

Combat Rifle Course Introduction

A. Purpose.

To teach personnel how to safely and effectively use standard service rifles, Carbines, and submachine guns in the performance of their assigned duties. Proper procedures for safe handling, operation (loading and unloading), and immediate action to correct malfunctions and stoppages shall be emphasized.

1. Personnel who are to be armed with the standard service rifle, Carbine, or submachine gun in their assigned duties are required to qualify with the weapon on this course. Personnel must be qualified in the Basic Rifle Marksmanship Course (BRMC) prior to shooting the Combat Rifle Course (CRC).
2. The CRC is designed for Coast Guard personnel to use marksmanship fundamentals from the 25-yard line to the 15-yard line in various tactical positions, while observing all safety rules.

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 Combat Rifle Course.

D. Instructor Notes.

1. Members must be qualified on the BRMC prior to shooting the CRC for the first time. Members must have qualified on the CRC or the BRMC within the previous year for subsequent firings. If a year has elapsed, the shooter must re-qualify on the BRMC prior to firing the CRC.
2. Familiarization firing is authorized for personnel firing the CRC for the first time or those who have not fired the course within the previous year.
3. Range personnel shall inspect all weapons and equipment before range training (including all ancillary equipment) to ensure safe condition and proper operation.
4. All rifles will have slings attached both for training and operations. During this course, the sling shall remain on the weapon, but is not used except when zeroing the M16.
5. When firing the M16 in the CRC, shooters shall utilize their recorded sight adjustments to a **specific rifle** made during the BRMC. If the rifle or sight adjustments are not available, a 9-round zeroing stage will be fired to establish sight settings for the shooters battle zero to the rifle. The shooter's sight adjustment setting will be recorded for the shooter's future use with that rifle.

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.

6. 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.
7. If the shooter knows his/her sight adjustments, the shooter must first set the **modified mechanical zero** to the weapon, then set his/her sight adjustments.
8. The normal (800-300 meter) rear sight aperture will be in the up position for normal carry and when firing from the 25-yard line during the CRC. When shooters fire from the 15-yard line in the CRC, the short-range (0-200 meter) aperture will be used.

9. The ACOG reflex sight is bore sighted on the weapon for **initial zeroing of the weapon** at 25 meters before the weapon is issued to field units. Bore sighting is not always 100 percent accurate. When the ACOG reflex sight appears to be misaligned or out of adjustment, the SAI is authorized to readjust the ACOG sight at the range using Live Fire Zeroing procedures with ACOG sights.
10. 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.
11. 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.

12. Dry fire training shall be conducted to familiarize personnel with the operation of the weapon and optimum positions (magazine changes, use of barricades, positions, etc.) prior to live firing exercises.
13. One coach for every two shooters is required for this course of fire.
14. A minimum safe distance between shooters is 6 feet.
15. Maximum number of shooters for most ranges is four per line. (The minimum safe distance for a firing line of four is 24 feet). On large range facilities having the physical capability to fire a line of more than 4 shooters, one range safety officer (RSO) is required for every four shooters.
16. Hearing protection, eye protection, and ball caps shall be worn.
17. 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.
18. Repeated flagrant disregard for time will result in the shooter being removed from the firing line.

19. 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 CRC training until remedial training has been received.
20. If a shooter fails to fire the required number of rounds in a string of fire, he or she may fire all remaining rounds from that string, in subsequent strings. Shooters who fire more than the current string of fire will be penalized one point for each of the rounds fired. All rounds not fired at the end of the course shall be taken by coaches.
21. The cartridge case deflector should be used in all training with the M16 rifle.
22. Dropped magazines containing rounds shall be taken by coaches. Shooters may receive these magazines back provided they take immediate action to retrieve another magazine from their ammunition pouch. Extra time for such events will not be granted.
23. The required targets for the CRC are the GREEN Transtar I (right target) and GREEN Transtar II (left target). The green target simulates low visibility and is more difficult for target acquisition. Targets shall be side-by-side with no more than 4 feet between targets. Shooter must be positioned in the center of the two targets.

NOTE: Only units that do not have range facilities that are capable of dual target shooting are authorized single target shooting. (For single target shooting, the Transtar I target shall be utilized.)

24. If a shooter fails to use a proper barricade, fails to use a required position during the course, or fails to assume the prone position prior to the cease fire signal during phase 1, stage 2, two points will be subtracted from the final score for each violation.
25. Prior to firing, shooters shall don appropriate gear (e.g., watch uniform, boarding gear and equipment, body armor, life vests, mustang suits, etc.). This requirement is **mandatory**. Warm or cold weather gear shall be selected as unit patrols dictate.

E. CRC 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.** (Pistol 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 or Carbine**, as used in the Combat Rifle Course, will be carried in the standard method of carry with the selector lever in the **safe, on** position. The **M16** and Carbine has a three-position selector lever. The selector lever arms the rifle in semi, arms the rifle in 3-round burst/auto, or safes the weapon. M-14 and Submachine Gun safeties TBD.

d. Clear Weapon. A cleared M16A2, Carbine, M-14, or Submachine gun is one with:

- (1) The weapon's safety is in the safe position.
- (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.

- (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.
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. When clearing jams or malfunctions in the CRC, shooters are reminded to keep weapon pointed down range on target.

- i. Whenever a shooter brings a weapon to a ready position, the safety shall be on and the trigger finger shall be outside the trigger guard indexed along the receiver.
- j. As the shooters move to different yardages during the CRC, the Safety shall be on and the weapons will be carried with the muzzle pointed down range. When the shooters return to the 25-yard firing line, all weapons will be cleared and carried at the high present arms position.
- k. There will be no smoking on or in the vicinity of the firing line or loading areas. Smoking will be in designated areas only.
- l. Keep noise to a minimum. Noise is a distraction and may interfere with the shooter’s ability to hear range commands.
- m. DO NOT put brass in covers during cleanup due to lead contamination.
- n. Horseplay of any kind is unacceptable and will not be tolerated.

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 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. • Compensator. • Carrying handle.
Lower receiver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trigger guard. • Trigger. • Selector lever (safe, semi and burst). • Magazine release. • Pistol grip.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bolt catch/bolt release. • 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 and rear sight assemblies for an M16A2. The upper receiver also contains the ejection port, forward assist, charging handle, and housing for the bolt carrier and bolt assembly.

Parts	Functions
Front sight for an M16A2	The front sight is an adjustable post sight for sight corrections in elevation. To adjust the front sight, depress the detent and rotate the front sight post clockwise in the up direction to raise the strike of the bullet or counterclockwise to lower it.
Rear sight for an M16A2	The rear sight is a adjustable peep sight for corrections in windage (left to right). To move the strike of the bullet to the right, rotate the windage knob to the right (clockwise). To move the strike left, move the windage knob left (counterclockwise).

(a) Sight Settings M16A2.

1. When firing the CRC with the M16 or carrying the M16 rifle in their assigned duties, the shooters shall utilize their recorded sight adjustments made during the BRMC or CRC for a specific rifle. Note that these settings are not transferable to another rifle. Every effort should be made to issue the same weapon the individual used during the BRMC or CRC.

2. Set the rifle to a **modified mechanical zero**. The rear sight should be centered with the normal (800-300 meter) rear sight aperture in the up position. The elevation knob on the M16A2 will be set one click passed the 8/3 (300 meter) mark. The front sight post should be brought flush with the front sight housing (see figure 1), then turned clockwise 11 clicks. Once the **modified mechanical zero** has been set, the shooter can set **his/her battle zero** to the rifle. A shooter's battle zero is the normal sight setting for the rifle in the field and is also the initial setting used for firing at the 25-yard line from the offhand, kneeling supported, and prone positions in the CRC.

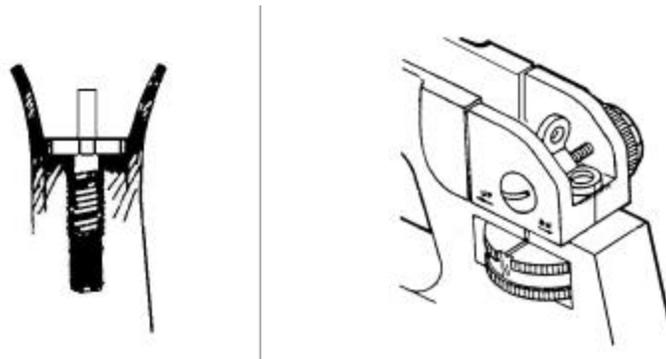


Figure 1

3. When a shooter is firing at close range, at moving targets, or in low visibility, the short-range (0-200 meter) aperture should be used (see figure 2). For the CRC course, the short-range aperture is used when moving from the 25-yard line up to the 15-yard line.

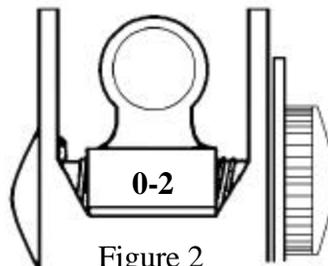


Figure 2

NOTE: Sights will be utilized throughout all phases of this course.

- (b) Sight Setting for Weapons with ACOG Sight. The ACOG sight is a dual-illuminated, sight developed for the military for use with **both-eyes-open** in close quarters combat. The advantage is quick target acquisition thus eliminating the need to align front and rear sights. Batteries do not power the illumination sight, which contains tritium gas.

The ACOG has two adjustments for corrections in elevation and windage, (see figure 3). To adjust the sight, a 1/8-inch Allen hex key should be used to turn the adjustment screw. The adjustment screw also has a screwdriver slot provided. A flat tip screwdriver, a coin like a dime or penny, or the rim of a cartridge case will fit in the slot.

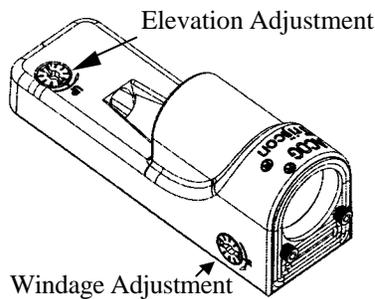


Figure 3

Parts	Functions
<p>ACOG sight elevation adjustment</p>	<p>The elevation adjustment screw is located on the top rear surface of the sight; an arrow and the marking “UP” are next to the screw. This is the elevation or up/down adjustment. To move the strike of the bullet up, rotate the adjustment screw in the direction of the “UP” arrow. To move the bullet strike down, turn the adjustment screw in the opposite direction of the UP arrow.</p>
<p>ACOG sight windage adjustment</p>	<p>The windage adjustment screw is located on the right hand side of the sight, an arrow and the marking “R” are next to the screw. This is the windage or right/left adjustment. To move the strike of the bullet to the right, rotate the adjustment screw in the direction of the “R” arrow. To move the strike of the bullet to the left, rotate the adjustment screw in the opposite direction of the “R” arrow.</p>

NOTE: The ACOG sight elevation and windage adjusters should NEVER be moved all the way to the extremes in adjustment. It is possible that over-adjustment will damage the internal mechanism of the sight. If the adjuster screw resistance increases, the limits of adjustment travel are being approached. DO NOT continue to rotate the adjusting screw in that direction if resistance continues to increase. If the sight CAN NOT be adjusted within the normal adjustment range, contact your servicing armory for assistance.

- (c) Live Fire Zeroing of Weapons with ACOG sights is fired from the prone position utilizing a hasting sling. The zeroing stage of fire procedures and range commands should be used for live fire zeroing. The use of a consistent good shooter for live fire zeroing is imperative. The shooter must fire a consistent tight shot group to accurately zero the ACOG. Adjustments for the ACOG are as follows;
1. If your shot group **hits on the target are low**, move the impact of the rounds **up** by rotating the elevation adjustment screw in the direction of the “UP” arrow, (counterclockwise).
 2. If your shot group **hits on the target are high**, move the impact of the rounds **down** by rotating the elevation adjustment screw in the **opposite direction** of the “UP” arrow, (clockwise).
 3. If your shot **group hits are to the left side of the target**, move the impact of the rounds to the **right** by rotating the windage adjustment screw in the direction of the “R” arrow (clockwise).
 4. If your shot **group hits are to the right side of the target**, move the impact of the rounds to the **left** by rotating the windage adjustment screw in the **opposite direction** of the “R” arrow (counterclockwise).
- d. Forward Assist. Forward assist assembly is located on the right rear of the upper receiver and permits the closing of the bolt when it is not done by the force of the action spring.
- e. Bolt and Carrier Assembly. Carries bolt to chamber and fires the weapon. Contains the firing pin, extractor, bolt, ejector, and cam pin.
- f. Charging Handle Assembly. Provides initial charging of the weapon.

- (1) Lower Receiver. The lower receiver provides firing control for the weapon. It contains the trigger and trigger guard, selector lever, magazine release, and bolt catch/bolt release.

Parts	Functions
Trigger guard	Easily adaptable to winter operations. A spring-loaded retaining pin is depressed to allow ready access to the trigger when wearing arctic or heavy gloves.
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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>SAFE</u>. A non-positive safety. Only prevents the trigger from being pulled. 2. <u>SEMI</u>. Allows one round to be fired for each squeeze of the trigger. Trigger must be released between each shot. 3. <u>Burst</u>. The weapon will fire up to 3-round burst and stop. The shooter must release the trigger and pull it again to resume firing.

- (2) **Magazine**. 20- to 30-round capacity for the M16 and Carbine. M-14 and Submachine Gun TBD.

Loading. All loading and unloading of small arms should be accomplished on ranges or at designated clearing stations. Only unusual circumstances will require loading and unloading operations to be conducted at places other than the clearing station. If loading or unloading must be done outside a clearing area, the weapon must be kept pointed in a direction away for personnel or other vessels.

The techniques of loading and unloading the service weapons must be learned by all personnel who will carry them as part of their regular duties. Those personnel shall be well drilled and understand the purpose of the training. Each unit shall have dummy cartridges on hand. Training with dummy cartridges shall be used at least **quarterly** and, if required, more frequently to keep the unit personnel at the highest level of proficiency.

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.

- g. ALWAYS keep the weapon pointed in a safe direction.
- h. If possible, place the selector lever in the **safe** position. Note that the hammer must be cocked to place the selector lever in the safe position.
- h. 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**.
- i. Utilizing the push/pull method, ensure the weapon is clear.
- j. Depress the bolt release. The bolt should move to the forward position on an empty chamber.
- k. Insert a loaded magazine into the magazine well. Be sure the magazine is fully seated into the weapon by tapping the bottom.

NOTE: Weapon will be loaded to the closed bolt, empty chamber condition.

- 4. Standard Method of Carry for the M16A2, Carbine, M-14, or Submachine Gun.
 - a. Bolt forward, in battery.
 - b. No round in the chamber.(except for Submachine Gun)
 - c. Loaded magazine inserted into the weapon.
 - d. Weapon on SAFE.
- 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 weapon is on SAFE.

- b. Remove magazine /source of ammunition.

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. Firing the M16/Carbine/M-14. In those situations where chambering a round is called for, the following procedure will be used:

NOTE: DO NOT chamber a round in the M16/Carbine/M-14 unless the weapon is to be loaded in a deadly force situation (for firing) or as a “warning signal” to prevent the development of a situation that might otherwise require the use of deadly force under the provisions of the Law Enforcement Manual (LEMAN), COMDTINST M16247.1 (series).

- a. Keep the weapon pointed in a safe direction.
- b. Shoulder the rifle. Grasp the charging handle with your strong hand and pull rapidly to the rear, then release. (DO NOT ride or ease the charging handle forward. Let the weapon do its work.) Charging the weapon must be accomplished in one swift movement.

WARNING: Shooters shall keep their finger outside the trigger guard indexed along the receiver until aimed in on target and the decision to shoot has been made.

- c. Once the decision to shoot has been made, sight in, place the selector lever to semi, and place your finger on the trigger.
- d. Squeeze the trigger.

NOTE: NEVER climb in or out of a boat with a service rifle having a round in the chamber, unless in an emergency situation and instructed to do so by the commanding officer/officer-in-charge or boarding officer.

7. Alibis and Malfunctions.

- a. Alibis. The only possible alibis in this course are malfunctions of the weapon, ammunition, or target (target falling). Coaches shall closely observe shooters to ensure there was an attempt to clear any malfunction during the string of fire. If the shooter **fails to make this attempt**, the coach will have shooter clear the malfunction during the alibi period (if mechanically possible). Any ejected rounds will be taken by the coaches.

Shooters who **make a proper attempt** to clear the malfunction but do not clear the malfunction in time, or shooters who clear malfunctions but fail to fire all rounds in the time limit will be permitted to fire all alibi rounds before conducting any further stages of fire. This 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: The shooter must be able to describe to the SAI the malfunctions and the immediate action to be taken for each stoppage. Conduct this training using only dummy rounds.

- 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, weapon on SAFE, and improper handling are caused by:
- (1) Improper training.
 - (2) Lack of training.
 - (3) Procedural shortcuts.
 - (4) Attention to detail.
 - (5) Adrenaline.

8. Emergency Procedures.

- a. Immediate Action. Immediate action is the prompt action taken by the user to correct a stoppage. Immediate action should become **instinctive** to the user without attempting to discover the cause. Immediate action will correct most types of stoppages. Immediate actions with the M16, Carbine, M-14, or Submachine Gun are as follows:

IF ...	THEN ...
Weapon not fully into battery	With the firing hand, TAP the forward assist, forcing the bolt into battery. (M16A2/Carbine ONLY)
Failure to eject (Stovepipe)	Pull charging handle to the rear. Shake or sweep brass out of the rifle. Observe position of next round. If another round has been sufficiently stripped from the magazine, lock bolt to the rear and remove magazine. Clear rounds and reinsert magazine, close bolt, and continue to fire.
Double feed	Lock bolt to the rear, remove magazine, dump loose rounds, and cycle the charging handle/bolt briskly, attempting to extract. If the round extracts, insert magazine, chamber a round, and continue firing.
Hangfire	Keep weapon pointed in a safe direction. (Stay on target; a hangfire will go off or become a misfire .)
Misfire	Keep weapon pointed in a safe direction and perform S.P.O.R.T.S. (“Tap” on M16A2/Carbine only)

WARNING: If an audible “pop” or reduced recoil is experienced during firing, immediately cease fire. DO NOT APPLY IMMEDIATE ACTION. A bullet may be lodged in the bore. Place the weapon on safe, remove the magazine, and lock the bolt to the rear. Visually inspect and/or insert a cleaning rod into the bore to ensure there is no obstruction in the bore. When on the range, immediately raise your reaction hand for range personnel assistance.

- (1) S.P.O.R.T.S. With the bolt fully forward and selector lever on SEMI or AUTO and the weapon fails to fire, apply immediate action as follows:
 - (a) Keep the weapon pointed in a safe direction.
 - (b) **Slap** the magazine to ensure that it is fully seated.
 - (c) **Pull** the charging handle and bolt to the rear.
 - (d) **Observe.** Look to see if a round comes out of the ejection port. Look into the chamber. See if there are any obstructions in the chamber or magazine.
 - (e) **Release** the charging handle and observe the weapon go into battery.

- (f) **Tap** the forward assist. (M16A2/Carbine Only)
- (g) **Squeeze** off the next round.
- (h) If the weapon does not fire, it must be inspected to determine the cause of the stoppage and appropriate action must be taken.

NOTE: During the CRC, shooters must make attempts to clear all malfunctions. If the procedures do not work by the cease fire signal, shooters must call for additional assistance by raising their reaction hand.

9. 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.

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

NOTE: Slings SHALL NOT be used in any position this course(except when zeroing the M16); however, a sling SHALL be attached to the rifle in a parade sling.

- a. Positions. The tactical positions depicted in the course content and procedure section were devised to help the average trainee achieve the best results. Since no two people are the same shape or physical condition, the SAI has the authority to slightly modify positions as needed. The overriding considerations are safety, target hits, and adequate use of available cover and concealment. Shooters shall not be penalized for slight variations of stances or positions.

The shooter shall be penalized for failure to properly use barricades for cover/concealment. The outside foot must remain behind the barricade. If a violation occurs, two points will be subtracted from the final score for each violation.

The use of locally produced training aids is encouraged. The suggested training aids for the barricade position can be derived from the most common types of cover available in the local area or expected situation. Check local range regulations to ensure the use of such aids will be permitted.

NOTE: Tactical “positions,” not tactics, shall be taught by SAIs. Boarding tactics are taught by MLE instructors. Tactical positions give the shooters a pool of options to draw from in a Use of Force situation.

NOTE: Use of barricades is REQUIRED when available. A high score is less important than the deployment of tactical positions. Shooters should be made aware of the fact that, in the field, barricades can represent cover, concealment, and protection from return fire.

- (1) Ready Position. The shooter faces to his/her firing side, spreading feet a comfortable distance apart. The firing hand is on the pistol grip with finger outside the trigger guard, indexed along the receiver, and the nonfiring hand is on the handguard. The weapon is held waist high and pointed down range at the target.
- (2) Prone Barricade Position. The body is flat on the deck at approximately 30° to the target with 80% of the body behind cover. The reaction elbow is “directly” under the rifle, as far as body conformation permits without putting direct pressure on the magazine. The handguard is resting on the heel of the thumb just aft of the swivel. The hand, not the weapon, may rest against the barricade. 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” of the shoulder by the slight aft pull of the strong hand. The cheek is in the “stock weld”. With the M16, the shooters nose should be touching the charging handle as a reference point.
- (3) Offhand Position. The shooter faces to his/her firing side, spreading feet a comfortable distance apart. The firing hand on the pistol grip and the nonfiring hand is on the upper handguard. The shooter places the butt of the rifle in the pocket formed by the firing shoulder so that the sights are level with the eyes. The weight of the rifle is supported by the firing shoulder pocket and nonfiring hand. The shooter shifts feet until he/she is aiming naturally at the target with weight evenly distributed on both feet.

- (4) Close Quarters Battle (CQB) Position. For use with Carbine or Submachine Gun ONLY. The shooter stands with upper body square to the target(s) with feet slightly wider than shoulder width apart. Knees are bent with the shooter leaning forward, shoulders just forward of the knees. Weapon is brought center of the chest slightly to the shooter's strong side. Shooter's strong hand grasps the pistol grip, and the reaction hand grasps the handguard with both elbows pointed downward (tucked in) supporting the weapon.
 - (5) Kneeling Supported Position. This position is assumed quickly and provides for a stable firing position. The reaction foot is forward approximately ½ step. The strong knee is on the deck. The shooter shifts body until aiming naturally at the target. With the firing hand on the pistol grip and the nonfiring hand on the upper handguard (not the magazine), the shooter places the butt of the rifle in the pocket formed by the firing shoulder so that the sights are level with the eyes. The weight of the rifle is supported by the firing shoulder pocket and nonfiring hand. The nonfiring elbow should be pushed forward of the knee so that the upper arm is resting on a flat portion of the knee to provide stability.
 - (6) Kneeling Unsupported Position. Same as the kneeling unsupported position with the exception that this position allows the shooter to obtain the height necessary to better observe many target areas, taking advantage of available cover. Solid cover, which can support any part of the body and can assist in improving firing accuracy, may be used.
- b. Forward Squad Walk. Shooter will start from the CQB position when using a Submachine Gun and from the Standing Offhand when using an M16A2 or M-14. While maintaining the Standing offhand or CQB position, shooter will move with a close heel-toe step in a steady forward movement. The close heel-toe step helps to reduce bounce. Shooter will move with both eyes open, keeping the target(s) covered at all times.
 - c. Grip. When firing the M16A2, Carbine, M-14, or Submachine Gun, a firm grip shall be maintained on the weapon at all times. The 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. The trigger finger is outside the trigger guard, indexed along the receiver. The reaction hand shall have a firm grip on the handguard.
 - d. Sight Alignment for M16. Sight alignment 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 4.)

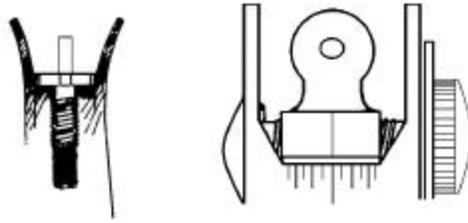


Figure 4

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 5.) Note the protective wings (brush guards) on the front sight should not be used to attain sight alignment. These protective wings only serve to protect the front sight from damage.



Figure 5

- e. Sight Picture for M16. Once you have acquired your sight alignment, you must develop the 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 shooter places the proper sight alignment on the target so that the front post sight is aimed at center mass. (See figure 6.)



Figure 6

- f. Sight Picture for weapons with ACOG Sight. The ACOG reflex sight is designed for close combat and quick target acquisition while providing enhanced aiming. It has a tritium illuminated dot for night and low light use. When using the ACOG reflex sight, place the amber aiming point on the desired area of impact (the center mass of the target). (See figure 7.)

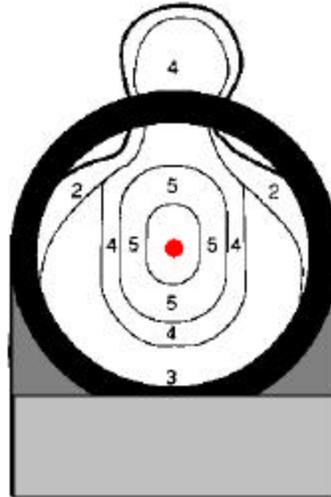


Figure 7

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.

g. 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. 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, timed fire, and rapid fire. Due to time changes for timed fire and rapid fire, the breathing pattern must change. Just prior to the commence fire whistle, the shooter should take a deep breath and exhale halfway. During rapid fire, the shooter should be able to fire the complete string with one breath. Shooter should not be breathing while firing. During magazine and position changes, the shooter may breathe normally until back on target.

h. 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 8.)

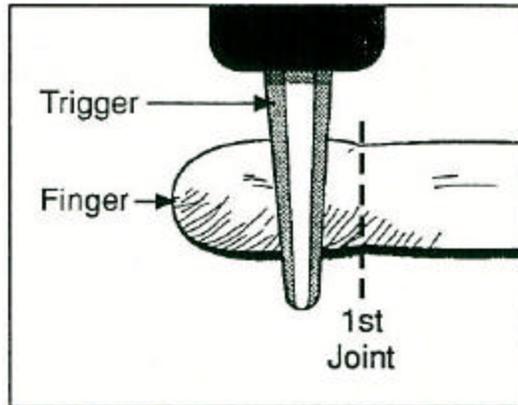


Figure 8

- (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.

10. Course of Fire.

Phase	Stage	String
<p style="text-align: center;">Phase 1 25-yard Line</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">(Zeroing if required) Prone Hasty Sling (3 mags 3 rds ea)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3 rds in 1 min 3 rds in 1 min 3 rds in 1 min</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">1. Ready to Offhand Barricade Position (1 mag 12 rds)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">10 rds 20 sec 2 rounds left target 2 rounds right target 1 round left target 1 round right target 2 rounds left target 2 rounds right target</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">2. Offhand to Kneeling Unsupported to Prone Position with Magazine Change (1 mag 12 rds)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">10 rds 30 sec 1 round left target 1 round right target 2 rounds left target 2 rounds right target 2 rounds left target 2 rounds right target</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">3. Prone Barricade Position with Magazine Change (1 mag 12 rds)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">6 rds 20 sec 2 rounds left target 2 rounds right target 1 round left target 1 round right target</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Phase 2 Advancing from 25-yard Line to 15-Yard Line</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1. Ready to Offhand/CQB Position with Forward Squad Walk</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">4 rds 8 sec advance 2rd 4 sec 1 round left target 1 round right target advance 2rds 4 sec 1 round left target 1 round right target</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Phase 3 15-Yard Line</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1. Offhand/CQB to Kneeling Supported Position</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">6 rds 16 sec 1 round left target 1 round right target 2 rounds left target 2 rounds right target</p>

Table 1

11. Warnings and Notes.

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

NOTE: Loss of muzzle control at anytime in this course will result in immediate 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: When using the barricade, the weapon should not contact the barricade.

NOTE: Slings **SHALL NOT** be utilized in any position during this course (except when zeroing the M16); however, a sling **SHALL** be attached to the rifle in a parade sling.

NOTE: Coverage of the target **MUST** be maintained during magazine change.

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

- a. Zeroing the M16. If required zeroing will be fired from the 25-yard line in the prone position utilizing a hasty sling. You will fire 3 rounds in 1 minute, three times for zeroing purposes. (A total of 9 rounds are fired).

Zeroing the weapons with ACOG Sight. If required, live fire zeroing will be fired from the 25-yard line in the kneeling supported position. You will fire 3 rounds in 1 minute, as many times as necessary for zeroing. The SAI SHALL use zeroing commands to fire a multiple shooter string of fire. When zeroing a single weapon with ACOG sight, the SAI will use the zeroing procedures and may modify the zeroing commands

(1) Zeroing Commands:

- (a) M16 “Assist your shooters into the prone position and establish their natural point of aim on a bull’s-eye target.”

Weapons with ACOG “Shooters, assume the kneeling supported position and establish a natural point of aim on a bull’s-eye 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 weapon 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) “Place your weapons 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) “Coaches, go forward and make sight adjustments.”

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

b. Phase 1 Description. Phase 1 will be fired from the 25-yard line for a total of 26 rounds in 3 stages.

Stage 1 will be 10 rounds from the ready to the offhand strong side high barricade position in 20 seconds. On the commence fire signal, shooters will assume the offhand strong side high barricade position and charge the weapon with their firing hand. Sight in on target, place the selector lever in the semi position, and fire 2 rounds left target, 2 rounds right, 1 round left, 1 round right, 2 rounds left, and 2 rounds right.

Stage 2 will be 10 rounds from the offhand to the kneeling unsupported position with a magazine change in 30 seconds. On commence fire signal, shooters will assume the kneeling supported position. Sight in on target, place the selector lever in the semi position, and fire a total of 10 rounds in 30 seconds. Shooters will fire 1 round left target, 1 round right target, conduct a magazine change, fire 2 rounds left target, 2 rounds right target, 2 rounds left target, and 2 rounds right target. After firing the 10 rounds, shooters will place the selector lever on safe, assume the prone barricade position, and sight in on the left target.

Stage 3 will be 6 rounds from the prone barricade position. On the commence fire signal, shooters will sight in on target, place the selector lever in the semi position, and fire a total of 6 rounds in 20 seconds with a magazine change. Shooters will fire 2 rounds left target and 2 rounds right target, conduct a magazine change, and fire 1 round left target and 1 round right target.

(1) Phase 1 Stage 1 Commands:

(a) “In this stage of fire, you will fire 10 rounds in 20 seconds from the ready to offhand strong side high barricade position. You will fire 2 rounds left target, 2 rounds right, 1 round left, 1 round right, 2 rounds left, and 2 rounds right in 20 seconds.”

(b) “Ensure your selector lever is on safe. With a magazine of 12 rounds, load to the empty chamber condition.”

(c) “10 rounds, 20 seconds, from the ready to the offhand strong side high barricade positions. Is the line ready?”

(d) “The line is/is not ready.”

- (e) Commence fire signal.
- (f) Cease fire signal “Are there any alibis?”
- (g) “There are/are no alibis.”
- (h) “Place your weapon on safe.”

(2) Phase 1 Stage 2 Commands:

- (a) “In this stage of fire, you will fire 10 rounds in 30 seconds from the offhand to kneeling unsupported to prone position. On the commence fire signal, the shooters will assume the kneeling unsupported position, fire 1 round left target and 1 round right target, conduct a magazine change, fire 2 rounds left target, 2 rounds right target, 2 rounds left target, and 2 rounds right target, place the selector lever on safe, and assume the prone barricade position while maintaining muzzle control.”
- (b) “10 rounds, 30 seconds, from the offhand to kneeling to prone barricade position with a magazine change. Is the line ready?”
- (c) “The line is/is not ready.”
- (d) Commence fire signal.
- (e) Cease fire signal. “Are there any alibis?”
- (f) “There are/are no alibis.”
- (g) “Place your weapon on safe.”

(3) Phase 1 Stage 3 Commands:

- (a) “In this stage of fire, you will fire 6 rounds in 20 seconds from the prone position. Shooters will fire 2 rounds left target and 2 rounds right target, conduct a magazine change, fire 1 round left target and 1 round right target.”
- (b) “6 rounds, 20 seconds, with a magazine change. Is the line ready?”
- (c) “The line is ready”
- (d) Commence fire signal.

- (e) Cease fire signal. “Are there any alibis?”
 - (f) “There are/are no alibis.”
 - (g) “Place your weapon on safe.”
 - (h) “Coaches, are the weapons on safe?”
 - (i) “The weapons are/are not on safe.”
 - (j) “Shooters, while keeping your weapon pointed down range, covering your target, stand up.”
- c. Phase 2 Description. Phase 2 will be fired from the 25-yard line, transitioning to the 15-yard line, utilizing the standing offhand/close quarters battle (CQB) position with a controlled forward squad walk. On the “Advance” command, shooters will assume the Standing offhand/CQB position, and utilize the forward squad walk to advance towards the target (under close supervision from the coach). On the first commence fire signal (commence fire should be given between the 20- and 22-yard line), the shooters will STOP, place the selector lever in the semi position, and fire 2 rounds in 4 seconds (i.e., 1 round left target and 1 round right target). On the second “Advance” command, the shooter will place the selector lever on safe and will begin another controlled advance. On the second commence fire signal (the second commence fire should be given between the 15- and 17-yard line), the shooters will STOP, place the selector lever in the semi position, and fire 2 rounds in 4 seconds (i.e., 1 round left target and 1 round right target). Phase 2 is total of 4 rounds in 8 seconds.
- (1) Phase 2 Commands:
- (a) “In this stage of fire, you will fire a total of 4 rounds in 8 seconds from the Standing offhand/CQB position while transitioning from the 25-yard line to the 15-yard line. On the first “commence fire signal”, shooters will stop and fire 1 round left target and 1 round right target. On the second “commence fire signal”, shooters will stop and fire 1 round left target and 1 round right target. Shooters are reminded not to anticipate the commands of the SAI.”
 - (b) “Shift to your short-range sight.” (CRC with M16)
 - (c) “4 rounds, 8 seconds, from the ready to Standing offhand/CQB position with a controlled forward squad walk. Is the line ready?”
 - (d) “The line is/is not ready.”

- (e) “Advance.” (Shooters will automatically place the weapon on safe.)
- (f) Commence fire signal.
- (g) Cease fire signal.
- (h) “Advance.” (Shooters will automatically place the weapon on safe.)
- (i) Commence fire signal.
- (j) Cease fire signal. “Are there any alibis?”
- (k) “There are/are no alibis.”

NOTE: If shooters are not at the 15-yard line, have them move into position with another controlled forward squad walk.

d. Phase 3 Description. Phase 3 will be fired from the 15-yard line utilizing the standing offhand/close quarters battle (CQB) position to the kneeling supported position, for a total of 6 rounds in 16 seconds. On the commence fire signal, shooters will fire 1 round left target and 1 round right target from the standing offhand/CQB position. The shooters will then assume the kneeling supported position and fire 2 rounds left target and 2 rounds right target.

(1) Phase 3 Commands:

- (a) “In this stage of fire, you will fire 6 rounds in 16 seconds from the standing offhand/CQB to the kneeling supported position from the 15-yard line. Shooters will fire 1 round left target and 1 round right target, assume the kneeling supported position, fire 2 rounds left target and 2 rounds right target.”
- (b) “6 rounds, 16 seconds, standing offhand/CQB to kneeling position. Is the line ready?”
- (c) “The line is ready.”
- (d) Commence fire signal.
- (e) Cease fire signal. “Are there any alibis?”
- (f) “There are/are no alibis.”

- (g) “Shooters, place your weapon on safe and release your empty magazine. Utilizing the push/pull method, ensure the weapon is clear.”
- (h) “Is the line clear?”
- (i) “The line is/is not clear.”
- (j) “Stand up.”

13. Qualification Criteria.

- a. Qualification. For record purposes, scoring 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 obtain a minimum qualifying score of 29 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.
- b. Scoring for the course will be based on a maximum of 36 points from 36 rounds of 5.56mm or 7.62mm ammunition fired on two targets (18 rounds on each target). One hit in the 4 or 5 ring counts as one point. Rounds outside the 4 ring will not be counted.
 - (1) Deduct one point for each early or late round.
 - (2) Deduct one point for each excess round on the target. (There should be 18 rounds on each target).
 - (3) Deduct two points from the final score when a shooter fails to:
 - Use a proper barricade position.
 - Use a required position during the course of fire.
 - Assume the prone position prior to the cease fire signal during phase 1, stage 2. (Ready to kneeling unsupported to prone.)
- c. The minimum qualifying score is 29 (80%). A person will either be “QUALIFIED” (Q) or “UNQUALIFIED” (U).