request resources and maintenance assistance long before they are needed.
- **Be thorough.** Leave nothing to chance.
- **Avoid wasting resources and training opportunities.** Give leaders the guidance and assets needed to train their units effectively and efficiently.
- **Be flexible and continually update the training program to the unit's changing needs.** If assessment and planning stop, the training program stagnates.

- **Train continually.** Train at every opportunity, not just during an intensified period, to get ready for qualification tables at all levels. Intensified programs should be used only to bring a unit to a desired proficiency level; then train continually to maintain and sustain that level.

1-5. Contingency plans and alternate methods of training should be identified when the primary plan cannot be executed. Training time is valuable and should not be lost due to unforeseen factors. Units should consider planning for increased fire danger hazards, firing hour constraints, environmental factors, digging requirements, and other impacts to their plans.

TRAINING HORIZON

1-6. The training horizon is used to synchronize dedicated training time for organizations and units to train on METL tasks. Units preparing for deployment develop training plans that focus on established readiness aim points such as manning, equipping, and training levels. The training horizon covers the period leading up to at least one readiness aim point. Command training guidance is published to provide detailed information on the unit's training objective.

1-7. Using this concept helps forecast future resources and allocates time for the unit to be successful. It is recommended that commanders and staff use in-progress reviews to ensure that each member of the unit understands which phase of training they are in and what is expected of them.

1-8. Chapter 2 provides a general breakdown of major "T-week" activities to use as a guide. It assists in the development of the unit training plan. This list is not all-inclusive. Units must consider installation requirements, directives, and guidance from higher headquarters when planning training. The T-week concept for the BCQT was designed based off the Army training models and recommended completion of the BCQT is by T-26 (beginning of the 4th quarter of the fiscal year). Reserve Component engineer bridge organizations will have to refer to the current fiscal year Reserve Component training models for when to execute the BCQT.

1-9. During the planning process for any training event, there are a series of tasks that are executed, reviewed, or updated periodically to ensure the unit's success. Unit leaders should review all tasks that will be trained during the training event. There are several critical planning steps that may involve verifying the Class V requirements and ensuring that they are forecasted well in advance and locking in training ranges and land.

EVALUATION GUIDANCE

TC 3-34.200 provides the information needed to train to standard for drills and collective tasks (task/drill numbers). Collective tasks, drill training, and evaluation outlines that are required for evaluation purposes can be found in the Central Army Repository at website https://atiam.train.army.mil.

Chapter 2
Training Strategy

Commanders must resource qualification training which includes coordination and evaluation of engineer training. Engineer unit commanders must have the flexibility to identify particular tasks to qualify their Soldiers based on the unit's mission and future deployments. Qualification tables (QTs) are designed to focus on MET proficiency by unit type, and permit preliminary training, proficiency training, and qualification of engineer units. They are designed to develop and test the proficiency of individual, section, and platoon techniques at the basic, intermediate, and advanced levels for both Active and Reserve Components. The series of engineer tasks in each table is intended to duplicate typical battlefield tasks under realistic conditions. The tables are to be accomplished sequentially. The QTs discussed in the various training circulars, enable commanders to determine section and platoon training readiness ratings. Units must qualify career management field (CMF) 12 series Soldiers annually. The tasks to accomplish qualification have slight variances (discussed in the various training circulars for the appropriate military occupational series). All CMF 12 series Soldiers assigned to engineer units will conduct QT certification according to the company commander's unit training plan and the appropriate training circular.

SECTION TRAINING

2-1. This chapter describes how a unit builds its unit training plan for engineer squads/sections. It provides basic information and examples to understand the mechanics of the strategy, but requires the unit to reference the appropriate training circular to apply the specific task events for their specific organization. The focus is to train and qualify Soldiers as a member of their element and build cohesive squads/sections.

TRAINING TABLES

2-2. Each element has six training iterations within their strategy that culminate in their demonstration of proficiency. Section training consists of all the training events along the critical path to proficiency.

ENGINEER SECTION/PLATOON

2-3. Table 2-1, page 2-2, illustrates the section training strategy structure. As it includes collective small team and section, not all table names are standardized. They are tailored to the element's function and purpose as part of the larger section or platoon formation. Of note, the training strategy culminates with two externally evaluated proficiency assessments—Table IV and Table VI. Both are discussed within the section portion of this chapter. All small-unit squads/sections follow the six-table event structure.

Table 2-1. Section/platoon training strategy structure example

	Prerequisites (L)		*Live (L)*			
	Table I	***Table II***	***Table III***	***Table IV***	***Table V***	***Table VI***
Sections and Platoons	Leader Task Certification	Individual Soldier Task Certification	Mobility Reconnaissance React to Contact Sergeants Time Training (STT), Situational Training Exercise (STX) Live (L)	Countermobility Survivability STT, STX (L)	Squad/ Section Certification STX (L)	Platoon Qualification Field Training Exercise
Recommended Days Required to Train	5	10	5	5	3.0	3.0 (31 Total Days to Train)
Training Days Remaining on the Critical Training Path to Collective Task Proficiency	26.0 (31 days – 5 = 26)	16.0	11.0	6.0	3.0	Collective Task Proficiency

2-4. A table of organization and equipment (TOE) or modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE) engineer section is typically led by a staff sergeant, and typically with nine Soldiers (depending on the unit type).

2-5. Commanders may elect to include additional subordinate teams to the section formation based on mission requirements. If small teams are added to the section formation after the section has achieved proficiency, the commander may elect to incorporate proficient small teams to the section after completing an assessment. The commander may also include the small team to the section formation for section training.

SECTION PROFICIENCY

2-6. Overall section proficiency contains two separate externally evaluated assessments. These externally evaluated training events provide the commander with the primary assessment tool to evaluate the unit's proficiency against an established standard as defined within the respective training publication(s), task training and evaluation outlines, and the unit's standard operating procedures. Section proficiency is derived from the external evaluations from Table V and Table VI.

SECTION COLLECTIVE TASK PROFICIENCY

2-7. Collective task proficiency (see table 2-2) is a gate used to assess the overall proficiency of a section through external evaluation of their execution of all the section's supporting collective tasks. This gate is not used to progress to higher echelon training, but indicates if the unit has the proficiency required to support higher headquarters during tactical operations effectively.

Table 2-2. Collective task proficiency external evaluation requirements

Small Unit	*External Evaluation Events*	*Evaluated Externally To—*	*Evaluation Commander*
Section	Table V, Section Certification Situational Training Exercise (STX)	Platoon	Company Commander

Note. Units are not authorized to self-evaluate Table IV unless they meet the parameters found within their training publication's validation events for certifying proficiency in austere environments.

2-8. When Soldiers assigned are not present for the evaluation, the evaluation commander must authorize their participation in future events.

SECTION PROFICIENCY RATINGS

2-9. The proficiency rating metrics (see table 2-3) that may be certified by the evaluation commander are identified within the respective training publications. Generally, commanders certify the following proficiency rating metrics based on the section's performance during the collective task proficiency gate.

Table 2-3. Section task proficiency gate ratings

Lowest Task Assessment	*Task Proficiency Rating*	*Remarks*
Trained (T)	≥90%	Squads/sections must meet the training and evaluation outline criteria.
Trained minus (T-)	≥80% and <90%	
Partially minus (P)	≥70% and <80%	
Partially (P-)	≥60% and <70%	
Untrained (U)	<60%	

SECTION VALIDATION

2-10. Validation is a commander's option to execute the Army standard proficiency assessment to the minimum threshold requirements to achieve a passing result. Where validation events are authorized, the threshold requirements are defined in the section's training publication.

2-11. The validation event is used in extreme circumstances where the commander requires confirmation of proficiency or certification. These circumstances may arise in garrison and operational environments.

GARRISON REQUIREMENT

2-12. The brigade commander may authorize the validation event when one of the following conditions exist:

- The unit is directed to deploy within 90 days without prior notice.
- The installation range restrictions prohibit standard qualification due to range closures, ammunition restrictions, or unforeseen circumstances beyond the control of the unit.

Note. Failing to request or secure appropriate training facilities, ammunition, or other resources does not justify the use of any validation procedure at the home station.

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT

2-13. The battalion commander may authorize subordinate units to exercise the validation event when deployed to austere environments when one of the following conditions exist:

- Available range facilities do not support the standard Army proficiency assessment requirements.
- Local range regulations prohibit firing the ammunition type, standard engagement techniques, or do not support the surface danger area.
- The training area available does not meet the most stringent range safety regulations of the Army or host nation, where the composite surface danger zone cannot be sufficiently maintained and secured.

2-14. The validation event is described in the respective training publication in detail, with various options to enable the best training in less than ideal circumstances. Commanders will ultimately assume additional risk by utilizing the validation event as part of their sustainment training program while deployed.

2-15. The following rules apply to validation events:

- The brigade or equivalent commander authorizes the use of the validation event.
- May only be executed 90 days after the mission start through 30 days before mission completion.
- Successful completion of the validation event extends the existing qualification duration (proficiency assessment) by six months.
- Only one validation is authorized within a 24-month period for any type of section.
- Failure to successfully complete a validation event after two attempts condemns the small unit's proficiency assessment immediately.
- Failure to validate requires the small unit to complete the full training strategy to regain their proficiency rating.
- External evaluation criteria are stated within the respective training publication. These requirements will prescribe procedures when standard external evaluator requirements cannot be achieved due to mission constraints sustaining section proficiency.

2-16. Once the element has successfully completed its section collective task proficiency, the unit must consider how the criteria impacts their subordinate's proficiency. The following paragraphs describes how squads/sections maintain their proficiency, how to identify when a proficiency rating has triggered one or more criteria, and any options the commander has to mitigate those impacts.

2-17. The element training publication will describe in greater detail the methods to sustain proficiency. The information below is in general terms and provides an example of when an element sustains their proficiency, and an example when the proficiency is condemned.

SECTION PROFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS

2-18. Once the element achieves section proficiency, the element loses its proficiency rating if one or more of the following triggers exist:

- **Time.** Twelve months have elapsed since the date the section collective task proficiency gate was achieved.
- **Key leader turnover**. Minimum identified key leaders at echelon are no longer assigned to the positions within the small unit.
- **Commander assessment**. Any commander within the chain of command determines the subordinate unit's proficiency is no longer at a trained (T) or trained minus (T-) level.
- **Subordinate element proficiency**. When the unit fails to maintain the minimum required proficient subordinate elements (one level down).

2-19. Units may not alter, change, or modify the criteria. Evaluation commanders have the option, based on their assessment of the element, to condemn any proficiency rating they are authorized to assign.

Note. For section proficiency, the commander two-levels higher is typically the company commander. The battalion or brigade commander can condemn any proficiency assessment or qualification for any small team or section within their organization.

SECTION TALENT MANAGEMENT

2-20. Commanders can mitigate the impacts to their unit's proficiency in a variety of methods. Talent management skills before, during, and after conducting the section training strategy is required by leaders to ensure that maximum proficiency is maintained and sustained within the larger organization. Section proficiency has a direct impact on the unit's overall readiness, and contributes to the unit's level of proficiency.

2-21. To best manage section turbulence, the commander should consider the following:

- **Select key leaders together.** This maximizes the key leader's longevity and keeps future proficiency ratings more stable.
- **Position by potential.** Identify those young leaders that have solid promotion potential. Place those leaders in the next higher position (for example, a team leader as a section leader), and have them achieve proficiency in advance of their pending or expected promotion.
- **Transfer trained key leaders together**. Promotions may initiate internal battalion transfers. Commanders should consider moving the newly promoted key leader and key leader combination together, where the gaining unit within the battalion will benefit from maintaining proficient key leaders. This may not be possible or feasible for all units, particularly for section formations.

SECTION TRAINING

2-22. Commanders should cross-train potential replacements. Cross training young leaders in key leader positions helps to prepare them to in the event a key leader leaves. In doing so, commanders can mitigate key leader turnover with trained and proficient leaders in stride with key leader turbulence.

2-23. Proficient new arrivals should be assessed. Commanders that receive new leaders who achieved proficiency within the last qualification period have assessment options to maintain section proficiency. Commanders can assess two previously qualified key leaders from different elements to determine their proficiency status if they are assigned together in an element. This is the least preferred method of talent management and requires the commander to make assessments using previous crew records, sustainment training in simulations, and other assessments to determine their proficiency status.

SECTION TURBULENCE

2-24. The commander may consider a turbulent section proficient when the section leader and the minimum required subordinate leaders have previously achieved proficiency in their assigned position in a different organization during the previous qualification period.

2-25. The section has demonstrated proficiency during a section training exercise or similar training event outside the section training density.

2-26. If commanders are not completely confident in the section cohesion, capability, experience, and performance, they must rate them as unqualified or not proficient through the next training density.

SECTION PROFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS

2-27. Units manage sections by section leaders (key leader) and proficient subordinate team leaders (subordinate leader) to maintain and sustain the greatest amount of experience within their formation. The management of these two components provide the unit with a metric to assist in determining the overall unit proficiency. Refer to table 2-4, page 2-6, for section proficiency and reporting requirements.

Table 2-4. Section task proficiency gate ratings

Element	*Proficiency Requirement*	
Section	A proficient engineer section has a section leader that successfully completes Tables I through VI and 2 out of 2 subordinate elements have successfully completed Tables I through VI.	
	Number of Subordinate Teams Assigned or Attached to the Section	**Minimum Number of Proficient Subordinate Teams Required**
	2	2 of 2
	1	1 of 1

2-28. Talent management within the section structure requires the commander to balance experience and demonstrated proficiencies of the team leaders and the section leader to sustain proficiency throughout the fiscal year. Commanders will utilize various proficiency assessment tools to manage risks during key leader and subordinate leader movements or assignment changes.

2-29. Criteria Rule Number 2, *Key Leader Turn Over,* is triggered when the section leader is no longer assigned to the section. Once the section leader departs, assigning the A-Team leader as the section leader is a sound decision to keep cohesion of the unit intact. Although this decision best maintains the section's proficiency, it triggers Criteria Rule Number 4, *Subordinate Element Proficiency*. See figure 2-1.

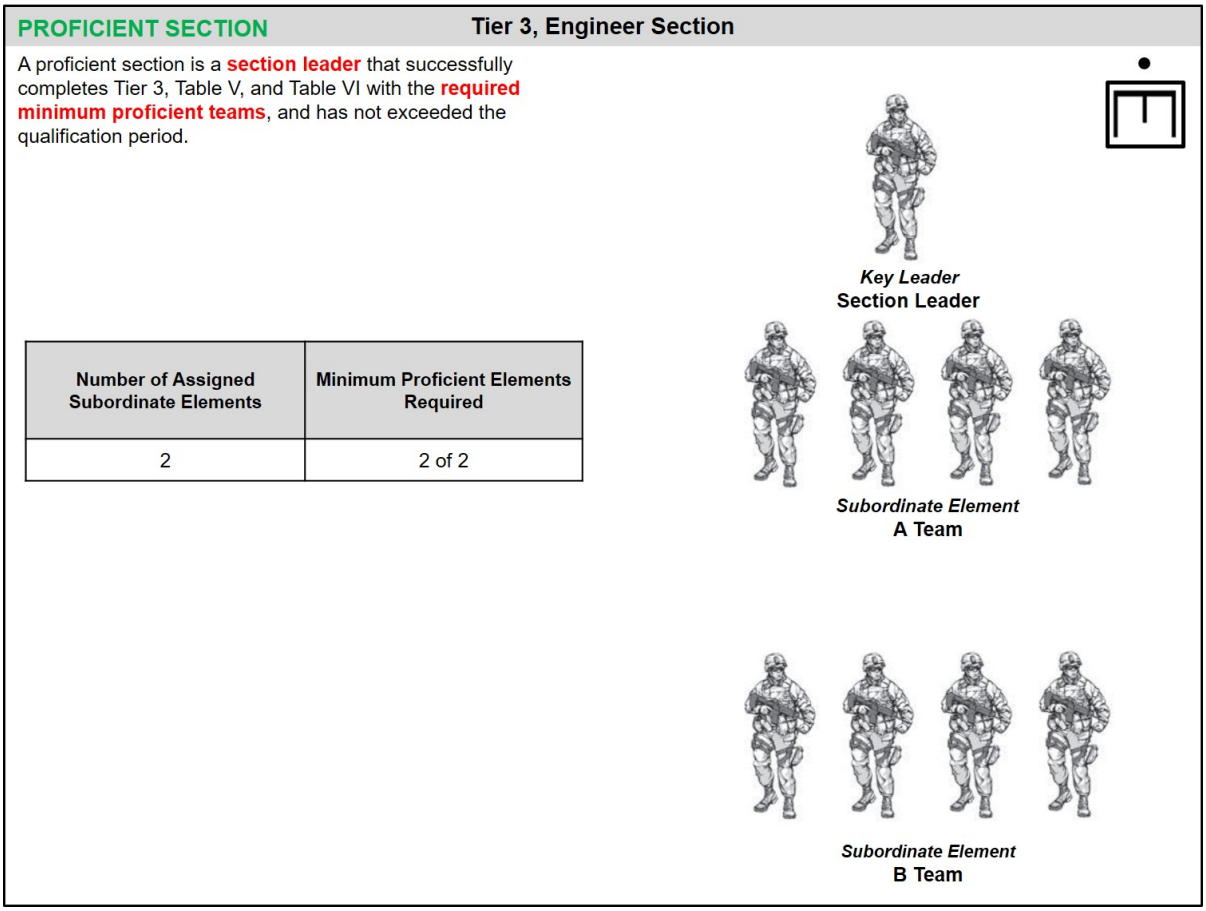

Figure 2-1. Proficient section with key and subordinate leader

Note. For example, key leader promotions occur where the section leader is promoted to sergeant first class and is reassigned to another platoon. A subordinate section leader (A Team) is promoted to staff sergeant and is assigned as the new section leader. Although the section leader was a team leader during section training and completion of the collective task proficiency and live-fire proficiency gate, the section meets two separate criteria. In doing so, the section loses its proficiency rating (see figure 2-2).

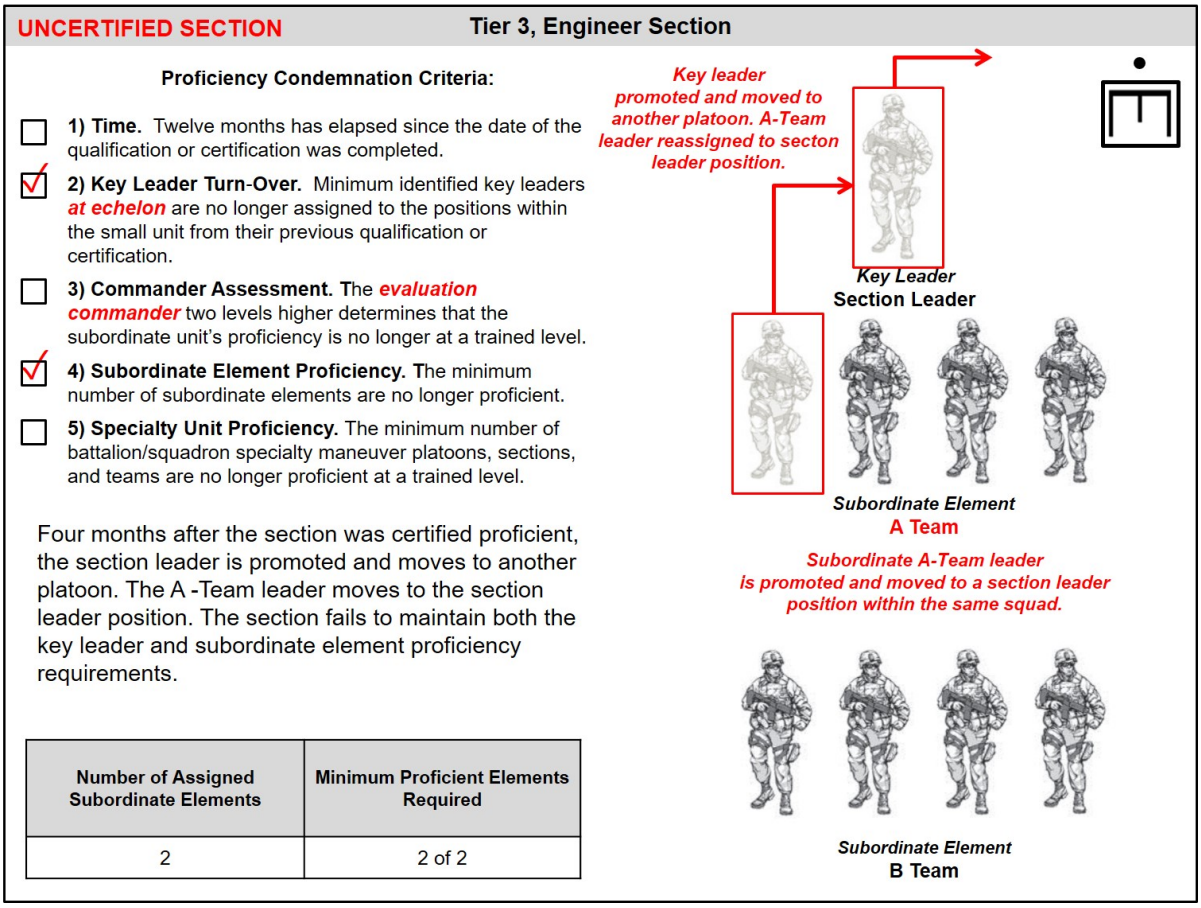

Figure 2-2. Uncertified section example

2-30. The commander has available options to build the section's proficiency rapidly. For example, the commander may train and certify a team with a new A-Team leader. Once complete, the commander can conduct off-cycle training through collective task proficiency and the live-fire proficiency gate for the section.

Note. Using the same example, the commander may execute his or her talent management options if a newly arrived staff sergeant who achieved section proficiency during his or her last assignment, within the gaining unit's qualification period.

In the continuation of the example in figure 2-3, page 2-8, the commander assesses the staff sergeant's previous performance and evaluations, and assigns the staff sergeant to the section leader position. The commander continues assessing with a Leaders Table I, and a section training exercise event, day and night. Once complete, the commander assumes limited risk and continues to carry the section as proficient through the next training density.

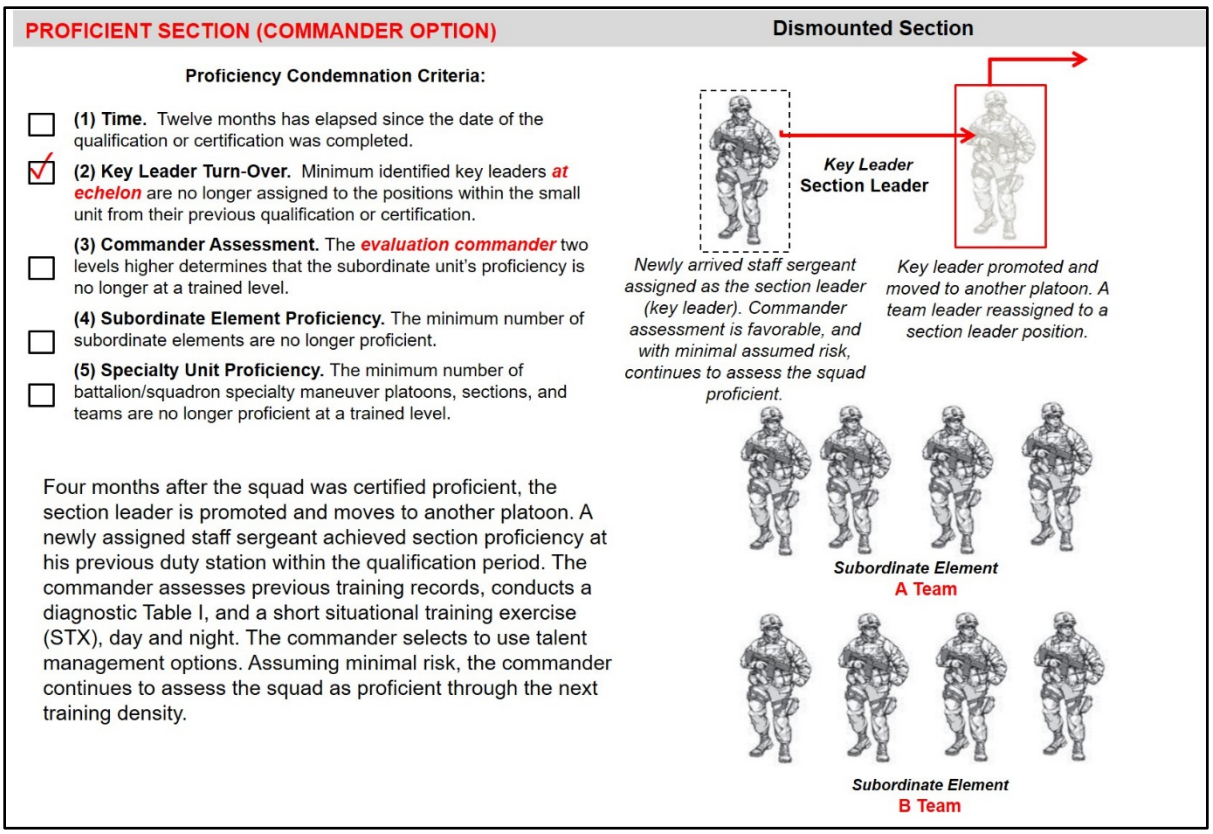

Figure 2-3. Commander accepting risk option sustains proficiency assessment example

Chapter 3

Construction Qualification Tables

The design of these tables are intended to facilitate training progression utilizing the crawl, walk, and run methodology to build unit readiness in support of MET proficiency.

CONDUCT OF TABLE I—LEADER CERTIFICATION

3-1. All leaders in the bridge platoon certify on military occupational specialty (MOS) leader tasks within 90 days of assignment. All leaders will recertify annually. Leaders are certified in MOS tasks by demonstrating their ability to perform basic calculations and display general knowledge of proponent identified critical tasks. Periodically throughout the year new leaders will arrive and the commander must ensure that these noncommissioned officers are certified. Companies determine which tasks to train and certify based on their training assessment and MET proficiency. This training should be conducted using Class V and training aids. At a minimum, leaders will certify on the following as shown in table 3-1 and table 3-2, page 3-2.

Table 3-1. Table I leader certification

TABLE I, Leader Certification						
EVENT NAME	Leader Certification		Environment		Live	5
ELEMENT	Leaders		Conditions		Hands-On	
TIER CATEGORY	Foundation		Primary Facility		Class	Days Required
TRAINING PUBLICATION	Bridge Crewmember Qualification Tables (BCQTs)		Alternate Facility		Class	
REQUIRED	Yes		Component:	Active Component	Reserve Component	Leaders
EXTERNAL EVALUATION	Optional		Frequency	1x	1x	
VALID FOR	12 Months		Fiscal Year/Training Year	5	5	Throughput
TIER	***Table***					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
3	Leader Certification	Soldier Certification	Sergeants Time Training	Sergeants Time Training	Situational Training Exercise	Field Training Exercise
	5	10	3	3	5	5 (31 Days)
WHEN EXECUTED	T-50 through T-48		—	—	—	—
TIER	***Prerequisites***					
	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Table 3-1. Table I leader certification (continued)

CRITERIA (CC)	*CC Rule 1*	*CC Rule 2*	*CC Rule 3*	*CC Rule 4*	*CC Rule 5*	*CC Rule 6*
	Time	Key Leader Turnover	Commander Assessment	Subordinate Element Proficiency	Section Proficiency	Platoon Proficiency
Remarks: Each assigned leader of the sections/platoons must successfully complete Table I, *Leader Certification*, between T-50 and T-48, prior to moving on to the next table.						

Table 3-2. Table I leader certification tasks

Skill Level 2 Tasks	
Task Number	***Task Title***
052-193-2014	Determine the Safe Distance When Firing Explosives
052-193-2015	Direct Placement of Timber Cutting Charges
052-193-2016	Direct Placement of Steel Cutting Charges
052-193-2017	Direct Placement of Breaching Charges
052-193-2102	Direct Placement of Cratering Charges
052-194-2301	Conduct River Patrol
052-195-2000	Direct Construction of Fighting Positions in the Field
052-195-2010	Direct the Construction of Fighting Positions in Urban Terrain
052-195-2101	Direct Construction of Wire Entanglements
052-196-2002	Determine the Radius of a Curve
052-196-2004	Determine Stream Velocity
052-196-2101	Determine the Percent of Slope
052-196-2103	Determine Gap Width
052-197-2021	Direct Maintenance of Fixed Bridges
052-197-2055	Organize Crews and Duties in the Assembly of a Bailey Bridge
052-197-2100	Direct Palletizing of Dry Support Bridge Loads
052-197-2101	Direct Maintenance of Dry Support Bridge
052-197-2102	Deploy Launch Vehicle
052-197-2103	Operate Crane in Assembly of Dry Support Bridge
052-198-2007	Classify Vehicles Using Expedient Methods
052-198-2066	Direct Maintenance of Float Bridges
052-198-2100	Direct Launching of a Bridge Erection Boat
052-198-2101	Direct Operation of a Bridge Erection Boat (BEB)
052-198-2102	Direct Retrieval of a Bridge Erection Boat
052-198-2104	Direct Launching of Ribbon Bridge Bays
052-198-2105	Direct Retrieval of Ribbon Bridge Bays
052-198-2117	Control Crossing Vehicle Operations for Ribbon Bridge

Table 3-2. Table I leader certification tasks (continued)

Skill Level 2 Tasks (continued)	
Task Number	***Task Title***
052-198-2118	Direct Preparation of Ribbon Bridge Equipment for Air Transport
052-198-2151	Operate an Engineer Regulating Point
052-198-2161	Direct Hydraulic Slave Operations on a Disabled M1977
052-198-2163	Direct Crews in the Installation of an Overhead Anchorage System
Skill Level 3 Tasks	
Task Number	***Task Title***
052-192-3050	Direct a Mine-Sweeping Party
052-192-3258	Organize a Booby Trap Search Team
052-192-3267	Organize Military Search Teams
052-193-3022	Calculate Timber-Cutting Charges
052-193-3023	Calculate Steel-Cutting Charges
052-193-3024	Calculate Breaching Charges
052-193-3040	Employ Bridge Demolitions
052-193-3070	Calculate Concrete-Stripping Charges
052-193-3071	Determine the Method of a Bridge Attack
052-193-3510	Destroy Fixed/Float Bridges
052-193-3554	Clear Misfires
052-193-3601	Calculate Explosive Requirements for Hasty Road Crater
052-193-3602	Calculate Explosive Requirements for Deliberate Road Crater
052-193-3603	Calculate Explosive Requirements for Relieved-Face Road Crater
052-195-3113	Conduct the Construction of a Checkpoint
052-196-3005	Conduct a Road Reconnaissance
052-196-3006	Conduct a Tunnel Reconnaissance
052-196-3007	Conduct a Ford Reconnaissance
052-196-3008	Conduct a Bridge Reconnaissance
052-196-3010	Conduct an Engineer Resource Assessment
052-196-3065	Prepare a Route Reconnaissance Overlay
052-196-3150	Conduct a Route Reconnaissance
052-196-3151	Conduct a River Reconnaissance
052-197-3011	Direct the Assembly of a Bailey Bridge
052-197-3075	Direct Site Layout for a Bailey Bridge
052-197-3100	Layout Dry Support Bridge (DSB) Site
052-197-3101	Direct Deployment of Dry Support Bridge (DSB) Launch Vehicle
052-197-3102	Direct Assembly of a Dry Support Bridge (DSB)
052-197-3103	Direct Retrieval of Dry Support Bridge (DSB) Launch Vehicle
052-197-3104	Operate a Dry Support Bridge Chest Pack
052-198-3018	Manage Installation of an Overhead-Cable Anchorage System
052-198-3075	Direct Assembly of a Ribbon Bridge

Table 3-2. Table I leader certification tasks (continued)

Skill Level 3 Tasks (continued)	
Task Number	***Task Title***
052-198-3081	Direct Assembly of a Ribbon Bridge Raft
052-198-3082	Direct Rafting Operations as Raft Commander
052-198-3090	Manage Float Bridge Maintenance
052-198-3100	Direct the Installation of a Kedge Anchorage System
052-198-3101	Direct the Installation of Shore Guys
052-198-3102	Direct the Preparation of Ribbon Bridge Equipment for Air Transport
052-198-3103	Determine Engineer Equipment Park (EEP)/Engineer Regulating Point (ERP) Requirements
052-221-3011	Calculate Minimum Safe Distance (MSD) for Explosive Charge in Complex Terrain
Skill Level 4 Tasks	
Task Number	***Task Title***
052-192-4525	Manage Explosive Hazard Area Clearance Operations
052-192-4530	Plan Search Operations
052-192-4539	Plan for an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Threat
052-193-4040	Manage Engineer Demolition Missions
052-194-4201	Apply the Military Decision Making Process to Engineer Operations
052-194-4203	Plan River Crossing Operations
052-195-4203	Manage Construction of Bunkers/Shelters
052-196-4022	Determine the Rapid Field Classification of a Fixed Bridge
052-197-4028	Determine Bailey Bridge Logistical Requirements
052-197-4051	Inspect Fixed-Bridge Maintenance
052-197-4100	Determine Dry Support Bridge (DSB) Logistical Requirements
052-198-4091	Determine Ribbon Bridge Logistical Requirements
052-198-4103	Determine Float Bridge Protective Devices
052-198-4104	Determine Area Requirements for Airlift Operations
052-198-4105	Determine Ribbon Raft Logistical Requirements
052-218-4002	Analyze Geospatial Terrain Products
052-218-4005	Plan River Crossing Operations Digitally
052-218-4009	Plan Mobility Operations
052-218-4010	Conduct Engineer Battle Tracking

SECTION, CONDUCT OF TABLE II–INDIVIDUAL MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SKILLS CERTIFICATION

3-2. Table II is individual MOS training. This involves the section leaders training their Soldiers during sergeants time training. The section leader teaches the Soldiers to use the basic skills required of Skill Level 10 engineer Soldiers to execute missions in a theater of operations. This training should be conducted using Class V. Section leaders conduct individual training of their sections. This is a hands-on, performance-oriented table that requires the Soldier to demonstrate proficiency in their MOS. All leaders in the platoon are responsible for ensuring that they and their subordinate leaders are qualified in Table II before executing Table III or IV tasks. The platoon certifies section members on bridge crewmember focused tasks. Refer to table 3-3 page 3-5 and table 3-4, page 3-6.

Table 3-3. Table II individual Soldier certification

TABLE II, Individual Soldier Certification						
EVENT NAME	Soldier Certification		Environment		Live	10
ELEMENT	Soldier		Conditions		Hands-On	
TIER CATEGORY	Foundation		Primary Facility		Class	Days Required
TRAINING PUBLICATION	Bridge Crewmember Qualification Tables (BCQTs)		Alternate Facility		Class	
REQUIRED	Yes		Component	Active Component	Reserve Component	Soldiers
EXTERNAL EVALUATION	Optional		Frequency	1x	1x	
VALID FOR:	12 Months		Fiscal Year/Training Year Days Total	10	10	Throughput
TIER	***Table***					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
3	Leader Certification	Soldier Certification	Sergeants Time Training	Sergeants Time Training	Situational Training Exercise	Field Training Exercise
	5	10	3	3	5	5 (31 Days)
WHEN EXECUTED	T-48 through T-44		—	—	—	—
TIER	***Prerequisites***					
	BCQT 1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
CRITERIA (CC)	CC Rule 1	CC Rule 2	CC Rule 3	CC Rule 4	CC Rule 5	CC Rule 6
	Time	Key Leader Turnover	Commander Assessment	Subordinate Element Proficiency	Section Proficiency	Platoon Proficiency

Remarks: Each assigned soldier of the sections/platoons must successfully complete Table II, *Soldier Certification*, between T-48 and T-44, prior to moving on to the next table.

Table 3-4. Table II individual soldier certification tasks

Skill Level 1 Tasks	
Task Number	***Task Title***
052-192-1230	Identify Mines and Firing Devices, Friendly and Enemy
052-192-1250	Perform Detection Operations With an AN/PSS-14 Mine Detector
052-192-1269	Detect Explosive-Hazard Indicators by Visual Means
052-193-1013	Neutralize Booby Traps
052-193-1310	Construct Demolition Firing Systems
052-193-1311	Prime Military Explosives
052-193-1312	Construct Demolition Initiating Systems
052-193-1316	Place Timber-Cutting Charges
052-193-1317	Place Steel-Cutting Charges
052-193-1318	Place Breaching Charges
052-195-1020	Install Wire Obstacle Materials
052-195-1050	Employ Hand Tools in Support of General Construction Labor Tasks
052-197-1130	Identify Bailey Bridge Components
052-197-1300	Maintain Fixed Bridges
052-197-1320	Identify Dry Support Bridge Components
052-197-1321	Perform Preventative Maintenance Checks and Services on the Dry Support Bridge
052-197-1322	Assist in the Deployment of Dry Support Bridge (DSB) Launch Vehicle
052-197-1323	Assist in the Assembly of Dry Support Bridge
052-197-1324	Conduct Palletizing of Dry Support Bridge (DSB) Loads
052-197-1325	Perform Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services (PMCS) on Dry Support Bridge (DSB) Launch Vehicle
052-197-1326	Retrieve the Dry Support Bridge (DSB) Launch Vehicle
052-198-1202	Operate the Bridge Erection Boat
052-198-1206	Perform Rafting Operations Using Conventional Method
052-198-1207	Perform Rafting Operations Using Longitudinal Method
052-198-1220	Prepare a Bridge Erection Boat for Transport
052-198-1224	Open a Ribbon Bridge Bay on the Ground for maintenance
052-198-1225	Close a Ribbon Bridge Bay After Maintenance
052-198-1301	Identify Overhead Anchorage Components
052-198-1303	Maintain Float Bridges
052-198-1310	Load a Bridge Adapter Pallet (BAP)
052-198-1311	Conduct Transloading of a Flatrack
052-198-1320	Connect Ribbon Bridge Bays
052-198-1321	Launch a Bridge Erection Boat
052-198-1322	Retrieve a Bridge Erection Boat
052-198-1323	Control Launch Ribbon Bridge Bays
052-198-1324	Perform a Free Launch of Ribbon Bridge Bay

Table 3-4. Table II individual soldier certification tasks (continued)

Skill Level 1 Tasks (continued)	
Task Number	***Task Title***
052-198-1325	Perform High-Bank Launch of a Ribbon Bridge Bay
052-198-1326	Operate a Bridge Transporter (M1977)
052-198-1327	Retrieve Ribbon Bridge Bays
052-198-1328	Perform Hydraulic Slave Operations on a Disabled M1977
052-198-1329	Prepare Ribbon Bridge Equipment for Air Transport
052-198-1330	Install Approach Guys
052-198-1402	Conduct Transload of Bridge Equipment

SECTION, CONDUCT OF TABLE III—RECONNAISSANCE

3-3. Table 3-5 is designed to train all members of the bridge section on reconnaissance tasks. Sections train under locally developed scenarios that are tactically sound and supported by the existing range layout using the tasks shown in table 3-5.

Table 3-5. Table III reconnaissance table

TABLE III, Reconnaissance						
EVENT NAME	Reconnaissance Table		Environment		Live	5
ELEMENT	Section		Conditions		Hands-On	
TIER CATEGORY	Intermediate		Primary Facility		Training Area	Days Required
TRAINING PUBLICATION	Bridge Crewmember Qualification Tables (BCQTs)		Alternate Facility		Class	
REQUIRED	Yes		Component:	Active Component	Reserve Component	Sections
EXTERNAL EVALUATION	Optional		Frequency	1x	1x	
VALID FOR	12 Months		Fiscal Year/Training Year Days Total	5	5	Throughput
TIER	***Table***					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
3	Leader Certification	Soldier Certification	Sergeants Time Training	Sergeants Time Training	Situational Training Exercise	Field Training Exercise
	5	10	3	3	5	5 (31 Days)
WHEN EXECUTED	—		T-43 through T-38	—	—	—
TIER	***Prerequisites***					
	BCQT 1	BCQT II	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
CRITERIA (CC)	CC Rule 1	CC Rule 2	CC Rule 3	CC Rule 4	CC Rule 5	CC Rule 6
	Time	Key Leader Turnover	Commander Assessment	Subordinate Element Proficiency	Section Proficiency	Platoon Proficiency
Remarks: Each assigned leader/Soldier of the sections/platoons must successfully complete Table III, *Section Mobility/Reconnaissance/React*, between T-43 and T-38, prior to moving on to the next table.						

3-4. Sections train on the following tasks as shown in table 3-6.

Table 3-6. Table III reconnaissance tasks

Platoon Reconnaissance Task	
05-CO-0410	Conduct Reconnaissance Planning
05-PLT-1021	Conduct a River Reconnaissance
05-PLT-1022	Support a Tactical Reconnaissance
Legend: CO company PLT platoon	

SECTION, CONDUCT OF TABLE IV—MOBILITY/COUNTERMOBILITY TASKS

3-5. Table IV is mobility and countermobility section/platoon level training. The bridge section/platoon conducts training within the means and capabilities of their unit. The commander can conduct multiechelon training to employ both the bridge sections and the support platoon. This involves the platoon sergeants and section leaders training their Soldiers during Sergeants time training and situational training exercise (STX). This table is designed to train all members of the bridge and the support platoon on mobility and countermobility tasks. Sections train under locally developed scenarios that are tactically sound and supported by the existing range/land capabilities using the tasks as shown in table 3-7.

Table 3-7. Table IV mobility/countermobility table

TABLE IV, Mobility/Countermobility					
EVENT NAME	Mobility/Countermobility	Environment		Live	5
ELEMENT	Section	Conditions		Hands-On	
TIER CATEGORY	Intermediate	Primary Facility		Training Area	Days Required
TRAINING PUBLICATION	Bridge Crewmember Qualification Tables (BQCTs)	Alternate Facility		Class	
REQUIRED	Yes	Component:	Active Component	Reserve Component	Sections
EXTERNAL EVALUATION	Optional	Frequency	1x	1x	
VALID FOR	12 Months	Fiscal Year/Training Year Days Total	3	3	Throughput

Table 3-7. Table IV mobility/countermobility table (continued)

TIER	*Table*					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
3	Leader Certification	Soldier Certification	Sergeants Time Training	Sergeants Time Training	Situational Training Exercise	Field Training Exercise
	5	10	3	3	5	5 (31 Days)
WHEN EXECUTED	—		—	T-37 through T-34	—	—
TIER	*Prerequisites*					
	BCQT I	BCQT II	BCQT III	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
CRITERIA (CC)	CC Rule 1	CC Rule 2	CC Rule 3	CC Rule 4	CC Rule 5	CC Rule 6
	Time	Key Leader Turnover	Commander Assessment	Subordinate Element Proficiency	Section Proficiency	Platoon Proficiency
Remarks: Each assigned leader/Soldier of the sections/platoons must successfully complete Table IV, Mobility/*Countermobility*, between T-37 and T-34, prior to moving on to the next table.						

3-6. Sections/platoons train on the tasks shown in table 3-8.

Table 3-8. Table IV mobility/countermobility tasks

Mobility Tasks	
05-PLT-0045	Conduct Water Safety Operations
05-PLT-0912	Prepare Equipment for Air Assault Operations
05-PLT-1005	Conduct an Assault Boat Crossing
05-PLT-1008	Conduct Minesweeping Operations
05-PLT-1023	Use Helicopters in Float-Bridge (Ribbon) Construction
05-PLT-1027	Construct a Ribbon Raft
05-PLT-1007	Emplace a Dry Support Bridge (DSB)
05-PLT-5202	Reinforce an Existing Bridge
05-CO-1001	Construct a Bailey Bridge
Countermobility Tasks	
05-PLT-2000	Disable a Bridge With Explosives
Legend: CO company PLT platoon	

SECTION, CONDUCT OF TABLE V—SECTION CERTIFICATION

3-7. Table V is perform bridge operations section/platoon level certification focused at the section level training, but scalable to platoon level training depending on the mission. The bridge section/platoon conducts bridge operations. The commander can conduct multiechelon training to employ both the bridge sections and the support platoon. This involves the platoon sergeants and section leaders training their Soldiers during sergeants time training and STX. The section leader teaches the Soldiers the identified basic bridge tasks. The commander plans for any additional resource requirements according to the training scenario. Refer to table 3-9, page 3-10, and table 3-10, page 3-11.

Table 3-9. Table V section certification table

TABLE V, Section Certification Perform Bridge Operations						
EVENT NAME	Section Certification		Environment		Live	3
ELEMENT	Section		Conditions		Hands On	
TIER CATEGORY	Advanced		Primary Facility		Training Area	Days Required
TRAINING PUBLICATION	Bridge Crewmember Qualification Tables (BCQT)		Alternate Facility		Training Area	
REQUIRED	Yes		Component:	Active Component	Reserve Component	Sections
EXTERNAL EVALUATION	Optional		Frequency	1x	1x	
VALID FOR	12 Months		Fiscal Year/Training Year Days Total	5	5	Throughput
TIER	***Table***					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
3	Leader Certification	Soldier Certification	Sergeants Time Training	Sergeants Time Training	Situational Training Exercise	Field Training Exercise
	5	10	3	3	5	5 (31 Days)
WHEN EXECUTED	—	—	—	T-33 through T-30	—	—
TIER	***Prerequisites***					
	BCQT I	BCQT II	BCQT III	BCQT IV	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
CRITERIA (CC)	CC Rule 1	CC Rule 2	CC Rule 3	CC Rule 4	CC Rule 5	CC Rule 6
	Time	Key Leader Turnover	Commander Assessment	Subordinate Element Proficiency	Section Proficiency	Platoon Proficiency
Remarks: Each assigned leader/Soldier of the sections/platoons must successfully complete Table V, *Section Certification*, between T-33 and T-30, prior to moving on to the next table.						

Table 3-10. Table V section certification tasks

Conduct Reconnaissance Missions	
05-CO-0410	Conduct Reconnaissance Planning
05-PLT-1021	Conduct a River Reconnaissance
05-PLT-1022	Support a Tactical Reconnaissance
Mobility Tasks	
05-PLT-0045	Conduct Water Safety Operations
05-PLT-0912	Prepare Equipment for Air Assault Operations
05-PLT-1005	Conduct an Assault Boat Crossing
05-PLT-1008	Conduct Minesweeping Operations
05-PLT-1023	Use Helicopters in Float-Bridge (Ribbon) Construction
05-PLT-1027	Construct a Ribbon Raft
05-PLT-1007	Emplace a Dry Support Bridge (DSB)
05-PLT-5202	Reinforce an Existing Bridge
05-CO-1001	Construct a Bailey Bridge
Countermobility Tasks	
05-PLT-2000	Disable a Bridge With Explosives
Legend:	
CO company	
PLT platoon	

CONDUCT OF TABLE VI–PLATOON CERTIFICATION TASKS

3-8. Table VI is a platoon level certification perform bridge operations. This is integrated into the culminating training event for the bridge company. The intent is that the bridge company conducts a bridging focused field training exercise (FTX). Tables I through V must have been completed prior to this table. The platoons must be proficient in performing the collective tasks that support their company METL. Ultimately, the unit must be proficient at performing their METs and supporting collective tasks (SCTs) in support to maneuver elements. Engineer commanders should work closely with their supported elements to design scenarios that will ensure that they exercise their engineer units. The commander plans for resources according to the designed training scenario. Refer to table 3-11 and table 3-12, page 3-12.

Table 3-11. Table VI platoon qualification table

TABLE VI, Platoon Qualification Perform Bridge Operations					
EVENT NAME	Platoon Qualification	Environment		Live	3
ELEMENT	Platoon	Conditions		Hands-On	
TIER CATEGORY	Advanced	Primary Facility		Field Training Area	Days Required
TRAINING PUBLICATION	Bridge Crewmember Qualification Tables (BCQTs)	Alternate Facility		Training Area	
REQUIRED	Yes	Component:	Active Component	Reserve Component	Platoon
EXTERNAL EVALUATION	Optional	Frequency	1x	1x	

Table 3-11. Table VI platoon qualification table (continued)

TABLE VI, Platoon Qualification Perform Bridge Operations (continued)						
VALID FOR	12 Months		Fiscal Year/Training Year Days Total	5	5	Throughput
TIER	***Table***					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
3	Leader Certification	Soldier Certification	Sergeants Time Training	Sergeants Time Training	Situational Training Exercise	Field Training Exercise
	5	10	3	3	5	5 (31 Days)
WHEN EXECUTED	–		–	–	–	T-29 through T-26
TIER	***Prerequisites***					
	BCQT I	BCQT II	BCQT III	BCQT IV	BCQT V	Not Applicable
CRITERIA (CC)	CC Rule 1	CC Rule 2	CC Rule 3	CC Rule 4	CC Rule 5	CC Rule 6
	Time	Key Leader Turn-Over	Commander Assessment	Subordinate Element Proficiency	Section Proficiency	Platoon Proficiency
Remarks: Each assigned leader/Soldier of the sections/platoons must successfully complete Table VI, *Platoon Qualification*, between T-29 and T-26, prior to moving on to the next table.						

Table 3-12. Table VI platoon qualification tasks

Perform Bridge Operations	
05-CO-0605	Construct Assault Float Bridge (Ribbon Bridge)
05-CO-1000	Conduct Gap Crossing Operations
05-CO-1001	Construct a Bailey Bridge
05-CO-1002	Conduct Bridging Support Operations
Legend: CO company	

Appendix A

Engineer Qualification Tables Listed By Unit Type

MULTIROLE BRIDGE COMPANY 05473K000

A-1. Table A-1 identifies the collective tasks that units are designed and equipped to accomplish in support of their standardized METL.

Table A-1. Multirole bridge company (MRBC) BCQT tasks

Task or Drill Number	*Task or Drill Title*	*MRBC 05473K000*
05-CO-0410	Conduct Reconnaissance Planning	X
05-CO-0605	Construct Assault Float Bridge (Ribbon Bridge)	X
05-CO-1000	Conduct Gap Crossing Operations	X
05-CO-1001	Construct a Bailey Bridge	X
05-CO-1002	Conduct Bridging Support Operations	X
05-PLT-0045	Conduct Water Safety Operations	X
05-PLT-0912	Prepare Equipment for Air Assault Operations	X
05-PLT-1005	Conduct an Assault Boat Crossing	X
05-PLT-1007	Emplace a Dry Support Bridge (DSB)	X
05-PLT-1008	Conduct Minesweeping Operations	X
05-PLT-1021	Conduct a River Reconnaissance	X
05-PLT-1022	Support a Tactical Reconnaissance	X
05-PLT-1023	Use Helicopters in Float-Bridge (Ribbon) Construction	X
05-PLT-1027	Construct a Ribbon Raft	X
05-PLT-1029	Construct a Ribbon Bridge	X
05-PLT-2000	Disable a Bridge With Explosives	X
05-PLT-5202	Reinforce an Existing Bridge	X
Legend:		
CO	company	
PLT	platoon	

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Glossary

The glossary lists acronyms and terms with Army or joint definitions. Where Army and joint definitions differ, (Army) precedes the definition. The Army proponent publication for other terms is listed in parentheses after the definition.

SECTION I – ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Definition
ADP	Army Doctrine Publication
AR	Army regulation
ATN	Army Training Network
ATP	Army techniques publications
attn	attention
BCQT	bridge crewman qaualification table
DA	Department of the Army
DOD	Department of Defense
CMF	career management field
FBCB2	Force XXI battle command brigade and below
FD1	Foreign Disclosure 1
FM	field manual
FTX	field training exercise
MCTP	Marine Corps tactical publication
MCWP	Marine Corps warfighting publication
MET	mission-essential task
METL	mission-essential task list
MO	Missouri
MOS	military occuapational specialty
MRBC	multirole bridge company
MSCoE	Maneuver Support Center of Excellence
MTOE	modified table of organization and equipment
QT	qualification table
SCT	supporting collective task
STX	situational training exercise
T	trained
T-	trained minus
TB	technical bulletin
TC	training circular
TM	technical manual

TOE	table of organization and equipment
TRADOC	United States Training and Doctrine Command
USC	United States Code
UTM	unit training management

SECTION II – TERMS

squad proficiency

Overall section proficiency contains two separate externally evaluated assessments. These externally evaluated training events provide the commander the primary assessment tool to evaluate the unit's proficiency against an established standard as defined within the respective training publication(s), task training and evaluation outlines, and the unit's standard operating procedures. Section proficiency is derived from the external evaluations from Table V, *Situational Training Exercise (Live)* (the section's collective task proficiency assessment), and Table VI, *Field Training Exercis*e, platoon qualification table.

squad training

Cross train potential replacements. Cross training young leaders in key leader positions helps to prepare them to in the event a key leader leaves. In doing so, commanders can mitigate key leader turnover with trained and proficient leaders in stride with key leader turbulence.

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REQUIRED PUBLICATIONS

These documents must be available to the intended users of this publication.

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Central Army Registry at https://atiam.train.army.mil/.

RECOMMENDED READING

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TC 3-34.200
19 April 2021

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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