DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
3000 MARINE CORPS PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20350-3000

IN REPLY REFER TO
MCO 3574.2K
C476

01 AUG 2007

MARINE CORPS ORDER 3574.2K

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Distribution List

Subj: MARINE CORPS COMBAT MARKSMANSHIP PROGRAMS

Ref: (a) MCRP 3-01A, Rifle Marksmanship
(b) MCRP 3-01B, Pistol Marksmanship
(c) Combat Marksmanship Detailed Instructor Lesson Plans
(d) Entry Level Pistol (ELP) Marksmanship Instructor Lesson Plans
(e) MCO P1080.40C
(f) MCO 1510.89B
(g) MCO 1510.90A
(h) MCO P1610.7F
(i) MCO 3570.1B

Encl: (1) Marine Corps Combat Rifle Program
(2) Regulations Governing Training/Evaluation with the M9 Service Pistol

1. Situation. This Order establishes Marine Corps policy and prescribes requirements governing entry-level marksmanship and annual marksmanship training, per references (a) through (i). The Marine Corps' primary mission is to locate, close with, and destroy the enemy by fire and maneuver and to repel assault by fire and close combat during amphibious assaults and subsequent operations ashore. Combat-ready Marines must be skilled in tactics and highly proficient in the use of firearms. Well-trained Marines have the confidence required to deliver accurate fire under the most adverse battle conditions. The rifle is the primary means by which Marines accomplish their mission.

2. Cancellation. MCO 3574.2J w/Ch 1. The Marine Corps Combat Marksmanship Program has established new rifle qualification standards at the entry-level and annual sustainment level governed by MCO 3574.2K. The new qualification standards and course of fire is designed to develop fundamentals of combat marksmanship. The overall execution of the new Combat Marksmanship Program is to develop the Marine's ability to employ the service rifle and service pistol effectively utilizing the 4 Training Tables. NOTE: Table 1 is conducted at Entry Level Sites (Recruit Depots, The Basic School); Table 1A is conducted at posts and stations for Annual Rifle Training.

3. Mission. This Order establishes Marine Corps policy and prescribes requirements governing the Marine Corps Combat Marksmanship Program to include initial qualification and annual re-qualification with the service rifle and pistol.

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4. Execution.

a. For the purposes of this Order, the term "pistol" refers to the M9 service pistol, while the term "rifle" refers to the service rifles and/or carbine (M16A2, M16A4, and M4); M203 attachment authorized. The intent is to provide proficiency with the weapon a Marine will fight with in combat. The Marine must use the same weapon system (or equivalent in the event the weapon system becomes unusable) throughout Tables 1/1A and 2.

b. Combat Marksmanship proficiency is a key element in the foundation for military effectiveness in ground combat, unit defense, or security operations. All Marines will be trained to effectively employ the personal weapons with which they are armed.

c. Marine Corps Combat Marksmanship Doctrine forms the basis for Combat Marksmanship Training. The objective of marksmanship training is to develop, sustain, and improve individual combat shooting skills.

d. To measure proficiency with the rifle and pistol, Marines will conduct the training outlined in this Order.

e. The prescribed minimum requirements of this Order should not be interpreted as limiting the commander. Commanders are encouraged to conduct additional weapons training to enhance performance.

f. Members of other services, when permanently assigned to Marine units, must complete Table 1A and Table 2 when armed with the rifle and Entry Level Pistol (ELP) training when armed with the pistol.

g. The marksmanship year is defined by the fiscal year (1 Oct-30 Sep).

5. Administration and Logistics. The Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command (CG, MCCDC) is responsible for the development, distribution, and maintenance of all master lesson files and supporting documentation for conducting marksmanship training throughout the Marine Corps. Any recommendations or comments pertaining to marksmanship training should be directed to: CG, MCCDC (C476M) 27211 Garand Road, Quantico, Virginia, 22134-5036.

6. Command and Signal.

a. Command. This Order is applicable to the Marine Corps Total Force.

b. Signal. This Order is effective the date signed.

JAMES F. AMOS
By direction

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MARINE CORPS COMBAT RIFLE PROGRAM

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INTRODUCTION

0001. Purpose and Intent. The rifle is the primary tool by which an individual Marine: (1) Obtains dominance over the enemy and (2) neutralizes the effects of enemy weapons. To that end, the Marine Corps Combat Rifle Program progresses the individual Marine from the fundamentals of marksmanship to advanced combat shooting by ensuring service standards are reviewed, practiced, and evaluated. The objective at the completion of training is the Marine's ability to competently and effectively employ the service rifle under varying conditions.

1. The Marine Corps Combat Rifle Program utilizes a building block/training continuum approach towards developing Marines into proficient combat marksmen. To accomplish this, the Marine Corps Combat Rifle Program is broken down into five different stages of training; Preparatory Training and Tables 1 through 4. Marines will begin by learning the fundamentals of marksmanship (Preparatory Training & Table 1) and then incrementally learn new combat shooting skills (Tables 2-4) as they complete each Table of training in sequential order. Marines must master each Table of training prior to advancing to the next Table.

2. The Marine Corps Combat Rifle Program allocates the necessary ammunition required for all ranges and units to successfully complete all Tables of training pertaining to unit requirements in accordance with this Order.

3. As the Marine Corps Combat Rifle Program progresses, formal training on modular attachments for the service rifle/carbine to include optics, night aiming devices, etc., are included.

0002. Preparatory Training. Prior to beginning training on Table 1/1A of the Marine Corps Combat Rifle Program, shooters must complete Preparatory Training. The following Individual Training Standards (ITS) are introduced at the Entry Level Sites and are reviewed during Annual Rifle Training:

a. 0300.M16.1001 Perform weapons handling procedures with a service rifle/carbine.

b. 0300.M16.1002 Maintain a service rifle/carbine.

c. 0300.M16.1003 Perform corrective action with a service rifle/carbine.

d. 0300.M16.1004 Zero a service rifle/carbine.

0003. Table 1/1A, Fundamental Rifle Marksmanship (FRM). Purpose is to impart the fundamental knowledge, skills, and attitudes necessary for safe and accurate firing of the rifle. The information covered in this stage of training will form the basis for all other training with the rifle. Marines will be evaluated on their mastery of FRM skills during Table 1/1A course of fire. During this table, the following ITS's are introduced at the Entry Level Sites and are reviewed during Annual Rifle Training:

a. 0300.M16.1005 Engage targets from a prone position with a service rifle/carbine.

b. 0300.M16.1006 Engage targets from a sitting position with a service rifle/carbine.

c. 0300.M16.1007 Engage targets from a kneeling position with a service rifle/carbine.

d. 0300.M16.1008 Engage targets from a standing position with a service rifle/carbine.

e. 0300.M16.1009 Engage targets at the sustained rate of fire with a service rifle/carbine

f. 0300.M16.1010 Perform the Fundamentals of Marksmanship (Table 1) with a service rifle/carbine.

0004. Table 2, Basic Combat Rifle Marksmanship (BCRM). BCRM is the first step in transitioning a Marine from fundamental marksmanship to becoming a proficient combat marksman. Marines will be evaluated on their mastery of BCRM skills at the completion of Table 2 training.

a. 0300.M16.1011 Demonstrate weapons carries with the service rifle/carbine.

b. 0300.M16.1012 Execute a Tactical Reload with a service rifle/carbine.

c. 0300.M16.1013 Execute a Speed Reload with a service rifle/carbine.

d. 0300.M16.1014 Execute Controlled Pairs with a service rifle/carbine.

e. 0300.M16.1015 Execute Failure to Stop Drills with a service rifle/carbine.

f. 0300.M16.1016 Execute Multiple Target Engagements with a service rifle/carbine.

g. 0300.M16.1017 Engage a moving target with a service rifle/carbine.

h. 0300.M16.1018 Perform Basic Combat Marksmanship Skills (Table 2) with a service rifle/carbine.

0005. Table 3, Intermediate Combat Rifle Marksmanship (ICRM). ICRM reinforces and improves basic combat shooting skills and introduces additional techniques and procedures. Upon completion of ICRM, the Marine will have demonstrated the required skills for successful completion of the tasks assigned to the Marine rifleman. He will be satisfactorily prepared for additional mission specific rifle training as determined by his commander. To this end, modular attachments such as Rifle Combat Optic and night aiming devices will be introduced (if available to the unit) during this stage of training.

a. 0300.M16.1019 Zero a Rifle Combat Optic to a service rifle/carbine.

b. 0300.M16.1020 Zero a Target Pointer Illuminator/Aiming Light to a service rifle/carbine.

c. 0300.M16.1021 Execute Hammer Pairs with a service rifle/carbine.

d. 0300.M16.1022 Engage target using pivot techniques with a service rifle/carbine.

e. 0300.M16.1023 Engage targets while moving forward with a service rifle/carbine.

f. 0300.M16.1024 Engage targets with a service rifle/carbine at night.

g. 0300.M16.1025 Engage targets with a service rifle/carbine using a Target Pointer Illuminator/Aiming Light.

h. 0300.M16.1026 Engage targets from an unknown distance with a service rifle/carbine.

i. 0300.M16.1027 Perform Intermediate Combat Marksmanship Skills (Table 3) with a service rifle/carbine.

0006. Table 4, Advanced Combat Rifle Marksmanship (ACRM). ACRM reinforces and improves combat shooting skills and introduces advanced techniques and procedures relevant to the infantry Marine. Upon completion of ACRM, the Marine will have demonstrated the required skills for successful completion of the rifle tasks assigned to the infantry Marine. He will be satisfactorily prepared for additional infantry specific rifle training as determined by his commander. Advanced techniques for modular attachments such as rifle combat optics, night aiming and night vision devices, are continued and improved during this stage of training.

a. 0300.M16.1028 Engage targets while using lateral movement techniques with a service rifle/carbine.

b. 0300.M16.1029 Perform Advanced Combat Marksmanship Skills (Table 4 Day) with a service rifle/carbine.

c. 0300.M16.1030 Perform Advanced Combat Marksmanship Skills (Table 4 Night) with a service rifle/carbine during night.

0007. Entry Level Rifle Training

1. The intent of entry-level marksmanship training is to introduce the fundamental knowledge and skills required to effectively use and employ the rifle as a Marine. No previous marksmanship knowledge is assumed.

2. Table 1, FRM/Table 2, BCRM. Enlisted Marines, while undergoing recruit training, and TBS/IOC students must complete FRM and BCRM training. This includes completion of: Preparatory Training and FRM course of fire (Table 1) and Preliminary Training and BCRM course of fire (Table 2) for Entry Level Sites. These courses of fire are contained in Appendices A and C, respectively.

3. Table 3, ICRM. Enlisted Marines, while assigned as students at Marine Combat Training (MCT) or Infantry Training Battalion (ITB), and students at TBS/IOC, must complete ICRM training. This includes completion of: Preliminary Training and Table 3. ICRM course of fire (Table 3) for Entry Level Sites is contained in Appendix E. The Schools of Infantry and TBS/IOC are authorized to use a modified Table 3 course of fire to accommodate their POIs. Modified Table 3 courses of fire must be approved by the Marine Corps Marksmanship Center of Excellence, WTBN, prior to implementation.

4. Table 4, ACRM. Enlisted Marines, while undergoing MOS 0311 infantry training, and students at Infantry Officers Course (IOC), must complete ACRM training. This includes completion of: Preliminary Training and Table 4. ACRM course of fire (Table 4) is contained in Appendix F. The Schools of Infantry and TBS/IOC are authorized to use a modified Table 4 course of fire to accommodate their POIs. Modified Table 4 courses of fire must be approved by the Marine Corps Marksmanship Center of Excellence, WTBN, prior to implementation.

0008. Annual Rifle Training

1. Annual rifle training reviews, improves, and validates marksmanship skills to include:

a. Demonstrating proficiency in Fundamental Marksmanship Skills.

b. Demonstrating proficiency in Combat Shooting Skills.

2. Table 1A, FRM/Table 2, BCRM. All Marines not exempted per chapter 2, paragraph 2002 of this Order are required to complete Preparatory Training and FRM (Table 1A) course of fire, as well as Preliminary Training and BCRM (Table 2) course of fire. These courses of fire are contained in Appendices B and D, respectively.

3. Table 3, ICRM. All Marines not exempted per chapter 2, paragraph 2002 of this Order are required to complete ICRM training. This includes completion of: Preliminary Training and Table 3. ICRM course of fire (Table 3) for Annual Rifle Training is contained in Appendix E. All Marine unit commanders are responsible for conducting Table 3 training.

4. Table 4, ACRM. All 03XX Marines within infantry units are required to complete ACRM training. This includes completion of: Preliminary Training and Table 4. ACRM will be an annual requirement. Infantry unit commanders are responsible for conducting the ACRM course of fire (Table 4). Table 4 is contained in Appendix F.

a. Infantry unit commanders are encouraged but not required to provide Table 4 training for their non-03XX Marines within the unit. Ammunition will not be allocated for Table 4 training for non-03XX Marines. Ammunition must come from the unit's annual training ammunition allocation or a request for Table 4 training ammunition can be made to TECOM G-4.

b. All non-infantry unit commanders are encouraged to conduct Table 4 training as part of their pre-deployment training package. Ammunition will not be allocated for Table 4 training for non-03XX Marines. Ammunition must come from the unit's annual training ammunition allotment or a request for Table 4 training ammunition can be made to TECOM G-4.

5. Reserve Training. Training for Marines assigned to Marine Forces Reserves (MFR) is outlined in Chapter 9.

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION FOR ENTRY LEVEL AND ANNUAL RIFLE TRAINING

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CHAPTER 1

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION FOR ENTRY LEVEL AND ANNUAL RIFLE TRAINING

1000. Range Unit Responsibilities

1. For Preparatory Training. Marksmanship Training Unit (MTU) 0931 Combat Marksmanship Trainers (CMT) are responsible for Preparatory Training for all shooters at Entry Level Sites prior to beginning Table 1 training. For Annual Rifle Training, the unit's CMTs are responsible for Preparatory Training for their Marines. This will include the training of knowledge-based lecture materials, practical application, and dry-fire exercises. Whenever possible the Indoor Simulated Marksmanship Trainer (ISMT) should be included in the Marine's training preparation, but will not substitute for the required live fire training as outlined in this Order. The Detailed Instructor Guides contained in Reference (C) will be used to conduct all preparatory training.

2. Preliminary Training for Table 2. MTU CMTs are also responsible to provide Preliminary Training for Table 2 for all shooters at Entry Level Sites. For Annual Rifle Training, units are responsible for providing Preliminary Training for Table 2. The Detailed Instructor Guides contained in Reference (C) will be used to conduct all preliminary training.

3. Conduct of Tables 1/1A and 2. MTU/Range personnel are responsible for the conduct of live fire training for Tables 1/1A and 2 for both Entry Level and Annual Rifle Training.

4. Conduct of Tables 3 and 4. MTU/Range Unit personnel are not responsible for the conduct of live fire training for Tables 3 and 4. Conducting Tables 3 and 4 training is an unit commander responsibility. Range personnel may assist or conduct all of Table 3 and 4 training as long as there is a Memorandum of Agreement between the Range and the unit being trained.

5. Conduct of CMC and CMT Courses. MTUs are responsible for conducting CMC and CMT courses as described in the current training program posted on Weapons Training Battalion, Marksmanship Center of Excellence's website, http://www.tecom.usmc.mil/wtbn/.

1001. Range Personnel Requirements

1. Officer In Charge (OIC). The OIC is responsible and accountable for the conduct of the training and for adhering to governing regulations and guidance. OICs will be certified in the weapon systems used for training and are responsible for the conduct of the training event. The OIC must be an officer or staff non-commissioned officer in accordance with Reference (I). Typically a Range Officer fills the requirement of the OIC for Table 1 and Table 2. A Range Officer is a warrant officer with the Primary Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) 0930.

2. Range Safety Officer (RSO). The RSO is responsible for safety of the activity and the safe use of the training area and oversees the administrative and logistical conduct of the range in accordance with policies from the organization or installation range control office. Further RSO duties and responsibilities are outlined in Reference (I). The RSO must

be qualified on the weapons system and must have satisfactorily completed an organization or installation Range Safety Certification Program. The RSO must be an officer, staff non-commissioned officer, or sergeant (dependent upon the discretion of the Range OIC and base regulations). The OIC and the RSO cannot be the same person. It is required that the RSO also have the secondary MOS 0931, Combat Marksmanship Trainer.

3. Line SNCO. The Line SNCO must be a sergeant or higher and have the secondary MOS 0933, Combat Marksmanship Coach (CMC). He is responsible for the conduct and supervision of the training and evaluation on the range in accordance with this Order. The Line SNCO cannot act as RSO while performing the duties of the Line SNCO.

4. Block NCO. The Block NCO must have the secondary MOS 0933, CMC. The Block NCO supervises all aspects of training within his assigned block of targets, enforces range and safety regulations, and authorizes alibis as required. Units will provide a minimum of one Block NCO per 10 targets. At the discretion of the Range OIC, one Block NCO may supervise up to a maximum of 13 targets.

5. Combat Marksmanship Trainer (CMT). The CMT is a subject matter expert for combat marksmanship training within his unit. The CMT must have the secondary MOS 0931. The CMT is responsible for assisting unit commanders in conducting the Marine Corps Combat Marksmanship Program. The CMT conducts all classroom instruction during Preparatory and Preliminary Training. CMTs are also responsible for training and supervising their CMCs.

6. Combat Marksmanship Coach (CMC). The CMC is responsible for correcting and assisting Marines on the range. A CMC must hold the secondary MOS 0933. The CMC ensures Marines assigned to his targets apply proper techniques of fire and use proper weapons handling procedures. For Tables 1-4, ideally, one CMC should be assigned two shooters. However, one CMC will not be assigned more than four shooters.

7. Tower NCO. The Tower NCO gives all line commands during training and evaluation firing. The Tower NCO must hold the secondary MOS 0933.

8. Pit NCO. The Pit NCO controls pit operations, enforces pit regulations, gives pit commands, and assists pit verifiers. The Pit NCO must hold the secondary MOS 0933

9. Assistant Pit NCO. The Assistant Pit NCO provides the Pit NCO the flexibility to address problems that may arise during practice or evaluation firing and still maintain control of pit operations. The Assistant Pit NCO should be proficient in the duties identified for the Pit NCO. The Assistant Pit NCO must hold the secondary MOS 0933.

10. Pit Verifiers. Commanding Officers of the firing units assign Marines, staff sergeants and above or sergeants as designated by the Range OIC to act as pit verifiers. Pit verifiers make decisions on questionable shot values or incidents that could affect evaluation scores. Pit verifiers will receive a briefing on their duties and responsibilities by the Pit NCO. At a minimum, there will be one verifier per 10 targets during Tables 1/1A and 2 evaluation.

11. Certifying Officer. A SNCO or officer will act as the Certifying Officer. The Certifying Officer will supervise the pit verifiers and certify the scores recorded on the pit scorecards.

1002. Instructor Requirements. Only qualified Combat Marksmanship Trainers (MOS 0931) supplied by the range or by the unit will conduct marksmanship training. Marksmanship instructors must have successfully completed the Combat Marksmanship Trainer (CMT), Range Officer, or Marine Gunner Basic Course.

1003. Regulations Concerning Coaching. Coaching during rifle evaluation firing is prohibited. This includes any verbal or physical assistance that may aid the shooter's performance. During evaluation firing, coaches and range personnel serve as supervisors and enforce range regulations. Range personnel and coaches will remain on or behind the ready line while personnel are firing for evaluation, except when intervening to prevent an unsafe condition. Coaches may communicate with shooters between stages of fire. Once the shooter's preparatory time for each stage of fire ends, no communication between coach and shooter will be allowed.

1004. Regulations Concerning Shooters

1. Weapon Systems at Entry Level sites, shooters will complete all Table 1 and 2 training with the standard issued service rifle/carbine. Issued web sling or 3pt sling/combat sling are authorized for all Tables. The same sling system does not have to be used for both Tables 1-2.

2. At Annual Training sites, weapon systems authorized will be in accordance with chapter 2, paragraph 2004 of this Order.

1005. Ammunition Requirements. Authorized ammunition allocations for training are provided to Non-Infantry Units to conduct Tables 1 through Tables 3, and for Infantry Units to conduct Tables 1 through Tables 4.

1006. Reporting Requirements. Marines who successfully complete both Table 1/1A and Table 2 training and evaluation, will have the aggregate score of Table 1/1A plus Table 2 reported in Marine Corps Total Force System (MCTFS) as their qualification score and classification. The date, score, and classification attained will be recorded per Reference (E); and if a sergeant or above, reported per Reference (H).

1. Aggregate Scoring: Starting FY 2008, Marines who successfully complete both Table 1/1A and Table 2 training and evaluation, will have the aggregate score from both their Table 1/1A and Table 2 evaluations reported in MCTFS as their qualification score and classification.

2. Classification Scores:	Expert	Sharpshooter	Marksman
	305-350	280-304	250-279

3. Records Disposition. Records and reports relating to marksmanship training and readiness with individual small arms, including copies of awards (badges/bars) made to individuals (exclusive of copies filed in the individual's Official Military Personnel File (OMPF)), will be retained for 2 years by organizations conducting training. Marksmanship evaluation records (rifle line and pit scorecards) will be retained for 1 year.

4. Table 1 & 2 Reporting. Range Officers or OICs at all Post and Station known distance range facilities are responsible for submitting end-of-year training reports to MCCDC (C476M) by no later than November 1. This report will provide Table 1 or 1A and Table 2 statistics for the most recently completed fiscal year. An example of this report is available in Appendix G.

5. Table 3 & 4 Reporting. All unit commanders at the battalion/squadron level are required to send end-of-training reports to MCCDC (C476M) within 1 month after completing Table 3 and/or Table 4 training. These reports will be used to track unit's compliance to this Order and to collect data for analysis. An example of this report is available in Appendix G.

1007. Obtaining a Qualification Score

1. Passing Table 1/1A

a. Passing Score - Table 1/1A: 190. Shooter must obtain a minimum score of 190 on Table 1/1A in order to proceed to Table 2 training and evaluation.

b. After successfully completing Table 1/1A, the Marine will proceed to Table 2 training. Upon successfully completing Table 2 training on the first attempt, the Marine will receive their aggregate qualification score.

2. Failure/Remediation of Table 1/1A

a. When a Marine fails to achieve a passing score for Table 1/1A, if time and circumstances permit, he will be reevaluated on Table 1/1A.

b. Upon a successful reevaluation of Table 1/1A, the Marine will progress to Table 2 training. Upon successful completion of Table 2, the Marine will receive an aggregate qualification score of 250 and a classification of Marksman for record.

c. If the Marine fails the reevaluation, he will return to his unit without conducting Table 2 training. The Marine's parent unit will provide remedial instruction and practical application prior to the Marine being sent back to the range to re-fire the Table 1/1A course of fire.

3. Passing Table 2

a. Passing Score - Table 2: 60. Shooter must obtain a minimum score of 60 on Table 2 in order to receive an aggregate qualification score.

b. Failing Score - Table 2: 59 - 0. Shooters they do not obtain a minimum score of 60 on Table 2 will not meet the annual rifle qualifications.

4. Failure/Remediation of Table 2

a. When a Marine fails to achieve a passing score for Table 2, and time and circumstances permit, he will be reevaluated on Table 2.

b. Upon a successful reevaluation of Table 2, the Marine, regardless of his Table 1/1A score, will receive an aggregate qualification score of 250 and classification of Marksman for record.

c. If the Marine fails the reevaluation, he will return to his unit. The Marine's parent unit will provide remedial instruction and practical application prior to the Marine being sent back to the range to reattempt Table 2. The Marine will not receive a rifle qualification until Table 2 has been successfully completed for the fiscal year.

5. Remedial Range Details

a. The Marine is permitted to return to the range for additional attempts to qualify.

b. If the Marine is returning due to a Table 2 failure, it is not required that additional attempts include the reevaluation of Table 1/1A.

c. Commanders will ensure that deserving Marines who fail to qualify are given the opportunity for remedial evaluation attempts. The unit commander will determine the number of additional attempts extended to the shooter.

d. Regardless of the remedial passing scores for Tables 1/1A and 2, the Marine will receive an evaluation score of 190 and a classification of Marksman.

e. A Marine who receives an evaluation score will not receive additional attempts to improve this score during the same fiscal year.

f. A failed attempt at remedial evaluation will be reported per Reference (E).

g. If the Marine is a sergeant or above, and after remedial evaluation attempts the Marine is still unqualified, the appropriate entry will be made on that Marine's fitness report per Reference (H).

1008. Awards

1. Rifle Qualification Badge. Successful completion of both Tables 1/1A and 2 determines the type of classification the Marine will receive. Once these Tables have been mastered, the Rifle Qualification Badge is awarded based upon the passing aggregate score achieved on the Table 1/1A and Table 2 evaluations. Total points determine the classification of Expert, Sharpshooter, or Marksman. For specifics regarding the means by which a Marine attains this classification refer to Chapter 1, Paragraph 1006 and 1007 of this Order.

a. The wearing of the appropriate qualification badge is authorized until the individual fails to re-qualify or re-qualifies in another classification. Marines who fail a re-evaluation attempt are not authorized to wear a badge for that weapon until they do qualify.

b. Marines who are not required to fire for re-qualification will wear their last qualification/re-qualification badge.

2. Re-qualification Bars

a. When a Marine who has qualified as an Expert the previous year re-qualifies as an Expert with the rifle on a re-qualification detail, that individual earns a re-qualification bar to be attached to the Rifle Expert Badge.

b. The first re-qualification bar earned is recognized as the second award since the original Expert Badge was earned first. Subsequent Expert re-qualification Bars will be issued by the Marine's Commanding Officer.

c. Marines are authorized the subsequent re-qualification bar each time they fire expert for record. The Expert qualifications do not have to be earned on back-to-back years (i.e., if a Marine fires Expert during Recruit Training, Sharp Shooter the first year in the Operating Forces, and Expert the third year in the Operating Forces, then the Marine rates an Expert badge with a 2nd Award re-qualification bar for the current FY).

d. Only one re-qualification bar earned by the individual will be worn.

3. Issue and Replacement of Badges and Re-qualification Bars

a. Commanding Officers are authorized to replace from issue stocks marksmanship badges and re-qualification bars, which are lost or become unserviceable for reasons other than individual negligence. Such replacements should be made by the organization in which the loss occurred. Replacement for losses resulting during shipment of effects will be made by the gaining organization.

b. Replacements of badges or re-qualification bars, which do not meet the above criteria, are the individual's responsibility.

1009. Inclement Weather Plan

1. The training schedule for Tables 1/1A and 2 have been broken down into training blocks to assist range personnel in executing an inclement weather plan.

2. Multiple training blocks may be conducted in a single training day in the event that inclement weather has caused a postponement in the training schedule.

3. For Entry Level Training sites, the Table 1 pre-evaluation score (Block 4) may be used as the shooter's official evaluation score only when inclement weather has caused a postponement in the training schedule.

4. For Tables 1 and 2 the Range OIC may authorize the firing of one practice block and then transition to the qualification block only in the event of inclement weather.

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SPECIFIC TO ANNUAL RIFLE TRAINING

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CHAPTER 2

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SPECIFIC TO ANNUAL RIFLE TRAINING

2001. Waivers

1. Waivers from the requirements of this Order may be solicited only for short-term situations that temporarily prevent an individual, group, or entire unit from completing annual training. The intent is for units to request a waiver when it is determined that time or the lack of sufficient resources will prevent an individual, group, or entire unit from accomplishing the required annual marksmanship training. The purpose of granting waivers is to protect individual Marines who were legitimately unable to complete required annual training from being adversely affected.

2. Waivers must state the circumstances preventing an individual, group, or unit from completing annual marksmanship training and what steps are being taken by the unit to resume annual marksmanship training. A unit requesting a "blanket waiver" for the whole unit is not permitted. Waiver requests must be submitted with a by name roster of all individuals needing a waiver. Waivers will only be good for the fiscal year requested.

3. The authority to waive training rests with the following Commanders:

a. Marine Forces Command (COMMARFORCOM).

b. Marine Forces Pacific (COMMARFORPAC).

c. Marine Force Reserves (COMMARFORRES).

d. Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC).

e. For separate organizations not commanded by a General Officer, authorization to waive training must be obtained from the CG, MCCDC (C476M).

f. Organizations that fall under Training and Education Command will submit any waiver requests to CG, MCCDC (C476M) via Weapons Training Battalion, TECOM.

4. For activities that are not tenants of Marine Corps posts or stations, and the local range facilities are not suitable for firing standard Marine Corps courses of fire, waivers may be submitted to the CG, MCCDC (C476M) prior to the conduct of training. This request shall state what capabilities the available facilities possess and what attempts have been made to acquire access to a suitable range as defined in Chapters 3 - 9 of this Order. CG, MCCDC (C476M) has the authority to authorize a modified course of fire to fit range capabilities.

5. Commands authorized by this Order to grant waivers must send a copy of the waiver to the CG, MCCDC (C476M) within 30 days of granting the waiver.

2002. Exemptions. There are circumstances that warrant a Marine to be exempt from completing annual marksmanship training. Commanders have the authority to grant exemptions only for the circumstances listed in this Order. Per the commander's discretion, any Marine exempt per this Order can and should be afforded the opportunity to complete annual marksmanship training. Commanders may grant exemptions for the following circumstances:

a. Marines assigned to units with no rifles on their T/E.

b. Marines awarded the Distinguished Marksman Rifle Badge. Distinguished Rifle Marksmen are not exempt from BCRM, ICRM and ACRM (Tables 2, 3 & 4). A Table 2 score will not be reported for Distinguished Riflemen.

c. Marines who are serving in the last 6 months of their enlistment, unless they have indicated their intention to reenlist or extend, are exempt from annual qualification.

d. Officers holding the grade of O-4 or higher, unless the officer is issued a rifle/carbine as their T/O weapon. If the rifle/carbine is their T/O Weapon, these Marines will conduct live fire training on ICRM (Table 3) and ACRM (Table 4), as applicable, with their units.

e. Officers with 13 years of service or more, unless the officer is issued a rifle/carbine as their T/O weapon. If the rifle/carbine is their T/O Weapon, these Marines will conduct live fire training on ICRM (Table 3) and ACRM (Table 4), as applicable, with their units.

f. Enlisted Marines holding the grade of E-7 or higher, unless their T/O weapon is a rifle/carbine. If the rifle/carbine is their T/O Weapon, these Marines will conduct live fire training on ICRM (Table 3) and ACRM (Table 4), as applicable, with their units.

g. Marines who qualify Expert for two consecutive years are eligible for a 1-year exemption from firing. No expert scores prior to 1 Oct 05 will be counted towards meeting the two consecutive expert criteria. This exemption is not automatic and must be granted by commanding officers at the company level or higher based on demonstrated proficiency, training, deployment schedules, and other factors deemed applicable. Marines granted this exemption will be required to fire during the next fiscal year and every other year thereafter while the Marine maintains an expert score and is granted an exemption by their Commander. Marines who qualify less than expert will be required to fire expert two consecutive years in order to be eligible for the exemption again.

2003. Unit Responsibility. Unit commanders are responsible for preparing their Marines for Annual Rifle Training (ART). The training of knowledge-based lecture materials, practical application, and dry-fire is the responsibility of the unit. Whenever possible the Indoor Simulated Marksmanship Trainer (ISMT) should be included in the Marine's preparation, but will not substitute for the required live fire training as outlined in this Order. Range personnel may conduct or assist in any or all of this training if there is an agreement in place.

1. Preparatory Training for Table 1A. Prior to beginning Table 1A Training, a qualified 0931, Combat Marksmanship Trainer, must teach the FRM classes contained in Reference (C) during Preparatory Training.

2. Preliminary Training for Table 2. Prior to beginning Table 2, an 0931 Combat Marksmanship Trainer from the unit or Range MTU will provide BCRM instruction, practical application, and dry-fire per Reference (C). Preliminary Training must be conducted at the range facility after Table 1A evaluation and prior to beginning Table 2 training. Units must coordinate with their local Range MTU to establish an SOP for how Preliminary Training will be conducted.

3. Table 3. All unit commanders are responsible for the training and conduct of Table 3 for their Marines. Table 3 is a requirement for all Marines required to complete ART. MOS 0931's Combat Marksmanship Trainers and 0933's Combat Marksmanship Coaches will assist the commander in conducting Table 3 training for their unit. For Table 3, an 0931 Combat Marksmanship Trainer will teach the ICRM lessons contained in Reference (C).

4. Table 4. All infantry unit, SOI, and IOC commanders are responsible for the training and conduct of Table 4 for their Marines. Table 4 is an annual requirement for all 03XX Marines assigned to infantry units. MOS 0931's Combat Marksmanship Trainers and 0933's Combat Marksmanship Coaches will assist the commander in conducting Table 4 training for their unit. An 0931 Combat Marksmanship Trainer must teach the ACRM classes per Reference (C).

2004. Shooter Responsibility. Weapon Systems: Shooters may fire Tables 1-4 with the M16A2, M16A4, or M4 carbine. The M203 may be attached to either weapon for all Tables. Once a Marine begins firing on Day 1 of Table 1A, the Marine must use the same weapon system through the remainder of Tables 1A and 2. Use of 3-point/combat sling is authorized for all Tables of training.

CHAPTER 3

TABLE 1 FOR ENTRY LEVEL TRAINING SITES

	PARAGRAPH	PAGE
MINIMUM REQUIRED EQUIPMENT	3001	3-1
RANGE REQUIREMENTS	3002	3-1
TRAINING SCHEDULE	3003	3-1
FIRING POSITIONS	3004	3-2
SCORING PROCEDURES	3005	3-3
ALIBI PROCEDURES	3006	3-4

CHAPTER 3

TABLE 1 FOR ENTRY LEVEL TRAINING SITES

3001. Minimum Required Equipment

1. Issue rifle/carbine (with iron sights and no modular attachments).

2. Standard issue web or USMC approved three-point/combat sling.

3. Cartridge belt.

4. Three magazines.

5. Standard issue magazine retention devices (pouches/load bearing vest etc).

6. Hearing protection.

7. Data book.

Note: Cold or foul-weather gear is authorized; elbow and kneepads are not authorized; eye patches are not authorized.

3002. Range Requirements

1. A known distance range with the capability to fire 5.56mm ball ammunition from 200, 300, and 500 yards is required.

2. Automated systems such as Location of Misses and Hits (LOMAH) may be used.

3003. Training Schedule

1. Preparatory Training. Prior to beginning Table 1 training, Preparatory Training for the recruit/TBS student will be conducted by range personnel. Refer to Chapter 1 paragraph 1000 for Preparatory Training. A grouping exercise will also be conducted during Preparatory Training. Appendix A contains the grouping exercise.

2. Day 1. The recruit/TBS student will conduct the following:

   a. Tri-fire exercise contained in Appendix A.

   b. Table 1 training contained in Appendix A.

3. Day 2. The recruit/TBS student conducts Table 1 training contained in Appendix A.

4. Day 3. The recruit/TBS student conducts Table 1 training contained in Appendix A.

5. Day 4. The recruit/TBS student fires Table 1 pre-evaluation contained in Appendix A. Coaching is allowed per Chapter 1, section 1003 of this Order, there are verifiers in the pits per Chapter 1, section 1001 of this Order. The shooter's score is recorded.

6. Day 5. The recruit/TBS student fires Table 1 evaluation contained in Appendix A. New target faces are placed on every target prior to beginning the day's firing. The shooter's score is recorded. Remedial evaluation attempt guidelines are outlined in Chapter 1, paragraph 1007.

3004. Firing Positions

1. Firing Position Requirements for Table 1. The shooter must be able to assume all four basic firing positions in the prescribed stages of fire per this Order during FRM training and evaluation.

2. The purpose of position requirements during FRM is to focus the shooter on the importance of building a solid shooting foundation using only his body and associated equipment. The use of artificial support is not authorized. Artificial support is defined as any supporting structure, object, hole, etc. that is not a part of the shooter or his associated equipment.

3. Prone

a. The body will be extended on the ground with the head toward the target.

b. Both hands, the sling, and one shoulder will support the rifle.

c. No portion of the rifle or body will rest against any artificial support.

d. The magazine will be allowed to touch the clothing or the arm supporting the rifle. The magazine may be gripped along the sides but the butt plate of the magazine may not be used to support the weapon.

4. Sitting

a. The buttocks and feet or ankles will support the body's weight. No other portion of the body will touch the ground.

b. Both hands, the sling, and one shoulder will support the rifle.

c. The arms may rest on the legs at any point above the ankles.

d. The magazine will be allowed to touch the clothing or the arm supporting the rifle, and may be gripped along the sides but the butt plate of the magazine may not be used to support the weapon.

5. Kneeling

a. The weak side foot, strong side knee and foot will support the body's weight.

b. The buttocks will be clear of the ground, but may rest on the strong side foot.

c. Both hands, the sling, and one shoulder will support the rifle.

d. The arm supporting the rifle will rest on the knee or just inside the knee.

e. The strong side elbow will not be supported.

f. The magazine will be allowed to touch the clothing or the arm supporting the rifle, and may be gripped along the sides but the butt plate of the magazine may not be used to support the weapon.

6. Standing

a. Standing erect on both feet will support the body's weight.

b. No other portion of the body will touch the ground.

c. Both hands and one shoulder will support the rifle.

d. The rifle sling will be adjusted to the parade configuration for web slings. For three-point slings, the sling must be worn in its standard three-point configuration or hanging free from the body. Three-point sling body loop is not authorized.

e. The forward arm may rest against the body or on the cartridge belt and any attached equipment.

f. The magazine will be allowed to touch the clothing or the arm supporting the rifle, and may be gripped along the sides but the bottom of the magazine may not be used to support the weapon.

3005. Scoring Procedures

1. Score on the Line. The scorekeeper on the line keeps the score for each target. As soon as a scorecard is completed, the scorecard is signed by the scorekeeper and the shooter and collected by the coach. The scorecard on the line will be verified against the scorecard kept in the pits.

2. Score in the Pits. The official scorecard is kept in the pits. When pulling targets in the pits, all shooters will function as pit operators. A pit operator will be responsible for keeping a scorecard on the target in the pits. The scorecards bear the date, the number of the target, and the number of the relay. All entries on scorecards are made in indelible ink. A pit verifier must initial all scorecard corrections. The pit verifier and the pit operator will sign evaluation scorecards. The scorecards in the pits and the scorecards on the line are matched and range personnel make a final verification.

3. Excessive Hits During a String of Fire. If a target has more hits than the prescribed number for that stage of fire, not all of the same value, the shooter assigned to that target will receive an alibi. If all hits are of the same value the shooter will receive the value of the number of shots fired up to the prescribed number of hits for that stage.

4. Insufficient Hits During a String of Fire

a. If there are insufficient hits and three or more shot holes are touching, and there are no excessive hits on the two targets to the left and right, the shooter is given the value of the three touching shot holes for the missing shot(s).

b. If there are insufficient hits and there are not three or more shot holes touching, the shooter must accept the score for the number of rounds impacting the target.

c. If the target has 9 hits all in the "aiming black" and there are no excessive hits on the two targets to the left and right, the shooter will receive the maximum score for that stage of fire.

5. Value of Shots. Shots are scored with the appropriate value of the scoring area in which the shot impacts. If a shot touches the scoring area of the next higher value, the shooter will receive the score of the higher value.

6. Verifiers. On all evaluation days, verifiers are sent into the pits to verify scoring procedures. Verifiers must be SSgts or above who are not firing on that detail (Sergeants may be verifiers if authorized by the Range OIC). At a minimum, there must be one verifier per 10 target points for Table 1.

a. The verifier's job is to inspect a target to verify non-visible misses. Ricochets are also considered misses. The verifier must initial all non-visible misses on the scorecard.

b. If the pit operator has any doubt about a score value, he calls for a verifier to validate.

c. The verifier reviews each scorecard and checks the addition of the scorekeepers. The verifier then turns the scorecards to the certifying officer for signature.

d. The certifying officer will ensure the scores are correct and sign each scorecard as the certifying officer.

7. Targets. On all evaluation days, new target faces are required on all targets being fired upon for evaluation.

3006. Alibi Procedures

1. If the shooter experiences a stoppage or failure to fire, the shooter is responsible for attempting corrective action to get the weapon back into action. If corrective action is not performed during rapid fire, misses will be given for the rounds not fired during that stage of fire. Corrective action procedures are contained in Reference (C).

2. An alibi will be awarded during evaluation if any condition caused by the weapon (mechanical malfunction), ammunition, or range (line or pit) operation causes the shooter to not have an equal opportunity to complete a string of fire.

3. Circumstances that Constitute an Alibi. The following are examples of events and conditions that constitute an alibi:

a. Faulty ammunition.

b. A malfunction occurs with the rifle, caused by a stoppage.

c. If a target becomes crooked or falls out of the carriage regardless of whether or not the shooter fires on the target.

4. An alibi will not be awarded for any condition caused by the shooter.

5. Circumstances that do not constitute an alibi. The following are events, conditions, and failures to fire, which do not constitute an alibi.

a. General

(1) The weapon has not been maintained, cleaned, or lubricated in accordance with TM 05538/10012-10A/1.

(2) The rifle or magazine is improperly assembled.

(3) Failure to properly seat the magazine.

(4) Failure to chamber the first round of each magazine.

(5) Failure to ensure the bolt is fully forward and locked.

(6) Failure to replace magazines that were determined to be defective during practice.

(7) Failure to shoot the prescribed number of shots for each stage of fire.

(8) Use of unauthorized ammunition.

(9) Lost ammunition.

(10) Insufficient hits.

b. Prior to Firing

(1) The shooter fills his magazines improperly or fills magazines with the incorrect number of rounds.

(2) The shooter fails to adjust the sights properly for a string of fire.

(3) The shooter fails to take the weapon off safe prior to firing.

c. During Firing

(1) The shooter engages the safety while firing.

(2) The shooter engages the magazine release button while firing.

(3) The shooter fails to reload the weapon properly or reloads with the wrong magazine.

(4) The shooter fails to attempt corrective action when a stoppage occurs.

CHAPTER 4

TABLE 1A FOR ANNUAL RIFLE TRAINING

	PARAGRAPH	PAGE
MINIMUM REQUIRED EQUIPMENT	4001	4-1
RANGE REQUIREMENTS	4002	4-1
TRAINING SCHEDULE	4003	4-1
FIRING POSITIONS	4004	4-2
SCORING PROCEDURES	4005	4-3
ALIBI PROCEDURES	4006	4-4

CHAPTER 4

TABLE 1A FOR ANNUAL RIFLE TRAINING

4001. Minimum Required Equipment

1. Issue rifle/carbine (with iron sights and no modular attachments).

2. Standard issue web or USMC approved three-point sling. Use of unit procured three-point sling/combat slings is authorized as long as it does not interfere with the functionality of weapon system.

3. Cartridge belt.

4. Three magazines.

5. Standard issue magazine retention devices (pouches/load bearing vest etc). Unit procured retention devices are authorized.

6. Hearing protection.

7. Data book.

Note: Cold or foul-weather gear is authorized; any additional tactical gear worn on the shooter is authorized; elbow and kneepads are not authorized; eye patches are not authorized.

4002. Range Requirements

1. A known distance range with the capability to fire 5.56mm ball ammunition from 200, 300, and 500 yards is required.

2. Automated systems such as Location of Misses and Hits (LOMAH) may be used.

4003. Training Schedule

1. Preparatory Training. Shooters must receive Preparatory Training from their parent command prior to beginning Table 1A training. Refer to Chapter 2, paragraph 2003 for details.

2. Day 1 (Block 1). The Marine reports to the range with a signed confirmation from his unit's training officer that he completed Preparatory Training, passed the Weapons Handling Test, and a Limited Technical Inspection (LTI) and Pre-Fire Inspection (PFI) was conducted on his weapon. The range may conduct weapons handling tests to ensure that all shooters received required unit level training. If the Marine fails they must be remediated and pass before continuing training. Day 1 training will consist of a Tri-fire and practice of Table 1A contained in Appendix B.

3. Day 2 (Block 2). The Marine fires Table 1A training contained in Appendix B.

4. Day 3 (Block 3) Evaluation. The Marine will fire Table 1A evaluation contained in Appendix B. The shooter's score is recorded. Remedial evaluation attempt guidelines are outlined in Chapter 1, paragraph 1007.

5. All shooters must complete all 3 days/blocks of training, unless an inclement weather plan is being used. Early evaluation attempts are not authorized.

4004. Firing Positions

1. Firing Position Requirements for Table 1A. The shooter must be able to assume all four basic firing positions in the prescribed stages of fire during FRM training and evaluation.

2. The purpose of position requirements during FRM is to focus the shooter on the importance of building a solid shooting foundation using only his body and associated equipment. Use of artificial support is not authorized. Artificial support is defined as any supporting structure, object, hole, etc. that is not a part of the shooter or his associated equipment.

3. Prone

a. The body will be extended on the ground with the head toward the target.

b. Both hands, the sling, and one shoulder will support the rifle.

c. No portion of the rifle or body will rest against any artificial support.

d. The magazine will be allowed to touch the clothing or the arm supporting the rifle, and may be gripped along the sides but the butt plate of the magazine will not be used to support the weapon.

4. Sitting

a. The buttocks and feet or ankles will support the body's weight. No other portion of the body will touch the ground.

b. Both hands, the sling, and one shoulder will support the rifle.

c. The arms may rest on the legs at any point above the ankles.

d. The magazine will be allowed to touch the clothing or the arm supporting the rifle, and may be gripped along the sides but the butt plate of the magazine may not be used to support the weapon.

5. Kneeling

a. The weak side foot, strong side knee and foot will support the body's weight.

b. The buttocks will be clear of the ground, but may rest on the strong side foot.

c. Both hands, the sling, and one shoulder will support the rifle.

d. The arm supporting the rifle will rest on the knee or just inside the knee.

e. The strong side elbow will not be supported.

f. The magazine will be allowed to touch the clothing or the arm supporting the rifle, and may be gripped along the sides but the butt plate of the magazine may not be used to support the weapon.

6. Standing

a. Standing erect on both feet will support the body's weight.

b. No other portion of the body will touch the ground.

c. Both hands and one shoulder will support the rifle.

d. The rifle sling will be adjusted to the parade configuration for web slings. For three-point slings, the sling must be worn in its standard three-point configuration or hanging free from the body. Three-point sling body loop is not authorized.

e. The forward arm may rest against the body or on the cartridge belt and any attached equipment.

f. The magazine will be allowed to touch the clothing or the arm supporting the rifle, and may be gripped along the sides but the butt plate of the magazine may not be used to support the weapon.

4005. Scoring Procedures

1. Score on the Line. The scorekeeper on the line keeps the score for each target. As soon as a scorecard is completed, the scorecard is signed by the scorekeeper and the shooter and collected by the coach. The scorecard on the line will be verified against the scorecard kept in the pits.

2. Score in the Pits. The official scorecard is kept in the pits. When pulling targets in the pits, all shooters will function as pit operators. A pit operator will be responsible for keeping a scorecard on the target in the pits. The scorecards bear the date, the number of the target, and the number of the relay. All entries on scorecards are made in indelible ink. A pit verifier must initial all scorecard corrections. The pit verifier and the pit operator will sign evaluation scorecards. The scorecards in the pits and the scorecards on the line are matched and range personnel make a final verification. If there is an discrepancy between the line and pit scorecards, range personnel will make the final determination on which score to use.

3. Excessive Hits During a String of Fire. If a target has more hits than the prescribed number for that stage of fire, not all of the same value, the shooter assigned to that target will receive an alibi. If all hits are of the same value the shooter will receive the value of the number of shots fired up to the prescribed number of hits for that stage.

4. Insufficient Hits During a String of Fire

a. If there are insufficient hits and three or more shot holes are touching, and there are no excessive hits on the two targets to the left and right, the shooter is given the value of the three touching shot holes for the missing shot(s).

b. If there are insufficient hits and there are not three or more shot holes touching, the shooter must accept the score for the number of rounds impacting the target.

c. If the target has 9 hits all in the "aiming black" and there are no excessive hits on the two targets to the left and right, the shooter will receive the maximum score for that stage of fire.

5. Value of Shots. Shots are scored with the appropriate value of the scoring ring in which the shot impacts. If a shot touches the scoring ring of the next higher value, the shooter will receive the score of the higher value.

6. Verifiers. On all evaluation days, verifiers are sent into the pits to verify scoring procedures. Verifiers must be SSgts or above (Sgts may be verifiers with authorization of the Range OIC) who are not firing on that detail. At a minimum, there must be one verifier per 10 target points for Table 1A.

a. The verifier's job is to inspect a target to verify non-visible misses. Ricochets are also considered misses. The verifier must initial all non-visible misses on the scorecard.

b. If the pit operator has any doubt about a score value, he calls for a verifier.

c. The verifier reviews each scorecard and checks the addition of the scorekeepers. The verifier will then turn in the scorecard to the certifying officer for signature.

d. The senior pit verifier will be the certifying officer for all scorecards. The certifying officer will ensure that the scores are correct and sign each scorecard as the certifying officer.

7. Targets. On all evaluation days, new target faces are required on all targets.

4006. Alibi Procedures

1. If the shooter experiences a stoppage or failure to fire, the shooter is responsible for attempting corrective action to get the weapon back into action. If corrective action is not performed during rapid fire, misses will be given for the rounds not fired during that stage of fire. Corrective action procedures are contained in Reference (C).

2. An alibi will be awarded during evaluation/re-evaluation if any condition caused by the weapon (mechanical malfunction), ammunition, or range (line or pit) operation causes the shooter to not have an equal opportunity to complete a string of fire.

3. Circumstances that constitute an alibi. The following are examples of events and conditions that constitute an alibi:

a. Faulty ammunition.

b. A malfunction occurs with the rifle, caused by a stoppage.

c. If a target becomes crooked or falls out of the carriage regardless of whether or not the shooter fires on the target.

4. An alibi will not be awarded for any condition caused by the shooter.

5. Circumstances that do not Constitute an Alibi. The following are events, conditions, and failures to fire, which do not constitute an alibi.

a. General

(1) The weapon has not been maintained, cleaned, or lubricated in accordance with TM 05538/10012-10A/1.

(2) The rifle or magazine is improperly assembled.

(3) Failure to properly seat the magazine.

(4) Failure to chamber the first round of each magazine.

(5) Failure to ensure the bolt is fully forward and locked.

(6) Failure to replace magazines that were determined to be defective during practice.

(7) Failure to shoot the prescribed number of shots for each stage of fire.

(8) Use of unauthorized ammunition.

(9) Lost ammunition.

(10) Insufficient hits.

b. Prior to Firing

(1) The shooter fills his magazines improperly or fills magazines with the incorrect number of rounds.

(2) The shooter fails to adjust the sights properly for a string of fire.

c. During Firing

(1) The shooter engages the safety while firing.

(2) The shooter releases the magazine while firing.

(3) The shooter fails to attempt corrective action when a stoppage occurs.

(4) The shooter attempts to fire without taking the weapon off safe.

CHAPTER 5

TABLE 2 FOR ENTRY LEVEL TRAINING SITES

	PARAGRAPH	PAGE
MINIMUM REQUIRED EQUIPMENT	5001	5-1
RANGE REQUIREMENTS	5002	5-1
TRAINING SCHEDULE	5003	5-1
FIRING POSITIONS	5004	5-1
SCORING PROCEDURES	5005	5-2
ALIBI PROCEDURES	5006	5-3

CHAPTER 5

TABLE 2 FOR ENTRY LEVEL TRAINING

5001. Minimum Required Equipment

1. Issue rifle/carbine (with iron sights and no modular attachments).

2. Standard issue web or USMC approved three-point sling.

3. Cartridge belt.

4. Four magazines.

5. Standard issue magazine retention devices (pouches/load bearing vest).

6. Hearing protection.

7. Flak jacket (body armor), helmet, and suspenders or load bearing equipment. Attaching magazine retention devices directly to the flak jacket is authorized.

Note: Water carrying device and foul weather gear are authorized.

5002. Range Requirements

1. Ranges used for the conduct of Table 2 must be capable of firing 5.56mm ball ammunition from 25 yards for stationary targets, 100 yards for moving targets, 300 yards for BZO.

2. Table 2 will be conducted upon successful completion of Table 1 and will be conducted by certified personnel either on the Known Distance Range or another suitable range facility.

3. Two "E" modified silhouette targets are required for each target point. Targets will have three scoring rings (head, chest, pelvic girdle) in accordance with Reference (c).

5003. Training Schedule

1. Day 1. The Marine receives Preliminary Training for Table 2. Practical application and dry-fire training will be given prior to live fire training. The shooter conducts Table 2 live fire training contained in Appendix C.

2. Day 2. The shooter fires Table 2 pre-evaluation and evaluation contained in Appendix C. Coaching is allowed per Chapter 1, paragraph 1003. The shooter's score is recorded. Remedial evaluation attempt guidelines are outlined in Chapter 1, paragraph 1007. Reporting requirements are covered in Chapter 1, paragraph 1006.

5004. Firing Positions

1. Standing Position

a. Hips, torso and head will be squared towards the target assuming an aggressive, mobile standing position.

b. Both hands and one shoulder will support the rifle.

2. Kneeling Position

a. The weak side foot, strong side knee and foot will support the body's weight.

b. The buttocks will be clear of the ground, but may rest on one foot.

c. Both hands, the sling, and one shoulder will support the rifle.

d. The arm supporting the rifle may rest on the knee or may be elevated off the knee.

5005. Scoring Procedures

1. Using the Pits

a. Targets will be elevated at the beginning of each stage of fire and will remain elevated throughout each stage.

b. Upon completion of each stage of fire, targets will be lowered into the pits.

c. Pit operators on each target will place a shot hole marking device into each shot hole to mark the location of the impact, and will record the number of impacts on the scorecard.

d. Targets will be elevated to allow shooters to observe shot placement and will remain elevated for approximately 10 seconds.

e. Pit operators will again lower the targets into the pits, remove all shot hole markers, and paste the shot holes.

f. On command from the Pit NCO, all targets will again be raised in preparation for the next stage of fire.

g. For Moving Targets, a 3-inch shot spotter will be placed in the shot holes and the targets will be elevated to provide feedback to the shooter. Targets will be marked, scored, and elevated for each moving target drill.

2. Using Portable Target Stands

a. Targets will be placed at 25 yards.

b. Shooters will fire one complete stage.

c. Upon completion of the stage, coaches and shooters will proceed down range to observe shot holes and score targets.

d. Coaches will count the shot holes on each target, and annotate the number of impacts on the scorecard. Shooters will not touch the targets until after the coaches have scored the target.

e. If the target for Table 2 has 1 less hit for a particular stage of fire, all other hits are in the designated area, and no excessive hits on the targets to the left and right, the shooter will receive the maximum score for that stage of fire.

f. Once the coach has recorded the number of impacts on the scorecard, the coach will give approval to the shooter to verify the number of impacts and paste all holes.

3. Value of shots. Table 2 utilizes a two point scoring system for all stages of fire. Hits within the designated scoring area are worth 2 points. Hits outside the designated scoring area are worth 1 point. If a shot touches the scoring area of the next higher value, the shooter will receive the score of the higher value.

4. Pass/Fail Criteria. Shooters must achieve a score of 60 points to pass Table 2.

5. Targets. For Table 2 evaluation, new target faces are required on all targets being fired upon.

6. Verifiers. On evaluation day, verifiers are present to verify scoring procedures. Verifiers must be SSgts or above (Sgts may be verifiers with authorization of the Range OIC) who are not firing on that detail. At a minimum, there must be one verifier per 10 target points for Table 2.

a. The verifier's job is to inspect a target to verify non-visible misses. Ricochets are also considered misses. The verifier must initial all non-visible misses on the scorecard.

b. Verifiers must be assigned when using the pits. When using portable target stands, Block NCOs may act as verifiers.

c. The verifier reviews each scorecard and checks the addition of the scorekeepers. The verifier then turns the scorecards to the certifying officer for signature.

d. The certifying officer will ensure the scores are correct and sign each scorecard as the certifying officer.

5006. Alibi Procedures. Range personnel have the option of conducting alibis using one of the following procedures:

1. Upon completion of each drill within a given stage.

a. When a coach determines that a shooter rates an alibi, that coach will signal the Tower NCO.

b. Immediately following the drill all alibi shooters will be allowed to fire the drill again. Range personnel may provide additional rounds to the shooter only in order to replace rounds lost during the performance of corrective action.

2. Upon completion of each stage within Table 2

a. When a coach determines that a shooter rates an alibi, that coach will make a note on the shooters scorecard to annotate the alibi.

b. Upon completion of the particular stage, all alibi shooters will move up to the firing line.

c. Each shooter will fire the remaining rounds from the drill during which the alibi was awarded. The Tower NCO will sequentially run through each of the drills within the stage to provide each Marine the opportunity to fire remaining rounds.

3. Table 2 alibis are the same as in Table 1.

CHAPTER 6

TABLE 2 FOR ANNUAL RIFLE TRAINING

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CHAPTER 6

TABLE 2 FOR ANNUAL RIFLE TRAINING

6001. Minimum Required Equipment

1. Issue rifle/carbine (with iron sights and no modular attachments).

2. Standard issue web or USMC approved three-point sling. Use of unit procured three-point sling/combat sling is authorized as long as it does not interfere with the functionality of weapon system.

3. Cartridge belt.

4. Four magazines.

5. Standard issue magazine retention devices (pouches/load bearing vest etc). Unit procured retention devices are authorized.

6. Hearing protection.

7. Flak jacket (body armor), helmet, and suspenders or load bearing vest. Attaching magazine retention devices directly to the flak jacket is authorized.

Note: Water carrying device and foul weather gear are authorized. Any additional tactical gear worn by the shooter is authorized.

6002. Range Requirements

1. Ranges used for the conduct of Table 2 must be capable of firing 5.56 ball ammunition from 25 yards for stationary targets, 100 yards for moving targets, and 300 yards for BZO. Ranges that are not capable to fire from the above prescribed distances are authorized to fire stationary targets at 50 yards, moving targets at 200 yards, and BZO at 36 yards until proper range modifications have been made.

2. Table 2 will be conducted upon successful completion of Table 1 and will be conducted by Range Personnel either on the Known Distance Range or another suitable range facility.

3. Two "E" modified silhouette targets are required for each target point. Targets will have three scoring rings (head, chest, pelvic girdle) in accordance with Reference (c).

6003. Training Schedule

1. Day 1. The Marine reports to the range with a signed confirmation from his unit's training officer that he completed Preliminary Training for Table 2. Practical application and dry-fire training will be given prior live fire training. The Marine live fires Table 2 training contained in Appendix D.

2. Day 2. The shooter fires Table 2 pre-evaluation and evaluation contained in Appendix C. Coaching is allowed per Chapter 1, paragraph 1003. The shooter's score is recorded. Remedial evaluation attempt guidelines are outlined in Chapter 1, paragraph 1007. Reporting requirements are covered in Chapter 1, paragraph 1006.

6004. Firing Positions

1. Standing Position

a. Hips, torso and head will be squared towards the target assuming an aggressive, mobile standing position.

b. Both hands and one shoulder will support the rifle.

2. Kneeling Position

a. The weak side foot, strong side knee and foot will support the body's weight.

b. The buttocks will be clear of the ground, but may rest on one foot.

c. Both hands, the sling, and one shoulder will support the rifle.

d. The arm supporting the rifle may rest on the knee or may be elevated off the knee.

6005. Scoring Procedures

1. Using the Pits

a. Targets will be elevated at the beginning of each stage of fire and will remain elevated throughout each stage.

b. Upon completion of each stage of fire, targets will be lowered into the pits.

c. Pit operators on each target will place a shot hole marking device into each shot hole to mark the location of the impact, and will record the number of impacts on the scorecard.

d. Targets will be elevated to allow shooters to observe shot placement and will remain elevated for approximately 10 seconds.

e. Pit operators will again lower the targets into the pits, remove all shot hole markers, and paste the shot holes.

f. On command from the Pit NCO, all targets will again be raised in preparation for the next stage of fire.

g. For Stage 4, Moving Targets, a 3-inch shot spotter will be placed in the shot holes and the targets will be elevated to provide feedback to the shooter. Targets will be marked and elevated for each drill within Stage 4.

2. Using Portable Target Stands

a. Targets will be placed at 25 yards.

b. Shooters will fire one complete stage.

c. Upon completion of the stage, coaches and shooters will proceed down range to observe shot holes and score targets.

d. Coaches will count the shot holes on each target, and annotate the number of impacts on the scorecard. Shooters will not touch the targets until after the coaches have scored the target.

e. If the target for Table 2 has 1 less hit for a particular stage of fire, all other hits are in the designated area, and no excessive hits on the targets to the left and right, the shooter will receive the maximum score for that stage of fire.

f. Once the coach has recorded the number of impacts on the scorecard, the coach will give approval to the shooter to verify the number of impacts and paste all holes.

3. Value of shots. Table 2 utilizes a two point scoring system for all stages of fire. Hits within the designated scoring area are worth 2 points. Hits outside the designated scoring area are worth 1 point.

4. Pass/Fail Criteria. Shooters must achieve a score of 60 in order to pass Table 2.

5. Targets. For Table 2 evaluation, new target faces are required on all targets being fired upon.

6. Verifiers. On evaluation day, verifiers are present to verify scoring procedures. Verifiers must be SSgts or above (Sgts may be verifiers with authorization of the Range OIC) who are not firing on that detail. At a minimum, there must be one verifier per 10 target points for Table 2.

a. The verifier's job is to inspect a target to verify non-visible misses. Ricochets are also considered misses. The verifier must initial all non-visible misses on the scorecard.

b. Verifiers must be assigned when using the pits. When using portable target stands Block NCOs may act as verifiers.

c. The verifier reviews each scorecard and checks the addition of the scorekeepers. The verifier then turns the scorecards to the certifying officer for signature.

d. The certifying officer will ensure that the scores are correct and sign each scorecard as the certifying officer.

6006. Alibi Procedures. Range personnel have the option of conducting alibis using one of the following procedures:

1. Upon completion of each drill within a given stage.

a. When a coach determines that a shooter rates an alibi, that coach will signal the Tower NCO.

b. Immediately following the drill, all alibi shooters will be allowed to fire the drill again.

c. Shooters will fire any remaining rounds from the particular drill. Range personnel may provide additional rounds to the shooter only in order to replace rounds lost during remedial action.

CHAPTER 7

TABLE 3 FOR ENTRY LEVEL AND ANNUAL RIFLE TRAINING

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CHAPTER 7

TABLE 3 FOR ENTRY LEVEL AND ANNUAL RIFLE TRAINING

7001. Minimum Required Equipment

1. Issue rifle/carbine (with iron sights and modular attachments).

   a. Rifle Combat Optic (RCO), if available to the unit.

   b. Night Aiming Device (AN/PEQ-2), if available to the unit.

2. Standard issue web or USMC approved three-point sling. Use of unit procured 3pt sling/combat sling is authorized as long as it does not interfere with the functionality of weapon system.

3. Magazines (Recommend 6 magazines per shooter).

4. Standard issue magazine retention devices (pouches/load bearing vest etc). Unit Commanders may authorize the use of unit procured items.

5. Eye protection.

6. Hearing protection.

7. Flak jacket (body armor), helmet, and suspenders or load bearing vest. Attaching magazine retention devices directly to the flak jacket is authorized. Unit Commanders may authorize the use of unit procured items.

8. Night Vision Device (AN/PVS-7b, AN/PVS-14, etc.), if available.

Note: Water carrying device and foul weather gear are authorized. Any additional tactical gear may be worn per the unit's SOP on individual Marine's fighting load.

7002. Range Requirements

1. An unknown distance range with the capability to fire 5.56mm ball ammunition from 5 yards out to 500 yards is required. Conducting Table 3 on multiple ranges is authorized if needed.

2. One "Echo" modified silhouette target is required for each target point for the immediate engagement stages of fire. Targets will have two scoring rings (head and chest).

3. For the unknown distance stage of fire, multiple targets set at varying ranges (25-500 yards) are required for each target point. Targets must be able to provide feedback on whether the shooter has hit the target. Pop-up and metal targets are authorized for unknown distance shooting.

7003. Training Schedule

1. Preliminary Training. Prior to beginning Table 3 training, Preliminary Training for the shooter will be conducted by a Combat Marksmanship Trainer (MOS 0931). Reference (C) contains the required preliminary classes for Table 3.

2. Table 3 Day Training. The shooter will conduct Table 3 training found in Appendix E or an approved modified Table 3 at the Entry Level Sites.

3. Table 3 Evaluation. The shooter fires Table 3 for evaluation. The shooter's score is recorded. Table 3 Evaluation course of fire can be found in Appendix E. For entry level sites using a modified Table 3 course of fire, day shooting data must be gathered and reported to MCCDC (C476M) per Chapter 1006.4 of this Order.

4. Table 3 Night Training. The shooter fires Table 3 Night Training contained in Appendix E. The shooter's score is recorded. For entry level sites using a modified Table 3 course of fire, night shooting data must be gathered and reported to MCCDC (C476M) per Chapter 1006.4 of this Order.

7004. Firing Positions

1. Firing Position Requirements for Table 3. The shooter must be able to assume the prone, standing, and kneeling firing positions during ICRM (Table 3) training and evaluation.

2. The shooter has previously been trained on the importance of building a solid shooting foundation using only his body and associated equipment during FRM (Table 1) training. For Table 3 the shooter is authorized to use artificial support in establishing a solid shooting foundation.

3. Prone

a. The body will be extended on the ground with the head toward the target.

b. Both hands, the sling, and one shoulder will support the rifle.

c. The magazine will be allowed to touch the clothing or the arm supporting the rifle. The magazine may be gripped along the sides. The butt plate of the magazine may be used to support the weapon against artificial support.

4. Kneeling

a. The weak side foot, strong side knee and foot will support the body's weight.

b. The buttocks will be clear of the ground, but may rest on the strong side foot.

c. Both hands, the sling, and one shoulder will support the rifle.

d. The arm supporting the rifle may rest on the knee or may be elevated off the knee.

e. The magazine will be allowed to touch the clothing or the arm supporting the rifle, and may be gripped along the sides but the butt plate of the magazine may not be used to support the weapon.

5. Standing

a. Hips, torso, and head will be squared towards the target assuming an aggressive, mobile standing position.

b. Both hands and one shoulder will support the rifle.

7005. Rifle Combat Optic. The RCO will be used throughout Table 3 day training. Iron sights are authorized only when the shooter is not equipped with a RCO.

7006. Scoring Procedures

1. Shooters will fire one complete stage.

2. Upon completion of the stage, coaches and shooters will proceed down range to observe shot holes and score targets.

3. Coaches will count the shot holes on each target, and annotate the number of impacts on the scorecard. Shooters will not touch the targets until after the coaches have scored the target.

4. Once the coach has recorded the number of impacts on the scorecard, the coach will give approval to the shooter to verify the number of impacts and paste all holes.

5. Value of shots. Table 3 utilizes a two point scoring system for all stages of fire. Hits within the designated scoring ring are worth 2 points. Hits outside the designated scoring ring are worth 1 point.

6. Pass/Fail Criteria. Shooters must achieve an accumulative hit accuracy of 75 percent of all possible points for the immediate engagement stages of fire and 50 percent hit accuracy of all possible points for the unknown distance and night stages of fire for Table 3 evaluation.

7. Targets. For Table 3 evaluation, new target faces are required on all targets being fired upon.

7007. Corrective Action Procedures

1. If the shooter experiences a stoppage or failure to fire, the shooter is responsible for performing corrective action to get the weapon back into action. Once the weapon is back in action, the shooter will immediately finish the string of fire in which they experienced the stoppage or failure to fire. The firing line will not advance to the next string of fire until all shooters have completed the current string of fire.

2. The intent of the corrective action procedures for Table 3 is to reinforce the idea of staying in the fight. Shooters performing corrective action to clear a stoppage or failure to fire will be given the time to get the weapon back into action and finish the string of fire.

CHAPTER 8

TABLE 4 FOR ENTRY LEVEL AND ANNUAL RIFLE TRAINING

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CHAPTER 8

TABLE 4 FOR ENTRY LEVEL AND ANNUAL RIFLE TRAINING

8001. Minimum Required Equipment

1. Issue rifle/carbine (with iron sights and modular attachments).

   a. Rifle Combat Optic (RCO), if available to the unit.

   b. Night Aiming Device (AN/PEQ-2), if available to the unit.

2. Standard issue web or USMC approved three-point sling. Use of unit procured 3pt sling/combat sling is authorized as long as it does not interfere with the functionality of weapon system.

3. Magazines (Recommend 6 magazines per shooter).

4. Standard issue magazine retention devices (pouches/load bearing vest etc). Unit Commanders may authorize the use of unit procured items.

5. Eye protection.

6. Hearing protection.

7. Flak jacket (body armor), helmet, and suspenders or load bearing vest. Attaching magazine retention devices directly to the flak jacket is authorized. Unit Commanders may authorize the use of unit procured items.

8. Night Vision Device (AN/PVS-7b, AN/PVS-14, etc.), if available.

Note: Water carrying device and foul weather gear are authorized. Any additional tactical gear may be worn per the unit's SOP on individual Marine's fighting load.

8002. Range Requirements:

1. An unknown distance range with the capability to fire 5.56mm ball ammunition from 5 yards out to 500 yards is required.

2. Two "Echo" modified silhouette targets are required for each target point for the immediate engagement stages of fire. Targets will have two scoring rings (head and chest).

3. For the unknown distance stage of fire, multiple targets set at varying ranges (25-500 yards) are required for each target point. Targets must be able to give immediate feedback on whether the shooter has hit the target. Pop-up and metal targets are authorized for unknown distance shooting.

8003. Training Schedule

1. Preliminary Training. Prior to beginning Table 4 training, Preliminary Training for the shooter will be conducted by a Combat Marksmanship Trainer (MOS 0931) at the Entry Level Sites. The preliminary training for Table 4 can be found in Reference (C).

2. Table 4 Day Training. The shooter will conduct Table 4 Day Training found in Appendix F. The shooter's score is recorded. For entry level sites using a modified Table 4 course of fire, day shooting data must be gathered and reported to MCCDC (C476M) per Chapter 1006.4 of this Order.

3. Table 4 Night Training. The shooter fires Table 4 Night Training. The shooter's score is recorded. The Table 4 Night Training course of fire is found in Appendix F. Table 4 Night Training will be conducted with the aid of night vision and night aiming devices. For entry level sites using a modified Table 4 course of fire, night shooting data must be gathered and reported to MCCDC (C476M) per Chapter 1006.4 of this Order.

8004. Firing Positions

1. Firing Position Requirements for Table 4. The shooter must be able to assume the prone, standing, and kneeling firing positions in the prescribed stages of fire per this Order during ACR (Table 4) training and evaluation.

2. The shooter has previously been trained on the importance of building a solid shooting foundation using only his body and associated equipment during FRM (Table 1) training. For Table 4 the shooter now is authorized to use artificial support in establishing a solid shooting foundation. Artificial support is defined as any supporting structure, object, hole, and etc that is not a part of the shooter or his associated equipment.

3. Prone

a. The body will be extended on the ground with the head toward the target.

b. Both hands, the sling, and one shoulder will support the rifle.

c. The magazine will be allowed to touch the clothing or the arm supporting the rifle. The magazine may be gripped along the sides. The butt plate of the magazine may be used to support the weapon against artificial support.

4. Kneeling

a. The weak side foot, strong side knee and foot will support the body's weight.

b. The buttocks will be clear of the ground, but may rest on the strong side foot.

c. Both hands, the sling, and one shoulder will support the rifle.

d. The arm supporting the rifle may rest on the knee or may be elevated off the knee.

e. The strong side elbow will not be supported.

f. The magazine will be allowed to touch the clothing or the arm supporting the rifle, and may be gripped along the sides but the butt plate of the magazine may not be used to support the weapon.

5. Standing

a. Hips, torso and head will be squared towards the target assuming an aggressive, mobile standing position.

b. Both hands and one shoulder will support the rifle.

8005. Rifle Combat Optic. The RCO should be used throughout all of Table 4 training. Iron sights are authorized only when the shooter is not equipped with an RCO.

8006. Scoring Procedures

1. Shooters will fire one complete stage.

2. Upon completion of each stage, coaches and shooters will proceed down range to observe shot holes and score targets.

3. Coaches will count the shot holes on each target, and annotate the number of impacts on the scorecard. Shooters will not touch the targets until after the coaches have scored the target.

4. Once the coach has recorded the number of impacts on the scorecard, the coach will give approval to the shooter to verify the number of impacts and paste all holes.

5. Value of shots. Table 4 utilizes a two point scoring system for all stages of fire. Hits within the designated scoring area are worth 2 points. Hits outside the designated scoring area are worth 1 point.

6. Pass/Fail Criteria. Shooters must achieve an accumulative hit accuracy of 75 percent of all possible points the immediate engagement stages of fire and 50 percent hit accuracy of all possible points for the unknown distance and night stages of fire for Table 4 Evaluation.

7. Targets. For Table 4 evaluation, new target faces are required on all targets being fired upon.

8007. Corrective Action Procedures

1. If the shooter experiences a stoppage or failure to fire, the shooter is responsible for performing corrective action to get the weapon back into action. Once the weapon is back in action, the shooter will immediately finish the string of fire in which they experienced the stoppage or failure to fire. The firing line will not advance to the next string of fire until all shooters have completed the current string of fire.

2. The intent of the corrective action procedures for Table 4 is to reinforce the idea of staying in the fight. Shooters performing corrective action to clear a stoppage or failure to fire will be given the time to get the weapon back into action and finish the string of fire.

CHAPTER 9

MARINE FORCES RESERVE MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING

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CHAPTER 9

MARINE FORCES RESERVE MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING

SECTION 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS

9101. Intent of Annual Rifle Training (ART) For Reserves

1. Background. Marksmanship proficiency is the foundation for military effectiveness in ground combat operations. All Marines are required to be trained in the effective use of the weapons with which they are armed. The increased reliance on the Reserve Forces makes it absolutely essential that reserve Marines have the training and skill sets necessary to prepare them to augment Combatant Commanders worldwide. The combination of SLR and Field Firing did not adequately prepare reserve Marines with the combat rifle skills necessary in the world today.

2. Purpose. The purpose of this section is to provide a uniform schedule and baseline of training for the reserve component. This training will impart the minimum combat rifle skills that will be expected of all Marines as part of the Marine Corps Common Skills (MCCS) requirements. Unit Commanders are encouraged to provide as much additional combat marksmanship training as time and resources allow.

3. Intent. The intent is to provide the basic skills necessary so that a Reservist may efficiently mobilize and participate in intermediate and advanced combat rifle training prior to deployment. The assumption is that mobilized units will receive intermediate and advanced combat rifle training after mobilization and prior to deployment.

4. Concept of Operations. The annual rifle qualification has evolved to a two-fold mission: 1. Provide a Marine with the opportunity to focus and refine his purely fundamental marksmanship skills and re-learn and practice good shooting positions and techniques. 2. Introduce the Marine to basic combat rifle manipulation and engagement techniques. Reserve Marines will conduct annual training that will focus on these two missions.

9102. Implementation. The Marine Corps Reserves will implement the Marine Corps Combat Marksmanship Program as follows:

1. Fundamental Rifle Marksmanship (FRM) Program; Table 1A. Starting with FY 2008, and following every even numbered Fiscal Year, SMCR Marines will qualify on Table 1A in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

a. Preparatory Training:

(1) 0300.M16.1001 Perform weapons handling procedures with a service rifle/carbine.

(2) 0300.M16.1002 Maintain a service rifle/carbine.

(3) 0300.M16.1003 Perform corrective action with a service rifle/carbine.

b. Table 1A:

(1) 0300.M16.1005 Engage targets from a prone position with a service rifle/carbine.

(2) 0300.M16.1006 Engage targets from a sitting position with a service rifle/carbine.

(3) 0300.M16.1007 Engage targets from a kneeling position with a service rifle/carbine.

(4) 0300.M16.1008 Engage targets from a standing position with a service rifle/carbine.

(5) 0300.M16.1009 Engage targets at the sustained rate of fire with a service rifle/carbine

(6) 0300.M16.1010 Perform the fundamentals of marksmanship (TABLE 1) with a service rifle/carbine.

2. Preparatory Training and Table 2. Basic Combat Rifle (BCR) Program for Reserves, Table 2. Beginning in FY 2007, and following every odd numbered Fiscal Year, SMCR Marines will qualify on Table 2 in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

(a) 0300.M16.1011 Demonstrate weapons carries with the service rifle/carbine.

(b) 0300.M16.1012 Execute a Tactical Reload with a service rifle/carbine.

(c) 0300.M16.1013 Execute a Speed Reload with a service rifle/carbine.

(d) 0300.M16.1014 Execute Controlled Pairs with a service rifle/carbine rifle/carbine.

(e) 0300.M16.1015 Execute Failure to Stop Drills with a service rifle/carbine.

(f) 0300.M16.1016 Execute Multiple Target Engagements with a service rifle/carbine.

(g) 0300.M16.1017 Engage a moving target with a service rifle/carbine.

(h) 0300.M16.1018 Perform the Basic Combat Marksmanship Skills (Table 2) with a service rifle/carbine.

3. The alternating, biennial schedule provides a means to synchronize marksmanship requirements within the reserves. This schedule is meant to provide the minimum training requirements for SMCR units and does not preclude unit commanders from accomplishing additional training as local resources allow. For example, a Marine who transfers from the IRR to the SMCR in FY07 will be required to complete Table 2. However, if resources

allow, the command may allow that Marine to also complete Table 1A to update his re-evaluation score for promotion purposes. In FY08, he will again be required to complete Table 1A, etc.

4. Intermediate and Advanced Combat Rifle Skills. Members of the Marine Corps Reserve while in an inactive or drilling status are not required to complete the Intermediate Combat Rifle (ICR) Skills (Table 3) or the Advanced Combat Rifle (ACR) Skills (Table 4) courses of fire. To the extent that time and resources allow, Commanders are authorized to conduct intermediate and advanced combat proficiency training in accordance with this Order. Activated members of the Marine Corps Reserve preparing for deployment are required to complete Tables 1-4 training as directed by TECOM's Pre-Deployment Training Program (PTP).

9103. Applicability. This chapter is applicable to reserve Marines as well as active duty Marines assigned to reserve units or commands.

1. Members of the Selected Marine Corps Reserve (SMCR), Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA), and Peacetime Wartime Support Teams (PWST) are required to qualify under the provisions of this chapter while they are in an inactive or drilling status. If a Marine is in an activated status or on active duty for longer than 179 days, the Marine will qualify under the provisions of Chapters 1-8.

2. Inspector and Instructor (I&I) staff (Active Duty and Active Reserve) will meet annual requirements according to the following:

a. Marines who are within 100 miles of a Marine Corps range complex, which regularly conducts re-qualification details and provides billets for re-qualification, are required to qualify in accordance with Chapters 1-6.

b. Marines without access to a suitable range may request a waiver of policy from MFR and qualify in accordance with this chapter. These Marines will qualify at the same time and manner as the reserve Marines assigned to the unit. The waiver request will include: distance to nearest USMC range complex, distance to nearest DoD range complex, efforts made to find suitable training area, justification for request.

c. SMCR units with access to a suitable range may conduct evaluations outside a normal drill weekend. However, all training must be accomplished according to the provisions within Chapters 4&6. Tables 1A & 2 must be accomplished for the evaluation score to be valid. SMCR Marines may take part in this training but will qualify under the provisions of Chapter 4&6.

3. Active Component members (to include Active Reserve Marines) who are assigned to full-time commands (MFR, MOBCOM, HQ 4th MARDIV, HQ 4th MAW, HQ 4th FSSG, etc.) will qualify in accordance with Chapters 1-6.

4. Members of the IRR, Standby Reserves, and Retired Reserves are not required to qualify while in an inactive status.

9104. Range Personnel Requirements. Range Personnel and requirements are the same as annotated within Chapter 1. The exception is that commanding officers may temporarily assign exceptionally qualified Marines (civilian range officers, police marksmanship instructors, etc…) to fill key billet positions without the pre-requisite 0931 MOS.

9105. Instructor Requirements. Instructor requirements are the same as annotated within Chapter 1.

1. The Reserve CMT course sponsored by the USMCR Shooting Teams/MFR MTU is the primary source of marksmanship instructors for the reserves. The course is held at least annually and information concerning the course can be found by contacting the MFR G-3.

2. The MFR MTU/USMCR Shooting Teams provide mobile training teams (MTT) to assist units that do not have the necessary instructors. MTT's can be requested through MFR G-3.

9106. Regulations concerning coaching. Regulations concerning coaching are the same as annotated within Chapter 1.

9107. Regulations concerning shooters. Regulations concerning shooters are the same as annotated within Chapter 1.

9108. Ammunition Requirements. Ammunition Requirements are the same as annotated within Chapter 1.

9109. Reporting Requirements. Marines who successfully complete Table 1A training and evaluation, will have the Table 1A score reported in MCTFS as their Table 1A evaluation score. Marines who fail to qualify will be reported as Unqualified (UNK) until such time as they do successfully qualify. Table 2 will also be reported within MCTFS with the evaluation score. Once the Marine has completed both Tables 1&2 their aggregate qualification score will be reported in MCTFS. The date, score, and classification attained will be recorded per Reference (E); and if a sergeant or above, reported per Reference (H).

1. Classification Scores:

Expert	Sharpshooter	Marksman
305-350	280-304	250-279

2. Units will submit annual evaluation reports to MFR G3 and TECOM no later than November 1st of the following Fiscal Year. Reports will include: type of training (Table 1 or 2), number of shooters trained, classifications attained, distance (Table 2), additional training required. See Section 4.

3. Records Disposition. Records and reports relating to marksmanship training and readiness with individual small arms, including copies of awards (badges/bars) made to individuals (exclusive of copies filed in the individual's Official Military Personnel File (OMPF), will be retained for two years by organizations conducting training. Marksmanship evaluation records (rifle line and pit scorecards) will be retained for one year.

9110. Obtaining a qualifying score: Regulations concerning obtaining a passing score is the same as annotated within Chapter 1.

9111. Awards. Regulations concerning awards are the same as annotated within Chapter 1.

9112. Waivers. Regulations concerning waivers are the same as annotated within Chapter 2.

9113. Exemptions. Regulations concerning exemptions are the same as annotated within Chapter 2.

9114. Unit Responsibilities. Unit responsibilities are the same as annotated within Chapter 2.

9115. Shooter Responsibilities. Shooter responsibilities are the same as annotated within Chapter 2.

SECTION 2: TABLE 1A FOR RESERVES

9201. Minimum Required Equipment. Minimum equipment is the same as annotated within Chapter 4.

9202. Range Requirements

1. A known distance range with the capability to fire from 200, 300, and 500 yards is required.

2. Automated systems such as Location of Misses and Hits (LOMAH) may be used.

9203. Training Schedule

1. Table 1A is the annual fundamental rifle marksmanship course. The table is designed to focus a Marine's attention on the fundamentals of marksmanship and provide an opportunity to reinforce and refine the building blocks of good marksmanship. The training schedule for Table 1A and 2 has been broken down into training blocks to assist range personnel in executing an inclement weather plan. Table 1A is comprised of 3 times (Blocks) across the course of fire; 2 practice days with extra rounds in slow fire and extra strings during rapid fires, and 1 qualification block where the shooter makes his record attempt.

2. For reserve units, the minimum required training is one time across the practice course and once across the evaluation course. Units are encouraged to schedule their training to allow the Marines to shoot the second practice block. The unit commander has the discretion to discard stages of the second practice block and focus on areas that he feels are warranted (example: after shooting the entire first practice block on Saturday, the unit may then shoot the 200yd slow fire, or 500 yd slow fire, or rapid fire stages in order to prepare the unit for the qualification course on Sunday).

3. Day 1 (BLOCK 1). The Marine reports to the range with a written confirmation from his unit's training officer that he completed Preparatory Training, passed the Weapons Handling Test, took the Fundamental Marksmanship Knowledge written test, and a Limited Technical Inspection (LTI) and a Pre-Fire Inspection (PFI) was conducted on his weapon. The range may conduct weapons handling tests to ensure all shooters received required unit level training.

Day 1: Training

	Time (min)	Distance (yards)	Target	Rounds	Position	Sling
Tri-fire	1	200	"A"	3	Sitting	3pt / Loop
(Day 1)	1	200	"A"	3	Sitting	3pt / Loop
	1	200	"A"	4	Sitting	3pt / Loop

4. Day (Block) 1 - 2. The Marine fires Table 1A training.

	Time (min)	Distance (yards)	Target	Rounds	Position	Sling
Stage One		200	"A"	5	Sitting	3pt / Loop
	25	200	"A"	5	Kneeling	3pt / Loop
		200	"A"	5	Standing	3pt / Parade
		200	"A"	5	Any	
Stage Two	1	200	"D"	10	Standing to Sitting	3pt / Loop
	1	200	"D"	10	Standing to Sitting	3pt / Loop
Stage Three	5	300	"A"	5	Sitting	3pt / Loop
Stage Four	1	300	"D"	10	Standing to Prone	3pt / Loop
	1	300	"D"	10	Standing to Prone	3pt / Loop
Stage Five	15	500	"B-MOD"	15	Prone	3pt / Loop

5. Day 3 (BLOCK 3) Evaluation

	Time (min)	Distance (yards)	Target	Rounds	Position	Sling
Stage One		200	"A"	5	Sitting	3pt / Loop
	20	200	"A"	5	Kneeling	3pt / Loop
		200	"A"	5	Standing	3pt / Parade
Stage Two	1	200	"D"	10	Standing to Sitting	3pt / Loop
Stage Three	5	300	"A"	5	Sitting	3pt / Loop
Stage Four	1	300	"D"	10	Standing to Prone	3pt / Loop
Stage Five	10	500	"B-MOD"	10	Prone	3pt / Loop

9204. Firing Positions. Firing positions are the same as annotate within Chapter 4.

9205. Scoring Procedures. Scoring procedures are the same as annotated within Chapter 4.

9206. Alibi Procedures. Alibi procedures are the same as annotated within Chapter 4.

SECTION 3: TABLE 2 FOR RESERVES

9301. Minimum Required Equipment. Minimum equipment is the same as annotated within Chapter 6.

* Note: Units that have access to Flak jackets (body armor), helmets, and suspenders or load bearing vests are required to use them. Not having access to any or all the listed equipment in Chapter 6 is not a suitable reason to cancel training.

9302. Range Requirements

1. Ranges used for the conduct of Table 2 must be capable of firing from 25 yards for stationary targets. For moving targets, the minimum distance will be 100 or 200 yards. For BZO, 300 yards is required but a 36 yard BZO may be used if a 300 yard range is not available.

2. Table 2 will be conducted, at a minimum, on each odd-numbered fiscal year. Table 2 will be conducted by Range Personnel either on the Known Distance Range or another suitable range facility.

9303. Training Schedule

1. Basic Combat Rifle Skills, Table 2. The introduction of basic combat rifle skills is to provide a smooth transition from the foundation or gallery type of range in which a Marine focuses on his positions and his ability to hit a target under evaluation conditions, to an environment where high stress and adrenaline are the norm. The intent of this table for the reserves is to start the transition.

2. Table 2 for reserves is designed to train and evaluate a reserve Marine to the basics of combat rifle shooting.

3. Block 1: Practice. Block 1 consists of the preliminary classroom training, dry-firing the course, a 300yd BZO (or 36yd Field Expedient BZO if the range does not support 300yds), and once across the course for live fire familiarization. Table 2 Practice Course of Fire is found in Appendix D.

4. Block 2: Pre-Evaluation. Reserves will shoot block 2 for pre-evaluation and scores will be recorded. Table 2 Pre-Evaluation Course of Fire is found in Appendix D.

5. Block 3: Evaluation. Reserves will shoot block 3 for evaluation and scores will be recorded. Table 2 Evaluation Course of Fire is found in Appendix D.

6. Additional Training

a. Table 2 is designed to be the minimum required training that can be used to evaluate a reserve Marines understanding and application of combat rifle shooting. The table was designed to take into consideration the constraints of annual ammunition allocation as well as time and training area restrictions of SMCR units nationwide. Once again, units that have access to additional resources in training ammunition, time, and ranges are encouraged to provide as much combat rifle shooting as possible. Advanced training using Tables 3 & 4 (or portions thereof) are highly encouraged.

b. Units may take advantage of the Marine Corps Competition Order MCO 3591.2J to create local cadres of marksmanship subject matter experts (SME's). Post or station shooting teams are an ideal opportunity to reinforce fundamental marksmanship and explore advance combat marksmanship techniques developing within the civilian competition communities.

9304. Firing Positions. Firing positions are the same as annotated within Chapter 6.

9305. Scoring Procedures. Scoring procedures are the same as annotated within Chapter 6.

9306. Alibi Procedures. Alibi procedures are the same as annotated within Chapter 6.

SECTION 4: EXAMPLES OF REPORTS

9401. Report of Table 1A Evaluation

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
Unit Address

Date

From: Commanding Officer, Reserve Unit
To: CG MFR, AC/S G-3T

Subj: REPORT OF TABLE 1 QUALIFICATION FY XX

Ref: (a) MCO 3574.2K

1. Per the reference, the following data is submitted:

Total Number of Shooters:		100
	Passed Table 1	95
	Unqualified:	5

2. Weapon system breakdown:

M16A2	Passed: 41	UN: 3	Tot: 44
M16A4	Passed: 18	UN: 0	Tot: 18
M4	Passed: 18	UN: 1	Tot: 19
M203	Passed: 18	UN: 1	Tot: 19
Totals:	Passed: 95	UN: 5	Tot: 100

3. Additional Training. In addition to completing Table 1A, the following was accomplished:

100 Marines completed Table 2 training.
Breakdown of Table 2 scores to follow:
44 Marines completed Table 3 training.
36 Marines completed Field Protective Mask training.
100 Marines completed MOUT training.

C.O.

9402. Report of Table 2 Evaluation

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
Unit Address

Date

From: Commanding Officer, Reserve Unit
To: CG MFR, AC/S G-3T

Subj: REPORT OF TABLE 2 QUALIFICATION FY XX

Ref: (a) MCO 3574.2K

1. Per the reference, the following data is submitted:

Total Number of Shooters: 100
Overall Pass: 75 Avg Score: 68.33
Overall Fail: 25 Avg Score: 49.69
Distance Fired: 25 yards

2. Stage Breakdown:

Stage 1: Pass: 94 Fail: 6 Avg Score: 15.23
Stage 2: Pass: 56 Fail: 44 Avg Score: 16.33
Stage 3: Pass: 80 Fail: 20 Avg Score: 25.50

3. Additional Training. In addition to completing Table 2, the following was accomplished:

44 Marines completed Table 3 training. Breakdown of scores to follow:

C.O.

APPENDIX

A Course of Fire for Table 1 (Entry Level Training)

B Course of Fire for Table 1A (Annual Rifle Training)

C Course of Fire for Table 2 (Entry Level Training)

D Course of Fire for Table 2 (Annual Rifle Training)

E Course of Fire for Table 3 (Entry Level & Annual Rifle Training)

F Course of Fire for Table 4 (Entry Level & Annual Rifle Training)

G Reports

APPENDIX A
COURSE OF FIRE FOR TABLE 1 (FUNDAMENTAL RIFLE MARKSMANSHIP)

1. Entry Level Preparatory Training.

	Distance	Target	Time (sec)	Rounds	Position	Sling
Grouping	36 yds	BZO	60	5	Prone	3pt / Loop
Exercise	36 yds	BZO	60	5	Prone	3pt / Loop
	36 yds	BZO	60	5	Prone	3pt / Loop

2. Entry Level Table 1 Training

a. Tri-fire (Day 1)

	Time (min)	Distance (yards)	Target	Rounds	Position	Sling
Tri-fire	1	200	"A"	3	Sitting	3pt / Loop
(Day 1)	1	200	"A"	3	Sitting	3pt / Loop
	1	200	"A"	4	Sitting	3pt / Loop

b. Table 1 Training (Days 1-3)

	Drill	Time (min)	Distance (yards)	Target	Rounds	Position	Sling
Stage One	Slow Fire	25	200	"A"	5	Sitting	3pt / Loop
			200	"A"	5	Kneeling	3pt / Loop
			200	"A"	5	Standing	Parade
Stage Two	Rapid Fire	1	200	"D"	10	Standing to Sitting	3pt / Loop
		1	200	"D"	10	Standing to Sitting	3pt / Loop
Stage Three	Slow Fire	5	300	"A"	5	Sitting	3pt / Loop
Stage Four	Rapid Fire	1	300	"D"	10	Standing to Prone	3pt / Loop
		1	300	"D"	10	Standing to Prone	3pt / Loop
Stage Five	Slow Fire	15	500	"B-MOD"	10	Prone	3pt / Loop
				Total	70		

c. Table 1 Pre-Evaluation/Evaluation (Days 4-5)

	Drill	Time (min)	Distance (yards)	Target	Rounds	Position	Sling
Stage One	Slow Fire	20	200	"A"	5	Sitting	3pt / Loop
			200	"A"	5	Kneeling	3pt / Loop
			200	"A"	5	Standing	Parade
Stage Two	Rapid Fire	1	200	"D"	10	Standing to Sitting	3pt / Loop
Stage Three	Slow Fire	5	300	"A"	5	Sitting	3pt / Loop
Stage Four	Rapid Fire	1	300	"D"	10	Standing to Prone	3pt / Loop
Stage Five	Slow Fire	10	500	"B-MOD"	10	Prone	3pt / Loop
				Total	50		

APPENDIX B
COURSE OF FIRE FOR TABLE 1A (FUNDAMENTAL RIFLE MARKSMANSHIP)

1. Annual Rifle Training, Table 1A

a. Tri-Fire (Day 1/Block 1)

	Time (min)	Distance (yards)	Target	Rounds	Position	Sling
	1	200	"A"	3	Sitting	Loop/3pt
Tri-fire	1	200	"A"	3	Sitting	Loop/3pt
	1	200	"A"	4	Sitting	Loop/3pt

b. Table 1A Training (Days 1-2/Blocks 1-2)

	Drill	Time (min)	Distance (yards)	Target	Rounds	Position	Sling
Stage One	Slow Fire	25	200	"A"	5	Sitting	Loop/3pt
			200	"A"	5	Kneeling	Loop/3pt
			200	"A"	5	Standing	Parade
			200	"A"	5	Choice of above	
Stage Two	Rapid Fire	1	200	"D"	10	Standing to Sitting	Loop/3pt
		1	200	"D"	10	Standing to Sitting	Loop/3pt
Stage Three	Slow Fire	5	300	"A"	5	Sitting	Loop/3pt
Stage Four	Rapid Fire	1	300	"D"	10	Standing to Prone	Loop/3pt
		1	300	"D"	10	Standing to Prone	Loop/3pt
Stage Five	Slow Fire	15	500	"B-MOD"	15	Prone	Loop/3pt
				Total	80		

c. Table 1A Evaluation (Day 3/Block 3)

	Drill	Time (min)	Distance (yards)	Target	Rounds	Position	Sling
Stage One	Slow Fire	20	200	"A"	5	Sitting	Loop/3pt
			200	"A"	5	Kneeling	Loop/3pt
			200	"A"	5	Standing	
Stage Two	Rapid Fire	1	200	"D"	10	Standing to Sitting	Loop/3pt
Stage Three	Slow Fire	5	300	"A"	5	Sitting	Loop/3pt
Stage Four	Rapid Fire	1	300	"D"	10	Standing to Prone	Loop/3pt
Stage Five	Slow Fire	10	500	"B-MOD"	10	Prone	Loop/3pt
				Total	50		

APPENDIX C
COURSE OF FIRE FOR TABLE 2 (BASIC COMBAT RIFLE MARKSMANSHIP)

1. Table 2 for Recruit Depots & TBS

a. Table 2 Training (Day 1)

	Distance (yards)	Drill	Position	Iterations	Rounds Per Drill	Time (sec)
BZO	300	BZO	Prone	1	10	NA
Stage One Position Refinement	25/50	Live-Fire Prep	Standing	NA	24	NA
Stage Two Presentation	25/50	Head Shot	Standing	2	1	3
	25/50	Controlled Pair	Standing	2	2	4
	25/50	Failure to Stop	Standing	2	3	5
Stage Three Position Change	25/50	(2)Controlled Pairs	Standing to Kneeling	2	2	5
	25/50	(2)Controlled Pairs	Standing & Kneeling	2	4	7
	25/50	Failure to Stop	Standing to Kneeling	2	3	8
Stage Four Multiple Targets w. Position Change	25/50	(2)Controlled Pairs	Standing	1	4	6
	25/50	(2)Controlled Pairs	Standing & Kneeling	2	4	9
	25/50	(2)Failures to Stop	Standing to Kneeling	2	6	10
Stage Five Speed Reloads	25/50	(2)Controlled Pairs	Standing & Kneeling	5	4	10
Stage Six Moving Targets	100/200	Movers Right	Standing to Kneeling	3	2	10
	100/200	Movers Left	Standing to Kneeling	3	2	10
				Total Rnds	120	

b. Table 2 Pre-Evaluation & Evaluation (Day 2)

	Distance (yards)	Drill	Position	Iterations	Rounds Per Drill	Time (sec)
Stage One Presentation	25/50	Head Shot	Standing	2	1	3
	25/50	Controlled Pair	Standing	1	2	4
	25/50	Failure to Stop	Standing	1	3	5
Stage Two Position Change	25/50	Controlled Pairs	Standing & Kneeling	1	4	7
	25/50	Failure to Stop	Standing to Kneeling	1	3	8
Stage Three Multiple Targets w. Position Change	25/50	(2)Controlled Pairs	Standing	1	4	6
	25/50	(2)Controlled Pairs	Standing & Kneeling	2	4	9
	25/50	(2)Failure to Stop	Standing to Kneeling	2	6	10
Stage Four Speed Reloads	25/50	(2)Controlled Pairs	Standing & Kneeling	1	4	10
Stage Five Moving Targets	100/200	Movers Right	Standing to Kneeling	2	2	10
	100/200	Movers Left	Standing to Kneeling	2	2	10
				Total Rnds	50	

APPENDIX D
COURSE OF FIRE FOR TABLE 2 (BASIC COMBAT RIFLE MARKSMANSHIP)

1. Table 2 for Annual Rifle Training

a. Table 2 Training (Day 1/Block 4)

	Distance (yards)	Drill	Position	Iterations	Rounds Per Drill	Time (sec)
BZO	300	BZO	Prone	1	10	NA
Stage One Position Refinement	25/50	Live-Fire Prep	Standing	NA	24	NA
Stage Two Presentation	25/50	Head Shot	Standing	2	1	3
	25/50	Controlled Pair	Standing	2	2	4
	25/50	Failure to Stop	Standing	2	3	5
Stage Three Position Change	25/50	(2)Controlled Pairs	Standing to Kneeling	2	2	5
	25/50	(2)Controlled Pairs	Standing & Kneeling	2	4	7
	25/50	Failure to Stop	Standing to Kneeling	2	3	8
Stage Four Multiple Targets w. Position Change	25/50	(2)Controlled Pairs	Standing	1	4	6
	25/50	(2)Controlled Pairs	Standing & Kneeling	2	4	9
	25/50	(2)Failures to Stop	Standing to Kneeling	2	6	10
Stage Five Speed Reloads	25/50	(2)Controlled Pairs	Standing & Kneeling	5	4	10
Stage Six Moving Targets	100/200	Movers Right	Standing to Kneeling	3	2	10
	100/200	Movers Left	Standing to Kneeling	3	2	10
				Total Rnds	120	

b. Table 2 Pre-Evaluation and Evaluation(Day 2/Block 5)

	Distance (yards)	Drill	Position	Iterations	Rounds Per Drill	Time (sec)
Stage One Presentation	25/50	Head Shot	Standing	2	1	3
	25/50	Controlled Pair	Standing	1	2	4
	25/50	Failure to Stop	Standing	1	3	5
Stage Two Position Change	25/50	Controlled Pairs	Standing & Kneeling	1	4	7
	25/50	Failure to Stop	Standing to Kneeling	1	3	8
Stage Three Multiple Targets w. Position Change	25/50	(2)Controlled Pairs	Standing	1	4	6
	25/50	(2)Controlled Pairs	Standing & Kneeling	2	4	9
	25/50	(2)Failure to Stop	Standing to Kneeling	2	6	10
Stage Four Speed Reloads	25/50	(2)Controlled Pairs	Standing & Kneeling	1	4	10
Stage Five Moving Targets	100/200	Movers Right	Standing to Kneeling	2	2	10
	100/200	Movers Left	Standing to Kneeling	2	2	10
				Total Rnds	50	

APPENDIX E
COURSE OF FIRE FOR TABLE 3 (INTERMEDIATE COMBAT RIFLE MARKSMANSHIP)

1. Table 3A Training (Day)

Stages	Yard line	Drill	Rounds per iteration	Time(sec)	Position	Iteration	Rounds
Preliminary Training	3 hours						
Zeroing	36	Optic or Iron BZO	10	NA	Prone	1	10
	100 or 300	Optic or Iron Zero	10	NA	Prone	1	10
Stage 1 Head Shots	5	Single Shot	1	4	Standing	2	2
	15	Single Shot	1	4	Standing	2	2
	25	Single Shot	1	4	Standing	3	3
Stage 1 Presentation	25	Controlled Pair	2	4	Standing	2	4
	10	Hammered Pair	2	3	Standing	2	4
	5	Failure to Stop	3	2	Standing	1	3
Stage 3 Pivots	15	Pivot right (Hammer Pair)	2	4	Standing	2	4
	15	Pivot left (Hammer pair)	2	4	Standing	2	4
	10	Pivot right (Hammer Pair)	2	3.5	Standing	1	2
	10	Pivot Left (Hammer Pair)	2	3.5	Standing	1	2
	5	Pivot right (Failure to Stop)	3	3	Standing	1	3
	5	Pivot left (Failure to Stop)	3	3	Standing	1	3
Stage 4 Forward Mvmt	25-15	Controlled Pair	2	NA	Standing	2	4
	15-10	Hammered Pair	2	NA	Standing	2	4
	10-5	Failure to Stop	3	NA	Standing	2	6
						Total	**70**

2. Table 3A Evaluation (Day)

Stages	Yard line	Drill	Rounds per iteration	Time(sec)	Position	Iteration	Rounds
Stage 1	25	Controlled Pair	2	4	Standing	2	4
Stage 2	25-15	Fwd Mvt (Controlled Pair)	2	NA	Standing	1	2
	15	Pivot right (Hammer Pair)	2	4	Standing	1	2
	15	Pivot Left (Hammer Pair)	2	4	Standing	1	2
Stage 3	15-10	Fwd Mvt (Hammer Pair)	2	NA	Standing	1	2
	10	Pivot right (Hammer Pair)	2	3.5	Standing	1	2
	10	Pivot left (Hammer Pair)	2	3.5	Standing	1	2
Stage 4	10-5	Fwd Mvt (Failure to Stop)	3	NA	Standing	1	3
	5	Pivot right (Failure to Stop)	3	3	Standing	1	3
	5	Pivot left (Failure to Stop)	3	3	Standing	1	3
Stage 5	25	Controlled Pair	2	4	Standing	2	4
Stage 6	25-15	Fwd Mvt (Controlled Pair)	2	NA	Standing	1	2
	15	Pivot right (Hammer Pair)	2	4	Standing	1	2
	15	Pivot Left (Hammer Pair)	2	4	Standing	1	2
Stage 7	15-10	Fwd Mvt (Hammer Pair)	2	NA	Standing	1	2
	10	Pivot right (Hammer Pair)	2	3.5	Standing	1	2
	10	Pivot left (Hammer Pair)	2	3.5	Standing	1	2
Stage 8	10-5	Fwd Mvt (Failure to Stop)	3	NA	Standing	1	3
	5	Pivot right (Failure to Stop)	3	3	Standing	1	3
	5	Pivot left (Failure to Stop)	3	3	Standing	1	3
						Total	**50**

3. Table 3B Short Range Night Training and Evaluation

Stages	Yard line	Drill	Rounds per iteration	Time(sec)	Position	Iteration	Rounds
Stage 1	25	Controlled Pair	2	4	Standing	2	4
Stage 2	25-15	Fwd Mvt (Controlled Pair)	2	NA	Standing	1	2
	15	Pivot right (Hammer Pair)	2	4	Standing	1	2
	15	Pivot Left (Hammer Pair)	2	4	Standing	1	2
Stage 3	15-10	Fwd Mvt (Hammer Pair)	2	NA	Standing	1	2
	10	Pivot right (Hammer Pair)	2	3.5	Standing	1	2
	10	Pivot left (Hammer Pair)	2	3.5	Standing	1	2
Stage 4	10-5	Fwd Mvt (Failure to Stop)	3	NA	Standing	1	3
	5	Pivot right (Failure to Stop)	3	3	Standing	1	3
	5	Pivot left (Failure to Stop)	3	3	Standing	1	3
Stage 5	25	Controlled Pair	2	4	Standing	2	4
Stage 6	25-15	Fwd Mvt (Controlled Pair)	2	NA	Standing	1	2
	15	Pivot right (Hammer Pair)	2	4	Standing	1	2
	15	Pivot Left (Hammer Pair)	2	4	Standing	1	2
Stage 7	15-10	Fwd Mvt (Hammer Pair)	2	NA	Standing	1	2
	10	Pivot right (Hammer Pair)	2	3.5	Standing	1	2
	10	Pivot left (Hammer Pair)	2	3.5	Standing	1	2
Stage 8	10-5	Fwd Mvt (Failure to Stop)	3	NA	Standing	1	3
	5	Pivot right (Failure to Stop)	3	3	Standing	1	3
	5	Pivot left (Failure to Stop)	3	3	Standing	1	3
						Total	**50**

NOTE: CONDUCT ALL OF TABLE 3B NIGHT WITH ARTIFCIAL ILLUMINATION. TABLE 3B COURSE OF FIRE WILL BE FIRED ONCE FOR TRAINING AND ONCE FOR EVALUATION.

4. Table 3C Unknown Distance Training (Day)

Stages	Yard line	Drill	Rounds per iteration	Time(sec)	Position	Iteration	Rounds
Stage 1 Unknown Distance*	25-75	Engage until hit	N/A	N/A	Supported Standing	2	20
	100-200	Engage until hit	N/A	N/A	Supported Kneeling		
	200-300	Engage until hit	N/A	N/A	Supported Prone		
	300-400	Engage until hit	N/A	N/A	Supported Prone		
	400-500	Engage until hit	N/A	N/A	Supported Prone		
						Total	**40**

NOTE: A TOTAL OF 10 TARGETS ARE NEEDED FOR EACH FIRING LANE.

5. Table 3C Unknown Distance Evaluation (Day)

Stages	Yard line	Drill	Rounds per iteration	Time(sec)	Position	Iteration	Rounds
Stage 1 Unknown Distance*	25-75	Engage until hit	N/A	N/A	Supported Standing	1	20
	100-200	Engage until hit	N/A	N/A	Supported Kneeling		
	200-300	Engage until hit	N/A	N/A	Supported Prone		
	300-400	Engage until hit	N/A	N/A	Supported Prone		
	400-500	Engage until hit	N/A	N/A	Supported Prone		
						Total	**20**

NOTE: A TOTAL OF 10 TARGETS ARE NEEDED FOR EACH FIRING LANE.

6. Table 3D Known Distance Night Training

Stages	Yard line	Drill	Rounds per iteration	Time(sec)	Position	Iteration	Rounds
Zeroing	36	Night Devices	10	NA	Prone	1	10
	100	Night Devices	10	NA	Prone	1	10
Stage 1	100	Slow Fire	5	300	Supported Prone	1	5
	100	Sustained Fire	10	60	Supported Prone	1	10
Stage 2	200	Slow Fire	5	300	Supported Prone	1	5
	200	Sustained Fire	10	60	Supported Prone	1	10
						Total	**50**

7. Table 3D Known Distance Night Evaluation

Stages	Yard line	Drill	Rounds per iteration	Time(sec)	Position	Iteration	Rounds
Stage 1	100	Slow Fire	5	300	Supported Prone	1	5
	100	Sustained Fire	10	60	Supported Prone	1	10
Stage 2	200	Slow Fire	5	300	Supported Prone	1	5
	200	Sustained Fire	10	60	Supported Prone	1	10
						Total	**30**

NOTE: Table 3D Training & Evaluation is not required if Marine is not issued a Night Aiming Device or Night Vision Goggles.

APPENDIX F
COURSE OF FIRE FOR TABLE 4 (ADVANCED COMBAT RIFLE MARKSMANSHIP)

1. Table 4A Short Range Training (Day)

Stages	Yard Line	Drill	Rounds per iteration	Time (sec)	Position	Iterations	Rounds
Stage 1 Head Shot	5,15,25	Head Shot	1	4	Standing	2	6
Stage 2 Multiple Targets	50	Controlled Pair	4	8	Kneeling	2	8
	25	Controlled Pair	4	5	Standing	2	4
	15	Hammer Pair	4	5	Standing	2	4
	10	Box Drill	6	5	Standing	2	6
	5	Box Drill	6	5	Standing	2	6
Stage 3 Speed Reloads	10	Hammer Pair	4	8	Standing / Kneeling	4	16
Stage 4 180° Pivots	15	Right (Hammer Pair)	2	4	Standing	3	6
	15	Left (Hammer Pair)	2	4	Standing	3	6
Stage 5 180° Pivots into Forward Movement	25-15	Left (Controlled Pairs)	2	NA	Standing	1	2
	15-10	Left, Failure to Stop	3	NA	Standing	1	3
	10-5	Left, Failure to Stop	3	NA			3
	25-15	Right, Failure to Stop	2	NA	Standing	1	2
	15-10	Right, Failure to Stop	3	NA	Standing	1	3
	10-5	Right, Failure to Stop	3	NA	Standing	1	3
Stage 7 180° Pivots into Forward Movement w. Multiple Targets	15-10	Left Box Drill	6	NA	Standing	1	6
	10-5	Left Box Drill	6	NA	Standing	1	6
	15-10	Right Box Drill	6	NA	Standing	1	6
	10-5	Right Box Drill	6			1	6
Stage 8 Multiple Targets w/Lateral Movement	15	Right Controlled Pairs	4	NA	Standing	2	8
	15	Left Controlled Pairs	4	NA	Standing	2	8
	10	Right Hammer Pairs	4	NA	Standing	2	8
	10	Left Hammer Pairs	4	NA	Standing	2	8
	10	Right Box Drill	6	NA	Standing	1	6
	10	Left Box Drill	6	NA	Standing	1	6
						Total	**144**

2. Table 4A Short Range Pre-Evaluation & Evaluation(Day)

Stages	Yard Line	Drill	Rounds per iteration	Time (sec)	Position	Iterations	Rounds
	50	Controlled Pairs	4	8	Standing to Kneeling	1	4
	25	Box Drill	6	12	Standing/Kneeling	1	6
	25-15	Controlled Pairs	4	NA	Forward Mvmt	1	4
	15	90° Pivot Right, Box Drill	6	5	Standing	1	6
	15	90° Pivot Left, Box Drill	3	4	Standing	1	6
	15-10	180° Pivot Left, Box Drill	6	NA	Forward Mvmt	1	6
	10	90° Pivot Right, Box Drill	6	4	Standing	1	6
	10	90° Pivot Left, Box Drill	6	4	Standing	1	6
	10-5	180° Pivot Right, Box Drill	6	NA	Forward Mvmt	1	6
						Total	**50**

3. Table 4B Short Range Pre-Evaluation & Evaluation (Night)

Stages	Yard Line	Drill	Rounds per iteration	Time (sec)	Position	Iterations	Rounds
	50	Controlled Pairs	4	8	Standing to Kneeling	1	4
	25	Box Drill	6	12	Standing/Kneeling	1	6
	25-15	Controlled Pairs	4	NA	Forward Mvmt	1	4
	15	90° Pivot Right, Box Drill	6	5	Standing	1	6
	15	90° Pivot Left, Box Drill	3	4	Standing	1	6
	15-10	180° Pivot Left, Box Drill	6	NA	Forward Mvmt	1	6
	10	90° Pivot Right, Box Drill	6	4	Standing	1	6
	10	90° Pivot Left, Box Drill	6	4	Standing	1	6
	10-5	180° Pivot Right, Box Drill	6	NA	Forward Mvmt	1	6
						Total	**50**

4. Table 4C Unknown Distance (Day)

Stages	Yard Line (+/- 10 yrds)	Drill	Rounds per iteration	Time (sec)	Position	Iterations	Rounds
Stage 1 Unknown Distance	40-60	Engage until down	N/A	3	Supported Kneeling	3	20
	90-110	Engage until down	N/A	4	Supported Prone		
	140-160	Engage until down	N/A	5	Supported Prone		
	190-210	Engage until down	N/A	6	Supported Prone		
	240-260	Engage until down	N/A	7	Supported Prone		
	290-310	Engage until down	N/A	8	Supported Prone		
						Total	**60**

NOTE: TABLE 4C WILL BE FIRED THROUGH TWO TIMES FOR TRAINING AND ONCE FOR EVALUATION. TARGET DISCRIMINATION SKILLS WILL BE IMPLEMENTED BY INCLUDING NO LESS THAN 2 "NO-SHOOT" TARGETS IN THE TARGET ARRAY.

5. Table 4D Unknown Distance (Night)

Stages	Yard Line (+/- 10 yrds)	Drill	Rounds per iteration	Time (sec)	Position	Iterations	Rounds
Stage 1 Unknown Distance	40-60	Engage until down	N/A	3	Supported Kneeling	3	20
	90-110	Engage until down	N/A	4	Supported Prone		
	140-160	Engage until down	N/A	5	Supported Prone		
	190-210	Engage until down	N/A	6	Supported Prone		
	240-260	Engage until down	N/A	7	Supported Prone		
	290-310	Engage until down	N/A	8	Supported Prone		
						Total	**60**

NOTE: TABLE 4D WILL BE FIRED THROUGH TWICE FOR TRAINING AND ONCE FOR EVALUATION.

APPENDIX G
REPORTS

1. **TABLE 1 TRAINING REPORT**

Range _____ Unit _____ Date _____

Total Number of Shooters _____ Qualified _____
Unqualified _____

Marksman _____ Sharpshooter _____ Expert _____

SHORT TITLE	**AVERAGES**
Table 1 Average	_____
- 200yd Slow Fire Average	_____
- 200yd Rapid Fire Average	_____
- 300yd Slow Fire Average	_____
- 300yd Rapid Fire Average	_____
- 500yd Slow Fire Average	_____

2. **TABLE 2 TRAINING REPORT**

Range: _____ Unit: _____ Date: _____

Total Shooters: _____ Qualified: _____
Unqualified: _____

Marksman: _____ Sharpshooter: _____ Expert: _____

SHORT TITLE	**AVERAGES**
Table 2 Average	_____
Short Range Day Qualification Average	_____
- Presentation Average	_____
- Position Change Average	_____
- Multiple Target w/ Position Change Average	_____
- Speed Reloads Average	_____
- Movers Average	_____
Aggregate Qualification Score (Table 1 + Table 2)	_____

3. **TABLE 3 TRAINING REPORT**

Range _____ Unit _____ Date _____

Total Number of Shooters _____

Total Qualified _____ Unqualified _____

SHORT TITLE	**AVERAGES**
Table 3A Average	
Short Range Day Qualification Average	_____
- Head Shots Average	_____
- Presentation Average	_____
- Pivots Average	_____
- Forward Movement Average	_____
- Pivot Right into Movement Average	_____
- Pivot Left into Movement Average	_____
Table 3B Average	
Short Range Night Qualification Average	_____
- Head Shots Average	_____
- Presentation Average	_____
- Pivots Average	_____
- Forward Movement Average	_____
- Pivot Right into Movement Average	_____
- Pivot Left into Movement Average	_____
Table 3C Average	
Unknown Distance Day Qualification Average	_____
Table 3D Average	
Known Distance Night Qualification Average	_____

4. **TABLE 4 TRAINING REPORT**

Range _____ Unit _____ Date _____

Total Number of Shooters _____

Total Qualified _____ Unqualified _____

SHORT TITLE	**AVERAGES**
Table 4A Score Average Short Range Day Qualification Average	_____
Table 4B Average Short Range Night Qualification Average	_____
Table 4C Average Long Range Unknown Distance Day Qualification Average	_____
Table 4D Average Long Range Unknown Distance Night Qualification Average	_____

REGULATIONS GOVERNING TRAINING/EVALUATION WITH THE M9 SERVICE PISTOL

1. Annual Training/Evaluation Requirements

a. General. Prior to being armed all Marines who are required by T/O or duty assignment to carry or use the M9 service pistol must complete qualification training/firing, lessons ELP.1 through ELP.11, per Reference (D). SMCR personnel must complete the ELP Program every other year. Exemptions are outlined in paragraph 2 of this enclosure.

b. Entry Level. While students at TBS, officers must complete ELP Program, lessons ELP.1 - ELP.19A, per Reference (D).

c. Sustainment Level. Only Marines that are issued a M9 service pistol are required to conduct EMP annual sustainment training.

(1) Unit commanders are responsible for preparing their Marines for annual sustainment training. The training of knowledge-based lecture materials and practical applications in support of the ELP Program is a unit responsibility. The unit must train Marines going to the range for live fire sustainment training and evaluation in lesson plans ELP.1 - ELP.9 in support of Phase I Preparatory Training; and lesson plans ELP.12 - ELP.19 in support of Phase III Field Firing. In addition to knowledge-based lectures, this training should include a mix of dry fire and simulation training.

(2) ELP Program training at the range includes a mix of lecture, dry fire, simulation, and live fire. This includes lesson plans ELP.10 and ELP.11 in support of Phase I Preparatory Training and Phase II KD Firing; and lesson plans ELP 15A, ELP.17A, ELP.18A, and ELP.19A in support of Phase III Field Firing. Training at the range culminates in dry and live fire evaluation of ITSs SSGT.11.1 through SSGT.11.3.

d. Marines assigned to Marine Corps Security Forces, to include Marine Barracks, and military police organizations are required to complete lessons ELP.1 - ELP.19A per Reference (D).

e. The following ITSs are trained and evaluated in the ELP Program. For a detailed description of these ITSs see Reference(G).

(1) Phase I

SSGT.11.1 Perform weapons handling procedures with the M9 service pistol (dry fire).

SSGT.11.2 Perform preventive maintenance on the M9 service pistol.

(2) Phase II

SSGT.11.3 Engage stationary targets with the M9 service pistol (live fire).

(3) Phase III

SSGT.11.4 Engage targets of limited exposure (time) with the M9 service pistol (live fire).

SSGT.11.5 Engage targets during low light and darkness with the M9 service pistol (live fire).

SSGT.11.6 Engage multiple targets with the M9 service pistol (live fire).

SSGT.11.7 Engage moving targets with the M9 service pistol (live fire).

f. Required Equipment for ELP

(1) M9 service pistol.

(2) Cartridge belt.

(3) Holster.

(4) Magazines.

(5) Magazine pouch.

(6) Hearing protection.

2. Exemptions to Annual Training. Per the commander's discretion, any Marine exempt per this Order is still encouraged, and should be afforded the opportunity, to complete the annual marksmanship training with his unit. The following exemptions apply:

a. Marines assigned to units with no pistols on their T/E.

b. Marines awarded the Distinguished Pistol Shooter Badge.

c. Active duty Marines who have fired Expert for two consecutive years will be exempt the following year only.

d. Colonel's or above.

e. Marines with 20 years of service or more.

f. Sergeant Major or Master Gunnery Sergeant.

g. Chief Warrant Officers 4 and higher.

3. Waivers

a. Waivers from the requirements of this Order may be solicited only for short-term situations that temporarily prevent a unit from complying with the requirement to provide adequate training. The intent is for units to request a waiver when it is determined that time or the lack of sufficient resources will prevent the accomplishment of the required marksmanship training for either an individual or the unit.

b. The authority to waive training will rest with Commanders, Marine Forces Command (COMMARFORCOM), Marine Forces Pacific (COMMARFORPAC), Marine Force Reserves (COMMARFORRES) and Marine Corps Combat Development Command (CG, MCCDC). For separate organizations not commanded by a General Officer, authorization to waive training must be obtained from the CG, MCCDC (C476).

c. If range facilities are not suitable for firing standard Marine Corps courses of fire, a waiver may be submitted to the CG, MCCDC (C476) prior to the conduct of training. This request shall state what capability the available facilities possess and what attempts have been made to acquire access to a suitable ranges.

d. Commands granting a waiver must send a copy of the waiver to the CG, MCCDC (C476) within 30 days.

4. Requalification Attempts

a. If a Marine fails to achieve a qualifying score on the M9 Pistol Qualification Course of Fire during the range detail's firing week, he will be provided remediation by the unit and permitted to return to the range for additional attempt(s) to requalify. Additional attempts on subsequent range details will be determined by the commander. For Marines who fail to qualify, the range may refire them one additional time across the course on qualification day, if time permits.

b. If a Marine passes on an additional attempt, he will receive the minimum passing score.

c. A Marine who qualifies may not come back to the range to requalify during the same fiscal year.

5. Qualification/Requalification Reporting Requirements

a. Marines who complete the scheduled qualification/requalification firing will have the date, name of course, score, and classification attained recorded into MCTFS per Reference (E); and if a sergeant or above, have the appropriate qualification code, or unqualification code if applicable, entered into their Fitness Report per Reference (H). In addition, scores received on ITSs SSGT.11.4 - SSGT.11.7 must be reported and entered into MCTFS per Reference (E).

(1) Classification Scores - ITS SSGT.11.3 Initial Qualification/Sustainment (M9 Service Pistol Qualification Course of Fire).

Expert	Sharpshooter	Marksman
345	305	245

(2) Passing Scores for Phase III Field Firing

ITS	Exercise	% of hits	# of hits
SSGT.11.4	Limited Exposure	60%	(20 out of 32 rounds)
SSGT.11.5	Low Light/Darkness	60%	(20 out of 32 rounds)

SSGT.11.6	Multiple Targets	60%	(22 out of 36 rounds)
SSGT.11.7	Moving Targets	60%	(20 out of 32 rounds)

b. Commanders will ensure that deserving Marines who fail to achieve a qualifying score on the M9 Course of Fire during the firing week are given the opportunity for remedial qualification/requalification attempts. The failed attempt at requalification will be reported into MCTFS. If successful in a remedial attempt, the minimum qualifying score will be entered into MCTFS and on the FITREP, per References (E) and (H).

6. Ammunition Requirements. Authorized ammunition allocations for training will be provided in accordance with this Order.

7. Range Personnel Requirements. The following requirements apply to the conduct of all pistol live fire training:

a. Range Officer. Range Officers are responsible for supervising the conduct of training and enforcing range safety regulations in accordance with MCO 3574.2K. The Range Officer is ultimately responsible for the conduct of all activities on the range. Range Officers are Warrant Officers with the primary military occupational specialty (MOS) 0930. If a Range Officer is not available, a qualified SNCO can serve as RSO. In lieu of a Range Officer, the RSO enforces range safety regulations and is responsible for the safety of all personnel on the range.

b. Line SNCO. The Line SNCO must have the secondary MOS 0931. The line SNCO is responsible for conducting and supervising training and evaluation on the range in accordance with this order. The line SNCO cannot act as RSO while performing the duties of the line SNCO.

c. Block NCO. The Block NCO must have the secondary MOS 0933. The Block NCO supervises all aspects of training within his block, enforces range and safety regulations, and authorizes alibis as required. During training, there should be a minimum of one Block NCO per 10 targets. During evaluation, there should be a minimum of one Block NCO per 5 targets.

d. Combat Marksmanship Trainer (CMT). The CMT must have the secondary MOS 0931. The CMT conducts all classroom instruction during Preparatory and Preliminary Training.

e. Combat Marksmanship Coach (CMC). The CMC is responsible for correcting and assisting Marines on the range and must hold the secondary MOS 0933. The CMC ensures Marines assigned to his targets apply proper techniques of fire and use proper weapons handling procedures. During training, one coach should be assigned per every 2 targets, not to exceed 4 targets per coach. During evaluation, coaching is prohibited (see paragraph 8.c, enclosure (2)).

f. Tower NCO. The Tower NCO gives all line commands during training and evaluation firing. The Tower NCO must hold the secondary MOS 0933.

g. Verifiers. Range personnel serve as verifiers to make decisions on questionable shot values or incidents that could affect qualification scores. At a minimum, there will be one verifier per 10 targets during evaluation firing.

8. Instructor Requirements

a. Entry Level Training. WTBn, Quantico, VA and WFTBns Marine Corps Recruit Depots Parris Island and San Diego will maintain a staff of qualified Combat Marksmanship Trainers to conduct Preparatory Training (lectures and demonstrations) prior to live fire training exercises. Training will be conducted under the supervision of permanently assigned Combat Marksmanship Trainers. Combat Marksmanship Trainers must have successfully completed the Combat Marksmanship Trainer (CMT) or the Range Officer Course.

b. Sustainment Training

(1) Qualified Combat Marksmanship Trainers either supplied by the range or by the unit will conduct all sustainment marksmanship training.

(2) Combat Marksmanship Trainers must have successfully completed the CMT or the Range Officer Course.

(3) Because some SMCR units may not have access to a CMT to conduct marksmanship training, they can request assistance via their chain of command from COMMARFORRES (G-3T) to obtain a CMT mobile training team.

c. Regulations Concerning Coaching. Coaching during all pistol evaluation firing is prohibited, including prior to firing and between stages of fire. This includes any verbal or physical assistance that may aid the shooters performance. During evaluation firing, coaches and range personnel serve as safety supervisors and enforce range regulations. Range personnel and coaches will remain on or behind the ready line while personnel are firing for evaluation, except when intervening to prevent an unsafe condition.

9. Scoring Procedures. Detailed scoring procedures are contained in Reference (B).

a. Excessive Hits During a String of Fire. If there are more hits than the prescribed number for the stage of fire, the shooter will receive the highest value of the number of shots fired up to the prescribed number of hits for that stage.

b. Insufficient Hits During a String of Fire

(1) If there are insufficient hits and three or more shot holes are touching, and there are no excessive hits on the two targets to the left and right, the shooter is given the value of the three touching shot holes for the missing shot(s).

(2) If there are insufficient hits and there are not three or more shot holes touching, the shooter must accept the score for the number of rounds impacting the target.

10. Alibis. An alibi will be awarded during qualification/requalification if any condition caused by the weapon (mechanical malfunction), ammunition, or range (line or pit) operation causes the shooter to not have an equal opportunity to complete a string of fire. An alibi will not be awarded for any condition caused by the shooter. If the shooter experiences a stoppage

or failure to fire, the shooter is responsible for performing immediate action to get the weapon back into action. Immediate action procedures are contained in Reference (B).

a. Circumstances Which Do Not Constitute an Alibi. The following are events, conditions, and failures to fire which do not constitute an alibi:

(1) General

(a) The weapon has not been maintained, cleaned, or lubricated in accordance with TM 1005A-10/1.

(b) The pistol or magazine is improperly assembled.

(c) Failure to properly seat the magazine.

(d) Failure to chamber the first round of each magazine.

(e) Failure to ensure the slide is fully forward and seated.

(f) Failure to replace magazines that were determined to be defective during practice.

(g) Failure to shoot the prescribed number of shots for each stage of fire.

(h) Use of unauthorized ammunition.

(i) Lost ammunition.

(2) Prior to Firing

(a) The shooter fills his magazines improperly or fills magazines with the incorrect number of rounds.

(b) The shooter fails to take the weapon off safe prior to firing.

(3) During Firing

(a) The shooter engages the safety while firing.

(b) The shooter engages the magazine release button while firing.

(c) The shooter fails to allow the trigger to reset.

(d) The shooter fails to reload the weapon properly.

(e) The shooter fails to perform immediate action properly when a stoppage occurs.

b. Circumstances Which Constitute an Alibi

(1) General. The following are examples of events and conditions that constitute an alibi.

(a) Faulty ammunition.

(b) A malfunction occurs with the pistol, which causes a stoppage.

(2) Range Alibis. A range alibi will be awarded in any instance when range operations do not allow the shooter the same opportunity to complete a string of fire.

11. Awards

a. Pistol Qualification Badge. The Pistol Qualification/Requalification Badge is awarded based on the score achieved on the M9 Pistol Qualification Course. Total points determine the classification of the badge (Expert, Sharpshooter, Marksman).

(1) Commanding Officers will issue the appropriate qualification badge to Marines qualifying in their initial record attempt.

(2) Marines who fail to qualify in their initial record attempt and qualify in a subsequent attempt will be classified as Marksman and issued the appropriate badge regardless of score attained.

(3) The wearing of the appropriate qualification badge is authorized until the individual fails to requalify or requalifies in another classification.

(4) Marines who are not required to fire for requalification will wear their last requalification badge.

b. Requalification Bars

(1) Upon qualifying as Expert with the service pistol on a requalification attempt, an individual earns a requalification bar to be attached to the pistol Expert badge.

(2) The first requalification bar earned is the second award since the Expert badge is the first. Subsequent Expert requalification bars will be issued to the Marine by the Commanding Officer.

(3) Only the last requalification bar earned by the individual will be worn.

c. Issue and Replacement of Badges and Requalification Bars

(1) Commanding Officers are authorized to replace from issue stocks marksmanship badges and requalification bars, which are lost or become unserviceable for reasons other than individual negligence. Such replacements should be made by the organization in which the loss occurred. Replacement for losses resulting during shipment of effects will be made by the gaining organization.

(2) Replacement of badges or requalification bars which do not meet the above criteria is the individual's responsibility.

12. Records Disposition. Records and reports relating to marksmanship training and readiness with individual small arms, including copies of awards (badges/bars) made to individuals (exclusive of copies filed in the individual's OMPF), will be retained for 2 years by organizations conducting training. Marksmanship qualification records (pistol line scorecards) will be retained for 1 year.

13. ELP Program Courses of Fire

a. ITS SSGT.11.3 Training Block One

Distance	Target	Time Limit	# of Rounds	Method	Action
Stage One					
7 yds	"E-SA"	5 min	5	Slow Fire	Single
Stage Two					
15 yds	"E-SA"	5 min	5	Slow Fire	Single
Stage Three					
25 yds	"E-SA"	5 min	5	Slow Fire	Single
Stage Four					
7 yds	"E-SA"	3 sec	NA	Dry Fire	Double
7 yds	"E-SA"	3 sec	NA	Dry Fire	Double
7 yds	"E-SA"	3 sec	NA	Dry Fire	Double
7 yds	"E-SA"	3 sec	NA	Dry Fire	Double
7 yds	"E-SA"	3 sec	NA	Dry Fire	Double
Stage Five					
7 yds	"E-SA"	3 sec	1	Quick Fire	Double
7 yds	"E-SA"	3 sec	1	Quick Fire	Double
7 yds	"E-SA"	3 sec	1	Quick Fire	Double
7 yds	"E-SA"	3 sec	1	Quick Fire	Double
7 yds	"E-SA"	3 sec	1	Quick Fire	Double
Stage Six					
7 yds	"E-SA"	4 sec	2	Quick Reaction	Double/Single
7 yds	"E-SA"	4 sec	2	Quick Reaction	Double/Single
7 yds	"E-SA"	4 sec	2	Quick Reaction	Double/Single
7 yds	"E-SA"	4 sec	2	Quick Reaction	Double/Single
Stage Seven					
15 yds	"E-SA"	10 sec	1/1	Reload	Double/Single
15 yds	"E-SA"	10 sec	1/1	Reload	Double/Single
15 yds	"E-SA"	10 sec	1/1	Reload	Double/Single
Stage Eight					
15 yds	"E-SA"	2 sec	3/3	Sustained Fire	Double/Single

b. ITS SSGT.11.3 Training Block Two

Distance	Target	Time Limit	# of Rounds	Method	Action
Stage One					
25 yds	"E-SA"	10 min	15	Slow Fire	Single
Stage Two					
7 yds	"E-SA"	3 sec	NA	Dry Fire	Double
7 yds	"E-SA"	3 sec	NA	Dry Fire	Double
7 yds	"E-SA"	3 sec	NA	Dry Fire	Double
7 yds	"E-SA"	3 sec	NA	Dry Fire	Double
7 yds	"E-SA"	3 sec	NA	Dry Fire	Double
Stage Three					
7 yds	"E-SA"	3 sec	1	Quick Fire	Double
7 yds	"E-SA"	3 sec	1	Quick Fire	Double
7 yds	"E-SA"	3 sec	1	Quick Fire	Double
7 yds	"E-SA"	3 sec	1	Quick Fire	Double
7 yds	"E-SA"	3 sec	1	Quick Fire	Double
Stage Four					
7 yds	"E-SA"	4 sec	2	Quick Reaction	Double/Single
7 yds	"E-SA"	4 sec	2	Quick Reaction	Double/Single
7 yds	"E-SA"	4 sec	2	Quick Reaction	Double/Single
7 yds	"E-SA"	4 sec	2	Quick Reaction	Double/Single
Stage Five					
15 yds	"E-SA"	10 sec	1/1	Reload	Double/Single
15 yds	"E-SA"	10 sec	1/1	Reload	Double/Single
15 yds	"E-SA"	10 sec	1/1	Reload	Double/Single
Stage Six					
15 yds	"E-SA"	20 sec	3/3	Sustained Fire	Double/Single

c. ITS SSGT.11.3 Training Blocks Three, Four, and Five (Qualification)

Stage One					
25 yds	"E-SA"	10 min	15	Slow Fire	Single
Stage Two					
7 yds	"E-SA"	3 sec	1	Quick Fire	Double
7 yds	"E-SA"	3 sec	1	Quick Fire	Double
7 yds	"E-SA"	3 sec	1	Quick Fire	Double
7 yds	"E-SA"	3 sec	1	Quick Fire	Double
7 yds	"E-SA"	3 sec	1	Quick Fire	Double
Stage Three					
7 yds	"E-SA"	4 sec	2	Quick Reaction	Double/Single
7 yds	"E-SA"	4 sec	2	Quick Reaction	Double/Single
7 yds	"E-SA"	4 sec	2	Quick Reaction	Double/Single
7 yds	"E-SA"	4 sec	2	Quick Reaction	Double/Single

Stage Four					
15 yds	"E-SA"	20 sec	3/3	Sustained Fire	Double/Single
15 yds	"E-SA"	20 sec	3/3	Sustained Fire	Double/Single

d. ITS SSGT.11.4 Presentation Exercise (Limited Exposure)

Distance	Target	Time Limit	# of Rounds	Manner Fired
Stage One				
7 yds	"E"	N/A	2	Ready: Standing
7 yds	"E"	N/A	2	Tactical: Standing
7 yds	"E"	N/A	2	Holster: Standing
7 yds	"E"	N/A	2	Tactical: Kneeling
7 yds	"E"	N/A	2	Holster: Kneeling
7 yds	"E"	N/A	4	Tactical: Standing/2 Kneeling
7 yds	"E"	N/A	4	2 Holster: Standing/2 Kneeling
Stage Two				
15 yds	"E"	N/A	2	Holster: Kneeling
15 yds	"E"	N/A	2	Tactical: Prone
15 yds	"E"	N/A	2	Holster: Prone
15 yds	"E"	N/A	4	2 Tactical: Standing/2 Prone
15 yds	"E"	N/A	4	2 Holster: Standing/2 Prone

e. ITS SSGT.11.5 Low Light and Darkness

Stage One				
15 yds	"E"	N/A	2	Holster: Kneeling
15 yds	"E"	N/A	2	Tactical: Prone
15 yds	"E"	N/A	2	Holster: Prone
15 yds	"E"	N/A	4	2 Tactical: Standing/2 Prone
15 yds	"E"	N/A	4	2 Holster: Standing/2 Prone
Stage Two				
7 yds	"E"	N/A	2	Ready: Standing
7 yds	"E"	N/A	2	Tactical: Standing
7 yds	"E"	N/A	2	Holster: Standing
7 yds	"E"	N/A	2	Tactical: Kneeling
7 yds	"E"	N/A	2	Holster: Kneeling

Distance	Target	Time Limit	# of Rounds	Manner Fired
7 yds	"E"	N/A	4	Tactical: Standing/2 Kneeling
7 yds	"E"	N/A	4	2 Holster: Standing/2 Kneeling

f. ITS SSGT.11.6 Multiple Targets

Stage One				
15 yds	2 "E"	15 sec	4	2 Holster: Standing to Prone/2 Prone
15 yds	2 "E"	15 sec	4	2 Tactical: Standing to Prone/2 Prone
15 yds	2 "E"	15 sec	4	2 Tactical: Standing to Prone (Supported)/ 2 Prone (Supported)
Stage Two				
7 yds	2 "E"	15 sec	4	2 Holster: Standing to Kneeling/2 Kneeling
7 yds	2 "E"	15 sec	4	2 Tactical: Standing to Kneeling/2 Kneeling
7 yds	2 "E"	15 sec	4	2 Tactical: Standing to Kneeling (Supported)/ 2 Kneeling (Supported)
7 yds	2 "E"	15 sec	2/2	2 Holster: Standing/ 2 Kneeling
7 yds	2 "E"	15 sec	4	2 Tactical: Standing/ 2 Standing
7 yds	2 "E"	15 sec	4	2 Tactical: Standing (Supported)/2 Standing (Supported)

g. ITS SSGT.11.7 Moving Targets

Stage One				
15 yds	"E"	10 sec	2	Tactical: Standing to Prone L-R; Prone R-L
15 yds	"E"	10 sec	2	Transport: Standing to Prone L-R; Prone R-L
15 yds	"E"	10 sec	2	Ready: Standing to Prone (Supported) L-R; Prone (Supported) R-L
15 yds	"E"	10 sec	2	Tactical: Kneeling L-R; Kneeling R-L
15 yds	"E"	10 sec	2	Transport: Kneeling L-R; Kneeling R-L
7 yds	"E"	10 sec	2	Ready: Standing L-R; Standing R-L
7 yds	"E"	10 sec	2	Tactical: Standing L-R; Standing R-L
7 yds	"E"	10 sec	2	Transport: Standing L-R; Standing R-L