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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
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OPNAVINST 3591.1F
N314
12 Aug 2009

OPNAV INSTRUCTION 3591.1F

From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: SMALL ARMS TRAINING AND QUALIFICATION

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5530.14E
(b) SECNAVINST S8126.1 (NOTAL)
(c) SECNAVINST 5500.29C
(d) CJCSI 3121.01B
(e) OPNAVINST 5530.13C
(f) MILPERSMAN
(g) SECNAVINST 1650.1H
(h) OPNAVINST 5100.27B
(i) NAVSUP P-724
(j) Sections 40701 through 40733 of Title 36, United States Code
(k) DoD Directive 5500.7-R, Section 3-211, Joint Ethics Regulation, 1 Aug 93
(l) OPNAVINST 5102.1D
(m) OPNAVINST F3100.6H (NOTAL)
(n) NTRP 3-07.2.2
(o) SW300-BC-SAF-010 Rev 1
(p) Marine Corps Reference Publication 3-01B, Pistol Marksmanship
(q) Marine Corps Reference Publication 3-01A, Rifle Marksmanship
(r) Army Field Manual 3-23.35, Pistol Marksmanship
(s) Army Field Manual 3-22.9, Rifle Marksmanship

Encl: (1) Range Regulations
(2) Small Arms Dry Fire Training Procedures and Guidelines
(3) Qualification Criteria for Pistols
(4) Qualification Criteria for Rifles
(5) Qualification Criteria for Shotguns
(6) Qualification Criteria for Light, Medium and Heavy Machine Gun Performance Evaluation
(7) Targets
(8) Sustainment Training for Category II Crew Served Weapons Operators

1. Purpose. To establish Navy policy and prescribe minimum requirements for individual small arms training and qualification per references (a) through (s). This instruction is a complete revision and shall be reviewed in its entirety.

2. Cancellation. OPNAVINST 3591.1E.

3. Applicability. This instruction applies to all active and reserve Navy personnel; all Navy law enforcement and security personnel (military, civilian, and contract personnel) per references (a) and (b); and to all personnel whose duties require them to be armed. It also applies to personnel whose duties require them to be armed per reference (c). It does not apply to Navy Special Warfare personnel, nor does it apply to Naval Criminal Investigative Service personnel.

4. Qualification and Safety Criteria. Categories of Navy Personnel. This instruction contains the qualification criteria for all Navy personnel who are issued weapons. Type Commanders (TYCOMs) will designate personnel in one of the four below categories. This instruction only provides procedures and courses of fire for weapons normally operated by category I and II personnel. TYCOMs shall provide specific qualification and sustainment guidance for personnel designated as category III and IV; however, all those personnel designated category III and IV must abide by the basic qualification procedures contained herein prior to performing advanced weapons techniques unless specifically waived by Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV) Anti-terrorism/Force Protection Branch (N314). For purposes of this instruction, Navy personnel are divided into four categories as follows:

a. Category I. Personnel who are issued a pistol primarily for personal protection. This category includes most officers, chief petty officers, officer accession personnel, enlisted accession personnel, disbursing officers, couriers, aircrews, shipboard armed watch standers (officer of the deck/petty officer of the watch, rovers) as designated by TYCOMS, and Military Sealift Command (MSC) personnel who are armed in the course of their duties. Personnel/units in this category are those non-security personnel/units whose mission exposes them to potential hostile fire, thus requiring them to be armed for

self-defense. Category I personnel must qualify on the Navy Handgun Qualification Course on an annual basis with the same type pistol they shall be issued.

b. Category II. Personnel who are issued weapons primarily to maintain security of Department of Defense (DoD) assets. This category includes law enforcement, non-expeditionary security forces to include contract security forces, armed watch standers, rovers and security reaction force personnel and others as designated by TYCOMs. Category II personnel shall qualify on all courses of fire required by this instruction as specified by each weapon specific enclosure for the weapons they are issued.

c. Category III. Personnel who are issued weapons for combat support and expeditionary operations. These units are attached to, or in direct support of, ground combat elements. This category includes, but is not limited to, Navy Expeditionary Combat Command. Sustainment requirements are limited to TYCOM requirements.

d. Category IV. Special Mission Specific. Personnel who are issued weapons for special missions. This category includes, but is not limited to: explosive ordinance disposal teams in support of special operations forces; convoy support personnel; F-18 aircraft squadrons attached to a Marine wing; designated marksmen; visit, board, search and seizure personnel; and nuclear weapons security for shore facilities.

5. Marksmanship, Safety, and Weapons Familiarization Instruction. Before each qualification fire event, small arms instructors shall provide marksmanship, safety and weapons familiarization instruction per the applicable enclosure. Instructors shall ensure all students are familiar with the range regulations, particular safety requirements associated with each weapon, Emergency Action Plan (EAP), and specific information regarding the range facilities as indicated in enclosure (1). The training shall also include weapon condition codes, clearing barrel procedures, characteristics/nomenclature, operation, remedial actions, assembly/disassembly, marksmanship fundamentals, weapon presentation, weapon engagement, and the use of deadly force as specified in references (c) and (d). The period of time between the marksmanship, safety and weapons familiarization training and live fire qualification should not

exceed 30 days. Small arms students shall be required to demonstrate their ability to present the weapon, engage the target, and perform remedial actions before live fire qualification. Completion of Computer Based Training (CBT) is recommended in conjunction with annual live fire qualification. When Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) protective clothing is available (e.g., masks and gloves), students should practice remedial actions and dry fire of the weapon. If simulators are available, commands are encouraged to have personnel practice simulated firing of weapons while wearing CBRN clothing.

6. Disqualifications. Weapons and/or ammunition shall not be issued to any individual meeting one or more of the following criteria.

a. Personnel Screening. Any individual failing the command personnel screening in accordance with reference (e). The commanding officer has ultimate and final authority to arm personnel under his or her control. Determination of which traits and actions are disqualifying, including, but not limited, to a criminal record, is at the discretion of the commanding officer.

b. Psychiatric Illness

(1) Any individual with a psychiatric diagnosis for which medication is necessary, unless recommended for a waiver as outlined below. Psychiatric conditions requiring medications with a Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor (SSRI) that have been determined to be stable by their prescribing provider shall normally be recommended for a waiver by that provider. Psychiatric conditions requiring medications other than an SSRI may be recommended for a waiver on a case by case basis through referral to a psychiatrist. In considering waivers, the psychiatric diagnosis, medication, other medical history and their effect on judgment and motor behavior shall be the primary considerations. Recommendations for waiver should be consistent with DoD or Service specific guidelines concerning deployment with a psychiatric diagnosis. A waiver shall not be recommended for any individual with a diagnosis of psychosis or bipolar disorder for which anti-psychotic or mood-stabilizing (including

anti-convulsant) medication is necessary. Appropriate annotation of any evaluation shall be made in the member's medical record.

(2) Waivers and exceptions. Small arms waiver and exceptions may be granted by the Service Member's commanding officer and shall be forwarded via the chain of command to the Navy Bureau of Medicine Office of Qualifications and Standards for review and tracking. Commanding officers granting waivers/exceptions shall retain all relevant documents to include correspondence with medical personnel. Approved waivers/exceptions will also be maintained in the medical records.

(a) Exceptions. Requests for waivers due to permanent or long term (36 months or longer) inability to meet a specific security requirement must be forwarded via the chain of command to the Navy Personnel Command (NPC) Enlisted Distribution Division (PERS-40) to determine if force conversion is appropriate.

(b) In the event a waiver or exception is not authorized, NPC (PERS-40) will determine if processing for administrative discharge is appropriate per reference (f).

c. Convictions for Domestic Violence. Qualifying domestic violence convictions are described in DD Form 2760 Qualification to Possess Firearms or Ammunition. Navy personnel have an obligation to inform their command if they have a qualifying domestic violence conviction. If any individual is in question as to whether or not he or she has a qualifying conviction, he or she shall consult their local Navy legal service office or staff judge advocate for legal advice before being issued a weapon or participating in live fire qualification.

7. Policy. Security of DoD ships, aircraft, facilities, material, and safety of personnel depends, in part, upon small arms proficiency of Navy personnel.

a. A training program shall be conducted to ensure that all personnel whose primary or collateral duties require them to be armed shall maintain proficiency to safely handle and effectively use the weapons assigned.

b. Commanders are encouraged to support the competitive marksmanship program.

c. Only government-owned weapons and ammunition will be issued and used by Navy organizations conducting qualifications. Since certain government ranges must be maintained so lead contamination is avoided, Range Safety Officers (RSO) at those ranges will examine and approve all ammunition brought into the facility prior to its use. Contractor-provided equipment and ammunition is acceptable when contracts for qualifications are executed.

d. For personnel transfers, weapons qualifications are transferable to gaining commands. Commanding officers shall accept incoming personnel qualification status provided it is current.

8. Responsibilities

a. Chief of Naval Operations

(1) Provide policy, procedural guidance, and coordinating action for planning and implementing the Navy's small arms training and qualification program. (OPNAV (N314))

(2) Define small arms training requirements and establish corresponding proficiency standards. (OPNAV (N314))

(3) Adjudicate waivers and exceptions policy not to include psychiatric illness waiver and exceptions. (OPNAV (N314))

(4) Procure ammunition and weapons to support the Navy-wide small arms and qualification program. (OPNAV Surface Warfare Division (N86))

(5) Ensure that reference (g) includes criteria for awarding marksmanship medals and ribbons and ensure availability. (OPNAV Awards Branch (DNS-35))

b. Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command (COMUSFLTFORCOM)

(1) Review and endorse simulators for fleet use as coordinated and assessed by Naval Surface Weapons Center (NSWC)

Crane, Joint Forces Weapons and Training Support Branch. Laser-type simulators must be approved and certified by the Navy Laser Review Board, per reference (h).

(2) Review and endorse new fleet training initiatives as identified by Center for Security Forces (CENSECFOR), as well as lead TYCOMS.

c. COMUSFLTFORCOM, Fleet Commanders, and TYCOMS

(1) Review existing programs and issue implementing instructions as necessary.

(2) Determine and submit annual Non-Combat Expenditure Allocation (NCEA) requirements for small arms ammunition to support small arms training and competitive match programs under their cognizance.

(3) Encourage and support participation in competitive matches and exercises.

d. Naval Operations Logistics Support Center (NOLSC). Manage distribution of ammunition to appropriate users. Ammunition shall be requisitioned through NOLSC once an NCEA is established. For the proper requisitioning procedures, see reference (i), chapter 2 (Ammunition Requisitioning and Reporting), section 2 (Ammunition Requisition Procedures). To establish an NCEA, see reference (i), chapter 5 (Ammunition Stockpile Management), section 4 (Non Combat Expenditure Allocation Development and Maintenance Procedures).

e. Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC)

(1) Identify through the program objective memorandum process the resources required to provide adequate ranges, range maintenance, a minimum of one assigned RSO during normal working hours, to support this training program. Note: CNIC provides limited small arms range capacity to support the firing of M60/M240 medium and 7.62 caliber machine guns. CNIC has no ranges capable of firing the .50 caliber heavy machine gun or the 40 millimeter (mm) grenade machine gun. Units requiring qualification training on the .50 caliber heavy machine gun or the 40mm grenade machine gun will need to utilize other service ranges capable of supporting.

(2) Establish/maintain CNIC funded/operated small arms ranges within the Range Facility Management Support System (RFMSS). RFMSS is an automated scheduling system that facilitates maximum use of range and firearms training simulator resources. RFMSS is a system already being used by the Army, Marine Corps, and National Guard.

(3) Provide range operation consumable to include targets, target backings, personal protective equipment, bravo flags, flashlights, bullhorns, batteries, and weapons cleaning equipment required to operate CNIC funded small arms ranges.

f. Naval Education and Training Command (NETC) and CENSECFOR

(1) Provide subject matter expertise in all training curricula development efforts. Act as the principal Navy policy point of contact on all small arms training and range safety issues.

(2) Establish and maintain a continuum of Navy-wide small arms qualification and sustainment training, including the development of doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures.

(3) Develop and/or approve all CBT and other E-Learning products in support of small arms training to include shooting fundamentals, line coaching techniques, dry fire procedures, and guidelines, and use of force decision making scenarios.

(4) Manage and deliver the Navy Small Arms Marksmanship Instructor (SAMI) Course, the Crew Served Weapons Operator and Maintenance (CSWO&M) Course, and the Crew Served Weapons Instructor (CSWI) Course.

g. Commanding Officers

(1) Ensure the command has an effective small arms training and qualification program. The commanding officer has ultimate and final authority to arm personnel under his or her control. Determination of which traits and actions are disqualifying is at the discretion of the commanding officer.

(2) Ensure that all personnel required to be armed are trained in the safe and effective use of small arms per this instruction and TYCOM training manuals.

(3) Appoint in writing the RSOs per enclosure (1).

(4) Appoint SAMIs and CSWIs in writing after reviewing their qualifications per paragraph 11 of this instruction.

(5) Make necessary personnel record entries per references (a) and (b) for personnel achieving small arms qualifications as reported on OPNAV 3591/1 Small Arms Qualification Record and OPNAV 3591/2 Machine Gun Performance Evaluation Record.

(6) Conduct arms, ammunition, and explosives screening per reference (e).

(7) Determine and submit annual non-combat expenditure requirements for small arms ammunition needed to support small arms training programs under their cognizance.

(8) Issue marksmanship awards.

(9) Encourage and support participation in competitive matches and exercises.

(10) Approve civilian contractors qualified in accordance with this instruction to train and qualify command personnel.

(11) Ensure that armed sentries have completed all of the necessary Personnel Qualification Standard (PQS) line items to stand their assigned watch. The commanding officer determines those items that must be completed in the PQS for each qualification.

9. Civilian Marksmanship Training. Congress has recognized and encouraged small arms training by United States citizens through the Civilian Marksmanship Program as described in reference (j).

a. Military small arms ranges are costly training aids and, once constructed, should be fully used to realize the greatest possible small arms training. Consistent with reference (k),

commanding officers are authorized and encouraged to extend privileges of using ranges under their cognizance to recognized schools, colleges, police organizations, as well as rifle, pistol, skeet, and trap clubs. Civilian use shall not interfere with Navy small arms training.

b. When such use is authorized, the installation commander responsible for the range is required to have a statement of "No U.S. Government Liability" or "Hold Harmless" prepared by his or her local legal office, and executed with an official of the organization requesting use of the range.

c. Issue of Navy weapons or expenditure of Navy ammunition in support of civilian marksmanship training is not authorized. RSOs will ensure civilian guests introduce no inappropriate weapons or ammunition to the range.

d. Range managers/operators have the responsibility to curtail the use of the range by any organization using it when safety is compromised in any way to include unsafe practices, weapons, or unqualified instructors or line coaches.

10. Line Coaches. Line coaches ensure compliance to all safety procedures and assist individual shooters on the firing line. Line coaches are individuals chosen from the command who have demonstrated knowledge and proficiency, have completed the associated small arms PQS for line coach on weapons they instruct, and are currently qualified in the weapons and on the courses of fire they coach. Line coaches are designated in writing by the primary RSO of the applicable command. Line coaches assigned to a formal Navy schoolhouse (e.g., Recruit Training Command (RTC), CENSECFOR) shall have attended and successfully completed both small arms instructor and journeyman instructor courses (or equivalent) before assuming any firearms instructor or line coach duties.

11. Instructors. Small arms instructors are those personnel who are military E-5 or above, Federal Government civilian employees YA-02/YC-02/YN-01/YN-02/GS-5/WG-7 or above, or contract instructors who have completed any of the courses listed in this paragraph. In addition to completing the courses listed in this paragraph, small arms instructors (including CSWIs) must have completed the associated PQS for the weapons they instruct and be currently qualified in the weapons and on

the courses of fire they instruct. Small arms instructors (including CSWIs) assigned to a formal Navy schoolhouse (e.g., RTC, CENSECFOR) shall have attended and successfully completed both small arms/CSWI (as applicable) and journeyman instructor training courses or equivalent before assuming any weapons instructor duties.

a. SAMI course (A-041-0148) awards Navy Enlisted Classification (NEC) 0812. Completion of this course qualifies personnel to instruct pistols, rifles, shotguns, and M203 grenade launchers and qualifies personnel as RSOs. This course does not qualify personnel to instruct light, medium, and heavy machine guns unless they have completed the CSWI Course (A-0830-2215) or equivalent. Equivalency for journeyman instructor training shall be governed by NETC directives.

b. CSWI course (A-830-2215) awards NEC 0814. Completion of this course qualifies personnel to instruct light, medium and heavy machine guns, and qualifies personnel as RSOs for crew-served weapons. This course does not qualify personnel to instruct pistols, rifles, or shotguns, unless they are also a graduate of the Small Arms Instructor Course (A-041-0148) or equivalent.

c. Seahawk Weapons and Tactics Instructor Course (S-050-0836) awards NEC 8210. Graduates of this course qualify as RSOs, as well as small arms instructors and helicopter aerial gunner instructors. This course does not award NEC 0812 or 0814.

d. The Marine Corps Primary Marksmanship Instructor (Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) 8531) and Small Arms Weapons Instructor (MOS 8532) Courses.

e. Other DoD-equivalent small arms and CSWI courses.

f. The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Small Arms Instructor Course.

g. Any firearms instructor course taught by or used by any other federal or state law enforcement agency.

h. National Rifle Association Five Day Law Enforcement Handgun and Shotgun Development School.

i. Any other small arms or CSWI course equivalencies approved by OPNAV Ashore Readiness Division (N46) after CENSECFOR review of the course of instruction.

12. Instructor Sustainment. Small arms instructors and CSWIs must qualify semi-annually on the courses of fire and with the type of weapons they instruct. For afloat commands with SAMIs and CSWIs whose qualifications will expire during a deployment, qualified status will remain in effect until 2 months after return to homeport. Instructors that have not conducted small arms training within the past 1 year should become familiar with the most current information from available resources (i.e., schools, current small arms instructors, Navy Knowledge Online (NKO) library, etc.) before conducting classroom or range training.

13. Student/Line Coach Ratio

a. During small arms training on the range, the ratio of shooters to line coaches shall be no more than 6 to 1 for requalification of shooters who have previously qualified on the same Course of Fire (COF) and with the same type weapon.

b. For training programs involving new shooters, the ratio shall be no more than 4 to 1 for daytime regular qualification courses.

c. The ratio for handgun and rifle lowlight courses shall be no more than 2 to 1, and on the handgun and shotgun practical weapons courses, 1 to 1.

d. Crew Served Weapons shooter to line coach ratio is 1 to 1.

14. RSOs

a. RSOs are certified small arms instructors who meet the requirements of paragraph 11 of this instruction, are appointed in writing by the commanding officer (or his or her designate), and are tasked to ensure compliance with established range safety rules.

b. RSOs shall not act in the capacity of a line coach while performing the duties of the RSO. The RSO may call out the COF,

or may task an instructor (qualified per paragraph 11 of this instruction) to call out the COF under the RSO's close supervision while overseeing range operations.

c. RSOs shall ensure a current copy of this instruction and the EAP in its entirety are available on site while conducting weapons qualification.

d. RSOs shall be familiar with and follow the mishap investigation and reporting procedures detailed in references (l) and (m).

e. Ensure that the range regulations and enclosure (1) are enforced during small arms training.

f. RSOs shall submit OPNAV 3591/1 and OPNAV 3591/2 to their command's administrative division for input to service member's service record. The RSO shall ensure OPNAV 5512/2 is completed and submitted to their Commanding Officer or their designated representative for endorsement. Following endorsement, the RSO shall ensure OPNAV 5512/2 is issued to the service member. Afloat commands can either issue OPNAV 5512/2 forms or use a master qualification list to track the qualification status of assigned personnel. All armed Navy personnel shall have a copy of the OPNAV 5512/2 in their possession.

15. Primary RSO. The primary RSO is an RSO appointed by the commanding officer (or his or her designate). The primary RSO is tasked to ensure all RSOs comply with established range safety rules, and to appoint individuals who will serve as line coaches for the command. If use of frangible ammunition on the range is permitted, the RSO will ensure plans and procedures exist to provide immediate specialized medical care for wounds resulting from frangible ammunition.

16. Mobile Ranges. Ranges of 25 yards or of further distances are not always available. Trainers must use every available option to maintain weapon qualifications. Mobile ranges can be used for qualifications and sustainment when the following criteria are met:

a. Range has been approved as safe for use by Naval Facilities Engineering Command (military ranges) or the Training Safety Evaluation Board (civilian ranges).

b. Appropriately scaled silhouette targets are used as outlined in this instruction.

17. Simulators. For list of approved weapons simulators, contact NSWC Crane, Joint Forces Training and Support Branch (electronic mail: smallarms@navy.mil).

18. Marksmanship Awards

a. A marksman, sharpshooter, or expert is a person in any grade or rating who qualified by firing the standard service pistol or rifle over one of the prescribed courses, and has attained the minimum qualification score for the specific marksmanship award. The duration of qualification as marksman, sharpshooter, or expert is indefinite. Those who qualify as an expert rate a ribbon and medal. The ribbon has a silver "E" attachment and the medal has no attachments. Those who qualify as a sharpshooter rate a ribbon with a bronze "S" attachment. Those who qualify as a marksman rate a ribbon with no attachments. The OPNAV 3591/1 shall be forwarded by the RSO via the chain of command to the commanding officer. The RSO's endorsement to the commanding officer should indicate the qualification attained for each member in order to facilitate service record entries and the procurement of expert medals. The National Stock Number (NSN) for the Expert Pistol Medal is 8455-00-577-5877. The NSN for the Expert Rifle Medal is 8455-00-577-5878. Marksmanship ribbons shall be purchased from the military exchange. Expert medals are issued for the first qualification only; however, commanding officers may issue a replacement medal without charge if the medal has been lost, destroyed, or rendered unfit for wear on the uniform.

b. Navy active duty and reserve personnel who qualify on a small arms qualification course with any other branch of the Armed Forces (including Coast Guard) may wear the appropriate Navy ribbon or medal corresponding to that service qualification designation. Civil service personnel (080/083/085), other career series, and contractors required to be armed are required to fire the courses of fire contained in this instruction; however, they will not be issued nor are they authorized to wear Navy marksmanship awards on civilian clothing or any civil service uniform.

19. PQS. All personnel handling, carrying or employing small arms must complete applicable PQS line items before standing watch as an armed sentry with those weapons they carry. The PQS can be found in the NKO Library's Security Forces Qualification Documentation Forms folder.

20. Forms

a. DD Form 2760 (Rev 12-02) Qualification to Possess Firearms or Ammunition may be obtained from the Department of Defense Forms Program Management Web site:
<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/forminfo/forminfopage2303.html>.

b. The following forms may be obtained from Naval Forms Online: <https://navalforms.daps.dla.mil/web/public/home>:

(1) OPNAV 3591/1 (Rev 02/2007) Small Arms Qualification Record

(2) OPNAV 3591/2 (06/2009) Machine Gun Performance Evaluation Record

(3) OPNAV 5512/2 (Rev 6-81) Authorization to Carry Firearms

20. Records Management. Records created as a result of this instruction, regardless of media and format, shall be managed in accordance with Secretary of the Navy Manual 5210.1.



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RANGE REGULATIONS

1. The firing range regulations of this enclosure shall be enforced during small arms training.
2. RSO Responsibilities. The RSO shall be responsible for enforcement of proper range safety practices by all personnel on the range. The RSO shall ensure that prior to live fire, training is given that shall include the four general safety rules, range safety rules, approved ammunition, weapon conditions, EAP, operation of the weapon, remedial actions (including audible pop/reduced recoil procedures), and range orientation. The RSO shall also ensure that each shooter has the opportunity to practice presenting the weapon (from the holster in the case of pistol, or sling arms in the case of rifle or shotgun) and dry fire (to include assuming firing positions and manipulation skills necessary to operate the weapon, i.e., safety operation, magazine unload and reload, based on the COF and the weapon being used) the weapon until the shooter is reasonably comfortable and **safe** in performing the task. Shooters must demonstrate knowledge of the four general safety rules, weapons commands, the ability to safely present the weapon, and the ability to perform remedial actions before qualification fire. The RSO has final authority to decide, based on safety criteria, if a shooter will participate in live fire qualification.



Ensure that the classroom training environment contains no live ammunition. **Never** mix different types of ammunition when conducting qualifications in this instruction (i.e. live, dummy, blank, or FX marking cartridges).

3. General Safety Rules. These four safety rules are the foundation for responsible weapons handling. These rules must be observed at all times, whether in training or in combat.
 - a. **Rule 1: Treat every weapon as if it were loaded.** This rule is intended to prevent unintentional injury to personnel or damage to property from handling or transferring possession of a weapon.

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b. **Rule 2: Never point a weapon at anything you do not intend to shoot.** This rule reinforces the importance of muzzle awareness and positive identification of the target.

c. **Rule 3: Keep your finger straight and off the trigger until ready to fire.** This rule is intended to minimize the risk of firing the weapon negligently or prematurely. The rule also reinforces positive identification of the target.

d. **Rule 4: Keep weapon on "safe" until you intend to fire.** This rule reinforces the use of the weapon's safety feature (where applicable), as well as positive identification of the target.

4. **Weapons Commands.** Weapons commands direct personnel to safely load, unload, and employ small arms. The following six commands shall be used in weapons handling and on the firing range:

a. **"Load"**. This command is used to take a weapon from condition 4 to condition 3 (see enclosures (2) through (5) for the weapon condition codes for each weapon).

b. **"Make Ready"**. This command is used to take a weapon from condition 3 to condition 1.

c. **"Fire"**. This command is used to engage targets.

d. **"Cease Fire"**. This command is used to cease target engagement.

e. **"Unload"**. This command is used to take a weapon from condition 1 or condition 3 to condition 4.

f. **"Unload, Show Clear"**. This command is used to require a second individual to check the weapon to verify that no ammunition is present before the weapon is put into condition 4.

Note: To take a weapon from condition 4 to condition 1 the combined command is "load and make ready."

5. **Range Orientation Brief.** Prior to live firing the RSO shall give an orientation brief on the range and discuss the following:

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- a. Range safety rules (see paragraph 6 of this enclosure).
- b. Berms.
- c. Downrange.
- d. Surface danger zone.
- e. Ready line.
- f. Firing line.
- g. Firing points.
- h. Tower or point from which the RSO shall call the range.
- i. Any other pertinent topic.

6. Range Safety Rules

a. The RSO has final authority to decide, based on safety criteria, if a shooter will participate in live fire qualification.

b. General Range Safety Rules

(1) Upon receipt of the weapon, the chamber should be checked to ensure it is not loaded. Before loading, check weapon for cracked or worn parts. Inspect barrel for any damage, foreign debris, or other obstructions. Check for dirt, excess oil, grease, or other problems. Check the magazine spring for tension and the magazine in general for defects.

(2) Weapons shall be clear before any personnel go downrange. Weapons or ammunition shall not be handled or manipulated in any way if there is anyone downrange.

(3) Never leave a firearm unattended, even for a brief period of time. Note: Benching a cleared weapon while personnel move downrange is not considered leaving a firearm unattended.

(4) Except in rare instances, never discharge a firearm when running. Always stop to shoot, and only when certain of the target and path of the projectile. Always be aware of what

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is behind the target, and the potential impact zone. Category III and category IV courses of fire may require shooting while on the move.

(5) Never load the firearm with dented cartridges, cartridges with loose bullets, or otherwise damaged rounds. Only approved ammunition acceptable for use on the range will be introduced.

(6) If any unsafe condition is observed, immediately call "**cease fire**" or repeat the command if initiated by another shooter. Anyone may call a cease-fire on the range.

(7) Hearing protection is required at all times when firearms are being discharged during training and qualification. Approved hearing protection such as sound attenuators that reduce noise levels to 84 decibels or below is required.

(8) Shatterproof eye protection is required when shooting. American National Standards Institute approved glasses are required.

(9) For ranges and other facilities utilizing FX marking cartridges or equivalent type cartridges for force on force training, never fire FX marking cartridges at another person unless they are wearing the proper personal protective equipment approved for Navy use.

(10) After completion of live fire or whenever handling ammunition, shooters should wash their hands prior to eating in order to avoid ingestion of lead or other toxic contaminants.

c. Pistol Safety Rules

(1) Pistols shall be clear when not in use. The muzzle shall be pointed downrange, the safety shall be engaged (if applicable), the magazine shall be removed, and the slide shall be locked to the rear. The weapon shall be checked to ensure it is clear.

(2) Do not remove pistols from the holsters until at the firing point facing the target, and only when instructed to do so.

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(3) Retention devices, i.e., thumb breaks, locking systems, will be used at all times during pistol courses of fire unless specifically outlined in this instruction or stated by the RSO.

(4) Pistols are carried on and off the range in the holster, condition 4, or in the administrative transport.

d. Rifle Safety Rules

(1) Rifles shall be clear when not in use. The clear condition of a rifle is safety on, unloaded, bolt open, and magazine removed. When carrying the weapon on the range, when benching it, or receiving it from or handing it to another person, ensure the rifle is in a clear condition.

(2) Rifles shall be carried on and off the range in a vertical or port arms position, and in a clear condition.

(3) When loading a rifle, keep the weapon horizontal and pointed downrange.

(4) On command of the RSO, the rifle shall be brought to the firing position (i.e., leveled at the target), made to condition 1, and the safety disengaged in preparation to fire.

(5) After unloading a rifle, while keeping the muzzle pointed downrange, visually examine the chamber and the magazine to verify the weapon is clear.

e. Shotgun Safety Rules

(1) The clear condition of a shotgun is unloaded, action open, weapon on "safe." When carrying the weapon on the range, when benching it, or receiving it from or handing it to another person, make certain the shotgun is in a clear condition.

(2) When loading a shotgun, keep the weapon horizontal and pointed downrange.

(3) Shotguns shall be carried on and off the range in the vertical position or port arms position, unloaded with the breach open.

(4) On command of the RSO, the shotgun shall be brought to the firing position (i.e., leveled at the target), and the weapon placed on "fire" in preparation to fire.

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(5) After unloading a shotgun, while keeping the muzzle pointed downrange, visually examine the chamber and the magazine to verify the weapon is clear.

f. Machine Gun Safety Rules

(1) Always check barrel bore and chamber before firing.

(2) Check ammunition for oil or grease. Oil or grease on cartridges will produce excessive chamber pressure and can cause personal injury or death.

(3) Before firing, make sure barrel is locked tightly to the receiver. If the barrel is not locked, threads in receiver could be damaged or cause personal injury.

(4) For M122 tripod, when extending and locking tripod legs, be sure to slide sleeve down to lowest position and hold.

(5) Always cock machine guns with palms up, with the exception of the MK-19 which must be cocked with palms down.

(6) Ensure that assigned/spare barrels have been headspaced and tagged to their specific receiver. Rotate usage of barrels on their assigned weapon, typically after 200 rounds have been fired.

(7) Never interchange barrel assembly or bolt assembly from one machine gun to another. Doing so may result in injury or death of personnel.

(8) If a runaway gun occurs, always keep machine gun pointed downrange. Never reload a runaway machine gun until it is repaired.

(9) Always use heat resistant mittens on a hot barrel. A hot barrel can cause serious burns.

(10) When removing a stuck unfired cartridge, always stay clear of the muzzle. Do not allow the round to hit any hard surface or it may discharge. Dispose of live rounds per local regulations.

(11) If a hot gun situation is encountered, refer to reference (n) for hot gun misfire procedures. Look up the

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specific procedures for the machine gun experiencing the problem. This publication is required to be present on the range during training.

(12) Always unload the weapon before removing from tripod, disassembling, cleaning, inspecting, transporting, or storing. Always check the chamber/bore after unloading to be sure the weapon is clear.

g. Prescreening Questions. Questions to be asked of shooters prior to commencing live fire qualification:

(1) "Have you experienced any injury that would hamper your ability to safely operate the weapon?" A positive response requires further evaluation of the shooter.

(2) "Have you consumed any alcohol or drugs, prescription or otherwise, within the last 24 hours which could hamper your ability to safely operate the weapon?" A positive response requires further evaluation of the shooter by the RSO. No one shall participate in small arms training if they have consumed alcohol within the previous 12 hours.

h. Ready Line

(1) The ready line is behind and parallel to the firing line.

(2) The ready line may or may not be marked on the firing range. If there is no ready line marked, the RSO shall establish a ready line approximately 10 feet behind the firing line, depending on available space.

(3) Shooters and line coaches shall initially be positioned behind the ready line. Shooters and line coaches shall not move forward of the ready line until instructed to do so by the RSO.

(4) All spectators must remain behind the ready line during live fire sequences.

(5) In order for all safety instructions to be clearly heard and understood by all personnel, shooters shall not talk while on the ready line or the firing line.

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i. Firing Line

(1) All live fire shall take place at the firing line as designated in the COF.

(2) Weapons shall not be handled at the firing line until specific instructions are given by the RSO to do so.

(3) No one shall move downrange (forward of the firing line) unless instructed to do so by the RSO.

(a) Before any personnel move downrange, all shooters shall bench or holster a clear and safe weapon, and all personnel must move to the rear of the ready line. After all personnel have moved behind the ready line and the RSO has verified the firing line is safe, the RSO may allow personnel to move downrange.

(b) All personnel returning from downrange shall return to the rear of the ready line. Once all personnel have returned to the ready line, the RSO shall declare the firing line is no longer safe, and may direct line coaches and shooters to return to their firing positions.

j. Remedial Actions

(1) Stoppage. A stoppage is an unintentional interruption in the cycle of operation. A stoppage is normally discovered when the weapon does not fire. Proper operation, care, cleaning, and lubrication of the weapon can prevent most stoppages.

(2) Immediate Action. Prompt actions taken by the crew to overcome a stoppage. Procedures are detailed in reference (o).

(3) Remedial Action. Remedial action is the process of investigating the cause of the stoppage, clearing the stoppage, and returning the weapon to operation. There is no one set of procedures (i.e., immediate action) that can be performed to clear all or even most stoppages that can occur. Therefore, the stoppage must be investigated and remedial action must be performed to clear it.

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**WARNING**

Audible Pop/Reduced Recoil: A dangerous situation can potentially exist if the round produces a lower than normal report (audible pop) or lower than normal recoil. This condition can also be accompanied by smoke escaping from the chamber area. An audible pop occurs when only a portion of the propellant is ignited, and could result in the projectile obstructing the bore. If this situation occurs, the slide and hammer, or bolt is in the forward position.

When an audible pop or reduced recoil is experienced, **under no circumstances is immediate action performed.** If the chamber is reloaded and the weapon is fired again, serious injury to the shooter or surrounding personnel can occur. Whenever unsure, **always** wait a minimum of 3 seconds, and inspect the bore to ensure it is not obstructed.

**WARNING**

While performing immediate action, **always** keep the muzzle of the weapon pointed directly downrange.

(4) Remedial Action Policy

(a) All shooters shall perform their own remedial actions unless there is a possibility of a bore obstruction, or unless directed otherwise by the RSO. Subparagraphs 6j(4)(b) and 6j(4)(c) below provide further guidance on when remedial actions are performed.

(b) For the Navy Handgun Qualification Course, Handgun Lowlight Course, and Rifle Lowlight Course, the following policy shall apply. All remedial actions shall be performed after the sequence of fire is complete. Rounds resulting from a shooter-induced stoppage are saved rounds and are lost. Rounds resulting from an ammunition or weapon-induced stoppage are alibi rounds. Shooters shall be afforded the opportunity to fire alibi rounds before the next sequence of fire begins.

(c) For the Navy Handgun Practical Weapons Course (HPWC) Mobile Ranges, Rifle Qualification Course, Shotgun Practical Weapons Course, Machine gun Qualification Course Bipod, and Machine Gun Qualification Course Tripod/Traversing and Elevation (T&E) Mechanism, the following policy shall apply.

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If a stoppage occurs, the shooter shall perform his or her own remedial actions during the COF, but under the close supervision of the line coach. Shooters shall be allowed to recover from shooter-induced stoppages during the COF as long as the appropriate remedial action was taken. If the shooter does not finish the sequence in the allotted time, the RSO shall determine the number of saved rounds and/or alibi rounds, and provide adequate time to fire any remaining alibi rounds.

(d) RSOs are responsible for all aspects of range safety. If the RSO determines a shooter is incapable of performing remedial actions, that shooter shall be referred for remedial training. Upon completion of the additional training, the RSO may allow the shooter to conduct live fire during a subsequent firing detail.

(5) Remedial action procedures for each weapon are listed in reference (n).

(6) In the case of an audible pop/reduced recoil incident, the shooter shall place the weapon on "safe," remove their finger from inside the trigger guard, raise their non-firing hand, keep the weapon pointed safely downrange, and wait for assistance from the line coach. The weapon shall be disassembled and inspected for a bore obstruction. If there is no bore obstruction, the weapon may continue to be used. If a bore obstruction is present, the weapon shall be taken out of service and handled according to the procedures outlined in reference (n).

k. Range Operations

(1) All firing sequences and range commands shall be given by the RSO, or an instructor under the close supervision of the RSO.

(2) Shooters must listen carefully and concentrate on instructions and commands given by the RSO.

(3) If a shooter does not understand any instruction or command given by the RSO, that student should immediately raise his or her non-firing hand while removing their finger from the trigger guard and shall keep the weapon pointed safely downrange. During low light operations when a hand signal cannot be seen, the student shall loudly shout "**training time out.**" The information shall be repeated or clarified by a line coach.

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l. Range Safety Violations For Which a Shooter **Shall** Be Removed From the Firing Line

- (1) Not keeping the muzzle of the firearm pointed downrange,
 - (2) Safety not engaged when instructed to do so,
 - (3) Finger inside the trigger guard except when sights and muzzle are on the target,
 - (4) Shooting at anything other than the intended target,
 - (5) Failure to immediately respond to RSO commands,
 - (6) Failure to follow RSO/line coach instructions,
 - (7) Firing after the "cease fire" signal has been given,
- or
- (8) Inability to perform remedial actions as determined by the RSO.

m. Medical Personnel. During live fire range operations, qualified medical personnel, such as a hospital corpsman (or other service equivalent), paramedic, emergency medical technician, nurse, or doctor must be present at the range. Medical personnel shall ensure appropriate medical supplies are present to manage, at a minimum, basic airway, breathing, and circulation problems resulting from traumatic and non-traumatic events. Medical personnel shall not participate in the live fire shoot while they are on medical duty. Medical personnel do not have to be present if emergency medical services are available on the base or host facility, and there is a regulation or standard operating procedure in place providing for emergency services and transportation.

n. EAP. Before any live fire operations can take place, an EAP must be established and coordinated with any host command. This plan must include, at a minimum:

- (1) Location of telephones, telephone numbers, radios, radio channels/call signs (if used) of emergency medical services, fire department, police/security, and other emergency response teams as required by the firing range.

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(2) Identification and location of emergency devices, such as first aid kits, and other equipment determined by the location of the firing range.

(3) Notification lists of personnel and the appropriate chains of command.

(4) Muster sites and evacuation routes for non-affected students, line coaches, and instructors.

(5) Entry routes for emergency services vehicles and personnel.

(6) Dedicated evacuation vehicle on standby and emergency evacuation route, unless the base or host facility provides emergency transportation services, and there is a regulation or standard operating procedure in place for such services.

o. Training Time Out (TTO)

(1) A TTO may be called by anyone in any training situation where they are concerned for their own or another's safety, or they request clarification of procedures or requirements. TTO is also an appropriate means for a person to obtain relief if he or she is experiencing pain, heat stress, or other serious physical discomfort. The purpose of the TTO is to correct the situation of concern, provide clarifying information, or remove the individual from the possible hazardous environment. A TTO may be signaled by verbally shouting "**training time out**" or "**cease fire,**" or by non-verbally raising the non-firing hand straight up from the shoulder, while keeping the weapon pointed safely downrange. If a TTO is signaled, all personnel who hear the command shall repeat it until the RSO has acknowledged the command. (Note: In lowlight situations use the verbal commands.) If the TTO is not acknowledged, the signaler shall continue to shout the verbal commands again until acknowledged. The line coach shall attempt to relieve and remove the individual from the possible hazardous environment. If an adequate number of line coaches are available to allow training to continue safely, the RSO may elect to do so. However, if this is not practical, training shall be stopped until the situation is corrected.

(2) In those cases where an individual refuses to participate in training after TTO instruction has been given, he or she shall be removed from the training site and referred to

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higher authority for proper administrative action. It is important for the individual to understand that no disciplinary action can result from calling a TTO.

7. No contents of this instruction shall prevent local range regulations or standard operating procedures from requiring more stringent range safety criteria than contained herein.

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SMALL ARMS DRY FIRE TRAINING PROCEDURES AND GUIDELINES

1. Training is a process for both mind and body and is the time spent perfecting elements of a technique. Training can consist of one element of a technique followed by combining the elements of a technique until the technique can be performed correctly and smoothly. Initially, rapid completion of techniques is not the goal. As technique is repetitiously practiced and smoothed out, speed will naturally follow.

2. Teaching to perform a psychomotor skill to the point a given technique can be performed instinctively and reflexively requires numerous hours of training, whereas a technique is performed repetitiously to assist in the development of muscle memory. As this concept relates to shooting, the goal is to have armed Naval Security Force (NSF) personnel, trainees, and students practice techniques until they have achieved the goal of being able to perform **the same thing, the same way, every single time**. It should be quick, smooth, and accurate. Once this level has been achieved, it is important to continue to practice those skills as often as possible so that they are not diminished. Small arms training is a perishable skill that will be lost in a short amount of time without regular training.

DRY FIRE

Dry fire is defined as training in a sterile training environment free of live ammunition, establishing a shooting stance and squeezing the trigger without actually firing live ammunition. The benefits of conducting well-coached repetitious dry fire training cannot be overstated. The shooter will eventually be able to detect fundamental errors through his or her own dry fire training. The four fundamentals of shooting: steady position, proper aiming, breath control, and trigger control can all be evaluated during dry fire training evolutions. When the trigger is squeezed and the hammer falls, the shooter should see no movement in the sights. If the lay of the weapon is disturbed and the sights move, the shooter has caused this movement by doing something fundamentally incorrect. The goal of dry fire is to identify and correct shooter fundamental errors prior to live fire. Dry fire should always be conducted prior to live fire, and the most effective dry fire is one that replicates 5 to 10 times the length of the required live fire. It is important to understand that the more dry fire is conducted, the more students become comfortable with handling their assigned weapon. The end result will be a student that can qualify much quicker during live fire with scores that will

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continue to improve with the frequency of training. On the other hand, some dry fire is better than none. In situations where only 10 to 30 minutes of dry fire can be conducted, it will still improve the ability of the student. Keep the dry fire sessions interesting by using different drills and ensuring that adequate breaks are provided. Care should be exercised to ensure students are not bored or fatigued with the drills which may result in loss of attention and become counter productive. When conducting dry fire training iterations, use the demonstration-performance teaching method where an instructor demonstrates a technique and then the students perform that technique.

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF DRY FIRE TRAINING

1. Most importantly, trainers must first ensure an instructor clears all weapons and ensure that no live ammunition is present in the training area. Students will then clear their assigned weapons.
2. Training boundaries must be established. Trainers must point out what direction is considered downrange in the training environment for the students and for instructor demonstrations.
3. Dummy (inert) ammunition can be used to teach students how to load, unload, and clear stoppages. Inert training rounds must be identifiable as inert and look distinctly different from live ammunition (no primer, hole drilled through casing, propellant removed, orange, etc.). Make sure that if inert rounds are approved they are correctly requisitioned through proper channels and that an inert ordnance program is set-up. At the beginning and end of training, all inert ordnance should be accounted for just like live ammunition and properly stored.
4. Dry fire should be conducted in full training gear. If a holster will be used during live fire to present the pistol, and more importantly while on duty, then a holster should be used during dry fire. It is important to practice with the same equipment to simulate a realistic environment and to get the shooter used to employing and presenting the weapon system using the duty gear the NSF personnel will fight in. Do not forget to add sling presentation drills to rifle and shotgun training. The sling can also be used to stabilize the firing platform while firing a rifle.
5. Use scaled silhouette targets that represent the targets that will be used during live fire. This will serve two purposes:

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a. Training with a scaled down target representation will have a positive psychological effect when shooters go to the range and fire at a much larger target.

b. When dry firing a weapon, the trigger is squeezed and the hammer goes forward. The sights should remain still if the proper fundamentals of shooting are applied. If the shooter commits a fundamental error, they will see the sights move on the target.

6. Dry fire training can be performed practically anywhere! In a classroom, a gym set up like a mock range with 4-inch red duct tape used as firing lines, a grass field with a 55 gallon drum painted white, with scaled silhouette targets painted on it, or a range prior to live fire. Scaled target representations can also be placed on walls, room dividers, cardboard, etc. Establish the training site properly where a safe/sterile training environment is ensured. Trainers should set-up training where the environment will be conducive to training (adequate ventilation, out of extreme elements, such as heat and cold, etc.).

7. Dry fire student-to-instructor ratios are not the same as live fire. However, smaller ratios will ensure a better training environment. It is imperative that trainers are fully versed on the fundamentals of shooting, coaching, and how to correct shooter fundamental errors.

8. Peer coaching is another option where students are broken into relays and one student becomes the shooter, while the other becomes a coach. In this situation both students will learn from each other. Trainers should ensure they monitor peer coaching closely to ensure corrections are being made and that both students receive adequate time to dry fire.

9. Trainers shall understand the abilities and proficiency level of students. Experience levels will vary and a trainer should always conduct training from the lowest level. The trainer will need to break down some of the techniques into steps and slowly work the students up to the point to where they can perform the entire technique as one step.

10. During dry fire, an instructor should be assigned as the primary instructor and can set up a mock range environment where actual range commands are given and a whistle is used to signal the start and stop of a simulated shooting sequence. This is

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where instructors can also focus on ensuring student response to the commence fire and cease-fire signals prior to live fire training.

DRY FIRE TRAINING SOLUTIONS

1. When setting up a dry fire training evaluation, it is important for trainers to think what they will expect the students to do once the dry fire has been completed. For instance, if the students will fire the pistol qualification course after dry fire, what do they need to know and what should they be able to perform to successfully qualify on that course?

2. If students will be required to shoot from a standardized shooting stance, present the pistol from the holster, unload and reload, fire double and single action, then they must have the opportunity to practice all of those skills in the order of which they will be applied:

- a. Stance.
- b. Grip.
- c. Draw and sweep safety.
- d. Properly aim weapon (sight alignment and sight picture).
- e. Breath control.
- f. Squeeze trigger and apply proper follow through.
- g. Transition to weak hand supported firing position.
- h. Unload and reload.

3. To practice firing single action, the trainer can instruct the student coach to manually thumb the hammer to the rear after the shooter has squeezed the trigger in the double action mode and the hammer has fallen. In addition, the student coach can simulate recoil to ensure the shooter is employing good follow through and focusing on the front sight through the simulated recoil of the weapon. The student coach can do this by waiting until after the hammer falls and simply tapping upward under the magazine well to simulate recoil. They can watch the shooter's dominant eye to ensure it follows the movement of the front sight through the recoil.

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4. Each student should practice each technique 5 to 10 times or until they are comfortable with the technique. During this initial phase no time limits should be placed on students as the focus is on the ability of the student to perform the technique properly, smoothly, and repetitiously.

5. Once the students are performing the techniques smoothly and technically correct, start adding time limits to the drills. The RSO (lead instructor) should give commands exactly like those that will be heard on a range and should use a whistle to signal commence and cease-fire. Here are some examples:

a. Draw, Sweep Safety, Dry Fire (Holster Drills) One Time (Double Action) - begin with no time limit; give 5 seconds (start slow and, as students progress, reduce the time limit - never faster than 2.5 seconds for this drill). A good rule of thumb is that it should take 1 second to draw and line the sights up and 1.25 seconds to squeeze the trigger once the students have mastered the drill.

b. Transition to Weak Hand Supported - during this drill, emphasis must be placed on removing the finger from the trigger during the hand transition. To perform these drills, have the student draw the pistol, disengage the safety, thumb the hammer to the rear, and aim in. On command, have the students switch from the strong hand supported firing position to the weak hand supported firing position and dry fire one time (single action). Begin with no time limit, give 5 seconds and end with 2.5 seconds for this drill.

c. Unload and Reload - this is one of the more lengthy drills as it will take students some time to master this skill. Have students insert an empty magazine into the pistol, pull the slide to the rear, disengage the safety, and aim in. On command, have the students release the magazine, insert a new magazine, release the slide, and dry fire one time (single action). This skill should be taught initially with no time limit, in 10 seconds, and slowly reducing time to 5 seconds.

6. The above lays out an example of dry fire training that can be conducted for the pistol qualification course. Similar procedures can be used for all weapons and courses. For practical weapons courses, it is a good idea to use some sort of barricade that will simulate what will be used on the range and help to emphasize the importance of using cover and concealment.

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CLEARING STOPPAGES

Stoppages are defined as an unintentional interruption in the cycle of operation usually discovered when the weapon will not fire. During live fire operations, stoppages never occur frequently enough to provide the number of repetitions required for a student to adequately learn this skill. In addition, dummy (inert) ammunition and ball ammunition should never be mixed, as this can create an unsafe situation. Dry fire using dummy (inert) ammunition is the perfect setting to provide the repetitious training necessary for the student to learn how to perform remedial action. Small arms instructors can simulate stoppages, such as failure to feed, stovepipe, double feed, and magazine not seated using dry fire drills, where the assistant instructors create a weapon stoppage using dummy (inert) ammunition and then walk the students through clearing the stoppages, until they are ready to perform the entire procedure on their own. At this time, the student observer can assist, create stoppages, and allow the students to repetitiously practice clearing the stoppage and dry fire one time, simulating getting back into the engagement.

SAFETY DURING DRY FIRE TRAINING

Dry fire training provides the opportunity to identify and correct safety violations before going to the range. Here is a quick list of the most common violations that need to be immediately identified and corrected.

- a. Placing finger on trigger too soon. Instructors must ensure that students do not place their finger on the trigger until the sights and muzzle are on target.
- b. Taking safety off too soon. Instructors must ensure the safety is not swept until the sights hit the bottom of the target.
- c. Firing after the cease-fire signal. Trigger discipline is of the utmost importance. It not only signals the end of a sequence, but could signal something unsafe downrange. In addition, in a tactical situation, NSF personnel must have the discipline to stop trigger squeeze if an innocent bystander walks into the line of fire or if the situation changes.
- d. Dry fire training provides an environment where personnel can become accustomed to following range commands prior to going to the range.

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ADDITIONAL TRAINING AIDS AND DRY FIRE DRILLS

1. NKO (<http://www.nko.navy.mil>) has numerous folders filled with tools, pictures of mock ranges and dry fire, reference materials and training methodologies that can be useful.
2. References (n), (p), (q), (r), and (s) will all provide useful information and guidance (all can be found in the NKO library).
3. The CENSECFOR CBT is located on NKO (Navy E-Learning). Have students go through this training, as it will provide a lot of the prerequisite skills they need. Small arms trainers should attain sets of the weapons handling courseware to be used during training evolutions. The trainer can use the courseware to demonstrate a technique, pause the courseware, and conduct practice drills with the students. Remember the key to success is to do the same thing, the same way every time. To do this, trainers must all teach standardized weapons handling procedures as laid out in the weapons handling courseware and reference (n).
4. The CENSECFOR can direct and provide tools, courseware, ideas, and direction on effective dry fire and coaching techniques.

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QUALIFICATION CRITERIA FOR PISTOLS

1. Qualification Criteria. All Navy personnel armed with a pistol are required to qualify on the Navy Handgun Qualification Course. Category II and above personnel are additionally required to qualify on the HPWC and Handgun Lowlight Course annually. Due to safety concerns, there are no requirements to fire the Handgun Lowlight Course or the HPWC while at sea. For deployed afloat commands, qualification/sustainment may be extended until 2 months after return to homeport when a range or simulator is not available. Before each qualification shoot, all personnel shall receive training per paragraph 5 of this enclosure. If available, sustainment training for the HPWC and Handgun Lowlight COF shall be accomplished on a simulator programmed with these COFs. Personnel performing annual qualification **shall** perform the complete live fire qualification requirement.

2. Sustainment Criteria. All personnel must requalify with live fire annually. All personnel are also required to undergo semi-annual sustainment training between qualification shoots, not to exceed 8 months after the last live fire qualification. If available, sustainment training shall be completed on a simulator. The requirements for semi-annual sustainment training are outlined in paragraph 7 of this enclosure.

3. Marksmanship Awards. The Navy Pistol Marksmanship Ribbon, Navy Sharpshooter Award, and Navy Expert Pistol Medal may be earned on the Navy Handgun Qualification Course.

4. Weapons Conditions for M9 and M11 Pistols

Weapon Condition	Description
Condition 1	Safety on (M9), slide forward, magazine inserted, round in chamber, hammer forward
Condition 2	Does not apply to M9 or M11 pistol
Condition 3	Safety on (M9), slide forward, magazine inserted, chamber empty
Condition 4	Safety on (M9), slide forward, magazine removed, chamber empty

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5. Marksmanship/Safety/Weapon Familiarization Training

Ensure the classroom-training environment contains no live ammunition. **Never** mix different types of ammunition when conducting qualifications in this instruction (i.e., live, dummy, blank, or FX marking cartridges).

a. Training Required. Before each qualification fire and sustainment training session, all shooters shall receive instruction on marksmanship, safety, and weapon familiarization. Prior to qualification fire, it is recommended that shooters complete weapons CBT (designed by CENSECFOR). Prior to qualification fire, it is recommended that shooters complete and successfully pass each COF for each weapon using approved simulator, where available. It is recommended that shooters practice the marksmanship fundamentals by completing a minimum of 3 hours of dry fire or simulator training before live firing as directed by the SAMI. Shooters shall also practice drawing from the holster, and **must** demonstrate the ability to safely handle and present the weapon to the instructor before live firing. Shooters must also demonstrate knowledge of the four general safety rules, weapons commands, and weapon condition codes before live firing (see enclosure (1), paragraphs 3 and 4, and paragraph 5 of this enclosure). The period of time between the marksmanship/safety/weapons familiarization training and live fire qualification should not exceed 30 days.

b. Training Content. The marksmanship/safety/weapon familiarization training shall cover the following topics:

(1) Range Safety. See enclosure (1).

(2) Drawing and Holstering the Pistol. See reference (n).

(3) Clearing Barrel Procedures. See reference (n). These clearing barrel procedures are mandated for use throughout the Navy.

(4) Marksmanship Fundamentals. Both the Weaver and Isosceles stances are permitted; see reference (p).

(5) Characteristics/Nomenclature. See reference (n).

(6) Assembly/Disassembly

(a) For guidance on the assembly/disassembly of the M9 pistol as well as cleaning, lubricating, and function check, refer to Maintenance Requirement Cards (MRC) or Operator's Manual SW 370-AA-OPI-010.

(b) For guidance on the assembly/disassembly of the M11 as well as cleaning, lubricating, and function check, refer to MRC or Operator's Manual SW 370-AG-OPI-010.

(7) Operation. The operation portion of the training covers function checks, filling and emptying the magazine, loading and unloading the weapon, and firing the weapon. See reference (n).

(8) Stoppages/Remedial Actions. See subparagraph 6j of enclosure (1), paragraph 6 of this enclosure, and reference (n).

(9) Dry Fire. In a sterile training environment free of live ammunition, personnel shall practice all of the skills necessary to safely and properly operate the weapon as specified in enclosure (2).

(10) Simulator Training. Where available, simulator training shall include marksmanship training drills to assist instructors in identifying and correcting personnel shooter fundamental errors. Courses of fire should be programmed into the simulator to provide personnel the opportunity to simulate firing the COF prior to live fire operations.

(11) Use of Deadly Force. References (c) and (d) govern the use of deadly force and carrying of firearms by Navy personnel.

(12) Range Orientation Brief. Shooters shall receive a brief specific to the range being utilized. See paragraph 5 of enclosure (1).

6. Remedial Actions. While on the range, the shooters shall perform their own remedial actions, unless there is a possibility of a bore obstruction, or unless directed to do otherwise by the RSO. During the Navy Handgun Qualification Course and Handgun Lowlight Course, the shooter shall perform all remedial actions after the sequence of fire is complete, and before the next sequence of fire begins. For the HPWC and HPWC - Mobile Ranges, all remedial actions shall be performed during

the sequence of fire. If the shooter does not finish the COF in the allotted time, the RSO shall determine the number of saved rounds and alibi rounds. See enclosure (1), subparagraph 6j for further guidance on remedial action policy. See reference (n) for specific remedial action procedures for the M9 and M11 pistols.

7. Required Semi-Annual Sustainment Training

a. Semi-annual sustainment training shall include the same marksmanship/safety/weapon familiarization training, as specified in paragraph 5 of this enclosure.

b. In addition, the semi-annual sustainment training shall include either:

(1) Live Fire - the Navy Handgun Qualification Course for all categories of personnel respectively using the sustainment scoring criteria (75 percent hits in scoring area of target silhouette); or

(2) Simulator Fire - shall include simulated Navy Handgun Qualification Course for all categories of personnel respectively using the scoring criteria (75 percent hits in the scoring area of the target silhouette). Additional proficiency training in simulated moving targets, shoot/no-shoot drills, simulated combat engagements, or marksmanship training aids are also highly encouraged. Every effort shall be made to utilize simulators for sustainment training.

8. Ammunition

a. Only ammunition issued through the Navy Stock System by the NOLSC shall be used. Prior to the use of any type of ammunition, an NCEA must be established for the requesting unit. Use of rented weapons from Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) facilities may be used for qualification.

b. Standard issue 9mm ball ammunition shall be used for Qualification on the Navy Handgun Qualification Course. In situations where physical limitations due to range construction, design, or environmental concerns preclude the use of standard ball ammunition, non-toxic frangible ammunition may be used.

9. Navy Handgun Qualification Course

a. Description. The Navy Handgun Qualification Course is designed to be fired on a 15-yard range using the transition target II or B-21 target. If a 10-yard mobile range is used, the transition target I is used in place of the transition target II or B-21 target for the 15-yard sequences. The course is to be fired until achieving a qualifying score, not to exceed three consecutive times. Those personnel who do not qualify on their third attempt shall be carefully evaluated to determine if remedial training will correct their deficiencies. If remediation is determined by the SAMI to be effective, an additional attempt to qualify is authorized; however, if multiple fundamental and presentation issues exist, then all dry fire and simulator fire training shall be repeated prior to attempting qualification again. When using ranges with overhead baffling, it is permissible to move the targets downrange maintaining a fixed firing line beneath the baffling. All shots are to be fired at center mass of the target. The initial shot for each sequence of fire shall be fired double action, with all subsequent shots fired single action until the pistol is decocked as described in the COF. Personnel must first qualify on the Navy Handgun Qualification Course, within the periodicity requirements, prior to firing the Handgun Lowlight Course or the HPWC. The Navy Handgun Qualification Course is the foundation course for this weapon and provides the necessary requisite marksmanship skills.

b. COF

(1) Three-Yard Line. Twelve rounds, standing position.

(a) On command of the RSO to load and make ready, the shooter inserts a six-round magazine into the pistol, makes a condition 1 weapon, covers the hammer with the firing thumb, and holsters the weapon. On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter draws the weapon, fires two rounds in 4 seconds and continues to cover the target. On command of the RSO to decock and holster, the shooter removes finger from the trigger, engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), covers the hammer with the firing thumb, and holsters the weapon.

(b) On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter draws and fires two more rounds in 4 seconds, and continues to cover the target. On command of the RSO to decock and holster, the

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shooter removes finger from the trigger, engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), covers the hammer with the firing thumb, and holsters the weapon.

(c) On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter draws the weapon, fires two rounds, immediately releases the empty magazine (dropping to the deck), inserts a magazine of six rounds, releases the slide forward, fires two more rounds, then covers the target. Time limit is 10 seconds for this sequence. On command of the RSO to decock and holster, the shooter removes finger from the trigger, engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), covers the hammer with the firing thumb, and holsters the weapon.

(d) On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter draws and fires the four remaining rounds in 8 seconds. The first two rounds are fired from the strong hand supported position, and the last two rounds are fired from the weak hand supported position (two handed, with the strong hand supporting the weak hand). Shooters must keep the weapon pointed downrange at all times while switching hands. The shooter then covers the target until instructed by the RSO to remove finger from the trigger, unload and show clear. After the weapon has been verified clear by the shooter and line coach, the RSO will direct the shooters to release the slide (condition 4 weapon), verify the decocking/safety lever (M9) is in safe position or engaged the decocking lever (M11), cover the hammer with the firing thumb and holster.

(2) Seven-Yard Line. Twelve rounds, standing position, same sequences as the 3-yard line.

(3) Fifteen-Yard Line. Twenty-four rounds, standing and kneeling positions.

(a) On command of the RSO to load and make ready, the shooter inserts a magazine of 12 rounds into the pistol, makes a condition 1 weapon, covers the hammer with the firing thumb and holsters the weapon. On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter draws the weapon, fires two rounds in 4 seconds and continues to cover the target. On command of the RSO to decock and holster, the shooter removes finger from the trigger, engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), covers the hammer with the firing thumb, and holsters the weapon.

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(b) On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter draws and fires two more rounds in 4 seconds, and continues to cover the target. On command of the RSO to decock and holster, the shooter removes finger from the trigger, engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), covers the hammer with the firing thumb, and holsters the weapon.

(c) On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter draws and fires four rounds in 8 seconds, and continues to cover the target. On command of the RSO to decock and holster, the shooter removes finger from the trigger, engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), covers the hammer with the firing thumb, and holsters the weapon.

(d) On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter draws and fires four rounds, immediately releases the empty magazine, (dropping to the deck), inserts a magazine of 12 rounds, releases the slide forward, fires four more rounds in 20 seconds and continues to cover the target. On command of the RSO to decock and holster, the shooter removes finger from the trigger, engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), covers the hammer with the firing thumb, and holsters the weapon.

(e) On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter first assumes a kneeling position and then draws, fires eight rounds in 20 seconds, and continues to cover the target. The shooter then covers the target until instructed by the RSO to remove finger from the trigger, unload, and show clear. After the weapon has been verified clear by the shooter and line coach, the RSO will direct the shooters to release the slide (condition 4 weapon), verify the decocking/safety lever (M9) is in safe position or engage the decocking lever (M11), and cover the hammer with the firing thumb and holster.

c. Summary Table - Navy Handgun Qualification Course

Yard Line	Rounds	Sequence	Remarks
3	12	Draw and fire two rounds/4 seconds	Strong hand supported
		Draw and fire two rounds/4 seconds	" " "
		Draw and fire two rounds, reload six rounds and fire two rounds/10	Two rounds strong hand, two rounds weak hand supported

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		seconds Draw and fire four rounds/8 seconds	
7	12	Draw and fire two rounds/4 seconds Draw and fire two rounds/4 seconds Draw and fire two rounds, reload six rounds and fire two rounds/10 seconds Draw and fire two rounds/8 seconds	Strong hand supported " " " " " " Two rounds strong hand, two rounds weak hand supported
15	24	Draw and fire two rounds/4 seconds Draw and fire two rounds/4 seconds Draw and fire four rounds/8 seconds Draw and fire four rounds, reload 12 rounds and fire four rounds/20 seconds Draw and fire eight rounds/20 seconds	Strong hand supported " " " " " " " " " Kneeling

d. Scoring for the Navy Handgun Qualification Course. For scoring, use "K" values on the B-21 target or the regular printed values on the transition targets II. If the grease mark of the bullet (not the tear caused by the bullet) is located in the scoring areas of the target, or touches the outside of a higher scoring ring, the higher value shall be counted. Marksmanship awards, qualification, and record entries shall be based on the following:

Possible Score.	240
Expert	228 - 240
Sharpshooter	204 - 227
Marksman.	180 - 203
Minimum Qualifying Score	180

Unqualified. Less than 180

Sustainment Score. . 36 hits in scoring area (silhouette)
of target

10. Handgun Lowlight Course

a. Description. Most Navy security department firearms training takes place on an outdoor range, during daylight hours, and under optimal weather conditions. Security forces also operate under less-than-optimal weather conditions and in diminished light or darkness. To familiarize security personnel with the inherent handicaps of low visibility fire and the necessary compensations, the Handgun Lowlight Course below shall be fired annually. This COF is designed to be fired on a regulation outdoor range using vehicle headlights or other improvised lighting, not to exceed that provided by vehicle headlights, for those sequences where diminished light is required. The amount of light is comparable to natural light 30 minutes past official sunset. The same COF may be used for those specially equipped low-light ranges, indoor ranges, without modification. If no 15-yard range is available, a mobile range of 10 yards may be used, and the last sequence is fired at 10 yards instead of 15 yards. The "E" silhouette target is recommended for this COF, but the B-21 or transition target II may also be used. The COF is to be fired twice, with the shooter achieving a minimum of 12 hits.

b. Flashlight Technique. The required technique is the Ayooob technique, where the flashlight is held in the non-firing hand in front of the body even with and immediately next to and touching the firing hand, while the shooter is in the Weaver or Isosceles firing stance. The light should be used judiciously and only for target identification immediately prior to firing. After firing, the light should be extinguished immediately. Practice is necessary to coordinate the light and bullet placement.

c. Special Instructions for the Handgun Lowlight Course. Shooters must be able to load, unload, and clear the weapon by feel during this COF.

d. COF. On command of the RSO to load and make ready, the shooters make a condition 1 weapon. Each firing sequence starts with a loaded weapon held at the alert carry and pointed

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downrange. Each firing sequence starts with a condition 1 weapon. The decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11) shall be engaged after each firing sequence.

(1) Three-Yard Line. Six rounds, two rounds per 3 seconds. This COF is performed in just enough ambient light to distinguish the target. The decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11) shall be engaged after each firing sequence.

(2) Seven-Yard Line. Six rounds, two rounds per 3 seconds, same sequence as above using a flashlight versus minimal ambient light. The shooter holds the flashlight in the weak (non-shooting) hand. On command to fire, the shooter shall illuminate the target while holding the flashlight in the Ayooob position as described above. After firing each two-round sequence, the shooter shall immediately turn the flashlight off. The decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11) shall be engaged after each firing sequence.

(3) Fifteen-Yard Line. Six rounds, two rounds per 3 seconds, target illumination by vehicle headlights or other improvised lighting. The decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11) shall be engaged after each firing sequence. Upon completion, a cease-fire whistle is blown. On command, the line coach verifies a clear weapon. The weapon is then benched or holstered, whichever option is selected by the RSO.

e. Summary Table - Handgun Lowlight Course.

Yard Line	Rounds	Sequence	Remarks
3	Six	From alert carry, two rounds/3 seconds From alert carry, two rounds/3 seconds From alert carry, two rounds/3 seconds	Minimal ambient light
7	Six	From alert carry, two rounds/3 seconds From alert carry, two rounds/3 seconds From alert carry, two rounds/3 seconds	Flashlight

15	Six	From alert carry, two rounds/3 seconds From alert carry, two rounds/3 seconds From alert carry, two rounds/3 seconds	Vehicle or improvised light
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f. Scoring for Handgun Lowlight Course. Scoring is completed by counting the number of hits within the silhouette of the target. A failure to qualify requires remedial dry fire training with a qualified line coach.

Possible Score. 18

Minimum Qualifying Score 12

11. HPWC

a. Purpose. The purpose of the HPWC is to experience and test the ability to effectively engage targets in less than ideal, static conditions. The RSO should choose an activity relative to the shooter's physical condition to elevate the heart rate of the shooter directly prior to commencing the HPWC. Great care should be taken to not exhaust personnel to the point of being unsafe during the COF. Running in place for 2 minutes with weapon holstered and restrained is suggested. The shooter to coach ratio is 1 to 1. This COF is intended to be conducted for only one shooter at a time. However, a range with two or more physically separated lanes of fire may accommodate running two or more shooters at the same time.

b. Description. The course consists of 18 rounds fired with the pistol in 3 minutes. Three targets are used to exercise the shooter's ability to engage multiple targets. Targets are numbered 1, 2, and 3 from left to right. The "E" silhouette target is recommended for this COF, but the B-21 or transition target II may also be used. For afloat ranges the transition target I shall be used at the 15-yard line for the 25-yard sequence of fire. The shooter will advance from the ready line, which is behind the 25-yard line (15 yard line for afloat ranges). The line coach follows the shooter through the different firing stations, staying on the shooter's strong side, never moving in front of the muzzle of the weapon, and carefully monitoring the shooter for safety infractions and incorrect procedures. The first round for each sequence shall be fired double action. Upon completion of firing from each station, the shooter shall continue to keep their finger on the trigger with

the safety off in the fire position, and briefly scan the threat area. The threat area is defined as the multiple target area for the particular station. Scanning should not exceed past these boundaries due to safety considerations. The shooter shall then decock weapon, holster the weapon (with the safety engaged for the M9), and move to the next station with the shooter's hand on the pistol. Line coaches must ensure that shooters draw their weapons only when they have completely stopped at the firing position and facing the targets. When using ranges with overhead baffling, it is permissible to have the shooter move laterally down the normal firing line, engaging targets set at specified distances so that the shooter remains beneath the overhead baffling. Most ranges accommodate only one shooter at a time running this course. Any attempt to run multiple shooters at the same time should be carefully evaluated using operational risk management best practices. The COF is to be fired until achieving a minimum of 12 hits on at least one COF, not to exceed two consecutive attempts.

c. Target Engagement. Engagement of multiple targets by multiple rounds shall be in a manner that is tactically correct, and consistent with proper use of cover and concealment. The right-handed shooter coming out from cover on the right side will see (and shall engage) target 3 first. The shooter would continue a four-round sequence by engaging targets 2, then 1, and 3 again. The left-handed shooter shall engage target 1 first from a barricaded position.

d. Firing Stations. The Navy SAMI, CSWI, and CSWO&M Courses include specific explanations of each firing station.

(1) Station 1. Twenty-five yards, two rounds, two targets, one target, "tall barricade," standing engage targets 3, 2 (left-handed shooters engage targets 1, 2) (15 yards with transition target I on afloat ranges) (engage target 1).

(2) Station 2. Twenty yards, four rounds, three targets, "low barricade," prone, engage targets in 3-2-1-1 order (left-handed shooters 1-2-3-3 order).

(3) Station 3. Fifteen yards, four rounds, three targets, "standing window," standing, engage targets in 3-2-1-2 order (left-handed shooters 1-2-3-2 order).

(4) Station 4. Ten yards, four rounds, three targets, "short barricade," kneeling, engage targets in 3-2-1-3 order (left-handed shooters 1-2-3-1 order).

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(5) Station 5. Seven yards, four rounds, "no barricade," standing, engage targets in 3-2-1-1 order (left-handed shooters 1-2-3-3 order).

e. Barricades. Barricades on the practical weapons course should be as simple as possible to simulate objects that might be used as cover during a confrontation. The barricades should be arranged so that there is no shooting over or dangerously close to the barricades of other firing positions. The "tall barricade" can be a half sheet of supported plywood or something that simulates shooting from around the side of a building. The "low barricade" used for the prone position could be a section of utility pole, a pipe, or a few sand bags placed on the ground. The "standing window" could be constructed from available materials to represent a framed opening approximately waist to chest high. The "short barricade" could be constructed of available materials (wood), a surplus non-metallic mailbox, a large garbage container turned upside down, or any other available item to teach the use of cover and firing from the kneeling position. Do not use items of heavy gauge metal or any other materials that may cause a ricochet hazard.

f. COF

(1) The shooter is issued a clear weapon with three magazines of six rounds each. On command of the RSO, the shooter loads and makes ready a condition 1 weapon, covers the hammer with the firing thumb, and holsters the weapon. During the COF, the line coach shall accompany the shooter ensuring to never move or place themselves in front of the muzzle of the weapon. The line coach should be positioned slightly behind, and to the strong side of the shooter in order to watch loading procedures, ensure proper operation of the safety, and ensure muzzle discipline. After physical activity, time begins when the shooter leaves the ready line, and advances at a run to station 1 "tall barricade." When in position, with the back of the weak hand against the barricade the shooter fires two rounds at the designated targets. The shooter scans, then engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), and holsters the weapon while maintaining a grip on the weapon and firing thumb covering the hammer.

(2) The shooter advances to station 2 "low barricade." The shooter drops to two knees, draws the weapon, grips the weapon with two hands, covers down (pointing weapon downrange), bends over and plants forearms on the ground; while maintaining muzzle awareness, moves legs back, and assumes a prone position

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behind the barricade. With the back of the weak hand against the barricade the shooter fires four rounds from the prone position. The shooter then engages the decocking/safety lever (M9), reloads, releases the slide forward, engages the decocking lever (M11), assumes the kneeling position while maintaining muzzle awareness, and holsters the weapon while maintaining a grip on the weapon and firing thumb covering the hammer. The shooter then stands to advance to station 3.

(3) The shooter advances to station 3 "standing window barricade." The shooter draws and stands back so that the muzzle of the pistol is approximately 1.5 feet from the opening of the window. The shooter then fires four rounds at the designated targets from the standing position. The shooter scans, then engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), and holsters the weapon while maintaining a grip on the weapon and firing thumb covering the hammer.

(4) The shooter advances to station 4 "short barricade." The shooter establishes a kneeling position, draws, with the back of the weak hand against the barricade fires two rounds, removes finger from the trigger, gets behind cover reloads, returns to a strong side kneeling position, and fires two more rounds. The shooter scans, then engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), and holsters the weapon while maintaining a grip on the weapon and firing thumb covering the hammer. The shooter then stands to advance to station 5.

(5) The shooter advances to station 5 "no barricade." The shooter draws, and engages three targets with four rounds. The shooter then clears the weapon, raises the non-firing hand, and calls "clear." This stops the clock.

(6) The line coach directs shooter to "show clear." After the weapon has been verified clear by the shooter and line coach, the RSO will then direct the shooter to release the slide (condition 4 weapon), verify the decocking/safety lever (M9) is in safe position or engage the decocking lever (M11), and cover the hammer with the firing thumb and holster. At this point, the line coach joins the shooter, and they check to ensure the weapon is clear. The targets are then scored.

g. Summary Table - HPWC

Yard Line	Rounds	Sequence	Remarks
25	Two	Draw and fire two rounds, and holster	Standing barricade, Standing position
20	Four	Draw and fire four rounds, reload six rounds, and holster	Low barricade, Prone position
15	Four	Draw and fire four rounds, and holster	Standing window barricade, standing position
10	Four	Draw and fire two rounds, reload six rounds, fire two rounds, and holster	Short barricade, kneeling position
7	Four	Draw and fire four rounds, clear weapon, time limit 3 minutes	No barricade standing position

h. Scoring the HPWC. Scoring is completed by counting the number of hits within the silhouette of the target. A failure to qualify requires remedial dry fire training with a qualified line coach.

Possible Score. 18

Minimum Qualifying Score. 12

(1) Maximum Round Count Per Target (target 1 - six hits, target 2 - six hits, target 3 - six hits).

(2) Targets shall have a minimum of four hits within the silhouette on all three targets.

12. HPWC - Mobile Ranges

a. Purpose. This course is a compromise between the normal requirements of the outdoor practical weapons course and the limited distance/overall constraints of the mobile range. The overall purpose is the same as the practical weapons course for longer ranges to experience and test the ability to effectively engage targets in less than ideal, static conditions. The RSO should choose an activity relative to the shooter's physical condition to elevate the heart rate of the shooter directly

prior to commencing the COF. Great care should be taken to not exhaust personnel to the point of being unsafe during the COF. Running in place for 2 minutes is suggested. The shooter to coach ratio is 1 to 1. This COF is intended to be conducted for only one shooter at a time.

b. Description. The Navy Practical Weapons Course - Mobile Ranges are designed to be fired on a 10-yard mobile range. One transition target I in lane 1 (left side) and two "E" silhouette targets, B-21 targets, or transition II targets are used in lanes 2 and 3 (center and right side). The COF consists of 18 rounds fired with the pistol in 2 minutes. The COF is to be fired until achieving a minimum of 12 hits on at least one COF, not to exceed two consecutive attempts. Upon completion of firing from each station, the shooter shall continue to keep their finger on the trigger with the safety off in the fire position, and briefly scan the threat area. The threat area is defined as the multiple target area for the particular station. Scanning should not exceed past these boundaries due to safety considerations. The shooter shall then decock weapon, holster the weapon (with the safety engaged for the M9), and move to the next station with the shooter's hand on the pistol.

c. Firing Stations

(1) Station 1. Lane 1, standing barricade. Transition I target initially at 10 yards.

(2) Station 2. Lane 2, kneeling barricade over fold-down bench. Transition II, B-21, or "E" target initially at 10 yards.

(3) Station 3. Lane 3, no barricade. Transition II, B-21, or "E" target at 10 yards.

d. COF

(1) The shooter is issued a clear weapon with three magazines of six rounds each. On command of the RSO, the shooter loads and makes ready a condition 1 weapon, covers the hammer with the firing thumb, and holsters the weapon. During the COF, the line coach shall accompany the shooter ensuring to never move or place themselves in front of the muzzle of the weapon. The line coach should be positioned slightly behind, and to the strong side of the shooter in order to watch loading procedures, ensure proper operation of the safety, and ensure muzzle discipline. After physical activity, time begins when

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the shooter arrives at the firing line of station 1. When in position, with the back of the weak hand against the barricade the shooter fires four rounds at target 1 (transition target I). The shooter scans, then engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), and holsters the weapon while maintaining a grip on the weapon, and firing thumb covering the hammer.

(2) The shooter moves to station 2 "short barricade." The shooter then fires one round at target 2, and one round at target 3. The shooter reloads, and fires one round at target 2, and one round at target 3. The shooter scans, then engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), and holsters the weapon while maintaining a grip on the weapon, and thumb covering the hammer. During this sequence of fire the RSO, using the trolley control switch, remotely moves target 1 from the 10-yard line to the 7-yard line.

(3) The shooter returns to station 1. The shooter then engages target 1 with four rounds from 7 yards in a "no barricade" position. The shooter then engages the decocking/safety lever (M9), reloads, engages the decocking lever (M11), and holsters the weapon while maintaining a grip on the weapon, and thumb covering the trigger. During this sequence of fire the RSO, using the target trolley control switch, remotely moves target 2 from the 10-yard line to the 7-yard line.

(4) The shooter moves back to station 2 "short barricade." The shooter draws and fires two rounds at target 2, then two rounds at target 3. The shooter scans, then engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), and holsters the weapon while maintaining a grip on the weapon, and thumb covering the hammer.

(5) The shooter moves to station 3 "no barricade," and fires two rounds at target 3. The shooter then clears the weapon, raises the non-firing hand, and calls clear. This stops the clock.

(6) The line coach directs shooter to "show clear." After the weapon has been verified clear by the shooter and line coach, the RSO will then direct the shooters to release the slide (condition 4 weapon), verify the decocking/safety lever (M9) is in safe position or engage the decocking lever (M11), and cover the hammer with the firing thumb and holster.

e. Summary Table - HPWC - Mobile Ranges

Yard Line	Rounds	Sequence	Remarks
10	Four	Draw and fire four rounds, target 1, and holster	Standing barricade position
10	Four	Draw and fire one round, target 2, one round, target 3, reload, one round, target 2, one round, target 3, and holster	Kneeling position over top w/short barricade
7	Four	Draw and fire four rounds, target 1, reload, and holster	Standing no barricade
7 10	Four	Draw and fire two rounds, target 2, two rounds, target 3, and holster	Kneeling position over top w/short barricade
10	Two	Draw and fire two rounds, target 3, clear weapon, time limit 2 minutes	Standing no barricade

f. Scoring for HPWC - Mobile Ranges. Scoring is completed by counting the number of hits within the silhouette of the target. A failure to qualify requires remedial dry fire training with a qualified line coach.

Possible Score. 18

Minimum Qualifying Score. 12

Maximum Round Count Per Target

(1) Target 1.8

(2) Target 2.4

(3) Target 3.6

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QUALIFICATION CRITERIA FOR RIFLES

1. Qualification Criteria. All Navy personnel armed with a rifle are required to qualify on the Rifle Qualification and Rifle Lowlight Courses. This enclosure specifically addresses the M14 and M16 (series) rifles, to include the M4A1, M727, and Mk-18 carbines. Due to safety concerns, there is no requirement to fire the Rifle Lowlight Course while at sea. For deployed afloat commands, qualification/sustainment may be extended until 2 months after return to homeport when a range or simulator is not available. If available, sustainment training on the Rifle Lowlight COF shall be accomplished on a simulator programmed with this COF. Before each qualification shoot, all personnel shall receive training per paragraph 5 of this enclosure. Personnel performing annual qualification **shall** perform the complete live fire qualification requirement.

2. Sustainment Criteria. All Navy personnel armed with a rifle must undergo semi-annual live fire or simulator sustainment training between qualification shoots, not to exceed 8 months after the last live fire qualification. If available, sustainment training shall be completed on a simulator. The requirements for semi-annual sustainment training are outlined in paragraph 7 of this enclosure.

3. Marksmanship Awards. The Navy Rifle Marksmanship Ribbon, Navy Sharpshooter Award, and Navy Expert Rifle Medal may be earned on the Rifle Qualification Course. The Navy Rifle Marksmanship Ribbon, Navy Sharpshooter Award, and Navy Expert Rifle Medal must be earned using a rifle equipped with iron sights or non-telescopic dot type sights. The use of scoped rifles is prohibited.

4. Weapons Conditions for M14 and M16 (series) Rifles

Weapon Condition	Description
Condition 1	Safety on, magazine inserted, round in chamber, bolt forward
Condition 2	Does not apply to M14 Or M16 (series) rifles
Condition 3	Safety on, magazine inserted, chamber empty, bolt forward, ejection port cover closed [M16 (series)]
Condition 4	Safety on, magazine removed, chamber empty, bolt forward, ejection port cover closed [M16 (series)]

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5. Marksmanship/Safety/Weapon Familiarization Training

Ensure that the classroom-training environment contains no live ammunition. **Never** mix different types of ammunition when conducting qualifications in this instruction (i.e., live, dummy, blank, or FX marking cartridges).

a. Training Required. Before each qualification fire and sustainment training session, all shooters shall receive instruction on marksmanship, safety, and weapon familiarization. Prior to qualification fire, it is recommended that shooters complete weapons CBT (designed by CENSECFOR). Prior to qualification fire, it is recommended that shooters complete and successfully pass each COF for each weapon using approved simulator where available. It is recommended that shooters practice the marksmanship fundamentals by completing a minimum of 3 hours of dry firing or simulator training before live firing as directed by the SAMI. Shooters shall practice presenting the rifle from the various transports listed in subparagraph 5b(2) of this enclosure. Shooters **must** demonstrate the ability to safely handle and present the weapon to the instructor before live firing. Shooters must demonstrate knowledge of the four general safety rules, weapons commands, weapon condition codes, the ability to safely present the weapon, and the ability to perform remedial actions before qualification fire (see paragraphs 3 and 4 of enclosure (1) and paragraph 4 of this enclosure). The period of time between the marksmanship/safety/weapons familiarization training and live fire qualification shall not exceed 30 days.

b. Training content. The marksmanship/safety/weapon familiarization training shall cover the following topics:

(1) Range Safety. See enclosure (1).

(2) Transporting and Presenting the Rifle. See reference (n). Training shall cover presenting the rifle from the following transports:

(a) Strong side sling arms (muzzle up).

(b) Weak side sling arms (muzzle down).

(c) Cross body sling arms (muzzle down).

(d) Tactical sling (for personnel armed with M4A1).

(3) Clearing Barrel Procedures. See reference (n). These clearing barrel procedures are mandated for use throughout the Navy.

(4) Marksmanship Fundamentals. See reference (q).

(5) Characteristics/Nomenclature. See reference (n).

(6) Assembly/Disassembly

(a) For guidance on the assembly/disassembly of the M14 rifle, as well as cleaning, lubricating, and function check, refer to the MRC or Army Technical Manual TM-9-1005-223-10.

(b) For guidance on the assembly/disassembly of the M16 (series) rifle as well as cleaning, lubricating, and function check, refer to the MRC or Operators Manual, SW370-BUJ-OPI-010.

(7) Operation. The operation portion of the training covers function checks, filling and emptying the magazine, loading and unloading the weapon, and firing the weapon. See reference (n).

(8) Stoppages/Remedial Actions. See subparagraph 6j of enclosure (1), paragraph 6 of this enclosure, and reference (n).

(9) Dry Fire. In a sterile training environment free of live ammunition, personnel shall practice all of the skills necessary to safely and properly operate the weapon as specified in enclosure (6).

(10) Simulator Training. Where available, simulator training shall include marksmanship training drills to assist instructors in identifying and correcting personnel shooter fundamental errors. Courses of fire should be programmed into the simulator to provide personnel the opportunity to simulate firing the COF prior to live fire operations.

(11) Use of Deadly Force. References (c) and (d) govern the use of deadly force and carrying of firearms by Navy personnel.

(12) Range Orientation Brief. Shooters shall also receive a brief specific to the range being utilized. See enclosure (1), paragraph 5.

6. Remedial Actions. While on the range, the shooters shall perform their own remedial actions, unless there is a possibility of a bore obstruction, or unless directed to do otherwise by the RSO. For the Rifle Lowlight Course, the shooter shall perform all remedial actions after the individual sequence of fire is complete, and before the next sequence of fire begins. For the Rifle Qualification Course, all remedial actions shall be performed during the sequence of fire. If the shooter does not finish the sequence of fire in the allotted time, the RSO shall determine the number of saved rounds and alibi rounds. See enclosure (1), subparagraph 6j, for further guidance on remedial action policy. See reference (n) for specific remedial action procedures for the M14 and M16 (series) rifles.

7. Required Semi-Annual Sustainment Training

a. Semi-annual sustainment training shall include the same marksmanship/safety/weapon familiarization training as specified in paragraph 5 of this enclosure.

b. In addition, the semi-annual sustainment training shall include either:

(1) Live Fire - the Rifle Qualification Course using the sustainment targets of enclosure (7), pages 6 and 7, and using the sustainment scoring criteria (30 hits within the outer ring), or

(2) Simulator Fire - shall include simulated Rifle Qualification Course. Additional training in simulated moving targets, shoot/no-shoot drills, simulated combat engagements, or marksmanship training aids are also highly encouraged. Every effort shall be made to utilize simulators for sustainment training.

8. Ammunition

a. Only ammunition issued through the Navy Stock System by the NOLSC shall be used. Prior to the use any type of ammunition, an NCEA must be established for the requesting unit. Use of rented weapons from MWR facilities may be used for qualification.

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b. Standard issue 5.56mm or 7.62mm ball ammunition shall be used for the Rifle Qualification Course. In situations where physical limitations due to range construction, design, or environmental concerns preclude the use of standard ball ammunition, short-range training or frangible ammunition may be used.

9. Rifle Qualification Course

a. Description. The Rifle Qualification Course is used for qualification on the M14 and M16 (series) rifles. This course is designed to be fired on a 200-yard range using the "A" target, at 25 yards using the Rifle "A" Target Reduced 25 Yards (enclosure (7), page 4), or on a 15-yard afloat range using the Rifle "A" Reduced 15 Yards (enclosure (7), page 5). Sustainment training shall be performed on 200-yard ranges using the "A" target (with the 3 ring as the outer scoring ring), at 25 yards using the Rifle Sustainment Target 25 Yards (enclosure (7), page 6), or at 15 yards using the Rifle Sustainment Target 15 Yards (enclosure (7), page 7). Zeroing the rifle shall be performed using the 25-Meter Zeroing Target M16A2. If a 200-yard range is utilized and there is no 25-yard firing line, the "A" target may be used for zeroing the weapon. The Rifle Qualification Course is fired until achieving a qualifying score not to exceed two consecutive times. Those personnel who do not qualify on their second attempt shall be carefully evaluated to determine if remedial training will correct their deficiencies. If remediation is determined by the SAMI to be effective, an additional attempt to qualify is authorized; however, if multiple fundamental and presentation issues exist, then all dry fire and simulator fire training shall be repeated prior to attempting qualification again. Ten-spotter rounds shall be used to zero the rifle prior to beginning the actual qualification course. The zeroing sequence shall be fired in three-round increments, with the last increment consisting of four rounds for zero confirmation. All rapid-fire sequences begin with the weapon in the strong side sling arm position with muzzle facing upwards. Forty rounds are fired at the appropriate target using the following COF. Personnel must first qualify on the Rifle Qualification Course, within the periodicity requirements, prior to firing the Rifle Lowlight Course. The Rifle Qualification Course is the foundation course for this weapon and provides the necessary requisite marksmanship skills.

b. COF

(1) Zeroing the Weapon. All shooters shall adjust their own sights under the close supervision and assistance of the line coach. With a magazine of three rounds and from the prone position, the shooter fires three rounds, clears the weapon. If feasible, the shooter and the line coach go downrange and triangulate the target. At this point, line coaches shall assist as necessary. Upon returning to the rear of the ready line, and upon RSO approval, line coaches and shooters shall move forward, and make necessary sight adjustments. This procedure is repeated with a second magazine of three rounds, and a final magazine of four rounds for zero confirmation.



The loop should not be tightened excessively on the arm. Exercise caution in the placement of the loop and the M-buckle. Proper placement of the M-buckle reduces the likelihood of the loop "tightening down" on the bicep area, thereby avoiding the reduction of blood flow, numbness and tingling sensation in the sling arm (sling palsy).

(2) Slow Fire - Prone Position. Shooter begins with a condition 4 weapon. On command of the RSO to establish a firing position and load, the shooter establishes a prone position, and with a magazine of five rounds, makes a condition 3 weapon. On command of the RSO to make ready and fire, the shooter pulls the charging handle (M16 (series)) or operating rod handle (M14) and releases to make a condition 1 weapon, places the weapon on "fire" in the semi-automatic mode, and engages the target. Shooters may use the loop sling or hasty sling for additional muzzle stabilization during this sequence. Shooters shall be given sufficient time to adjust the sling accordingly prior to this firing sequence. Time limit is 5 minutes.

(3) Timed Fire - Standing to Prone Position. The shooter stands at the firing line with a condition 4 weapon and two magazines of five rounds each. On command of the RSO to load, the shooter makes a condition 3 weapon, and stands with the weapon in the strong side sling arms position. On command of the RSO establish a firing position, make ready, and fire; the shooter brings the weapon to the ready position, and then establishes a prone position. Once the prone position is established, the shooter pulls the charging handle (M16 (series)) or operating rod handle (M14) and releases to make a

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condition 1 weapon, and places the weapon on "fire" in the semi-automatic mode. The shooter then engages the target with five rounds, conducts a dry reload with the second magazine, and engages the target with five more rounds. Shooters may use the hasty sling for additional muzzle stabilization during this sequence. Shooters shall be given sufficient time to adjust the sling accordingly prior to this firing sequence. Time limit 70 seconds.

(4) Slow Fire - Kneeling Position. The shooter stands at the firing line with a condition 4 weapon and a magazine of five rounds. On command of the RSO to establish a firing position and load, the shooter establishes a kneeling position, and makes a condition 3 weapon. On command of the RSO to make ready and fire, the shooter pulls the charging handle (M16 (series)) or operating rod handle (M14) and releases to make a condition 1 weapon, places the weapon on "fire" in the semi-automatic mode, and engages the target. Shooters may use the hasty sling for additional muzzle stabilization during this sequence. Time limit is 5 minutes.

(5) Timed Fire - Standing to Kneeling Position. The shooter stands at the firing line with a condition 4 weapon and two magazines of five rounds each. On command of the RSO to load, the shooter makes a condition 3 weapon, and stands with the weapon in the strong side sling arms position. On command of the RSO establish a firing position, make ready, and fire; the shooter brings the weapon to the ready position, and then establishes a kneeling position. Once the kneeling position is established, the shooter pulls the charging handle (M16 (series)) or operating rod handle (M14) and releases to make a condition 1 weapon, and places the weapon on "fire" in the semi-automatic mode. The shooter then engages the target with five rounds, conducts a dry reload with the second magazine, and engages the target with five more rounds. Shooters may use the hasty sling for additional muzzle stabilization during this sequence. Time limit 70 seconds.

(6) Slow Fire - Standing Position. The shooter stands at the firing line with a condition 4 weapon pointed downrange, and one magazine of 10 rounds. On command of the RSO to load, make ready, and fire, the shooter loads to make a condition 3 weapon, makes ready to make a condition 1 weapon, and fires to engage the target. Shooters may use the hasty sling for additional muzzle stabilization during this sequence. Time limit is 10 minutes.

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c. Summary Table - Rifle Qualification Course

Yard Line	Rounds	Sequence	Remarks
200/25/15	10	Three rounds/ adjust sights Three rounds/ adjust sights Four rounds/ adjust sights 10 minutes	Zero rifle Prone position
200/25/15	Five	Five rounds/5 minutes	Prone, from condition 3
200/25/15	10	10 rounds/ 70 seconds	From standing, sling- arms position, condition 3, to prone
200/25/15	Five	Five rounds/5 minutes	Kneeling, from condition 3
200/25/15	10	10 rounds/70 seconds	From standing, sling- arms position, condition 3, to kneeling
200/25/15	10	10 rounds/10 minutes	Standing, from condition 4

d. Scoring for the Rifle Qualification Course. For the "A" target, hits on the paper (within the target border) and outside the "4" ring are three points. If the grease mark of the bullet (not the tear caused by the bullet) is located in two scoring areas of the target, or touches the outside of a higher scoring ring, the higher value shall be counted. Marksmanship awards, qualification, and record entries shall be based on the following:

Possible Score.	200
Expert	170 - 200
Sharpshooter	160 - 169
Marksman.	140 - 159
Minimum Qualifying Score	140
Unqualified.	Less than 140

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Sustainment Score. . . 30 hits in scoring area (within
outer ring, or 3 ring for "A" target)

10. Rifle Lowlight Course

a. Description. The Rifle Lowlight Course is used for lowlight on the M14 and M16 (series) rifles. This course is designed to be fired at 15 yards using the transition target I. The COF shall be fired until achieving a minimum of 14 hits on at least one COF, not to exceed two consecutive attempts. The course is fired in the minimum ambient light possible to distinguish the target. The amount of light is comparable to natural light 30 minutes past official sunset. Twenty rounds are fired at the appropriate target using the following COF.

b. COF

(1) Timed Fire - Prone Position. The shooter establishes a prone position with a condition 4 weapon and two magazines of five rounds. On command of the RSO to load and make ready, the shooter inserts a magazine of five rounds, pulls the charging handle (M16 (series)) or operating rod handle (M14) and releases to make a condition 1 weapon. On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter places the weapon on "fire" in the semi-automatic mode, and engages the target. Time limit is 30 seconds. On command of the RSO to load and make ready, the shooter replaces the empty magazine with the second magazine of five rounds, and releases the bolt forward, making a condition 1 weapon. On command of the RSO, the shooter engages the target. Shooters may use the hasty sling for additional muzzle stabilization during this sequence. Shooters shall be given sufficient time to adjust their sling accordingly prior to this firing sequence. Time limit is 30 seconds.

(2) Timed Fire - Kneeling Position. The shooter establishes a kneeling position with a condition 4 weapon and two magazines of five rounds. On command of the RSO to load and make ready, the shooter inserts a magazine of five rounds, pulls the charging handle (M16 (series)) or operating rod handle (M14) and releases to make a condition 1 weapon. On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter places the weapon on "fire" in the semi-automatic mode, and engages the target. Time limit is 30 seconds. On command of the RSO load and make ready, the shooter replaces the empty magazine with the second magazine of five rounds, and releases the bolt forward, making a condition 1 weapon. On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter engages the

target. Shooters may use the hasty sling for additional muzzle stabilization during this sequence. Time limit is 30 seconds.

c. Summary Table - Rifle Lowlight Course

Yard Line	Rounds	Sequence	Remarks
15	10	Five rounds/30 seconds Five rounds/30 seconds	Prone position
15	10	Five rounds/30 seconds Five rounds/30 seconds	Kneeling position

d. Scoring for the Rifle Lowlight Course. Scoring is performed by counting the number of hits within the silhouette of the target. A failure to qualify requires remedial dry fire training with a qualified line coach.

Possible Score. 20
 Minimum Qualifying Score 14

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QUALIFICATION CRITERIA FOR SHOTGUNS

1. Qualification Criteria. All Navy personnel armed with the shotgun are required to qualify on the Shotgun Practical Weapons Course. Before each qualification shoot, all personnel shall receive training per paragraph 4 of this enclosure. Due to safety concerns, there are no requirements to fire a qualification or sustainment course with the shotgun while at sea. However, at every opportunity, trainers shall ensure that personnel are qualified at a shore-based range. For deployed afloat commands, qualification/sustainment may be extended until 2 months after return to homeport when a range or simulator is not available.

2. Sustainment Criteria. All Navy personnel armed with a shotgun must requalify annually on the Shotgun Practical Weapons Course or simulator. All personnel armed with a shotgun must also undergo semi-annual sustainment training between qualification shoots, not to exceed 8 months. The requirements for semi-annual sustainment training are outlined in paragraph 6 of this enclosure.

3. Weapons Conditions for the 12-Gauge Shotgun

Weapon Condition	Description
Condition 1	Weapon on "safe," round chambered, magazine tube filled, action closed
Condition 2	Does not apply to 12-gauge shotgun
Condition 3	Weapon on "safe," chamber empty, magazine tube filled, action closed
Condition 4	Weapon on "safe," chamber empty, magazine tube empty, action closed

4. Marksmanship/Safety/Weapon Familiarization Training

 WARNING	<p>Ensure that the classroom-training environment contains no live ammunition. Never mix different types of ammunition when conducting qualifications in this instruction (i.e., live, dummy, blank, or FX marking cartridges).</p>
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a. Training Required. Before each qualification fire and sustainment training session, all shooters shall receive

training on marksmanship, safety, and weapon familiarization. Prior to qualification fire, it is recommended that shooters complete weapons CBT (designed by CENSECFOR). Shooters shall practice the marksmanship fundamentals by dry firing or simulator training before live firing. Shooters shall also practice presenting the shotgun from the various transports listed in subparagraph 4b(2) below. Shooters must demonstrate the ability to safely handle and present the weapon to the instructor before live firing. Shooters must demonstrate knowledge of the four general safety rules, weapons commands, the ability to safely present the weapon, and the ability to perform remedial actions before qualification fire (see paragraphs 3 and 4 of enclosure (1) and paragraph 3 of this enclosure). The period of time between the marksmanship, safety, and weapons familiarization training and live fire qualification shall not exceed 30 days.

b. Training content. The marksmanship, safety, and weapon familiarization training shall cover the following topics:

(1) Range Safety. See enclosure (1).

(2) Transporting and Presenting the Shotgun. See reference (n). Training shall cover presenting the shotgun from the following transports:

(a) Strong side sling arms (muzzle up).

(b) Weak side sling arms (muzzle down).

(c) Cross body sling arms (muzzle down).

(d) Tactical sling (for personnel armed with shotguns with foldable stocks and tactical slings).

(3) Clearing Barrel Procedures. See reference (n). These clearing barrel procedures are mandated for use throughout the Navy.

(4) Marksmanship Fundamentals. See reference (n).

(5) Characteristics/Nomenclature. See reference (n).

(6) Assembly/Disassembly. For guidance on the assembly/disassembly of the shotgun as well as cleaning, lubricating, and function check, refer to MRC.

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(7) Operation. The operation portion of the training covers function checks, unloading and loading the weapon, and firing the weapon, see reference (n).

(8) Stoppages/Remedial Actions. See subparagraph 6j of enclosure (1), paragraph 5 of this enclosure, and reference (n).

(9) Dry Fire. In a sterile training environment free of live ammunition, personnel shall practice all of the skills necessary to safely and properly operate the weapon as specified in enclosure (2).

(10) Simulator Training. Where available, simulator training shall include marksmanship training drills to assist instructors in identifying and correcting personnel shooter fundamental errors, and courses of fire should be programmed into the simulator to provide personnel the opportunity to simulate firing the COF prior to live fire operations. A simulator may be used for requalification or sustainment training. In order to obtain an initial qualification, personnel must complete the Shotgun Practical Weapons Course.

(11) Use of Deadly Force. References (c) and (d) govern the use of deadly force and carrying of firearms by Department of the Navy personnel.

5. Remedial Action. While on the range the shooters shall perform their own remedial actions during the COF unless there is a possibility of a bore obstruction or unless directed to do otherwise by the RSO. If the shooter does not finish the COF in the allotted time, the RSO shall determine the number of saved rounds and alibi rounds. See enclosure (1), subparagraph 6j, for further guidance on remedial action policy. See reference (n) for specific remedial action procedures for the 12-gauge shotgun.

6. Required Semi-Annual Sustainment Training. Semi-annual sustainment training shall include the same marksmanship/safety/weapon familiarization training as specified in paragraph 4 of this enclosure. Simulator practice is encouraged and live fire is not required for shotgun sustainment. Additional training in simulated targets, shoot/no-shoot drills, simulated combat engagements, and marksmanship training aids are also highly encouraged.

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7. Ammunition

a. Only ammunition issued through the Navy Stock System by the NOLSC shall be used. Prior to the use of any type of ammunition, an NCEA must be established for the requesting unit. Use of rented weapons from MWR facilities may be used for qualification.

b. Standard issue 12-gauge 00 buckshot shall be used on the Shotgun Practical Weapons Course. In situations where environmental concerns preclude the use of standard shotgun shells, lead-free or non-toxic shells may be used.

c. In situations where physical limitations due to range construction, design, or environmental concerns preclude the use of standard 12-gauge 00 buckshot; non-toxic frangible ammunition may be used.

d. Standard issue, 12-gauge slugs shall be used for slug familiarization where applicable.

8. Shotgun Practical Weapons Course

a. Purpose. The purpose of the Shotgun Practical Weapons Course is to experience and test the ability of the shooter to effectively engage targets in less than ideal, static conditions. The RSO should choose an activity relative to the shooters physical condition to elevate the heart rate of the shooter directly prior to commencing the SPWC. Great care should be taken to not exhaust personnel to the point of being unsafe during the COF. Running in place with no weapon for 2 minutes is suggested. MSC personnel are exempt from the pre-fire physical activity requirement of this COF. The shooter to coach ratio is 1 to 1. This COF is intended to be conducted for only one shooter at a time.

b. Description. The course shall consist of 18 rounds fired with the 12-gauge shotgun using 00 buckshot in 3 minutes. Shooters advance from the ready line, which is behind the 25-yard line. During the COF, the line coach shall accompany the shooter ensuring to never move or place themselves in front of the muzzle of the weapon. The line coach should be positioned slightly behind, and to the strong side of the shooter in order to watch loading procedures, ensure proper operation of the safety, and ensure muzzle discipline. The shooter shall remove their finger from the trigger guard and place the weapon on "safe" prior to loading and moving to the next firing station.

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Shooters shall not move from one position/station to the next with a condition 1 weapon. Line coaches must ensure that the shooter moves between firing positions with a condition 3 or a clear weapon only.

c. Targets. This COF uses three targets. Targets are numbered from left to right 1, 2, 3, respectively. The "E" silhouette target is recommended for this COF, but the B-21 or transition target II may also be used.

d. Firing Stations

- (1) Station 1. 25 yards, "tall barricade," standing.
- (2) Station 2. 20 yards, "low barricade," kneeling.
- (3) Station 3. 15 yards, "no barricade," standing.
- (4) Station 4. 10 yards, "no barricade," standing underarm (hip).

e. COF

(1) After physical activity, the shooter is issued a clear shotgun with 18 rounds of ammunition. Shooter shall stow ammunition as directed. Upon signal from the RSO, the shooter and line coach advance to station 1.

(2) Station 1. Combat load five rounds (one round through the ejection port directly into the chamber, four rounds loaded in magazine tube) standing aimed fire shoulder position "tall barricade" engage three targets in 3, 2, 1, 1, 2 order (left-handed shooters 1, 2, 3, 3, 2 order). Patrol load four rounds (all rounds in magazine tube, none chambered) prior to moving, and advance to the next position.

(3) Station 2. Fire four rounds at targets 1, 2, 3, 3 (left-handed shooters 3, 2, 1, 1), kneeling aimed fire position, from the strong side of the "short barricade." Patrol load four rounds (none chambered) prior to moving, and advance to the next position.

(4) Station 3. Fire four rounds at targets 1, 2, 3, 1 (left-handed shooters 3, 2, 1, 3), standing shoulder position, "no barricade." Patrol load three rounds (none chambered), and advance to final position.

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(5) Station 4. Fire three rounds at targets 1, 2, 3, (left-handed shooters 3, 2, 1) standing underarm (hip) position, "no barricade." Combat load and fire two rounds at targets 2, 3 (left-handed shooters 2, 1). Course complete. The shooter clears the weapon, and calls clear.

(6) The line coach directs shooter to "show clear." Once line has been made safe and verified by the RSO, the shooter will assume a sling arms position (condition 4 shotgun with action to the rear) as directed. The RSO will then direct shooter and line coach to move forward to score and replace targets.

f. Summary Table - Shotgun Practical Weapons Course

Yard Line	Rounds	Sequence	Remarks
25	Five	Combat load five rounds, fire five rounds, patrol load four rounds - move to station 2	Standing barricade, Standing aimed fire shoulder position
20	Four	Fire four rounds, patrol load four rounds - move to station 3	Low barricade, kneeling aimed fire position
15	Four	Fire four rounds, patrol load three rounds - move to station 4	No barricade, standing aimed fire shoulder position
10	Four	Fire three rounds, combat load two rounds, fire two rounds, clear weapon	No barricade, standing underarm fire (hip) position

g. Scoring the Shotgun Practical Weapons Course. Scoring is performed by counting the number of hits within the silhouette of the target. A failure to qualify requires additional training.

Minimum Qualifying Score:

Ammunition 00 Buckshot

Amount 18 rounds/nine pellets per round - 162 total

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Targets three type "E" silhouettes, B-21 or
 transition target II (about 2 feet apart)

Scoring a minimum of 30 pellets on each target for
satisfactory qualification with a minimum qualifying score
of 90.

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**QUALIFICATION CRITERIA FOR LIGHT, MEDIUM AND HEAVY
MACHINE GUN PERFORMANCE EVALUATION**

1. Weapons. M60, MK43 (variants), M240 (variants), MK48 7.62mm medium machine guns, and MK46 Mod 0 (series) 5.56mm light machine guns.

2. Performance Evaluation Criteria. All category II Navy personnel armed with light and medium machine guns must successfully pass the performance evaluation standard annually per this enclosure. Performance evaluations will be conducted by a qualified CSWI as outlined in paragraph 11 of the basic instruction. Before each performance evaluation, all personnel shall receive formal training and shall perform all live fire drill sets listed in enclosure (8). For Individual Augmentees (IAs) and deployed afloat commands, qualification/sustainment may be extended until 2 months after return to homeport when a range or simulator is not available. All Navy personnel who employ machine guns with the bipod or in a mounted "free gun" mode shall shoot the Light and Medium Machine Gun Performance Evaluation Course, as well as attend prescribed training. All Navy personnel that employ machine guns with a tripod/T&E mechanism may also shoot the Machine Gun Performance Evaluation Course - Tripod/T&E Mechanism.

3. Stoppage/Remedial Actions. See subparagraph 6j of enclosure (1) and reference (n).

4. Pre-requisites. Formal training must be conducted prior to any sustainment, simulator, blank fire, or live fire training evolution. Topics and live fire drill sets are listed in enclosure (8).

5. Required Sustainment Training. All Navy personnel armed with light and medium machine guns are required to undergo semi-annual sustainment training, not to exceed 8 months. Sustainment training shall include, but is not limited to, classroom instruction, dry fire training, weapons manipulation drills utilizing dummy rounds, simulator training, blank fire training, and/or additional live fire training when feasible. The CSWI shall conduct this training in accordance with items listed in enclosure (8).

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6. Light and Medium Machine Gun Performance Evaluation

a. Description. COF is a six-phase, 100-round performance evaluation fired on a 400-meter range (afloat or ashore) using an 8 by 8 feet size area target. Most military machine gun ranges ashore usually provide adequate area targets that can be used (i.e., old tanks, trucks, etc). For ranges at sea, a "killer tomato," or something of equivalent size, placed at 400 to 500 yards will suffice. Any non-fired rounds due to weapon malfunctions shall be fired as an alibi. After each shooter has completed five phases of fire, the shooter shall change the barrel, which represents the sixth phase of the COF. If the machine gun is not configured for use with a bipod, the machine gun may be fired from a mounted (free-gun) position as long as no T&E is used.

NOTE

1. Safety is paramount. Any unsafe shooter shall not be permitted to continue.

2. If a 400-meter range is not available with adequate area targets, the distance may be reduced as long as the target size is reduced to maintain the same distance to target relationship. The performance evaluation should not be fired on less than a 100-meter range with a 2 by 2 feet area target due to weapon design. Ensure applicable range regulations authorize this procedure.

3. Shooters who receive an "UNSAT" (unsatisfactory) on any phase must start the evaluation over. Shooters who receive a second UNSAT must receive remedial training and then start the performance evaluation from the beginning on the next training cycle.

4. Any rounds not fired due to shooter-induced malfunctions shall not be fired as an alibi.

Weapons Conditions for MK 46 (Series), M240, M60 (Series), MK 43, and MK 48

Weapon Condition	Description
Condition 1	Ammunition on feed tray, bolt locked to the rear, weapon on safe, and cover closed
Condition 2	Not applicable
Condition 3	Bolt forward on empty chamber, ammunition on feed tray, weapon on fire, and cover closed

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Condition 4	Feed tray clear, bolt forward on empty chamber, weapon on fire, and cover closed
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Note: Refer to the specific procedures in reference (n) to place the M-60 basic into condition 3.

b. Scoring. Scoring is based on the shooter demonstrating the ability to safely manipulate the weapon, thorough knowledge of condition codes, loading, unloading, reloading procedures, and the ability to effectively engage (hit) the area target utilizing three to five round bursts. Overall competency of the shooter and effective engagement of the area target will be determined by the CSWI. The shooter must effectively engage the target and meet the minimum time requirements during each phase of the performance evaluation COF in order to pass the evaluation.

c. COF. Using the target specified, the following COF will be used. Each sequence begins with the machine gun on the bipod or on the mount (without a T&E mechanism) pointed downrange. The shooter must take charge of the weapon prior to commencing the evolution by verifying the weapon is CLEAR and placing it in condition 4. At the completion of each phase, the shooter will unload, show clear. Each "SAT" (satisfactory)/UNSAT portion of the course will be determined by the CSWI.

NOTE

5. Prior to giving the firing commands for each phase, the CSWI shall have the shooter place their weapon in the prescribed condition for that phase.

6. During phase 1, if sight adjustments are to be made, the weapon must be "clear" and "safe" prior to any adjustments.

7. For misfire, hot gun, or clearing live ammunition for light, medium and heavy machine guns, follow safety procedures detailed in reference (m).

PHASE 1 - Zero or Establish Hold
Starting Condition: 4
Ammunition: 20-round belt
Target: Specified target
Position: Prone (bipod) or standing (mounted)
Time Limit: 3 minutes

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Command: "With a 20-round belt of ammunition, on command, the shooter will "load, make ready," and "fire" on the designated target in order to zero the weapon or establish a proper hold. The shooter must "unload, show clear" at the completion of fire."		
Score:		
Place weapon in condition 4	SAT	UNSAT
Zero or establish hold	SAT	UNSAT
"Unload, show clear"	SAT	UNSAT

PHASE 2 - Engage Single Target		
Starting Condition: 3		
Ammunition: 20-round belt		
Target: Specified target		
Position: Prone (bipod) or standing (mounted)		
Time Limit: 15 seconds to effectively hit the target		
Command: "With a 20-round belt of ammunition, on command, the shooter will "make ready" and "fire" on the designated target utilizing multiple three to five round bursts while maintaining a consistent cone of fire and beaten zone to effectively engage the target. The shooter must "unload, show clear" at the completion of fire."		
Score:		
Place weapon in condition 3	SAT	UNSAT
Effectively engage target (15 seconds)	SAT	UNSAT
"Unload, show clear"	SAT	UNSAT

PHASE 3 - Engage Target		
Starting Condition: 4		
Ammunition: 20-round belt		
Target: Specified target		
Position: Prone (bipod) or standing (mounted)		
Time Limit: 20 seconds to effectively hit the target		
Command: "With a 20-round belt of ammunition, on command, the shooter will "load, make ready," and "fire" on the designated target utilizing multiple three to five round bursts while maintaining a consistent cone of fire and beaten zone to effectively engage the target. The shooter must "unload, show clear" at the completion of fire."		

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Score:		
Place weapon in condition 4	SAT	UNSAT
Effectively engage target (20 seconds)	SAT	UNSAT
"Unload, show clear"	SAT	UNSAT

PHASE 4 - Reload		
Starting Condition: 4		
Ammunition: Two 10-round belts		
Target: Specified target		
Position: Prone (bipod) or standing (mounted)		
Time Limit: The reload must be conducted in less than 15 seconds. The reload time will be measured from the last round of the first belt to the first round of the second belt.		
Command: "With two 10-round belts of ammunition, on command, the shooter will "load, make ready," and "fire" on the designated target utilizing multiple three to five round bursts while maintaining a consistent cone of fire and beaten zone to effectively engage the target. The shooter will then conduct either a condition 1 or condition 3 reload when the first belt runs out and then re-engage the target with the second belt. The shooter must "unload, show clear" at the completion of fire."		
Score:		
Place weapon in condition 4	SAT	UNSAT
Effectively engage target	SAT	UNSAT
Conduct effective reload (15 seconds)	SAT	UNSAT
Effectively re-engage target	SAT	UNSAT
"Unload, show clear"	SAT	UNSAT

PHASE 5 - Reload		
Starting Condition: 3		
Ammunition: Two 10-round belts		
Target: Specified target		
Position: Prone (bipod) or standing (mounted)		
Time Limit: The reload must be conducted in less than 15 seconds. The reload time will be measured from the last round of the first belt to the first round of the second belt.		

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Command: "With two 10-round belts of ammunition, on command, the shooter will "make ready" and "fire" on the designated target utilizing multiple three to five round bursts while maintaining a consistent cone of fire and beaten zone to effectively engage the target. The shooter will conduct either a condition 1 or condition 3 reload when the first belt runs out and then re-engage the target with the second belt. The shooter must "unload, show clear" at the completion of fire."		
Score:		
Place weapon in condition 3	SAT	UNSAT
Effectively engage target	SAT	UNSAT
Conduct effective reload (15 seconds)	SAT	UNSAT
Effectively re-engage target	SAT	UNSAT
"Unload, show clear"	SAT	UNSAT

PHASE 6 - Barrel Change		
Shooter must properly conduct a barrel change. Upon completion, weapon will be left in "unload, show clear" for turnover to the next shooter.		
Score:		
Conduct proper barrel change	SAT	UNSAT
"Unload, show clear:"	SAT	UNSAT

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**SUMMARY TABLE - CATEGORY II LIGHT AND MEDIUM MACHINE
GUN PERFORMANCE EVALUATION**

Phase	Purpose	Distance (meters)	Rounds	Starting Condition	Starting Position	Sequence
1	Zero or established hold	400m	20	4	Prone- Bipod Standing- Mounted	20 rounds (3 minutes)
2	Engage target	400m	20	3	Prone- Bipod Standing- Mounted	20 rounds (15 seconds)
3	Engage target	400m	20	4	Prone- Bipod Standing- Mounted	20 rounds (20 seconds)
4	Reload	400m	2X10	4	Prone- Bipod Standing- Mounted	One 10-round belt reload one 10-round belt, reload time limit 15 seconds
5	Reload	400m	2X10	3	Prone- Bipod Standing- Mounted	One 10-round belt reload one 10-round belt, reload time limit 15 seconds
6	Barrel change	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unload, show clear	Change barrel

Category II Heavy Machine Gun Performance Evaluation

1. Weapons. M2HB .50 caliber heavy machine guns.
2. Performance Evaluation Criteria. All category II Navy personnel armed with heavy machine guns must successfully pass the performance evaluation standard annually per this enclosure. Performance evaluations will be conducted by a qualified CSWI as outlined in paragraph 11 of the basic instruction. Before each performance evaluation, all personnel shall receive formal training and shall perform live fire drill sets listed in enclosure (8). For IAs and deployed afloat commands, qualification/sustainment may be extended until 2 months after return to homeport when a range or simulator is not available.

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All Navy personnel who employ heavy machine guns in a mounted "free gun" mode shall shoot the Heavy Machine Gun Performance Evaluation Course as well as attend prescribed training. All Navy personnel that employ heavy machine guns with a tripod/T&E mechanism may also shoot the Machine Gun Performance Evaluation Course - Tripod/T&E Mechanism.

3. Stoppages/Remedial Actions. See subparagraph 6j of enclosure (1) and reference (n).

4. Prerequisites. Classroom training must be conducted prior to any sustainment, simulator, blank fire, or live fire training evolution. Classroom topics are listed in enclosure (8).

5. Required Sustainment Training. All Navy personnel armed with heavy machine guns are required to undergo semi-annual sustainment training, not to exceed 8 months. Sustainment training shall include, but is not limited to, classroom instruction, dry fire training, weapons manipulation drills utilizing dummy rounds, simulator training, blank fire training, and/or live fire training when feasible. The CSWI shall conduct this training in accordance with items listed in enclosure (8).

6. Heavy Machine Gun Performance Evaluation

a. Description. COF is a six-phase, 100-round performance evaluation, fired on a 400-meter range (afloat or ashore) using an 8 by 8 feet size area target. Most military machine gun ranges ashore usually provide adequate area targets that can be used (i.e., old tanks, trucks, etc). For ranges at sea, a "killer tomato," or something of equivalent size, placed at 400 to 500 yards will suffice. Any non-fired rounds due to weapon malfunctions shall be fired as an alibi. The machine gun will be fired from a mounted (free-gun) position with no T&E mechanism used. Each shooter will set headspace and verify timing prior to firing the performance evaluation. After the shooter has completed five phases of fire, the barrel shall be changed and headspace and timing set/verified again, which represents the sixth phase of the COF.

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NOTE

1. Safety is paramount. Any unsafe shooter shall not be permitted to continue.
2. If a 400-meter range is not available with adequate area targets, the distance may be reduced as long as the target size is reduced to maintain the same distance to target relationship. The performance evaluation should not be fired on less than a 200-meter range with a 4 by 4 feet area target due to weapon design. An interim target system for use on a 25-meter range is in development for use until adequate ranges are available. Ensure applicable range regulations authorize this procedure.
3. Shooters who receive an UNSAT on any phase must start the evaluation over. Shooters who receive a second UNSAT must receive remedial training and then start the performance evaluation from the beginning on the next training cycle.
4. Any rounds not fired due to shooter-induced malfunctions shall not be fired as an alibi.

Weapons Conditions for M2 .50 Caliber Heavy Machine Gun

Weapon Condition	Description
Condition 1	Ammunition on feed tray, bolt forward, round in the chamber, cover assembly closed
Condition 2	Not applicable
Condition 3	Ammunition on feed tray, bolt forward on empty chamber, cover assembly closed
Condition 4	No ammunition present on the feed tray, bolt forward on an empty chamber, cover assembly closed

b. Scoring. Scoring is based on the shooter demonstrating the ability to safely manipulate the weapon, thorough knowledge of condition codes, loading, unloading, and reloading procedures, and the ability to effectively engage (hit) the area target utilizing three to five round bursts. Overall competency of the shooter and effective engagement of target will be determined by the CSWI. The shooter must effectively engage the target and meet the minimum time requirements during each phase of the performance evaluation COF in order to pass the evaluation.

c. COF. Using the target specified, the following COF will be used. Each sequence begins with the machine gun on the mount (without T&E device) pointed downrange. The shooter must take

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charge of the weapon prior to commencing the evolution by verifying the weapon is "clear" and "safe" and placing it in condition 4. At the completion of each phase, the shooter will "unload, show clear." Each SAT/UNSAT portion of the course will be determined by the CSWI.

NOTE

5. Prior to giving the firing commands for each phase, the CSWI shall have the shooter place their weapon in the prescribed condition for that phase.

6. During phase 1, if sight adjustments are to be made, the weapon must be "clear" and "safe" prior to any adjustments.

7. All phases of the performance evaluation shall be conducted with the M2HB in automatic fire.

8. For misfire, hot gun, or clearing live ammunition for light, medium, and heavy machine guns, follow safety procedures detailed in reference (m).

PHASE 1 - Zero or Establish Hold

Starting Condition: 4		
Ammunition: 20-round belt		
Target: Specified target		
Position: Sitting (tripod) or standing (mounted)		
Time Limit: 3 minutes		
Command: "With a 20-round belt of ammunition, on command, the shooter will "load, make ready," and "fire" on the designated target in order to zero the weapon or establish a proper hold. The shooter must "unload, show clear" at the completion of fire."		
Score:		
Verify headspace and timing	SAT	UNSAT
Place weapon in condition 4	SAT	UNSAT
Zero or establish hold	SAT	UNSAT
"Unload, show clear"	SAT	UNSAT

PHASE 2 - Engage Single Target

Starting Condition: 3		
Ammunition: 20-round belt		
Target: Specified target		
Position: Sitting (tripod) or standing (mounted)		
Time Limit: 15 seconds to effectively hit the target		

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Command: "With a 20-round belt of ammunition, on command, the shooter will "make ready" and "fire" on the designated target utilizing multiple three to five round bursts while maintaining a consistent cone of fire and beaten zone to effectively engage the target. The shooter must "unload, show clear" at the completion of fire."		
Score:		
Place weapon in condition 3	SAT	UNSAT
Effectively engage target (15 seconds)	SAT	UNSAT
"Unload, show clear"	SAT	UNSAT

PHASE 3 - Engage Target		
Starting Condition: 4		
Ammunition: 20-round belt		
Target: Specified target		
Position: Sitting (tripod) or standing (mounted)		
Time Limit: 20 seconds to effectively hit the target		
Command: "With a 20-round belt of ammunition, on command, the shooter will "load, make ready," and "fire" on the designated target utilizing multiple three to five round bursts while maintaining a consistent cone of fire and beaten zone to effectively engage the target. The shooter must "unload, show clear at the completion of fire."		
Score:		
Place weapon in condition 4	SAT	UNSAT
Effectively engage target (20 seconds)	SAT	UNSAT
"Unload, show clear"	SAT	UNSAT

PHASE 4 - Reload		
Starting Condition: 4		
Ammunition: two 10-round belts		
Target: Specified target		
Position: Sitting (tripod) or standing (mounted)		
Time Limit: The reload must be conducted in less than 20 seconds. The reload time will be measured from the last round of the first belt to the first round of the second belt.		

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Command: "With two 10-round belts of ammunition, on command, the shooter will "load, make ready," and "fire" on the designated target utilizing multiple three to five round bursts while maintaining a consistent cone of fire and beaten zone to effectively engage the target. The shooter will then conduct either a side or top reload when the first belt runs out and then re-engage the target with the second belt. The shooter must "unload, show clear" at the completion of fire."

Score:

Place weapon in condition 4	SAT	UNSAT
Effectively engage target	SAT	UNSAT
Conduct effective reload (20 seconds)	SAT	UNSAT
Effectively re-engage target	SAT	UNSAT
"Unload, show clear"	SAT	UNSAT

PHASE 5 - Reload

Starting Condition: 3

Ammunition: two 10-round belts

Target: Specified target

Position: Sitting (tripod) or standing (mounted)

Time Limit: The reload must be conducted in less than 20 seconds. The reload time will be measured from the last round of the first belt to the first round of the second belt.

Command: "With two 10-round belts of ammunition, on command, the shooter will "make ready" and "fire" on the designated target utilizing multiple three to five round bursts while maintaining a consistent cone of fire and beaten zone to effectively engage the target. The shooter will conduct either a side or top reload when the first belt runs out and then re-engage the target with the second belt. The shooter must "unload, show clear" at the completion of fire."

Score:

Place weapon in condition 3	SAT	UNSAT
Effectively engage target	SAT	UNSAT
Conduct effective reload (20 seconds)	SAT	UNSAT
Effectively re-engage target	SAT	UNSAT
"Unload, show clear"	SAT	UNSAT

PHASE 6 - Barrel Change, Headspace and Timing		
Shooter must properly conduct a barrel change and then set headspace and verify timing (set if required). Upon completion, weapon will be left in "Unload, show clear" for turnover to the next shooter.		
Score:		
Conduct proper barrel change	SAT	UNSAT
Set/verify headspace and timing	SAT	UNSAT
"Unload, show clear"	SAT	UNSAT

Summary Table - Category II Heavy Machine Gun Performance Evaluation

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Phase	Purpose	Distance (meters)	Rounds	Starting Condition	Starting Position	Sequence
1	Zero or established hold	400m	20	4	Prone- Bipod Standing- Mounted	20 rounds (3 minutes)
2	Engage target	400m	20	3	Prone- Bipod Standing- Mounted	20 rounds (15 seconds)
3	Engage target	400m	20	4	Prone- Bipod Standing- Mounted	20 rounds (20 seconds)
4	Reload	400m	2X10	4	Prone- Bipod Standing- Mounted	One 10-round belt reload one 10-round belt, reload time limit 20 seconds
5	Reload	400m	2X10	3	Prone- Bipod Standing- Mounted	One 10-round belt reload one 10-round belt, reload time limit 20 seconds
6	Barrel change	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unload, show clear	Change barrel Set/verify headspace and timing

CATEGORY II GRENADE MACHINE GUN PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

1. Weapons. MK19 Mod 3 grenade machine guns.
2. Performance Evaluation Criteria. All category II Navy personnel armed with grenade machine guns must successfully pass the performance evaluation standard annually per this enclosure. Before each performance evaluation, all personnel shall receive classroom training and shall perform all live fire drill sets listed in enclosure (8). For IAs and deployed afloat units, qualification/sustainment may be extended until 2 months after return to homeport when a range or simulator is not available.

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All Navy personnel who employ grenade machine guns in a mounted "free gun" mode shall shoot the Grenade Machine Gun Performance Evaluation Course as well as attend prescribed training.

3. Stoppages/Remedial Actions. See subparagraph 6j of enclosure (1) and reference (n).

4. Prerequisites. Classroom training must be conducted prior to any sustainment, simulator, blank fire, or live fire training evolution. Classroom topics are listed in enclosure (8).

5. Required Sustainment Training. All Navy personnel armed with grenade machine guns are required to undergo semi-annual sustainment training, not to exceed 8 months. Sustainment training shall include, but is not limited to, classroom instruction, dry fire training, weapons manipulation drills utilizing dummy rounds, simulator training, and/or live fire training when feasible. The CSWI shall conduct this training in accordance with items listed in enclosure (8).

6. Grenade Machine Gun Performance Evaluation

a. Description. COF is a single-phase, 64-round performance evaluation, fired on a 400-meter range (afloat or ashore) using an 8 by 8 feet size area target. Most military machine gun ranges ashore usually provide adequate area targets that can be used, (i.e., old tanks, trucks, etc). For ranges at sea, a "killer tomato," or something of equivalent size, placed at 400 to 500 yards will suffice. Any non-fired rounds due to weapon malfunctions shall be fired as an alibi. The machine gun will be fired from a mounted (free-gun) position with no T&E mechanism used.

NOTE

1. Safety is paramount. Any unsafe shooter shall not be allowed to continue.

2. The MK19 shall not be fired at ranges of less than 310 meters when using high explosive or high explosive, dual purpose ammunition. If training or practice ammunition is being used, the range and target combination may be reduced to 200 meters with a 4 by 4 feet target (no deviation). Ensure applicable range regulations authorize this procedure.

3. Shooters who receive an UNSAT on any portion of the phase must start the evaluation over. Shooters who receive a second UNSAT must receive remedial training and then start the performance evaluation from the beginning on the next training cycle.

4. Any rounds not fired due to shooter-induced malfunctions shall not be fired as an alibi.

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**WARNING**

Never attempt to fire MK19 munitions from an M79 or M203 grenade launcher.

Weapons Conditions for MK19 MOD 3 40mm Grenade Machine Gun

Weapon Condition	Description
Condition 1	Bolt locked to the rear, no round in the chamber, ammunition in the feeder, round on the bolt face, cover assembly closed and latched, weapon on safe
Condition 2	Not applicable
Condition 3	Bolt locked to the rear, no round in the chamber, ammunition in the feeder, no round on the bolt face, cover assembly closed and latched, weapon on safe
Condition 4	No round in the chamber, no ammunition in the feeder, bolt forward, cover assembly closed and latched, weapon on safe

Weapons Conditions for M203 Grenade Launcher

Weapon Condition	Description
Condition 1	Round inserted, barrel latched down, safety is on
Condition 2	Not applicable
Condition 3	Not applicable
Condition 4	Weapon is free of ammunition, barrel latched down, safety is on

b. Scoring. Scoring is based on the shooter demonstrating the ability to safely manipulate the weapon, thorough knowledge of condition codes, loading, unloading, and reloading procedures, and the ability to effectively engage (hit) the target utilizing three to five round bursts. Overall competency of the shooter and effective engagement of target will be determined by the CSWI. The shooter must effectively engage the target and meet the minimum time requirements during each phase of the performance evaluation COF in order to pass the evaluation.

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c. COF. Using the target specified, the following COF will be used. The sequence begins with the machine gun on the mount (without a T&E mechanism) pointed downrange. The shooter must take charge of the weapon prior to commencing the evolution by verifying the weapon is "clear" and "safe" and placing it in condition 4. At the completion of the evaluation, the shooter will "unload, show clear." Each SAT/UNSAT portion of the course will be determined by the CSWI.

NOTE

5. Prior to giving the firing commands for phase 1, the CSWI shall have the shooter place their weapon in condition 3.

PHASE 1 - Engage Single Target and Reload		
Starting Condition: 3		
Ammunition: two 32-round belts		
Target: Specified target		
Position: Prone/sitting (bipod) or standing (mounted)		
Time Limit: 4 minutes		
Command: "With a 32-round can of ammunition, on command, the shooter will "make ready" and "fire" to effectively engage the target. The shooter will then conduct an effective reload when the first can runs out and then re-engage the target with the second can. The shooter must "unload, show clear" at the completion of fire."		
Score:		
Place weapon in condition 4	SAT	UNSAT
Effectively engage target	SAT	UNSAT
Conduct effective reload	SAT	UNSAT
Effectively re-engage target	SAT	UNSAT
"Unload, show clear"	SAT	UNSAT

NOTE

6. For misfire, or clearing live ammunition for light, medium and heavy machine guns, follow safety procedures detailed in reference (m).

7. If ammunition is packaged in more than 32 rounds per can, the course of fire shall be conducted with two full cans.

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SUMMARY TABLE - CATEGORY II GRENADE MACHINE GUN
PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Phase	Purpose	Distance (meters)	Rounds	Starting Condition	Starting Position	Sequence
1	Engage single target and reload	400m	2x32	3	Prone/Sitting - Tripod Standing-Mounted	64 rounds (4 minutes)

Machine Gun with Tripod/T&E Performance Evaluation

1. Weapons. M2HB .50 caliber heavy machine guns, M60/MK43 (variants) 7.62mm medium machine guns, M240 (variants) 7.62mm medium machine guns, MK46 Mod 0 (M249 SAW) 5.56mm light machine guns.

2. Performance Evaluation Criteria. All Navy personnel that employ machine guns with a tripod/T&E mechanism may shoot the Machine Gun Performance Evaluation Course - Tripod/T&E Mechanism.

3. Prerequisites. Classroom training must be conducted prior to any simulator, blank fire, or live fire training. Classroom topics are listed in enclosure (8).

4. Required Sustainment Training. All Navy personnel armed with machine guns equipped with a T&E device are required to undergo quarterly classroom sustainment training to complement the sustainment training already required for machine guns. Classroom topics are located in enclosure (8). Personnel are required to undergo semi-annual live fire/simulator sustainment training, not to exceed 8 months. Details are located in enclosure (8). For deployed afloat commands, qualification/sustainment may be extended until 2 months after return to homeport when a range or simulator is not available. The CSWI shall conduct this training in accordance with items listed in enclosure (8).

5. Machine Gun Performance Evaluation - Tripod/T&E Mechanism

a. Description. COF is a five-phase 100-round performance evaluation fired ashore using a 10-meter machine gun target. Any non-fired rounds due to weapon malfunctions shall be fired as an alibi. After each shooter has completed all four phases

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of fire, the shooter shall change the barrel. When firing the machine gun performance evaluation - T&E with the M2HB, shooter will also set headspace and verify timing before firing and again after conducting the barrel change.

NOTE

1. Safety is paramount. Any unsafe shooter shall not be allowed to continue.
2. Any rounds not fired due to shooter-induced malfunctions shall not be fired as an alibi.
3. Ensure placement of the 10-meter target is far enough away from the designated backstop to prevent injury from potential ricochets.

b. Scoring for the Machine Gun Performance Evaluation

(1) Tripod/T&E. One point is given for each hit, not to exceed six in each scoring space. A bonus of two points is given for each scoring space hit, regardless of the number of hits within each space. Thus, the shooter may receive a maximum of eight points per scoring area (six points for six hits plus two bonus points). A failure to qualify requires additional training.

Maximum Possible Score	120
Minimum Qualifying Score	63

c. COF. Using the target and pasters specified, the following COF will be used. Each sequence begins with the machine gun on the tripod with T&E and pointed downrange. The shooter must take charge of the weapon prior to commencing the evolution by verifying the weapon is "clear" and "safe" and placing it in condition 4. At the completion of each phase, the shooter will "unload, show clear." All scoring will be determined by the CSWI.

NOTE

4. Prior to giving the firing commands for each phase, the CSWI shall have the shooter place their weapon in the prescribed condition for that phase.
5. For misfire, or clearing live ammunition for the grenade machine gun, follow safety procedures detailed in reference (m).

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PHASE 1 - Zero or Establish Hold
Starting Condition: 4
Ammunition: 10-round belt
Target: 10m machine gun target, pasters 1 and 2
Position: Prone/sitting with T&E device
Time Limit: No time limit
Command: "With a 10-round belt of ammunition, on command, the shooter will "load, make ready," and "fire" on the designated pasters in order to zero the weapon or establish a proper hold. Shooter will fire two bursts of five rounds each, one burst in each paster."
Score: No scoring of sequence.

PHASE 2 - Fixed Fire
Starting Condition: 4
Ammunition: 12-round belt
Target: 10m machine gun target, pasters 3 and 4
Position: Prone/sitting with T&E device
Time Limit: No time limit
Command: "With a 12-round belt of ammunition, on command, the shooter will "load, make ready," and "fire" on the designated pasters. Shooter will fire two bursts of six rounds each, one burst in each paster."
Score: One for each hit plus bonus points (see subparagraph 5b)

PHASE 3 - Traversing and Searching Fire
Starting Condition: 4
Ammunition: 30-round belt
Target: 10m machine gun target, pasters 5 through 6
Position: Prone/sitting with T&E device
Time Limit: No time limit
Command: "With a 30-round belt of ammunition, on command, the shooter will "load, make ready," and "fire" on the designated pasters. Shooter will fire five bursts of six rounds each, one burst in each paster. Note: There are three blank pasters between pasters 5 and 6."
Score: One for each hit plus bonus points (see subparagraph 5b)

PHASE 4 - Traversing and Searching Fire
Starting Condition: 4
Ammunition: 48-round belt
Target: 10m machine gun target, pasters 7 through 8
Position: Prone/sitting with T&E device

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Time Limit: No time limit
Command: "With a 48-round belt of ammunition, on command, the shooter will "load, make ready," and "fire" on the designated paster. Shooter will fire eight bursts of six rounds each, one burst in each paster. Note: There are six blank pasters between pasters 7 and 8.
Score: One for each hit plus bonus points (see subparagraph 5b)

PHASE 5 - Barrel Change
Shooter must properly conduct a barrel change and set headspace and timing (if applicable). Upon completion, weapon will be left in "unload, show clear" for turnover to the next shooter.

**SUMMARY TABLE - MACHINE GUN PERFORMANCE EVALUATION -
TRIPOD/T&E**

Phase	Purpose	Distance (meters)	Rounds	Starting Condition	Starting Position	Sequence
1	Zero or established hold	10m	10	4	Prone or Sitting	Two bursts of five rounds Pasters 1 to 2. No time limit
2	Fixed fire	10m	12	4	Prone or Sitting	Two bursts of six rounds Pasters 3 to 4. No time limit One point per hit plus bonus points
3	Traversing and searching fire	10m	30	4	Prone or Sitting	Five bursts of six rounds

						Pasters 5 to 6. 3 minutes One point per hit plus bonus points
4	Traversing and searching fire	10m	48	4	Prone or Sitting	Eight bursts of six rounds Pasters 7 to 8. 3 minutes One point per hit plus bonus points
5	Barrel change	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

TARGETS

1. The targets used for the various courses of fire are as follows:

- a. Navy Handgun Qualification Course
 - (1) Transtar II
 - (2) B-21
 - (3) Transtar I (15-yard ranges)
- b. Handgun Lowlight Course
 - (1) "E" silhouette
 - (2) B-21
 - (3) Transtar II
- c. HPWC
 - (1) "E" silhouette
 - (2) B-21
 - (3) Transtar II
 - (4) Transtar I (15-yard ranges)
- d. HPWC - Mobile Ranges
 - (1) Transtar I
 - (2) "E" silhouette
 - (3) B-21
 - (4) Transtar II
- e. Rifle Qualification Course (Qualification)
 - (1) Rifle "A" Target (200-yard ranges)
 - (2) 25- Meter Zeroing Target M16A2 (25-yard ranges)

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- (3) Rifle "A" Target Reduced 25 Yards (25-yard ranges)
- (4) Rifle "A" Target Reduced 15 Yards (15-yard ranges)
- f. Rifle Qualification Course (Sustainment)
 - (1) Rifle "A" target (200-yard ranges)
 - (2) 25-Meter Zeroing Target M16A2 (25-yard ranges)
 - (3) Rifle Sustainment Target 25 Yards (25-yard ranges)
 - (4) Rifle Sustainment Target 15 Yards (15-yard ranges)
- g. Rifle Lowlight Course. Transtar I.
- h. Shotgun Practical Weapons Course
 - (1) "E" silhouette
 - (2) B-21
 - (3) Transtar II
 - (4) Transtar I (15-yard ranges)

2. Target Sources

a. The following targets are available through the Navy Supply System:

Target Name	NSN
Rifle "A" Target	6920-00-627-4071
25 M Zeroing Target M16A2	6920-01-253-4005
"E" Silhouette Target	6920-00-795-1806
10 M Machine gun Target	6920-00-078-5123

b. The Transtar I and Transtar II targets are available from the following Source:

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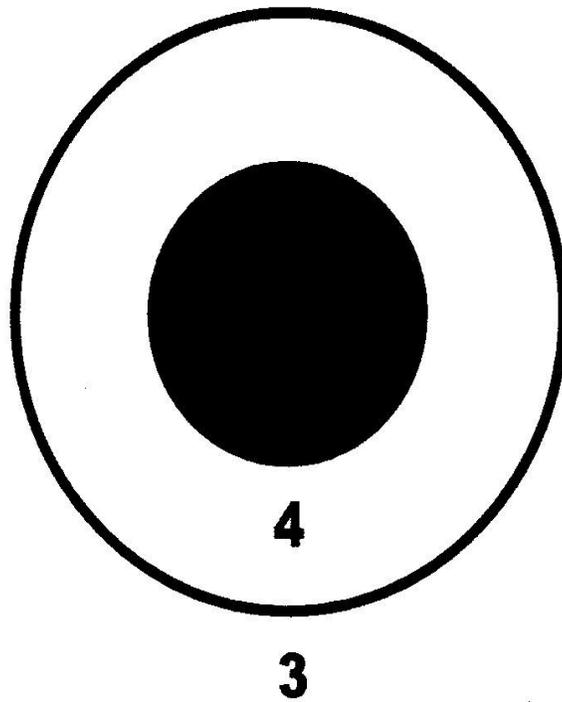
Unicor Federal Prison Industries
 400 First Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20534
 Local Area 202-305-3756
 Toll Free 1-800-827-3168
 Fax 202-305-7353
www.unicor.gov

Target Name	Item Number
Transtar I	048004018099
Transtar II	048004018101

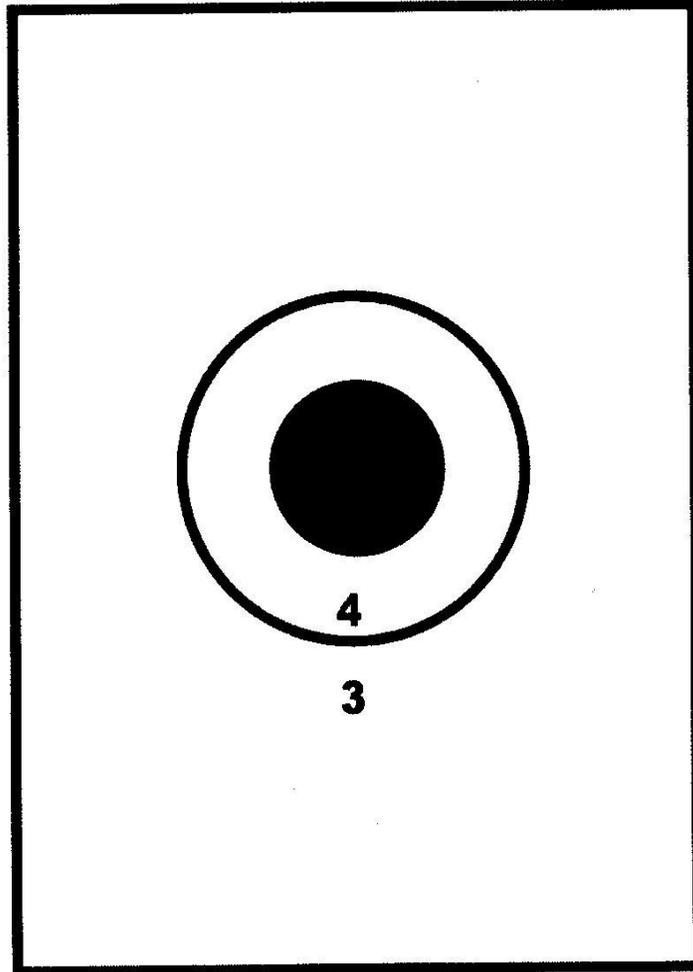
c. The B-21 target is available from various commercial sources. The B-21 target used in Navy pistol qualification courses is the full-sized B-21 target.

d. The following targets are reproduced in this enclosure:

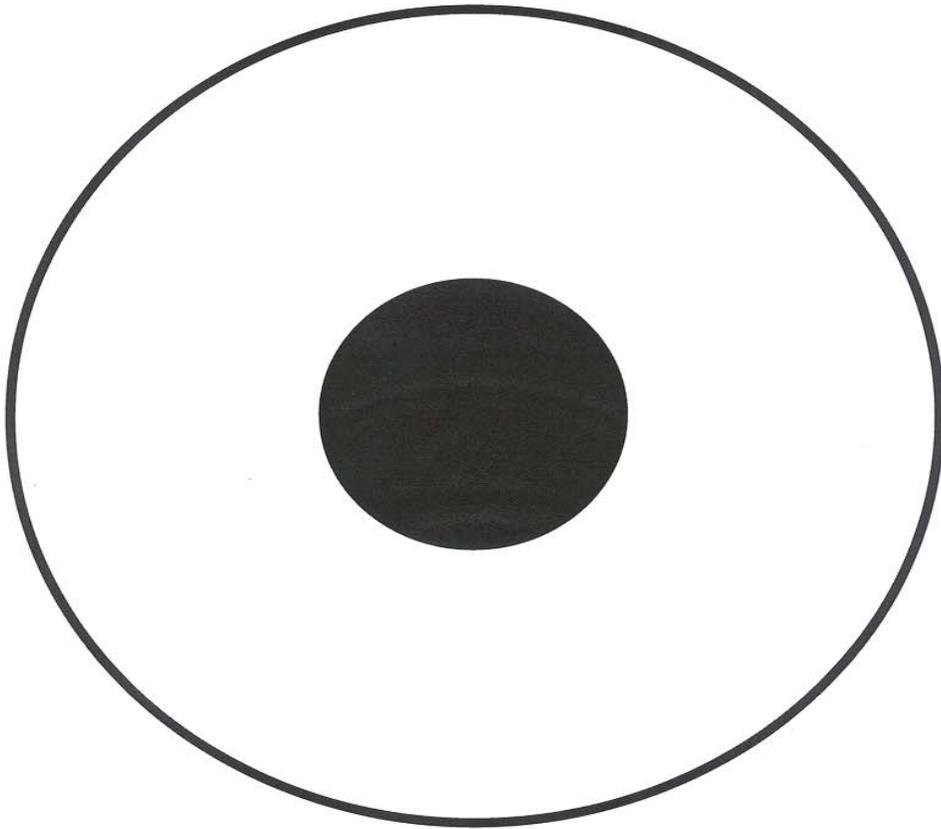
Target Name	Page Number
Rifle "A" Reduced 25 Yards	4
Rifle "A" Reduced 15 Yards	5
Rifle Sustainment 25 Yards	6
Rifle Sustainment 15 Yards	7
Reduced Silhouette 50 Yards	8
Reduced Silhouette 100 Yards	9



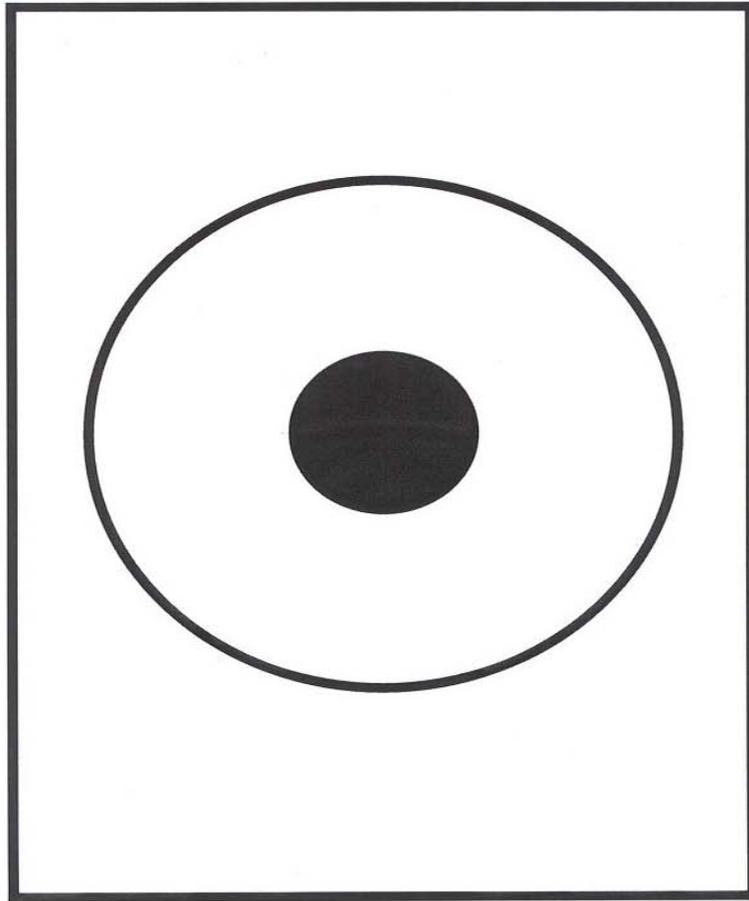
Rifle "A" Target Reduced 25 Yards



Rifle "A" Target Reduced 15 Yards

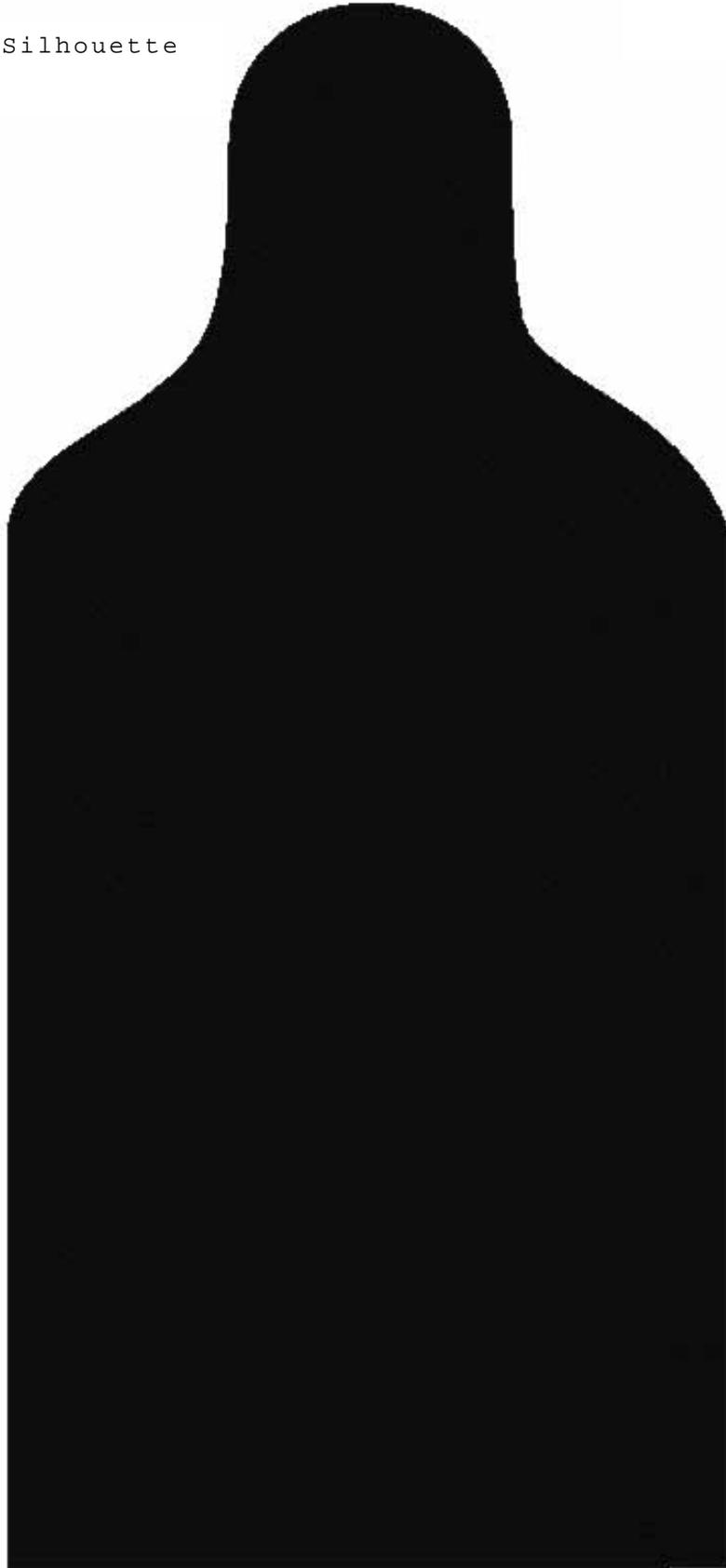


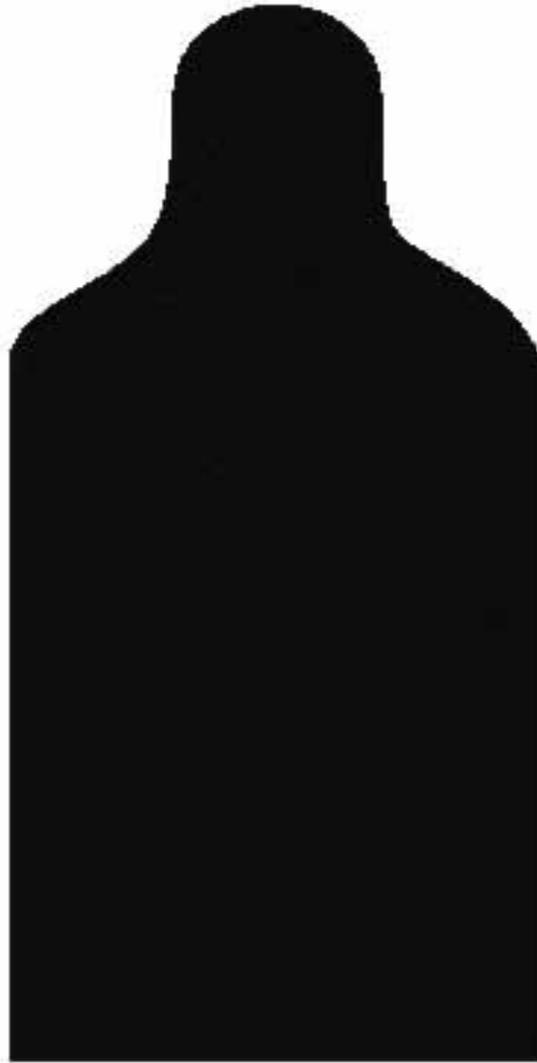
Rifle Sustainment 25 Yards



Rifle Sustainment 15 Yards

Reduced Silhouette
50 Yards





Reduced Silhouette 100 Yards

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SUSTAINMENT TRAINING FOR CATEGORY II CREW SERVED
WEAPONS OPERATORS

1. Classroom Training. The CSWI shall conduct quarterly classroom sustainment training for all category II crew served weapons operators using the below topics for each weapon system as applicable. All topics in this list must be covered over the course of 1 year:

- a. Safety
- b. Warning shots PQS
- c. Characteristics
- d. Nomenclature
- e. General/detailed disassembly and assembly
- f. Maintenance
- g. Function checks
- h. Weapon inspection procedures
- i. Cycle of operation
- j. Headspace and timing (M2HB)
- k. Fundamentals of machine gun marksmanship
- l. Malfunctions and stoppages
- m. Immediate/remedial action procedures
- n. Loading/unloading procedures
- o. Weapon condition codes
- p. Mounts and mounting procedures
- q. Range commands
- r. Ammunition types and characteristics
- s. Classifications of fire

- t. Levels of awareness
- u. Tactical employment

2. Live Fire/Simulator Training. In order to maintain proficiency, CSWIs shall conduct semi-annual drills for each category II crew served weapons operator using live or blank ammunition, or, if directed by their applicable TYCOM, with a simulator. Recommended drills for each applicable weapon system as follows:

a. Light and medium machine gun semi-annual sustainment drills.

Drill/Task	Round Count (minimum)
Trigger control	50
Rhythm shoot	100
Reloads	100

Drill/Task	Round Count (minimum)
Malfunction drills (immediate/remedial action procedures)	50
Night loads/gas mask (if applicable)	50
Talking guns	100
Search and traverse	50

b. Heavy machine gun semi-annual sustainment drills.

Drill/Task	Round Count (minimum)
Trigger control	50
Rhythm shoot	100
Reloads	100
Malfunction drills (immediate/remedial action procedures)	50
Night loads	25
Talking guns	100
Search and traverse	75

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c. Automatic grenade launcher semi-annual sustainment drills.

Drill/Task	Round Count (minimum)
Trigger control	10
Rhythm shoot	22
Reloads	64
Talking guns	32
Search and traverse	32

3. Simulator Training. The CSWI is encouraged to utilize the various simulator systems available in order to enhance the crew served weapon operators' level of proficiency. Simulator training should be used to augment training when live fire training is not feasible. However, simulator training will not be used to completely replace live fire. The CSWI should consider using the simulator systems for the following types of training:

- a. Marksmanship training
- b. Weapons manipulation (where applicable)
- c. Moving targets
- d. Warning shots
- e. Shoot/no-shoot scenarios
- f. Simulated combat engagements

4. Blank Fire Training. The CSWI is encouraged to utilize blank fire training as an augmentation to live fire and/or simulator training. The CSWI should consider using blank fire training for the following types of instruction:

- a. Weapon manipulation
- b. Trigger control
- c. Loading/unloading procedures
- d. Immediate/remedial action procedures

- e. Reloading drills
- f. Talking guns
- g. Force on force training
- h. Scenario based training