

Basic Rifle Marksmanship Course Introduction

A. Purpose.

This enclosure describes the 1000-inch and 200-yard rifle course used for entry level qualifications to teach Coast Guard personnel safety and marksmanship skills to effectively fire the service rifle, subsequent marksmanship awards, prerequisites for advanced training or remedial marksmanship training. Proper procedures for safe handling and operation (loading and unloading) shall be emphasized.

1. Scores on this course are the basis for awarding the Rifle Marksmanship Ribbons and the Rifle Expert Medal. The course may be fired at three-year intervals for increasing the level of an individual's marksmanship award. If fired as a prerequisite for Combat Rifle Course (CRC), shooters score can be used for award purposes.
2. Personnel who are to be armed with a service rifle in their assigned duties are required to qualify with the M16 on this course as a prerequisite to firing the CRC.

B. Definitions.

1. Practice Firing. The live firing of weapons for training other than on a prescribed course.
2. Familiarization Firing. The live firing of a specific Coast Guard course in sequence to familiarize the person with the course of fire, the positions, time limits, etc., of that course.
3. Firing for Record. The firing of a course for qualification.
4. Phase of Fire. Identifies the distance (yard line) a particular stage is being fired from in the course.
Example: *Phase 2 fired from 7-yard line.*
5. Stage of Fire. Advises the shooter of the "type of fire" expected in that Phase of the course.
Examples: *"Strong Hand Supported," "Ready to Offhand Barricade position."*
6. String of Fire. A timed segment of fire within the Stage.
Examples: *3 rounds in 8 seconds, 2 rounds in 4 seconds, 2 rounds in 4 seconds.*

NOTE: Personnel SHALL NOT be issued any small arm(s) for live fire training unless under the direct supervision of an SAI (HH qualification code).

C. Prefire Instructions.

Prefire instructions (per chapter 8) are **mandatory** and shall be conducted prior to firing the Basic Rifle Marksmanship Course.

D. Instructor Notes.

1. Range personnel shall inspect all weapons and equipment before range training, (including all ancillary equipment), to ensure safe condition and proper operation.
2. Personnel assigned to duties that require being armed with a service rifle SHALL record the sight adjustments made to the rifle in the prone position of the BRMC. This sight adjustment will be set on **that specific rifle** (serial number) when the individual carries the weapon in their assigned duties and when firing the CRC.

NOTE: A shooter's recorded sight settings ARE NOT transferable to another rifle. Every effort should be made to issue the same weapon to the same individual each time.

3. For zeroing the M16, coaches shall utilize the modified mechanical zero. The elevation knob will be set one click past the 8/3 (300 meter) mark. The front post sight is brought flush with the front sight well, then turned clockwise 11 clicks.
4. Safety regulations shall be read and explained by the SAI. Safety is the primary consideration in all training involving the use of weapons and ammunition.
5. During instruction and firing, emphasis will be placed on the safe handling of the weapon. **Consider all weapons as loaded regardless of perceived or actual condition.**

NOTE: Violation of any safety regulation WILL NOT be tolerated and is cause for removal from the firing line.

6. Dry fire training shall be conducted to familiarize personnel with the operation of the weapon and optimum positions prior to live firing exercises.
7. Hearing protection, eye protection, and ball caps shall be worn.
8. The number of rounds fired during any timed stage must be strictly adhered to. The firing of early or late rounds will result in the loss of the highest number of points for the number of rounds fired early or late.

9. Repeated flagrant disregard for time will result in the shooter being removed from the firing line.
10. If time permits, individuals removed from the line may receive remedial training in basic marksmanship and weapon fundamentals until the SAI determines that basic standards of qualification and safety have been met. If time does not permit remedial training immediately, these individuals will not be allowed to participate in the BRMC training until remedial training has been received.
11. Rounds not fired due to shooter performance, (e.g., too slow, failure to properly seat the magazine, etc.) shall not be fired, but taken away.
12. Range detail personnel, (i.e. coaches, RSO's, SAI's) NOT the shooters, shall correct malfunctions.
13. The cartridge case deflector should be used in all training with the M16 rifle.
14. The required targets are:
 - a. On 1000-inch range, use RIFLE TARGET A, 1000-INCH, NSN 6920-00-554-5943.
 - b. On 200-yard range, use RIFLE TARGET A, NSN 6920-00-627-4071. Targets are available through the federal stock system.

E. BRMC Prefire.

1. General Weapons Safety. Safety is the most important aspect of weapons handling and training. Safety rules and procedures must be followed **at all times!** The following general weapons safety rules apply at all times to any weapon, be it on the range, a boarding, a ship, at a station, or even at home.
 - a. Four Weapons Safety Rules. Everyone who handles weapons **SHALL** memorize these four weapons safety rules, and should recite them verbatim. Training in the four safety rules must be repetitive to ensure automatic adherence when the individual is handling weapons.
 - (1) **Treat every weapon as if it is loaded, regardless of perceived or actual condition.** This rule is intended to prevent unintentional injury or damage due to careless handling of weapons or perceived low risk. Treat every weapon with the respect due a loaded weapon.

- (2) **Keep your weapon pointed in a safe direction at all times. NEVER point a weapon at anything you do not intend to shoot.** This rule is to reinforce the importance of muzzle control and muzzle awareness. When at the range, the safe direction is down range; in the line of duty, the safe direction is any direction that does not cross the path of another person or vessel. ALWAYS handle a weapon so that you control the direction of the muzzle, even if you stumble.
 - (3) **Keep your weapon on safe until aimed in on target and the decision to shoot has been made.** (M9 PDW is the only exception to this rule). This rule is to enforce the use of the weapon's own safety feature.
 - (4) **Keep your finger outside the trigger guard, indexed along the receiver, until the decision to shoot has been made.** This rule is intended to minimize accidental discharge due to an individual being startled, bracing in a fall, or experiencing a rush of adrenalin.
- b. Surroundings. ALWAYS be aware of your surroundings when handling weapons. Know what and who is around you.
- c. Safeties. The **M16 rifle**, as used in the Basic Rifle Marksmanship Course, will have the selector lever in the **safe, on** position until aimed in on target and the commence fire signal has been given. The selector lever arms the rifle in semi, arms the rifle in 3-round burst/auto, or safes the weapon.
- d. Clear Weapon. A cleared M16 is one with:
- (1) The selector lever in the safe position (pointing forward).
 - (2) The bolt locked to the rear.
 - (3) No brass or round in the chamber and no magazine in the magazine well.

NOTE: A cleared condition is the only condition you SHALL GIVE, RECEIVE, or BENCH a weapon.

- e. Push/Pull Method. To ensure that a weapon is clear, you SHALL utilize the push/pull method.

NOTE: During stages 1 through 7 of the BRMC, shooters will be in the loop sling and in restrictive positions, and may not be able to fully utilize the push/pull method to ensure their weapon is clear.

- (1) With the weapon pointed in a safe direction and level to the deck, **push** the weapon away from your body. Inspect the chamber of the weapon to ensure it is clear and contains no brass or ammunition. You should not see any obstructions in the chamber.
- (2) Keeping the weapon pointed in a safe direction and level to the deck, **pull** the weapon towards your body and look through the magazine well to ensure the magazine is removed and the weapon is clear.
- (3) Once you have determined the weapon is clear, **check it again** to be sure that you were right the first time.

NOTE: The push/pull method SHALL be utilized each time you pick up or bench a weapon to ensure that it is clear, regardless of actual or perceived condition.

- f. Carrying Weapons. Weapons carried away from the shooting area, or otherwise not in use, must always be **cleared** and have the action open, or they should be cased.
- g. Clear Bore. ALWAYS be sure that the barrel and action are clear of any obstructions and that you have only ammunition of the proper size for the weapon you are using.
- h. Target Identification. **Be sure of your target!** Before you squeeze the trigger, positively identify your target. If positive identification of the target has not been made, **DO NOT FIRE!**

WARNING: NEVER point a weapon at anything you do not intend to shoot.

- i. Weapons Security. Weapons **will be under direct supervision at all times!** Weapons not in use **SHALL be cleared**. Cased weapons will also be supervised at all times. Weapons and ammunition will be stored separately.
- j. Backstops. NEVER shoot at a flat, hard surface or the surface of inland water. When shooting at targets, be sure that your backstop is adequate. ALWAYS know your **target**, your **backstop**, and **beyond**.

- k. Drugs and Medication. Personnel with medical problems or who have a chronic illness that requires medication (medications that carry warnings not to drive, for example) which may affect ability to handle weapons, or affect reaction times and/or judgment, shall be excluded from weapons training. Certain drugs and medications may temporarily impair sight and reflexes and should be avoided before and during shooting. DO NOT drink alcoholic beverages before or during any weapons handling or shooting activities. It is the shooter's responsibility to inform the SAI of medical conditions and medication concerns.
 - l. Birth Control Implants. Personnel with birth control implants in the upper arm may be seriously injured if the sling of the rifle is placed where it may squeeze or crush the device. Personnel with birth control implants must advise the SAI of the exact location of the device so a determination can be made regarding sling position.
2. General Range Safety. These rules apply to any range situation and must be followed and enforced at all times on all ranges.
- a. Hearing protection, eye protection, and ball caps shall be worn on and in the vicinity of the firing line.
 - b. Everything on the range shall be done on command. DO NOT anticipate any commands.
 - c. DO NOT handle or pick up any weapon until told to do so.
 - d. NEVER handle a weapon while a person is down range.
 - e. No one goes forward of the firing line unless directed to do so by the SAI.
 - f. Keep the weapon pointed down range.
 - g. Keep the weapon safety in the on position when not actually firing.
 - h. Whenever a shooter brings a weapon to a rest position, the safety shall be on and the trigger finger shall be outside the trigger guard, indexed along the receiver.
 - i. There will be no smoking on or in the vicinity of the firing line or loading areas. Smoking will be in designated areas only.
 - j. Keep noise to a minimum. Noise is a distraction and may interfere with the shooter's ability to hear range commands.
 - k. DO NOT put brass in covers during clean-up due to lead contamination.
 - l. Horseplay of any kind is unacceptable and will not be tolerated.

- m. Because BRMC is a basic course, coaches will correct all malfunctions. Shooters will raise their **firing** hand.

3. Weapons Description and Nomenclature M16A2.

- a. General Description. The **M16A2** rifle is a lightweight, gas-operated, magazine-fed, shoulder-fired weapon that is capable of either **semiautomatic** or **burst** fire through the use of a selector lever.
- b. Components and Subcomponents. The M16A2/LW 499 is broken down into five major components and subcomponents:

Components	Subcomponents
Upper receiver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Front sight assembly. • Rear sight. • Ejection port. • Forward assist. (right side). • Compensator. • Carrying handle.
Lower receiver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trigger guard. • Trigger. • Selector lever (safe, semi and burst) (left side). • Magazine release. (right side). • Pistol grip. • Bolt catch/bolt release (left side). • Stock.
Bolt and carrier assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bolt. • Firing pin. • Carrier.
Charging handle assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charging handle. • Handle latch.
Magazine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magazine spring. • Follower. • Base plate.

c. Component Description

- (1) Upper Receiver. Holds the front sight, the rear sight, and charging handle.
- (2) Lower Receiver. The lower receiver contains the trigger, selector lever, magazine release and bolt catch/bolt release.

Parts	Functions
Magazine release	Found on the right side of the weapon. When pressed, the magazine release “releases” the magazine from the magazine well. It also functions as a magazine catch. When a magazine is inserted into the magazine well, the magazine release locks the magazine in place.
Bolt catch/bolt release	Found on the left side of the weapon. The bolt catch is a two-part button. The bottom of the button is used to lock the bolt to the rear. The top of the button is used to release the bolt after it has been locked in the rearward position.
Selector lever	Three positions: 1. SAFE . A nonpositive safety. Only prevents the trigger from being pulled. 2. SEMI . Allows one round to be fired for each squeeze of the trigger. Trigger must be released between each shot. 3. Burst . In the M16A2, the weapon will fire up to 3-round burst and stop. The shooter must release the trigger and pull it again to resume firing.

- 4. Loading for the BRMC. All loading and unloading of small arms should be accomplished on ranges or at designated clearing stations.

NOTE: During stages 1 through 7 of the BRMC, shooters will be in the loop sling and in restrictive positions, and may not be able to fully utilize the push/pull method to ensure their weapon is clear.

WARNING: Ensure the weapon is pointed in a safe direction at all times, and that your finger stays outside the trigger guard, indexed along the receiver.

- a. ALWAYS keep the weapon pointed in a safe direction.
- b. If possible, place the selector lever in the **safe** position. Note that the hammer must be cocked to place the selector lever on safe.
- c. Pull the charging handle fully to the rear and lock the bolt to the rear. If not already in the **safe** position, place the selector lever to **safe**.
- d. Utilizing the push/pull method, ensure the weapon is clear.
- e. Insert a loaded magazine into the magazine well. Be sure the magazine is fully seated into the weapon by tapping the bottom.
- f. Depress the bolt release with your strong hand. The bolt should move to the forward position, chambering a round.

5. Unloading.

WARNING: Ensure the weapon is pointed in a safe direction at all times, and that your finger stays outside the trigger guard, indexed along the receiver.

- a. Ensure the selector lever is in the **safe** position.
- b. Depress magazine release and remove magazine.

WARNING: The magazine MUST be removed before the chamber is cleared to prevent the chambering of another round.

- c. Pull the charging handle fully to the rear and lock the bolt to the rear. Reseat the charging handle forward.

NOTE: If a round has been chambered it will be ejected from the weapon. DO NOT catch the round. Let it fall. Your priority is to clear the weapon.

- d. Utilizing the push/pull method, ensure the weapon is clear.

6. Alibis and Malfunctions.

- a. Alibis. The only possible alibis in this course are malfunctions of the weapon, ammunition, or target (target falling). Conduct all alibi firings before conducting any further stages of fire. Alibi firing will be conducted under the same conditions and time limits as non-alibi firing, with time per round allotted on a prorated basis.

NOTE: Rounds not fired due to shooter performance (e.g., too slow, failure to properly seat the magazine, etc.) shall not be fired, but taken away.

- b. Stoppages. A stoppage is a failure of an automatic/semiautomatic weapon to extract or eject a spent case, or load or fire a new round. There are three basic types of stoppages:
- (1) A failure or malfunction of weapon.
 - (2) A failure or malfunction of ammunition.
 - (3) A failure or malfunction of the operator (operator error).
- c. Weapon Failures or Malfunctions. Weapons failures or malfunctions are mechanical problems beyond the shooter's control.
- d. Ammunition. Problems with small arms ammunition can be categorized into three categories: **hangfires**, **misfires**, and **squib** rounds
- (1) Hangfire. A hangfire is a delay in the ignition of a propelling charge. The amount of delay is unpredictable, but in most cases will be a fraction of a second. In some cases, you may not notice the delay. The weapon will function normally.
 - (2) Misfire. A misfire is a complete failure of a propelling charge or primer to function. If a failure to fire (misfire) has occurred, immediate action must be taken.

WARNING: During hangfires and misfires, ALWAYS keep the weapon pointed in a safe direction.

- (3) Squib Round. A squib round is a round of ammunition with little or no powder charge. This type of round is distinguished by an audible pop or reduced recoil. A shooter **WILL NOT** take immediate action. In case of a squib round, the weapon **SHALL NOT be fired** and range personnel shall be notified. The bore of the weapon must be cleared before shooting continues.
- e. Operator Error. Improperly loaded magazines (bullets loaded backwards in a magazine), magazines not properly seated, the selector lever in the safe position, and improper handling are caused by:
- (1) Improper training.
 - (2) Lack of training.
 - (3) Procedural shortcuts.
 - (4) Attention to detail.
 - (5) Adrenaline.
7. Immediate Action. This is a basic course, if there are any malfunctions or stoppages with the weapon, raise **your firing hand**.

WARNING: If an audible “pop” or reduced recoil is experienced during firing, immediately cease fire. DO NOT attempt to fire, a bullet may be lodged in the bore. Immediately raise your firing hand for range personnel assistance.

8. Rules of Marksmanship. There are six basic rules of marksmanship for firing any weapon: stance/position, grip, sight alignment, sight picture, breath control, and trigger control.
- a. Positions. There are three positions that will be taught for the M16 rifle. Since no two people are of the exact same shape or physical condition, the instructor has the authority to slightly modify positions as needed. The overriding considerations are target hits and safety. Shooters shall not be penalized for slight variations of stances or positions.

NOTE: Pictures of marksmanship positions can be found on the SAI web site at <http://www.uscg.mil/tcyorktown/TEW/SAI/index.htm>

- (1) Prone. (Make up a tight loop sling). The body is flat on the deck, approximately 30° to the target. The reaction elbow is “directly” under the rifle, as far as body conformation permits without putting direct pressure on the magazine. The fore stock is resting on the heel of the thumb just aft of the swivel. The strong hand grips the pistol grip, with the elbow out approximately 30°, supporting the upper body. NO part of the pistol grip, magazine, or hand should be resting on the deck. The stock is firmly held in the shoulder “pocket” by the sling and a slight aft pull of the strong hand. The cheek is in the “stock weld” (tip of the nose just touching the reaction side tab of the charging handle). The body is shifted right/left for proper left/right positioning of the natural point of aim on the target. If the target is low the strong side elbow is shifted into the body to lower the sight picture. If the target is high the shooter should pull the reaction hand closer to the receiver to raise the sight picture to establish the natural point of aim.

- (2) Sitting. (Make up a tight loop sling). The body is approximately 30° to 45° to the target. The reaction leg is crossed over the strong leg with the reaction knee resting on the strong ankle. The reaction elbow is “directly” under the rifle resting on the inside or outside (not on top) of the reaction knee. Avoid bone-to-bone contact between the elbows and the kneecap. The fore stock is resting on the heel of the thumb just aft of the swivel. The strong hand grips the pistol grip with the elbow out approximately 30° inside the strong knee, supporting the upper body. The stock is firmly held in the shoulder “pocket” by the sling and a slight aft pull of the strong hand. The cheek is in the “stock weld” (tip of the nose just touching the reaction side tab of the charging handle). The body is shifted right/left for proper left/right positioning of the natural point of aim on the target, and the strong side elbow is shifted lower in inside the knee for the elevation adjustment to the natural point of aim.

- (3) Alternate Sitting Positions. (**Not to be covered during Prefire**. To be used only if a shooter cannot obtain the above sitting position.).
 - (a) Modified Sitting. (Make up a tight loop sling). If an individual is having severe problems with acquiring the previously described position, an alternate sitting position is to have the legs straight out (not crossed with the knees bent at a 60° angle and “digging in” the heels approximately 24 inches apart. Then all other procedures as described above, e.g. elbows inside the knees. This position is much more unsteady and should not be used unless absolutely necessary. The cheek is in the “stock weld” established during prone position.

(b) Kneeling (ONLY if a shooter cannot obtain the sitting or modified sitting positions). The reaction foot is pointing at the target and the knee is bent. The strong knee is on the ground and approximately ½ step to the rear of the reaction foot. The body is at 45° to the target leaning slightly forward while “sitting back” on the strong lower leg and heel. The rifle is held with the strong hand on the pistol grip with the elbow out and the strong arm parallel to the deck. The reaction hand is gripping the fore stock just behind the forward swivel, the reaction elbow resting “in front” of the reaction knee (AVOID “bone-on-bone” contact) and with the reaction elbow “directly” under the weapon for maximum support. The stock is firmly held in the shoulder “pocket”. The cheek is in the “stock weld” established during “prone position”.

(4) Offhand (Hasty sling or parade sling). The rifle is held with the strong hand on the pistol grip with the elbow out 90°, and the strong arm parallel to the deck. The reaction hand is gripping the fore stock just forward of or on the magazine with the reaction elbow “directly” under the weapon for maximum support. The strong foot is approximately ½ step to the rear of the reaction foot. The body is at 45° to the target. The stock is firmly held in the shoulder “pocket”. The cheek is in the “stock weld” established during “prone position”.

- b. Grip. When firing the M16A2, the shooter shall maintain a firm grip on the weapon at all times. The strong or firing hand will grasp the pistol grip. A constant rearward pressure will be applied with the firing hand to keep the weapon in the shoulder pocket. The trigger finger is **outside the trigger guard**, indexed along side the receiver. The reaction hand shall have a firm grip on the handguard.
- c. Sight Alignment. After a shooter has assumed a good position and established, their natural point of aim, they should now concentrate on sight alignment. This is the relationship of the front sight to the rear sight. The rifle is equipped with a post type front sight and a flip type peep sight in the rear. (See figure 1.)

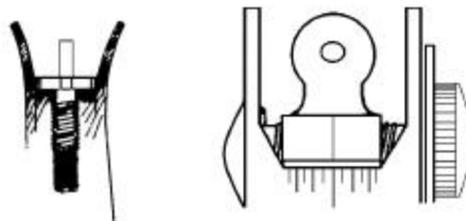


Figure 1

To properly align the sights, the shooter must maintain a proper “stock weld” with the nose touching the charging handle as a “reference point,” if possible. The shooter must also use the proper eye. When shooting with the right hand, a shooter should use the right eye, and if shooting left-handed, a shooter should use the left eye.

To properly align the sights, the shooter finds the front sight through the rear sight, then aligns the front sight to the center of the peep sight. (See figure 2.) Note the protective wings (brush guards) on the front sight should not be used to attain sight alignment. These protective wings only purpose is to protect the front sight from damage.



Figure 2

- d. Sight Picture. With proper position and sight alignment, next is sight picture. Sight picture is the relationship of proper sight alignment to the target. The human eye cannot focus on two things at once. Therefore the shooter cannot focus on the sights and the target at the same time. The shooter's eye focus must be maintained on the front sight at all times. The front sight will be clearly visible. The rear sight and the target will appear slightly blurry and out of focus. The blurry bull's-eye target should be positioned so it appears to be sitting on top of the front sight. This is known as a six o'clock hold, or the “pumpkin on a post”. (See figure 3.)



Figure 3

NOTE: Arc of Movement. When acquiring the sight picture, the shooter will notice that the weapon appears to move. This effect is known as the “Arc of Movement.” It is a natural movement in the form of a horizontal figure “8.” All shooters, no matter how experienced, have this movement. Shooters should not try to control this movement by tensing up. Tensing up will cause the weapon to vibrate and increase the movement.

e. Breath Control. Proper breath control allows the shooter to remain steady once a good sight picture is attained. Prior to firing, the shooter should take a deep breath and exhale half of it. By allowing some air to remain in the lungs, the shooter will not fight to exhale or inhale. This allows the weapon to remain steady until the weapon is fired. During slow fire this should be done for each round fired. The acronym for proper breath control is “**B.R.A.S.S.**”

- (1) **B**reathe.
- (2) **R**elease halfway and hold.
- (3) **A**im.
- (4) **S**queeze.
- (5) **S**hoot.

With proper breathing technique, the movement on the target can be controlled. Proper breathing patterns are different for slow fire, and timed fire. Due to time changes for timed fire, the breathing pattern must change. Just prior to the commence fire whistle, the shooter should take a deep breath and exhale halfway. During time fire, the shooter should be able to fire several shots with one breath. Shooter should not be breathing while firing. During magazine and position changes, the shooter may breathe normally until back on target.

f. Trigger Control. There are three stages of trigger control: finger placement, trigger squeeze, and follow through.

- (1) Finger Placement. To begin proper trigger control, the shooter must first properly place the index finger on the trigger. The index finger is placed in the middle of the trigger at the most rearward curved portion, to apply pressure to the trigger. The trigger should cross the finger approximately halfway between the tip of the finger and the first joint, over the swirl of the fingerprint. (See figure 4.)

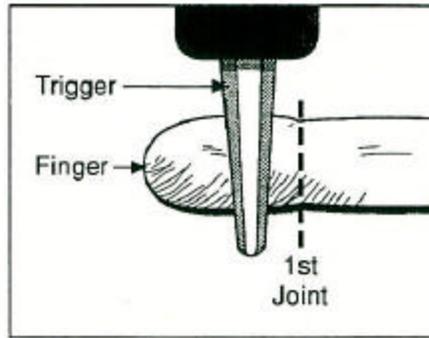


Figure 4

- (2) Trigger Squeeze. After attaining proper placement of the finger on the trigger, proper trigger pressure can be applied to the trigger. There are three parts of trigger pressure each time the weapon is fired. They are **slack, squeeze, and follow through**. All three parts are important to proper trigger control.
- (a) Slack. The shooter must first take up the slack at the beginning of the trigger movement by applying slight pressure to the trigger. The trigger will move slightly to the rear until the internal parts of the trigger mechanism come into full contact with each other, and the “softness” in the tip of the finger is eliminated.
 - (b) Squeeze. The trigger is then in the squeeze portion of its movement, which is when the internal parts of the weapon are being disengaged from each other to allow the hammer to fall. The pressure should be a smooth, constant, and even pressure, applied straight to the rear so that the sights are not misaligned at the instant the hammer falls. Once the hammer begins to fall, the follow through portion of trigger control begins.
 - (c) Follow Through. Follow through is the continued steady pressure applied to the trigger until the trigger reaches its most rearward point of travel. If the shooter does not continue to apply the constant, even pressure during follow through, it is possible that the impact of the round could move on the target, thus spoiling an otherwise good shot.

9. BRMC Course Outline.

Items marked in bold in table 1 are for score.

Phase	Stage	String
<p style="text-align: center;">Phase 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1000-Inch Line</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(27 Yards 2 ft 4 in)</p>	<p>1. Zeroing Prone/Loop Bottom Left Hand Target (3 mags 3 rds ea)</p>	<p>3 rds in 1 min 3 rds in 1 min 3 rds in 1 min</p>
	<p>2. Slow Fire Prone/Loop Bottom Middle Target (1 mag 10 rds)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">10 rds in 5 min</p>
	<p>3. Practice Prone/Loop Bottom Left Hand Target (2 mags total 5 rds)</p>	<p>5 rds in 28 sec</p>
	<p>4. Timed Fire Prone/Loop Bottom Right Hand Target (2 mags 5 rds ea)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">10 rds in 50 sec</p>
	<p>5. Zeroing Sitting/Loop Middle Left Hand Target (1 mag. 3 rds)</p>	<p>3 rds in 1 min</p>
	<p>6. Practice Sitting/Loop Middle Left Hand Target (2 mags total 5 rds)</p>	<p>5 rds in 28 sec</p>
	<p>7. Timed Fire Sitting/Loop Middle Right Hand Target (2 mags 5 rds ea)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">10 rds 50 sec</p>
	<p>8. Practice Offhand Haste/Parade Sling Top Left Hand Target (1 mag. 3 rds)</p>	<p>3 rds in 3 min</p>
	<p>9. Slow Fire Offhand Haste/Parade Sling Top Right Hand Target (1 mag 10 rds)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">10 rds in 10 min</p>

Table 1

10. Warnings and Notes.

NOTE: Violation of any safety regulation WILL NOT be tolerated and is cause for removal from the firing line.

WARNING: If personnel are required to go down range during the course of fire, all weapons SHALL be cleared and grounded, benched, or holstered. Shooters will step well behind the firing line away from the weapons. In no case will ANYONE touch a weapon with personnel down range.

WARNING: Throughout all stages of fire, shooters shall keep their finger outside the trigger guard, indexed along the receiver until aimed in on target and the “commence fire” signal has been given.

NOTE: Coverage of the target MUST be maintained during magazine change. The weapon's safety shall remain in the “SEMI” position.

11. Description and Commands. The phase and stage descriptions are for instructor use during the prefire instruction. Commands are for use on the firing line.

- a. Phase 1 Stage 1 and 2 Descriptions. Phase 1 Stage 1 and 2 will be fired from the 1000-inch line in the prone position, using a loop sling.

Stage 1 will be 3 rounds in 1 minute, 3 times for zeroing purposes. (A total of 9 rounds are fired). On the commence fire signal, shooters will place the selector lever in the semi position and fire 3 rounds at the lower left hand target.

Stage 2 will be 10 rounds in 5 minutes for score. On the commence fire signal, shooters will place the selector lever in the semi position and fire 10 rounds at the lower middle target.

(1) Stage 1 Commands:

- (a) “Assist your shooters into the prone position and establish their natural point of aim on the lower left hand target.”
- (b) “In this stage of fire, you will fire 3 rounds in 1 minute for zeroing.”

- (c) "Issue your shooters 1 magazine of 3 rounds."
- (d) "Shooters, ensure your selector lever is on safe. With a magazine of 3 rounds, lock and load."
- (e) "3 rounds, 1 minute, lower left hand target for zeroing. Is the line ready?"
- (f) "The line is/is not ready."
- (g) Commence fire signal.
- (h) Cease fire signal. "Are there any alibis?"
- (i) "There are/are no alibis."
- (j) "Shooters, place your selector lever on safe and release your empty magazines."
- (k) "Is the line clear?"
- (l) "The line is/is not line clear."
- (m) "Coaches, go forward and make sight adjustments."

*******Repeat (c) through (m) two more times for zeroing.*******

(2) Stage 2 Commands:

- (a) "Assist your shooters into their natural point of aim on the lower middle target."
- (b) "In this stage of fire, you will fire 10 rounds in 5 minutes for score."
- (c) "Issue your shooters 1 magazine of 10 rounds."
- (d) "Shooters, ensure your selector lever is on safe. With a magazine of 10 rounds, lock and load."
- (e) "10 rounds, 5 minutes, lower middle target for score. Is the line ready?"
- (f) "The line is/is not ready."
- (g) Commence fire signal.

- (h) Cease fire signal. "Are there any alibis?"
- (i) "There are/are no alibis."
- (j) "Shooters, place your selector lever on safe and release your empty magazines."
- (k) "Is the line clear?"
- (l) "The line is/is not line clear."

b. Stage 3 and 4 Descriptions. Phase 1 Stage 3 and 4 will be fired from the 1000-inch line in the prone position, using a loop sling.

Stage 3 will be 5 rounds in 28 seconds with a magazine change for practice. On the commence fire signal, shooters will place the selector lever in the semi position and fire 1 round from a 2-round magazine, conduct a magazine change, and fire 4 rounds.

Stage 4 will be 10 rounds in 50 seconds with a magazine change for score. On the commence fire signal, shooters will place the selector lever in the semi position and fire 4 rounds from a 5-round magazine, conduct a magazine change, and fire 6 rounds.

(1) Stage 3 Commands:

- (a) "Assist your shooters into their natural point of aim on the lower left hand target."
- (b) "In this stage of fire, you will fire 5 rounds in 28 seconds with a magazine change for practice. Shooters will fire 1 round, conduct a magazine change and fire 4 rounds."
- (c) "Issue your shooters 1 magazine of 2 rounds and 1 magazine of 3 rounds."
- (d) "Shooters, ensure your selector lever is on safe. With a magazine of 2 rounds, lock and load."
- (e) "5 rounds, 28 seconds, lower left hand target for practice. Is the line ready?"
- (f) "The line is/is not ready."
- (g) Commence fire signal.

- (h) Cease fire signal. "Are there any alibis?"
- (i) "There are/are no alibis."
- (j) "Shooters, place your selector lever on safe and release your empty magazines."
- (k) "Is the line clear?"
- (l) "The line is/is not line clear."

(2) Stage 4 Commands:

- (a) "Assist your shooters into their natural point of aim on the lower right hand target."
- (b) "In this stage of fire, you will fire 10 rounds in 50 seconds with a magazine change for score. Shooters will fire 4 rounds, conduct a magazine change and fire 6 rounds."
- (c) "Issue your shooters 2 magazines of 5 rounds."
- (d) "Shooters, ensure your selector lever is on safe. With a magazine of 5 rounds, lock and load."
- (e) "10 rounds, 50 seconds, lower right hand target for score. Is the line ready?"
- (f) "The line is/is not ready."
- (g) Commence fire signal.
- (h) Cease fire signal. "Are there any alibis?"
- (i) "There are/are no alibis."
- (j) "Shooters, place your selector lever on safe and release your empty magazines."
- (k) "Is the line clear?"
- (l) "The line is/is not clear."

- c. Stage 5, 6 and 7 Description. Phase 1 Stage 5, 6 and 7 will be fired from the 1000-inch line in the sitting position, using a loop sling.

Stage 5 will be 3 rounds in 1 minute for zeroing purposes. On the commence fire signal, shooters will place the selector lever in the semi position and fire 3 rounds at the middle left hand target.

Stage 6 will be 5 rounds in 28 seconds with a magazine change for practice. On the commence fire signal, shooters will place the selector lever in the semi position and fire 1 round from a 2-round magazine, conduct a magazine change, and fire 4 rounds.

Stage 7 will be 10 rounds in 50 seconds with a magazine change for score. On the commence fire signal, shooters will place the selector lever in the semi position and fire 4 rounds from a 5-round magazine, conduct a magazine change, and fire 6 rounds.

(1) Stage 5 Commands:

- (a) “Assist your shooter into the sitting position, and into their natural point of aim on the middle left hand target.”
- (b) “In this stage of fire, you will fire 3 rounds in 1 minute for zeroing.”
- (c) “Issue your shooters 1 magazine of 3 rounds.”
- (d) “Shooters, ensure your selector lever is on safe. With a magazine of 3 rounds, lock and load.”
- (e) “3 rounds, 1 minute, middle left hand target for zeroing. Is the line ready?”
- (f) “The line is/is not ready.”
- (g) Commence fire signal.
- (h) Cease fire signal. “Are there any alibis?”
- (i) “There are/are no alibis.”
- (j) “Shooters, place your selector lever on safe and release your empty magazines.”
- (k) “Is the line clear?”
- (l) “The line is/is not line clear.”

(m) “Coaches, go forward and make sight adjustments.”

(2) Stage 6 Commands:

- (a) “Issue your shooters 1 magazine of 2 rounds and 1 magazine of 3 rounds.”
- (b) “In this stage of fire, you will fire 5 rounds in 28 seconds with a magazine change for practice. Shooters will fire 1 round, conduct a magazine change, and fire 4 rounds”
- (c) “Shooters, ensure your selector lever is on safe. With a magazine of 2 rounds, lock and load.”
- (d) “5 rounds, 28 seconds, middle left hand target for practice. Is the line ready?”
- (e) “The line is/is not ready.”
- (f) Commence fire signal.
- (g) Cease fire signal. “Are there any alibis?”
- (h) “There are/are no alibis.”
- (i) “Shooters, place your selector lever on safe and release your empty magazines.”
- (j) “Is the line clear?”
- (k) “The line is/is not line clear.”

(3) Stage 7 Commands:

- (a) “Assist your shooters into their natural point of aim on the middle right hand target.”
- (b) “In this stage of fire, you will fire 10 rounds in 50 seconds with a magazine change for score. Shooters will fire 4 rounds, conduct a magazine change, and fire 6 rounds”
- (c) “Issue your shooters 2 magazines of 5 rounds.
- (d) “Shooters, ensure your selector lever is on safe. With a magazine of 5 rounds, lock and load.”

- (e) “10 rounds, 50 seconds with a magazine change, middle right hand target for score. Is the line ready?”
- (f) “The line is/is not ready.”
- (g) Commence fire signal.
- (h) Cease fire signal. “Are there any alibis?”
- (i) “There are/are no alibis.”
- (j) “Shooters, place your selector lever on safe and release your empty magazines.”
- (k) “Is the line clear?”
- (l) “The line is/is not line clear.”
- (m) Assist your shooters out of the loop sling.

d. Stage 8 and 9 Description. Phase 1 Stage 8 and 9 will be fired from the 1000-inch line from the standing offhand position, using a parade or hasty sling.

Stage 8 will be 3 rounds in 3 minutes for practice. On the commence fire signal, shooters will place the selector lever in the semi position and fire 3 rounds at the upper left hand target.

Stage 9 will be 10 rounds in 10 minutes for score. On the commence fire signal, shooters will place the selector lever in the semi position and fire 10 rounds at the upper right hand target.

(1) Stage 8 Commands:

- (a) “Have your shooters establish a natural point of aim on the upper left hand target in the standing off hand position with either a parade or hasty sling.”
- (b) “In this stage of fire, you will fire 3 rounds in 3 minutes for practice.”
- (c) “Issue your shooters 1 magazine of 3 rounds.
- (d) “Shooters, ensure your selector lever is on safe. With a magazine of 3 rounds, lock and load.”

- (e) “3 rounds, 3 minutes, upper left hand target for practice. Is the line ready?”
- (f) “The line is/is not ready.”
- (g) Commence fire signal.
- (h) Cease fire signal. “Are there any alibis?”
- (i) “There are/are no alibis.”
- (j) “Shooters, place your selector lever on safe and release your empty magazines. Utilizing the push/pull method, ensure your weapon is clear.”
- (k) “Is the line clear?”
- (l) “The line is/is not line clear.”

(2) Stage 9 Commands:

- (a) “Have your shooters establish a natural point of aim on the upper right hand target.”
- (b) “In this stage of fire, you will fire 10 rounds in 10 minutes for score.”
- (c) “Issue your shooters 1 magazine of 10 rounds.
- (d) “Shooters, ensure your selector lever is on safe. With a magazine of 10 rounds, lock and load.”
- (e) “10 rounds, 10 minutes, upper right hand target for score. Is the line ready?”
- (f) “The line is/is not ready.”
- (g) Commence fire signal.
- (h) Cease fire signal. “Are there any alibis?”
- (i) “There are/are no alibis.”

- (j) “Shooters, place your selector lever on safe and release your empty magazines. Utilizing the push/pull method, ensure your weapon is clear.”
- (k) “Is the line clear.”
- (l) “The line is/is not line clear.”
- (m) “Bench/ground a clear weapon.”

12. Marksmanship Award Criteria.

a. Marksmanship Award Criteria. Each firing for record purposes will be entered on the appropriate form, Individual's Record of Small Arms Training (CG-3029A), service record, per COMDTINST 1080.10 (series), Military Personnel Data Records (PDR) System. Personnel who fail to qualify during their initial record firing should receive appropriate training and be allowed to fire the record fire course one additional time, provided time and assets are available. Regardless of the second score (if qualified), only a score of 140 shall be used.

b. Total rounds counted for score is 40. Total rounds required, including 25 practice rounds, equals 65. Scoring for the course will be based on a maximum of **200** points from 40 rounds of 5.56 M16 ammunition. Minimum qualifying score is 140.

c. Score for Awards

(1) Expert (E)	175 – 200
(2) Sharpshooter (S)	167 – 174
(3) Marksman (M)	140 – 166
(4) Below 140 Qualified (U)	

d. Personnel who qualify sharpshooter or above with the M16 rifle are authorized to fire 20 additional rounds in BURST fire for familiarization. This is authorized providing that the range is suitable for automatic fire, has no restrictions against such fire, and time and ammunition are available.

NOTE: Burst fire is authorized providing that the range is suitable for automatic fire and has no restrictions against such fire.