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Personnel

**COMBAT ARMS TRAINING AND
MAINTENANCE RIFLE, HANDGUN,
SHOTGUN, GRENADE LAUNCHER, M72
LIGHT ANTITANK WEAPON, SUBMACHINE
GUN, AND M249 SQUAD AUTOMATIC
WEAPON TRAINING PROGRAMS**

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This manual implements Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 36-22, *Air Force Military Training and Air Force Instruction (AFI) 36-2226, The Air Force Combat Training and Maintenance Program*. It gives guidance and procedures for rifles, handguns, shotguns, grenade launchers, M72 Light Antitank Weapon (LAW), submachine gun, and the M249 Squad Automatic Weapon (SAW) training programs. Process proposed supplements as required by AFI 37-160 V1, *Air Force Publications and Forms Management Programs--Developing and Processing Publications*.

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Chapter 1

RIFLE TRAINING PROGRAM

1.1. Rifle Air Force Qualification Course (AFQC). This course provides Air Force members with the minimum training and evaluation required to qualify with the M16 rifle, GUU-5P, GAU-5A, and the GAU-5A/A submachine guns.

1.2. Training Overview.

1.2.1. Initial Training. This is the trainee's first participation in the rifle qualification training program. Initial training consists of in-depth classroom instruction, qualification on the required evaluation phases of the AFQC, and passing mechanical evaluations.

1.2.2. Recurring Training. This is qualification training after initial qualification. It consists of classroom instruction, qualifying on the AFQC or SRC evaluation phases, and passing mechanical evaluations. Frequency of this training is as follows:

- Group A. When a rifle is the primary duty weapon, individual must complete the AFQC annually, alternating with the specialized course, with a minimum interval of 90 days between courses. The SRC is completed annually after the AFQC, with a minimum interval of 90 days between courses. When a rifle is the secondary duty weapon the AFQC is completed annually.
- Group B: AFQC annually.
- Group C: AFQC every 24 months.

1.2.3. Remedial Training. This is the minimum training needed to correct deficiencies causing an individual to fail an evaluation. This training is given to all personnel who fail an evaluation.

1.2.4. Combat Rifle Course (CRC). The M16 rifle CRC provides advanced weapons training to personnel most likely to engage in ground combat at distances beyond 200 meters. If logistical support is available to support this type training, MAJCOMs should develop combat rifle training programs, identify personnel who would most benefit and determine frequency of training. Program provides training:

- At expected combat distances, with realistic targets under battlefield conditions, to maximum effective range in assault and defensive roles at night and during day light.
- On firing while wearing the CWDE.
- On the use of the rifle in individual and group defense against air attack.

1.2.5. Unit Training. Refresher training on operator skills and knowledge provided by units to help maintain the individual's proficiency. Units should conduct this training before exercises and deployments.

1.3. Instructor Guidelines and Ratios.

1.3.1. Classroom. Instructors will help trainees during portions of training requiring physical handling of the weapons. Ratio: One instructor per 10 trainees. This ratio does not include the lead

instructor. They will supervise, evaluate, and assist trainees during the operator maintenance evaluation (care, clearing, and function check). Ratio: One instructor per 10 trainees.

1.3.2. Range. Instructors will supervise, help, coach, and teach trainees, as needed, during grouping, zeroing, practice, and evaluation orders of fire. Ratio: One instructor per seven trainees. They will supervise, help, coach, and teach trainees during automatic and night firing. Ratio: One instructor per three trainees.

1.4. Rifle Qualification Plan of Instruction. The plan in the following paragraphs is intended to provide instruction standardization. This program is mandatory for initial and recurring training. Remedial training is in-depth, concentrating on known problems. Trainees must meet and be evaluated to the performance standards of these training objectives. Approximate training times for this program are:

- For AFQC--6 to 7 hours.
- For SRC--6 to 7 hours.
- For remedial, CRC, and Unit training, as required.

1.5. Training Goal. The training goal is to instill confidence in the trainee to develop and maintain the capability to use the M16 rifle against enemy targets.

1.6. Training Objectives (AFQC). The training objectives needed for successful completion of this course are found in **Table 1.1**.

1.6.1. Information Training Objectives. The trainees must be familiar with:

- Safety procedures.
- Characteristics, nomenclature, and general data.
- Methods of destruction.
- Types, packaging, caring for, handling, and preserving 5.56 millimeter (mm) ammunition.
- Range firing procedures.

Table 1.1. Training Objectives/Intermediate Training Objectives (ITO).

	Objective	Condition	Standard
	Given:		
1.	Operate Rifle	M16 ,dummy ammunition, and required equipment	Operate M16 rifle
ITO			
1.1	Load Magazine	Two magazines, filler, and dummy ammunition	Load one magazine
1.2	Load rifle	M16 and loaded magazine	Load M16 rifle.
1.3	Unload/clear Rifle	M16 loaded with dummy ammunition	Unload/clear M16 rifle

	Objective	Condition	Standard
	Given:		
1.4	Reload Rifle	M16 in configuration of all rounds having been fired.	Reload rifle
1.5	Apply Immediate remedial actions.	M16 and dummy ammunition	Apply immediate remedial actions
1.6	Perform function check.	M16	Perform function check.
2.	Apply rifle fundamentals.	M16, dummy ammunition and equipment.	Apply fundamentals to demonstrate ability to consistently place shots on target.
ITO			
2.1	Demonstrate positions and techniques of holding rifle.	M16	Demonstrate correct firing positions and techniques to properly hold M16.
2.2	Apply Aiming techniques.	M16, sighting and aiming bar.	Obtain correct sight alignment/picture.
2.3	Apply Breath control.	M16.	Apply breath control without disturbing sight alignment/picture.
2.4	Apply Trigger control.	M16.	Apply trigger control without disturbing sight alignment/picture.
3.	Meet/exceed minimum score on AFQC.	M16 and required equipment.	Qualify on AFQC.
ITO			
3.1	Zero rifle.	M16 and required equipment.	Fire one 4-centimeter shot group.
3.2	Fire teaching phase.	M16, and required ammunition/equipment.	75 meter target should have 7 hits 175 meter target should have 5 hits. 300 meter target should have 3 hits
3.3	Qualify on AFQC evaluation phase.	M16 and required ammunition/equipment.	Qualify on appropriate course of fire.
4.	Perform operator maintenance.	M16 and required equipment.	Clean, inspect, and lubricate M16 and passes function check.
ITO			
4.1	Disassemble rifle.	M16.	Disassemble M16 to authorized level.
4.2	Clean rifle.	M16 and proper cleaning equipment.	Properly clean M16.

	Objective	Condition	Standard
	Given:		
4.3	Lubricate rifle.	M16 and required lubricating supplies.	Lubricate M16.
4.4	Assemble rifle.	M16.	Assemble M16.
4.5	Perform function check.	M16.	Function check M16.

1.7. Recommended Sequence of Events.

1.7.1. First Period--Orientation and Mechanical Training. About 2 hours are needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

- Prepare all required forms and documents.
- Teach the basic rules of weapons safety.
- Issue each trainee an M16 rifle, magazines, magazine pouch, magazine filler, dummy rounds, care and cleaning equipment, and other required equipment.
- Introduce subject, motivate trainees, and express importance for US Air Force personnel to handle weapons safely and efficiently.
- Describe M16 characteristics.
- Describe rifle exterior nomenclature.

Discuss:

- How the rifle functions.
- Types of ammunition used and methods of packaging.
- How to care for, handle, and preserve ammunition.
- M16 rifle destruction methods to prevent enemy use.

Explain, demonstrate, and conduct practical exercises on:

- Clearing the M16 rifle.
- Disassembling, assembling, and function checking the M16 rifle.
- Caring for, cleaning, and lubricating the rifle and magazine for all climatic conditions.
- Loading and unloading the magazine.
- Loading, charging, unloading, and reloading the rifle.
- Teach stoppage, immediate action, and remedial action procedures.
- Conduct immediate action practical exercises.

1.7.2. Second Period--Preparatory Marksmanship Training. About 1 hour is needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

Explain and demonstrate:

- Firing positions.
- How marksmanship fundamentals help ensure target hits at all ranges.
- Aiming to include sight alignment, placement of the aiming point, and focus of the eye.

- Correct sight alignment and sight picture by using sighting and aiming training aids.
- Conduct practical exercises on proper techniques of holding the rifle and breath and trigger control.
- Principles of mechanical and battle sight zero, wind effect, and bullet trajectory.
- Conduct sight adjustment exercises.

1.7.3. Third Period--Live Fire Practice. The objective is to prepare the student to confidently fire the rifle before evaluation. About 1 hour is needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

Explain:

- Safety requirements for live firing.
- Range procedures.
- Review marksmanship fundamentals.
- Review procedures for clearing stoppages during live firing. CAUTION: Students must not clear stoppages when using the 5.56mm Rifle Conversion Kit.
- Conduct exercises in assuming firing positions and dry firing from these positions.
- Conduct practice fire training.
- Use ball and dummy exercises, if needed.

1.7.4. Fourth Period--Evaluation. About 1 hour is needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

- Brief trainees on evaluation criteria.
- Conduct qualification evaluation according to **Figure 1.1**.
- Instructor will score evaluation phases.
- Evaluate the trainee's proficiency in operator maintenance and function check procedures.
- Trainees must correctly perform function check.
- Provide either immediate remedial training for those trainees who fail to qualify or demonstrate required proficiency in operator maintenance, or notify unit training sections of the status of individuals who fail.
- Complete applicable blocks on AF Forms 522 and 710.

1.8. Administrative Requirements.

1.8.1. Reference Material:

- AFI 36-2226, *The Air Force Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) Program*.
- AFMAN 36-2227, volumes 1 and 2, Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) Training Management and Range Operations, Combat Arms Training and Maintenance Rifle, Handgun, Shotgun, Grenade Launcher, M72 Light Antitank Weapon, Submachine Gun, and M249 Squad Automatic Weapon Training Programs, and AFH 36-2244, Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) Sections Operations Information.
- TOs 11W3-5-5-1, Operator's Manual, Rifle, 5.56mm, M16 and M16A1, 11W3-5-5-1-1, Maintenance and Repair, Submachine Gun, 5.56mm GAU-5A, GAU-5A/A, and Guu-5P, and

11W3-5-5-1-2, Operation, Maintenance, and Repair, Conversion Kit, 5.56mm Rifle and Conversion Kit Magazine.

- US Army FM 23-9, M16A1 Rifle and Rifle Marksmanship.

1.8.2. Facilities Needed:

- Classroom equipped with chalkboard, tables, and one chair per trainee.
- Range with 25 meter target distance.
- Care and cleaning area.

1.8.3. Training Aids and Equipment:

- M16 rifle (one per trainee).
- Magazines (as required).
- Dummy ammunition, magazine filler, and empty bandoleer.
- Sighting and aiming bars, devices, and charts.
- Flip charts.
- Overhead projector.
- Slide projector.
- Video cassette recorder and monitor.
- Slides and transparencies.
- Zero targets.
- Public address system.
- Sound suppressors or ear plugs (one set per trainee and one set per instructor).
- Eye protection for instructors and trainees.
- Care and cleaning equipment.
- Slow and timed fire targets.
- Student handout material.

1.8.4. Course Ammunition. Cartridge, 5.56mm Ball, 5.56mm Plastic Practice Cartridge, or .22 caliber.

1.8.5. Documents Needed: AF Forms 522, **US Air Force Ground Weapons Training Data**, and 710, **Ground Weapons Training Record**.

1.9. Specialized Rifle Course (SRC). The M16 SRC is a specialized course designed to train personnel on rapid fire, automatic fire, night fire, and firing while wearing chemical warfare defense ensemble (CWDE). The SRC is additional to the AFQC. Paragraph 1.2.2. outlines frequencies of training. Approximate training time is 6 to 7 hours.

1.10. Training Objective (SRC). The training objectives needed for successful completion of this course are found in **Table 1.2**.

1.10.1. Information Training Objectives. The trainee must be familiar with:

- Safety procedures.

- Characteristics, nomenclature, and general data.
- Methods of destruction.
- Types, packaging, caring for, handling, and preserving 5.56 millimeter (mm) ammunition.
- Range firing procedures.

Table 1.2. Training Objectives/Intermediate Training Objectives (ITO).

	Objective	Condition	Standard
	Given:		
1.	Meet/Exceed minimum SRC qualifying scores.	M16 and required ammunition/equipment.	Qualify on SRC evaluation phases.
ITO			
1.1	Fire SRC battle sight zero phase.	M16 and required ammunition/equipment.	Fire one 4-centimeter shot group.
1.2	Qualify on SRC CWDE phase.	M16 and required ammunition/equipment.	Qualify on appropriate course of fire.
1.3	Qualify on SRC Day Rapid and Automatic Fire phases.	M16 and required ammunition/equipment.	Qualify on appropriate course of fire.
1.4	Qualify on SRC Night Semi-automatic Fire phase.	M16 and required ammunition/equipment.	Qualify on appropriate course of fire.
1.5	Qualify on SRC Night auto-matic Fire phase.	M16 and required ammunition/equipment.	Qualify on appropriate course of fire.

1.11. Recommended Sequence of Events.

1.11.1. First Period--Orientation and Preparatory Marksmanship Training for Chemical Warfare Defense and Rapid and Automatic Fire Training. About 1 hour is needed for training.

- Prepare all required forms and documentation.
- Review the basic rules of weapons safety.
- Discuss the potential need to fire in a nuclear, biological, or chemical (NBC) environment.
- Explain advantages and disadvantages of rapid and automatic fire.

Explain, demonstrate, and conduct practical exercises:

- Proper CWDE firing techniques.
- Rapid and automatic rifle marksmanship fundamentals.

1.11.2. Second Period--Preparatory Marksmanship Training for Night Fire Training. About 1 hour is needed for training.

- Discuss firing in a limited visibility environment.

Explain, demonstrate, and conduct practical exercises:

- In the principles and techniques of night firing.

- On operating and zeroing night vision goggles, scopes, and other aiming devices.

1.11.3. Third Period--Live Fire and Evaluation. About 2 hours are needed for training.

- Review live firing safety requirements.
- Review range procedures.
- Review procedures for clearing stoppages during live firing.
- Brief trainees on evaluation criteria.
- Conduct live fire and evaluation phases.
- Conduct exercises in assuming firing positions and dry firing from those positions.
- Instructor will score evaluation phases.
- Evaluate trainee's proficiency in operator maintenance and function check.
- Trainees must correctly perform function check.
- Provide either immediate remedial training for those trainees who fail to qualify or demonstrate required proficiency in operator maintenance, or notify unit training sections of the status of those individuals who fail.
- Complete applicable blocks on AF Forms 522 and 710.

1.12. Administrative Requirements.

1.12.1. Reference Material:

- AFI 36-2226, *The Air Force Combat Arms Training and Maintenance Program*.
- AFMAN 36-2227, volumes 1 and 2, Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) Training Management and Range Operations, Combat Arms Training and Maintenance Rifle, Handgun, Shotgun, Grenade Launcher, M72 Light Antitank Weapon, Submachine Gun, and M249 Squad Automatic Weapon Training Programs, and AFH 36-2244, Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) Sections Operations Information.
- TOs 11W3-5-5-1, Operator's Manual, Rifle, 5.56mm, M16 and M16A1, 11W3-5-5-1-1, Maintenance and Repair, Submachine Gun, 5.56mm GAU-5A, GAU-5A/A, and Guu-5P, and 11W3-5-5-1-2, Operation, Maintenance, and Repair, Conversion Kit, 5.56mm Rifle and Conversion Kit Magazine.
- US Army FM 23-9, *M16A1 Rifle and Rifle Marksmanship*.

1.12.2. Facilities Needed:

- Classroom equipped with chalkboard, tables, and one chair per trainee.
- Range with 25 meter or yard target distance.
- Care and cleaning area.

1.12.3. Training Aids and Equipment:

- M16 rifle (one per trainee).
- Magazines (as required).
- Bipods.
- Dummy rounds and magazine fillers.

- Targets, as required.
- Public address system.
- Sound suppressors or ear plugs (one set per trainee and one set per instructor).
- Eye protection for instructors and trainees.
- Gas mask and protective gloves.
- Night vision devices (as applicable).
- Care and cleaning equipment.

1.12.4. Course Ammunition. Cartridge, 5.56mm Ball, 5.56mm Plastic Practice Cartridge, or .22 caliber (semiauto only).

1.12.5. Documents Needed: AF Forms 522, **US Air Force Ground Weapons Training Data**, and 710, **Ground Weapons Training Record**.

Figure 1.1. M16 Rifle Firing Requirements, Rifle Air Force Qualification Course.

ORDER	POSITION	ROUNDS	TIME (SEC)	DISTANCE M/YDS	TARGET
Phase I: Battle Sight Zero and Grouping					
1.	Prone Supported	4 (1, 4-rd mag)	N/A	25	Z
2.	Prone Supported	3 (1, 3-rd mag)	N/A	25	Z
3.	Prone Supported	3 (1, 3-rd mag)	N/A	25	Z
4.	Prone Supported	3 (1, 3-rd mag)	N/A	25	Z
5.	Prone Supported	3 (1, 3-rd mag)	N/A	25	Z
		16 Total Rounds			
Phase II: Practice					
1.	Prone Supported	6 (2, 3-rd mag)	50	25	SF
2.	Prone Unsupported	6 (2, 3-rd mag)	50	25	SF
3.	Kneeling Supported	6 (2, 3-rd mag)	50	25	SF
4.	Foxhole/Over Barricade Supported	6 (2, 3-rd mag)	50	25	SF
		24 Total Rounds			
Phase III: Evaluation					
1.	Prone Supported	10 (1, 4 rd & 2, 3 rd mags)	90	25	TF
2.	Prone Unsupported	10 (1, 4 rd &	90	25	TF

ORDER	POSITION	ROUNDS	TIME	DISTANCE	TARGET
			(SEC)	M/YDS	
3.	Kneeling Supported	2, 3 rd mags)			
		10 (1, 4 rd &	90	25	TF
4.	Foxhole/Over Barricade Supported	2, 3 rd mags)			
		10 (1, 4 rd &	90	25	TF
		2, 3 rd mags)			
		40 Total Rounds			
		80 Total Rounds			
		for Course			

1.13. Course Information.

1.13.1. Course Targets:

- Target Z is the 25-meter zero target (National Stock Number (NSN) 6920-01-167-1392).
- Target SF is the 25-meter scaled silhouette, slow fire target (NSN 6920-01-167-1391).
- Target TF is the 25-meter scaled silhouette, timed fire target (NSN 6920-01-167-1397).

1.13.2. Standards:

- Phase I: Fire one 4cm shot group.
- Phase II: Seventy five-meter targets should have 7 hits. 175-meter targets should have 5 hits. 300-meter targets should have 3 hits.
- Phase III: Group A Qualified: 25-34 hits. Group B Qualified: 20-34 hits. Group C Qualified: 15-34 hits. Expert: All Groups: 35-40 hits.

NOTE:

The standards for Phase I and Phase II are desired goals for all trainees. Instructors should use these standards to determine trainees need for additional instruction or practice before firing Phase III. Instructors may provide additional rounds during Phases I and II to correct shooting errors. The standards for Phase III are required standards for qualification.

1.13.3. Course Notes. Notes apply to both AFQC and SRC courses.

- The trainee will use the long range "L" aperture on the rear sight for all 25-meter firing. On completing the firing, rotate the rear sight to the short-range position. If full distance firing is used (50 to 300 meters), do it with the rear sight set in the short-range position after 25-meter zeroing.
- When Sandbags filled with Styrofoam packing material, sand, gravel, wood chips, or crushed bark, use them for the prone supported position.
- The primary purpose of the various supported positions is to teach trainees to take and make maximum use of cover in a combat situation. Instructors will emphasize the use of cover throughout the course. Trainees will make maximum use of cover for firing, reloading, and awaiting firing commands.

- Ammunition to be used for this course is 5.56mm ball ammunition. However, use other approved ammunition types only when 5.56mm ball is not available or the range facility will not safely contain 5.56mm ball ammunition.
- All orders of fire will start with the bolt forward, selector on "SAFE," magazine inserted, and chamber empty. This will require the trainee to charge the first round and move the selector to "SEMI" before firing. Trainees must do this on receiving the command to "FIRE" and should use the nonshooting hand to operate the charging handle. However, they may use the shooting hand if they experience difficulty or are unable to safely control the direction of the muzzle during the charging operation. Conduct charging exercises using dummy rounds in the classroom before live firing.
- The purpose of using the 25-meter zeroing (Z) target is twofold. First, the shooter has a realistic combat distance target (250 meters) with a sight adjustment grid printed over the silhouette to aid in accurately making sight adjustments. Secondly, it is an excellent training aid for conducting the three-shot grouping exercise. Also, once the shot group is centered at 25 meters using the long range ("L" aperture), the rifle is battle sight zeroed for 250 meters when the unmarked, short-range sight position is used, and will also be on at 375 meters when the long-range aperture is used. The target also provides a good indication of the shooter's ability to hit a life-size target at expected engagement distances from a steady firing position.
- Ideally, trainees should be able to put all shots of a three-shot group within the 4cm circle on the 'Z' target using a prone supported position. However, a 4cm group anywhere on the target indicates good application of shooting fundamentals and only requires sight adjustments to center the shot group and zero the rifle. NOTE: 4cm groups may not be attainable when firing the 5.56mm Rifle Conversion Kit.
- Trainees may make sight corrections as needed anytime during training. Instructors will accompany trainees down range and analyze each of the trainee's shot groups fired during battle sight zero (BSZ). It may take one or more groups to evaluate how the trainee applies shooting fundamentals. Therefore, observe and analyze the trainee's grouping performance before making sight adjustments.
- During Phase I and Phase II, trainees will clear their own stoppages under instructor supervision after completing the order of fire. Trainees may then complete the order of fire. EXCEPTION: Instructors will clear stoppages when 5.56mm rifle conversion kits are used. WARNING: If a light recoil or difference in report is experienced, the instructor must verify the weapon is safe to fire (projectile not stuck in barrel) after clearing the stoppage.
- Phase I and Phase II are instruction orders. Instructors will check and analyze targets after each order of Phase I and are encouraged to check and analyze targets after each order of Phase II. However, as a minimum, do this after orders 2 and 4 of the teaching phase. Instructors will assist trainees in assuming a correct position and will teach shooting fundamentals between orders of fire.
- During Phase II, trainees will first engage each silhouette on the left side of the target for orders 1 and 3, beginning with the 75-meter target. They will then engage each silhouette on the right side of the target for orders 2 and 4, beginning with the 75-meter target.
- During reloading, trainees will keep the shooting hand on the pistol grip and do all reloading functions with the non shooting hand. Trainees must wear a web belt with a magazine pouch. Position the magazine pouch for easy access by the nonshooting hand. A right-handed

shooter will withdraw a loaded magazine from the ammo pouch with the left hand and, at the same time, remove the empty magazine by pressing the magazine release button with the trigger finger allowing the empty magazine to fall. Insert loaded magazine with the left hand and press the bolt release with fingers or heel of the left hand. A left-handed shooter will withdraw a loaded magazine from the pouch with the right hand, depress the magazine release with the thumb of the right hand, insert the loaded magazine, and then reach under or over the weapon to press the bolt release with fingers of the right hand.

- While reloading in the foxhole or over barricade position, shooters will stow empty magazines on their person and not let them drop during the reload, for example; a right-handed shooter will withdraw a loaded magazine from the ammo pouch with the left hand and hold the loaded magazine next to the inserted empty magazine. The shooter then releases the empty magazine by pressing the magazine release button with the trigger finger, catches the empty magazine, inserts the loaded magazine with the left hand, and presses the bolt release with the fingers or heel of the left hand. The shooter then places the empty magazine in a pocket or pouch, between the belt and body, or down the front of the shirt. A left-handed shooter will withdraw a loaded magazine from the pouch with the right hand, depress the magazine release with the thumb of the right hand, insert the loaded magazine, and then reach under or over the weapon to press the bolt release with fingers of the right hand before stowing the empty magazine.
- Instructors are to stress the importance of retaining magazines in both training and combat. If empty magazines are dropped while reloading in the foxhole or over the barricade position, trainees should not take time to retrieve them during the order of fire.
- Before each order, place loaded magazines in the pouch with the top end of the magazine down and the projectile end or front edge of the magazine pointing toward the body. This way the shooter has only to reach back, unfasten the pouch latch, and remove the magazine during the reload. This is a critical skill that requires practice to accomplish quickly and smoothly. It is imperative to practice reloading the rifle from the pouch and retaining empty magazines when moving out of position. Reload magazines between orders of fire as necessary.
- During Phase III, trainees will first engage the four silhouettes (50, 100, and 150 meter) on the lower half of the target with one round each. Trainees will then reload and engage the three silhouettes (200, 250, and 300 meter) in the target's upper left corner with one round each. Trainees will again reload and engage the three remaining silhouettes (200, 250, and 300 meter) in the target's upper right corner with one round each.
- Trainees will clear their own stoppages during each order of fire in Phase III. (EXCEPTION: Instructors will clear stoppages when 5.56mm rifle conversion kits are used.) Give additional time to complete the order of fire if the trainee has, or is in the process of, successfully applying immediate or remedial action to clear the stoppage. The ultimate goal is for the trainee to understand why the stoppage occurred and to have the ability to correct the problem and continue firing. WARNING: If a light recoil or difference in report is experienced, trainees must understand that the instructor must verify that the weapon is safe to fire (projectile not stuck in barrel) after clearing the stoppage.
- Instructors will not teach during the evaluation orders of fire. However, they may assist trainees and teach shooting fundamentals between the actual orders of fire. They will also correct safety infractions and supervise how trainees apply immediate action procedures when applicable.

- All instructor personnel must wear hearing and eye protection on the firing line. Trainees must wear hearing protection, but eye protection, such as Spectacles, Industrial, NSN 4240-01-140-0282, is optional and at the trainees request.
- Remind trainees to keep the tip of the front sight on the vital area (center of the 4cm circle) when engaging the 250- and 300-meter targets. The eye has a natural tendency to try to see more "black" or more of the target at those distances, and will cause the shooter to unconsciously hold the front sight low on those small targets. Inspect all magazine pouches and magazines at the end of training to ensure they do not contain live rounds.

Figure 1.2. M16 Rifle Firing Requirements, Air Force Specialized Rifle Course (SRC).

ORDER	POSITION	ROUNDS	TIME (SEC)	DISTANCE M/YDS	TARGET
Phase I: Battle Sight Zero and Grouping					
1.	Prone Supported	3 (1, 3-rd mag)	N/A	25	Z
2.	Prone Supported	3 (1, 3-rd mag)	N/A	25	Z
3.	Prone Supported	4 (1, 4-rd mag)	N/A	25	Z
		10 Total Rounds			
		10 Total Rounds for Phase I			
Phase II: CWDE					
TEACHING					
1.	Prone Supported	6(1, 6-rd mag)	60	25	SF
2.	Prone Supported	12(1, 12 rd mag)	60	25	SF
		18 Total Rounds			
EVALUATION					
1.	Prone Supported	24(2, 12-rd mag)	90	25	SF
		24 Total Rounds			
		42 Total Rounds for Phase II			
Phase III: Day Rapid and Automatic Fire					
TEACHING					
1.	Bipod Supported/ Prone Supported	6(1, 6-rd mag)	N/A	25	SF

ORDER	POSITION	ROUNDS	TIME (SEC)	DISTANCE M/YDS	TARGET
2.	Bipod Supported/ Prone Supported	12(1, 12-rd mag)	30	25	SF
3.	Bipod Supported/ Prone Supported	18(1, 18-rd mag)	60	25	SF
36 Total Rounds					

EVALUATION

1.	Bipod Supported/ Prone Supported	30(1, 30-rd mag)	60	25	SF
30 Total Rounds					
66 Total Rounds for Phase III					

Phase IV: Night Semiautomatic Fire

TEACHING

1.	Prone Supported	3(1, 3-rd mag)	15	25	E
2.	Kneeling Sup- ported	3(1, 3-rd mag)	15	25	E
6 Total Rounds					

EVALUATION

1.	Prone Supported	12(1, 12-rd mag)	30	25	E
2.	Kneeling Sup- ported	18(1, 18-rd mag)	45	25	E
30 Total Rounds					
36 Total Rounds for Phase IV					

Phase V: Night Automatic Fire

TEACHING

1.	Bipod Supported/ Prone Supported	9(1, 9-rd mag)	30	25	E
2.	Bipod Supported/ Prone Supported	9(1, 9-rd mag)	30	25	E
18 Total Rounds					

ORDER	POSITION	ROUNDS	TIME (SEC)	DISTANCE M/YDS	TARGET
EVALUATION					
1.	Bipod Supported/ Prone Supported	9(1, 9 rd mag)	30	25	E
		18 Total Rounds			
		36 Total Rounds for Phase IV			

ORDER	POSITION	ROUNDS	TIME (SEC)	DISTANCE M/YDS	TARGET
Phase VI: Night Vision Device Familiarization					
1.	Prone Supported/ Kneeling Sup- ported	10(1, 10-rd mag)	N/A	25	E/SF
		10 Total Rounds			
		10 Total Rounds for Phase VI			

1.14. Course Information.

1.14.1. Targets for the Course:

- Target Z is the 25-meter zero target (NSN 6920-01-167-1392).
- Target SF is the 25-meter scaled silhouette, slow fire target (NSN 6920-01-167-1391).
- Target E is the kneeling "E" silhouette target (NSN 6920-00-600-6874).

1.14.2. Qualification Standards:

- PHASE I--BSZGP: One 4cm shot group (desired).
- PHASE II--CWDE: 5 Targets. Five of the six targets successfully engaged. Show score as number of targets hit.
- PHASE III--Day Rapid and Automatic Fire: 5 Targets. Five of the six targets successfully engaged. Show score as number of targets hit.
- PHASE IV--Night Semiautomatic Fire: 15 hits.
- PHASE V--Night Automatic Fire: 6 hits.
- PHASE VI--Night Vision Device Familiarization: N/A.

1.14.3. PHASE II--CWDE Notes:

- In practice order 1, the trainees will engage the silhouettes on the SF target in the following order: one shot at each 75-meter target, one shot at each 175-meter target, and one shot at each 300-meter target.
- In practice order 2, the trainees will engage the silhouettes on the SF target in the same sequence as order 1, except they are to fire two rounds at each target.
- In the evaluation order, the trainees will engage the silhouettes on the target in the same order and manner as in practice order 2, reload, and fire the second 12-round magazine in the same manner.
- The silhouettes on the SF target are engaged as six targets within the shooters' field of fire. For example, if six enemy targets presented themselves at the actual distances represented on the SF target (75, 175, and 300 meters), the closest (greatest threat) targets would be engaged first, progressing to the farthest (least threat) targets.
- The trainees will fire the phase while wearing the protective mask and gloves.

1.14.4. PHASE III--Day Rapid and Automatic Fire Notes:

- All automatic firing will be in 3-round bursts.
- On practice order 1, trainees will engage all six silhouettes on the target with one shot each in the following order; one shot at each 75-meter silhouette, one shot at each 175-meter silhouette, and one shot at each 300-meter silhouette.
- On practice order 2, trainees will engage all six silhouettes on the target with two shots each. Engage targets in the same sequence as order 1.
- Although there is no time limit on practice orders 1 and 2, encourage trainees to deliver accurate fire on target as fast as their ability will permit.
- On practice order 3, engage each 75-meter target with a 3-shot burst, move the selector to semi-automatic, and fire three rounds rapid fire at each of the 175- and 300-meter silhouettes. Again, stress to the trainees the importance of ensuring accurate fire is placed on target as rapidly as possible. Trainees must understand that unlike the rule of "one shot--one kill" stressed in sustained fire training, they will have to sacrifice some degree of accuracy for speed.
- Before firing the evaluation order, hits on the practice target may be marked or the target replaced.
- In the evaluation order, trainees will engage each of the 75-meter silhouettes on the target with three, 3-round bursts, move the selector to semiautomatic, and fire three rounds rapid fire at each of the 175- and 300-meter silhouettes.
- Those locations not capable of conducting automatic fire will fire all order's semiautomatic, rapid fire.

1.14.5. PHASE IV--Night Semiautomatic Fire Notes:

- Instructors should observe students in each position before firing to ensure their technique of holding and pointing the weapon will place their shots on target.
- When possible, trainees should accomplish firing using ammunition loaded 2 ball to 1 tracer. Load magazines: 2 ball--1 tracer, 2 ball--1 tracer, etc.

1.14.6. PHASE V--Night Automatic Fire Notes:

- In most cases, some artificial illumination will be required. Shooters must be able to identify their targets downrange and instructors must be able to observe the actions of the shooters on the firing line. Consideration should be given to installing switches allowing lights on the range to be dimmed, use of flashlights with red lenses, and other types of lighting arrangements to produce the desired results.
- Automatic firing will be in 3-round bursts.
- When possible, firing will be accomplished using 2 to 1 ball/tracer mix. Load magazines: 2 ball--1 tracer, 2 ball--1 tracer, etc.

1.14.7. PHASE VI--Night Vision Device Familiarization:

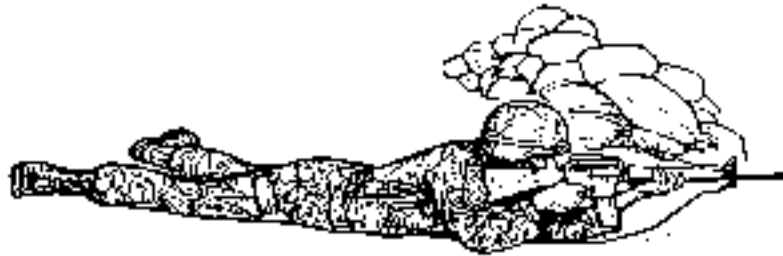
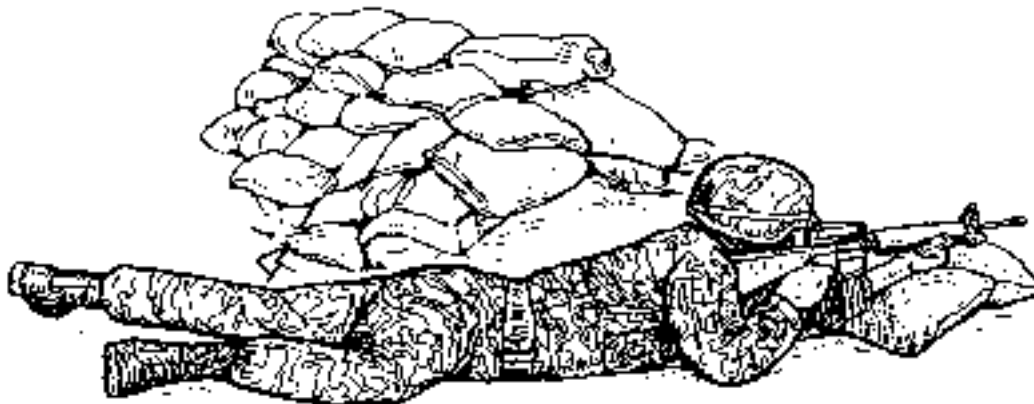
- Depending on mission requirements for night vision equipment, trainees will fire a 10-round familiarization order for each type equipment they are or can be issued and the type equipment they are tasked to deploy with.
- Trainees will be instructed on operating, mounting, zeroing, performing function check, etc., of night vision equipment.
- Night vision equipment should be mounted on designated training weapons, zeroed, and remains with that weapon for training.
- The "E" silhouette should be used when firing with night vision goggles.
- Trainees should use the 75- and 175-meter silhouettes on the SF target when firing with night vision equipment with an aiming designator; scopes, Laser Aiming Light Projection System (LALPS), etc.
- The use of tracer ammunition is only recommended when firing with night vision goggles alone.

1.14.8. Course Notes: (Notes in paragraph 1.13.3. apply)

- Tracer mix for training is used in teaching 3-shot burst techniques and as an aid to trainees in building skill to control automatic fire. For operational use, commanders, squad leaders, fire team leaders, etc., may elect to use tracers in various combinations for several different mission needs. Tracer ammunition can be used to direct fire on target (you can see where you are shooting), incendiary purposes, signaling other members of a fire team where to direct their fire, or load 3 to 5 rounds in the bottom of magazines to indicate to the shooter when to reload.
- To correct shooting errors, instructors may provide additional rounds during Phase I and all teaching orders.
- During reloading, trainees will keep the shooting hand on the pistol grip and do all reloading functions with the nonshooting hand. Trainees must wear a web belt with a magazine pouch. Position the magazine pouch for easy access by the nonshooting hand. A right-handed shooter will withdraw a loaded magazine from the ammo pouch with the left hand and, at the same time, remove the empty magazine by pressing the magazine release button with the trigger finger allowing the empty magazine to fall. Insert the loaded magazine with the left hand and press the bolt release with fingers or heel of the left hand. A left-handed shooter will withdraw a loaded magazine from the pouch with the right hand, depress the magazine release with the thumb of the right hand, insert the loaded magazine, and then reach under or over the weapon to press the bolt release with fingers of the right hand. Stress the importance of retaining magazines in both training and combat.

Figure 1.3. Prone Unsupported Position.

Prone Unsupported Position. To assume the prone unsupported position with the weapon in-hand, a right-handed shooter stands facing the target, feet a comfortable distance apart, and drops to the knees. With the left hand positioned under the hand guards and right hand on the heel of the stock, place the butt of the rifle well out in front on an imaginary line drawn between the target and the right knee. Using the butt of the rifle as a pivot, the shooter rolls down on the left side placing the left elbow as far under the rifle as possible. Depending on the terrain or safety requirements, shooters may use the non shooting hand to support themselves in assuming the position while keeping the weapon pointed safely down range. Once in position the shooter places the rifle butt into the pocket formed in the right shoulder, grasps the pistol grip with the right hand and lowers the right elbow as low as possible without letting the magazine touch the ground. The rifle rests in the "V" formed by thumb and forefinger of the left hand. Adjust the position of the right elbow until the shoulders are about level and exerts a firm rearward pressure with both hands. To complete the position, the shooter obtains a stock weld and relaxes. The spine is straight and the legs are spread a comfortable distance apart with the right knee brought slightly forward to reduce tension and add stability to the firing position. The shooter's body should be directly behind the weapon or as close as the conformation of the body will allow. Normally, the angle formed by the shooter's body and the weapon should be no greater than 30 degrees. This places enough of the shooter's weight behind the rifle to absorb recoil without disturbing position.

Figure 1.3. Continued.**Figure 1.4. Prone Supported Position.**

Prone Supported Position. To assume the prone supported position, the shooter first assumes the prone position. Adjust the position to the available support, placing the left hand and forearm against the support. Whether the left elbow is directly under the rifle is of less importance in this position because the support, rather than the arm, sustains the weight of the rifle. No part of the rifle should be touching the support as this reduces the shooter's control of the rifle and hinders rapid recovery between shots.

Figure 1.4. Continued.



Figure 1.5. Kneeling Supported Position.



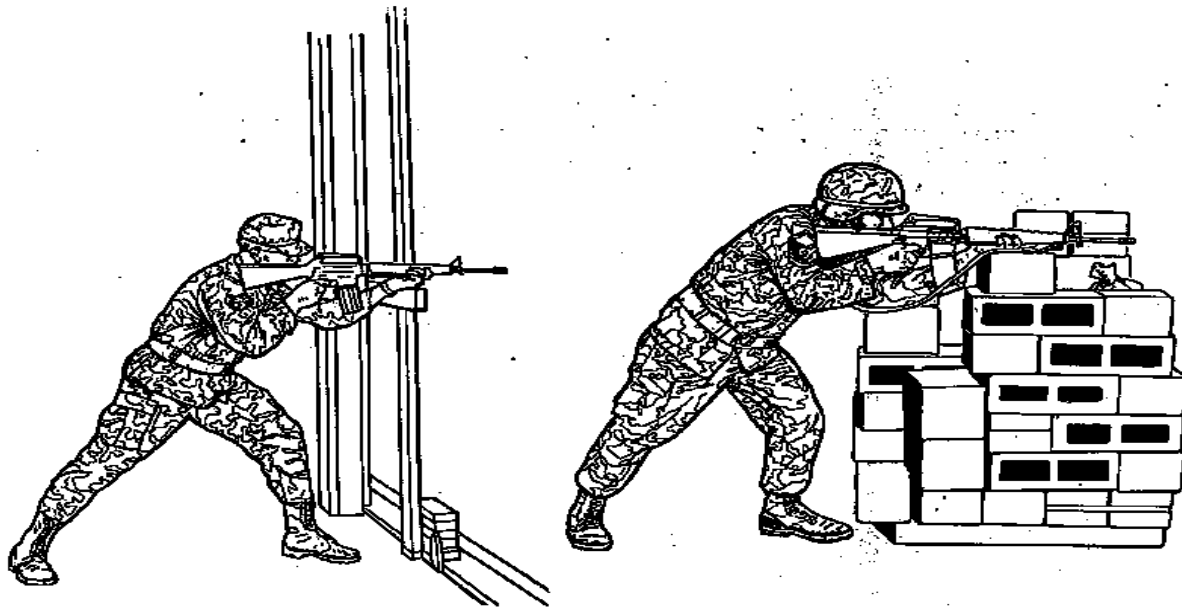
Kneeling Supported Position. To assume the kneeling supported position, the shooter first assumes the kneeling position then shifts the weight forward, allowing the left shoulder or arm and the left leg to come into contact with the support. The rifle mustn't touch or rest on the support since the friction of the rifle

against the support would slow recovery between shots and limit the shooter's ability to rapidly shift the point of aim. Don't place the hand flat against the support and rest the hand guard between the thumb and fingers of the support hand as in previous training programs. This practice isn't tactically sound and actually results in poor use of cover in the field.

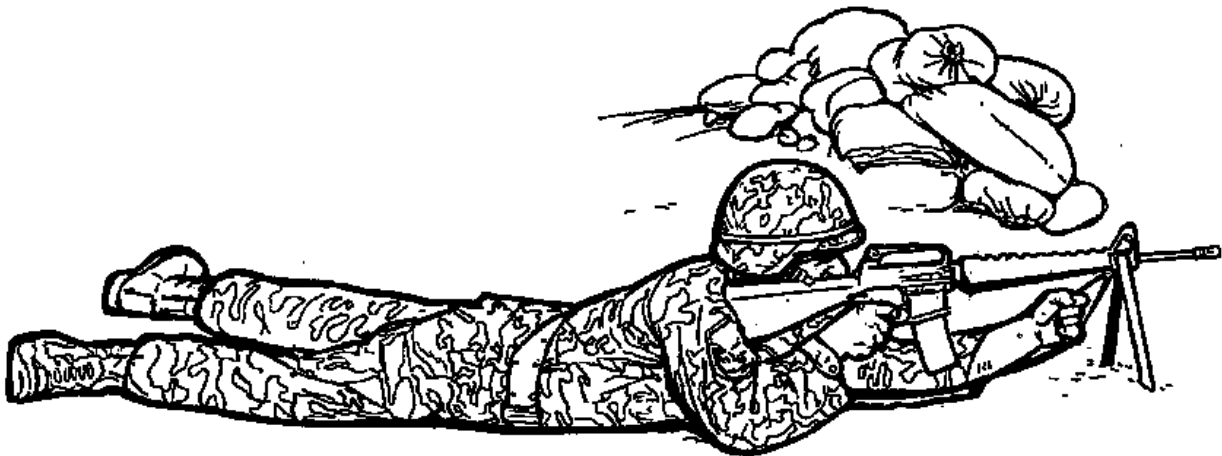
Figure 1.6. Foxhole Position.



Foxhole Position. The foxhole position is used when such prepared positions are available. The shooter enters the foxhole, adds or removes dirt, sandbags, or other supports to best fit the shooter's height, and then assumes a comfortable firing position. Assume this firing position by placing the feet as in the standing position and then lean forward until the chest is against the right forward corner of the foxhole. Extend the left arm and elbow over the side of the foxhole, allowing the parapet or sandbags to support the left forearm. The shooter places the rifle butt into the pocket formed in the right shoulder and grasps the pistol grip with the right hand. Place the right elbow outside the foxhole, blocking it against solid support. As in the other supported positions, the rifle (supported by the left hand) shouldn't rest on or touch the support.

Figure 1.7. Over Barricade Crouched Position.

Over Barricade Crouched Position. This is a variation of the standing position with the addition of a barricade for stability and protection. The barricade simulates a tall fence, wall, or solid object, thus giving protection to the shooter. To assume this position, place the left foot forward to the barricade and the right foot about 3 feet behind the left foot. Bend the knees so the body can squat behind the barricade. Extend the left arm to the barricade with the palm up. Hold or rest the rifle on the hand, not the barricade. Hold the right elbow down for less body exposure. Only the head is visible above the barricade.

Figure 1.8. Bipod Supported Prone Position.

Bipod Supported Prone Position. The bipod supported prone position is the most stable of the automatic firing positions and should be used when possible. To assume the bipod supported prone position, the shooter stands facing the target, spreads the feet a comfortable distance apart, and drops to the knees. With the left hand positioned under the hand guards and the right hand at the heel of the stock, place the

butt of the rifle well out to the front on an imaginary line drawn between the target and the right knee. Using the butt of the weapon as a pivot, the shooter rolls down onto the left side breaking the fall with left forearm. Place the butt of the stock into the pocket in the right shoulder with the right hand and then take the proper grip on the pistol grip, lowering the right elbow to the ground. The shooter takes the proper grip in the sling with the left hand. The shooter's legs should be spread a comfortable distance apart and the heels should be as close to the ground as the conformation of the body will permit. For maximum stability, the body should be directly behind the weapon. To complete the position, the shooter obtains a stock weld.

Chapter 2

HANDGUN TRAINING PROGRAM

2.1. Handgun Air Force Qualification Course (AFQC). The Handgun AFQC provides Air Force members with the minimum training and evaluation required to qualify with a handgun.

2.2. Training Overview.

2.2.1. Initial Training. This is the trainee's first participation in the handgun training program. Initial training consists of classroom instruction, qualifying on the required evaluation phase of the AFQC, and passing mechanical evaluations.

2.2.2. Recurring Training. This is qualification training after initial qualification. This training consists of classroom instruction, qualification on the required (AFQC or Specialized Pistol Course (SPC)), evaluation phases and passing mechanical evaluations. Frequency of this training is as follows:

Group A; when handgun is primary duty weapon:

- AFQC - Semiannually or annually, alternating with the specialized course, with a minimum interval of 90 days between courses.
- SPC - Annually or after the AFQC, with a minimum interval of 90 days between courses.
- OSI agents - AFQC - Quarterly with a minimum interval of 30 days between courses.

Group A; when handgun is secondary duty weapon - AFQC annually.

NOTES:

Group A-personnel are exempt from mechanical and premarksmanship training and evaluation when attending subsequent AFQC or SPC classes in same calendar year.

- Group B - AFQC annually.
- Group C - AFQC biennially, every 24 months.

2.2.3. Remedial Training. This is the minimum training needed to correct deficiencies causing an individual to fail an evaluation. This training is given to all personnel who fail an evaluation.

2.2.4. Unit Training. Refresher training on operator skills and knowledge provided by units to help maintain the individual's weapons handling proficiency. Units should conduct this training before exercises and deployments.

2.3. Instructor Guidelines and Ratios.

2.3.1. Classroom. Instructors will help trainees during portions of training requiring physical handling of the weapons. Ratio: One instructor per 10 trainees. This ratio does not include the lead instructor. They will supervise, evaluate, and assist trainees during the operator maintenance evaluation (care, cleaning, and function check). Ratio: One instructor per 10 trainees.

2.3.2. Range. Instructors will supervise, help, coach, and teach trainees, as needed, during practice and evaluation orders of fire. Ratio: One instructor per seven trainees.

2.4. Handgun Qualification Plan of Instruction. The plan in the following paragraphs is intended to provide instruction standardization. This program is mandatory for initial and recurring training. Remedial training is in-depth, concentrating on known problems. Trainees must meet and be evaluated to the performance standards of these training objectives. Approximate training times for this program are:

- For AFQC--5 to 6 hours.
- For remedial, as required.

2.5. Training Goal. The training goal is to instill confidence in the trainee to develop and maintain the capability to use the handgun against enemy targets.

2.6. Training Objective (AFQC). The training objectives needed for successful completion of this course are found in **Table 2.1**.

2.6.1. Information Training Objectives. Trainees must be familiar with:

- Safety procedures.
- Characteristics, nomenclature, and general data.
- Methods of destruction.
- Types, packaging, caring for, handling, and preserving handgun ammunition.
- Range firing procedures.

Table 2.1. Training Objectives/Intermediate Training Objectives (ITO).

	Objective	Condition	Standard
	Given:		
1.	Operate Handgun.	Pistol or revolver, dummy ammunition, and required equipment.	Operate Handgun.
ITO			
1.1	Load Handgun.	Handgun, dummy ammunition, required equipment.	Load one magazine (5 rds), Load Pistol. Load revolver (6 rds).
1.2	Unload/clear Handgun.	Handgun loaded with dummy ammunition.	Unload/clear Handgun.
1.3	Reload Handgun.	Handgun in configuration of all rounds having been fired.	Reload Handgun.
1.4	Perform function check.	Cleared Handgun.	Perform function check.
1.5	Apply Immediate action to clear/correct stop-pages.	Handgun, dummy ammunition, required equipment.	Apply immediate action procedures.
2.	Apply shooting fundamentals.	Handgun, required ammunition and equipment.	Apply fundamentals to demonstrate ability to consistently place shots on target.
ITO			

	Objective	Condition	Standard
	Given:		
2.1	Draw Handgun from holster.	Handgun and required equipment.	Draw handgun and point it at target in 2 seconds. Start from Weaver ready.
2.2	Demonstrate positions and techniques of holding Handgun.	Handgun.	Demonstrate correct firing positions and techniques to properly hold Handgun.
2.3	Apply Aiming techniques.	Handgun, sighting /aiming bar if applicable.	Obtain correct sight alignment/picture.
2.4	Apply Breath control.	Handgun.	Apply breath control without disturbing sight alignment/picture
2.5	Apply Double/single action trigger control.	Handgun.	Apply trigger control without disturbing sight alignment/picture.
2.6	Apply effective follow-through/Recovery techniques.	Handgun.	Apply/understand techniques to place more than one shot in vital target area.
3.	Meet/exceed minimum score.	Handgun and required equipment.	Qualify on AFQC.
ITO			
3.1	Fire teaching phase.	Handgun, required ammunition/equipment.	Demonstrate effective shooting ability from all positions.
3.2	Qualify on AFQC evaluation phase.	Handgun, required ammunition/equipment.	Qualify on appropriate course of fire.
4.	Perform operator maintenance.	Handgun and required equipment.	Clean, inspect, lubricate, and passes function check.
ITO			
4.1	Disassemble Pistol.	M9.	Disassemble M9 to authorized level.
4.2	Clean/inspect Handgun.	Handgun, proper cleaning equipment.	Properly clean/inspect Handgun.
4.3	Lubricate Handgun.	Handgun and required lubricating supplies.	Lubricate Handgun.
4.4	Assemble Pistol.	M9.	Assemble M9.
4.5	Perform function check.	Handgun.	Function check Handgun.

2.7. Recommended Sequence of Events.

2.7.1. First Period--Orientation and Mechanical Training. About 2 hours are needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

- Prepare all required forms and documentation.
- Teach the basic rules of weapon safety.
- Issue each trainee an M9 pistol and two magazines or an M15 revolver, dummy ammunition, and other required equipment.
- Introduce subject, motivate trainees, and express importance for US Air Force personnel to handle weapons safely and efficiently.
- Describe characteristics of the handgun.
- Describe exterior nomenclature.

Discuss:

- How handgun functions.
- Types of ammunition used and methods of packaging.
- How to care for, handle, and preserve ammunition.
- Handguns destruction methods to prevent enemy use.

Explain, demonstrate, and conduct practical exercises on:

- Clearing the handgun.
- Disassembling, assembling (M9 only), and function checking the handgun.
- Caring for, cleaning, and lubricating the handgun and M9 magazine for all climatic conditions.
- Loading and unloading the M9 magazine.
- Loading, unloading, and reloading the handgun.
- Teach stoppage, immediate action, and remedial action procedures.
- Conduct immediate action practical exercises.

2.7.2. Second Period--Preparatory Marksmanship Training. About 1 hour is needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

Explain and demonstrate:

- Firing positions.
- How marksmanship fundamentals help ensure hits on target.
- Aiming, to include sight alignment, placement of aiming point, focus of the eye, and the importance of sight alignment.
- Correct and conduct sight alignment and sight picture by using sighting and aiming training aids.
- Conduct practical exercises on drawing and establishing a proper grip with a handgun.

2.7.3. Third Period--Live Fire Practice. The objective is to prepare the trainees to confidently fire the handgun before evaluation. About 1 hour is needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

Explain:

- Safety requirements for live firing.
- Range procedures.
- Review marksmanship fundamentals.

- Review all factors of aiming to include the importance of good sight alignment.
- Review procedures for clearing stoppages during live fire training.
- Conduct exercises in assuming firing positions and dry firing from these positions.
- Conduct practice fire training.
- Use ball and dummy exercises, if needed.

2.7.4. Fourth Period--Live Fire and Operator Maintenance Evaluation: About 1 hour is needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

- Brief trainees on evaluation criteria.
- Conduct qualification evaluation.
- Instructor will score evaluation phase.
- Evaluate the trainee's proficiency in operator maintenance and function check procedures.
- Trainees must correctly perform the function check.
- Provide either immediate remedial training for those trainees who fail to qualify or demonstrate required proficiency in operator maintenance or notify unit training sections of the status of individuals who fail.
- Complete applicable blocks on AF Forms 522 and 710.

2.8. Administrative Requirements.

2.8.1. Reference Material:

- AFI 36-2226, *The Air Force Combat Arms Training and Maintenance Program*.
- AFMAN 36-2227, volumes 1 and 2, Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) Training and Management and Range Operations, Combat Arms Training and Maintenance Rifle, Handgun, Shotgun, Grenade Launcher, M72 LIght Antitank weapon, Submachine Gun, and M249 Squad Automatic Weapon Training Programs, and AFH 36-2244, Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) Sections Operations Information.
- TOs 11W3-3-5-1, Operator's Manual Pistol, Semiautomatic, 9mm M9, and 11W3-4-2-51, Operation and Service Instruction with Illustrated Parts Breakdown for Smith and Wesson Combat Masterpiece, Caliber .38 Revolver, Model Number 15.

2.8.2. Facilities Needed:

- Classroom equipped with chalkboard, tables, and one chair per trainee.
- Range with 5, 15, and 25 meter target distances.
- Care and cleaning area.

2.8.3. Training Aids and Equipment:

- M9 pistol or M15 revolver (one per trainee).
- Magazines (as required).
- Holsters, belts, and magazine and ammunition pouches.
- Dummy ammunition, 9 millimeter (mm) and .38 calibers.
- Sighting and aiming bars, devices, and charts.

- Flip charts.
- Overhead projector.
- Slide projector.
- Video cassette recorder and monitor.
- Slides and transparencies.
- Silhouette targets.
- Public address system.
- Sound suppressors or ear plugs (one set per trainee and one set per instructor).
- Eye protection for instructors and trainees.
- Care and cleaning equipment.
- Student handout material.

2.8.4. Course Ammunition. Cartridge, 9mm and .38 caliber ball.

2.8.5. Documents Needed: AF Forms 522, **US Air Force Ground Weapons Training Data**, and 710, **Ground Weapons Training Record**.

2.9. Handgun Orientation Course. This program consists of classroom instruction in handgun safety, operation, and combat marksmanship fundamentals. Trainees earn the Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon (SAEMR) if they score expert. This training does not qualify an individual for arming. If trainees successfully complete all areas of qualification training to include instruction and evaluation on operator maintenance, they are qualified for arming.

2.10. Specialized Handgun Training Program. This program is at the option of the major commands (MAJCOM). It is specialized training for personnel with a definite mission need. It gives maximum flexibility to MAJCOMs and local units in designing courses of fire that are compatible with available ranges and training facilities. Personnel trained on MAJCOM-approved specialized pistol courses must meet established qualification criteria for those courses. Courses will require at least 50 rounds and no more than 100 rounds of ammunition. **NOTE:** Do not use MAJCOM approved specialized pistol courses to fill Air Force specified requirements for training; i.e., permanent change of station, temporary duty, and deployment training requirements.

Examples of Training Support Facilities and Equipment:

- Firing range or other live fire safe area with an "open bay" configuration.
- Target location capability at 3 to 25 meters distance from shooting positions.
- Remote controlled pop-up type targeting system.
- Steel reactionary targets (Falling plates and "pepper poppers").
- Capability for trainees to drive a vehicle onto the range. Use to simulate response to a hostile situation for cover and lighting during limited visibility training.

Trainee Prerequisites. Trainees must be:

- Training group A.
- Qualified on the Air Force Qualification Course.

- Approved in writing by their unit commander.

Trainer Prerequisites:

- The tower operator must possess Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC) 3P1XX.
- AFSC 3P1XX or a trained Group A supervisor must accompany each trainee throughout the course. Range officials must be qualified on both AFQC and specialized course being conducted.

Suggested Course Contents:

- Limited Visibility Firing.
- Hostile-Nonhostile Target Decision Firing.
- Steel Reactionary Targets. When firing on steel targets, eye protection and long sleeve clothing are mandatory for instructors and trainees.

2.10.1. Training Objective--Qualify on Specialized Pistol Course. (Optional at discretion of major command [MAJCOM] commanders for specialized units.)

- Condition: Given a handgun, required ammunition and equipment, and each of these circumstances:
- Limited visibility/night environment.
- Shoot while placed under physical stress.
- Shoot while being presented both hostile and nonhostile targets.
- Standard: Achieve at least 50 percent hits on the hostile targets at distances of 3 to 25 meters.

2.10.1.1. Intermediate Training Objectives (ITO) 1--Demonstrate Proficiency With a Handgun While Firing in a Limited Visibility/Night Environment:

- Condition:
- Given a handgun, required ammunition and equipment, suitable firing range with targets at 3 to 15 meters and lighting conditions such that targets are discernible but sights cannot be clearly seen.
- Standard: Achieve at least 50 percent hits on target.

2.10.1.2. ITO 2--Demonstrate Proficiency With a Handgun While Under Physical Stress:

- Condition: Given the handgun, required ammunition and equipment, and suitable firing range with targets at 3 to 25 meters, and after running or other physical activity.
- Standard: Achieve at least 50 percent hits on target.

2.10.1.3. ITO 3--Demonstrate the Ability To Discern Between Hostile and Nonhostile Targets:

- Condition:
- Given the handgun, required ammunition and equipment, and suitable firing range with hostile and nonhostile targets at 3 to 25 meters.
- Standard: Achieve at least 50 percent hits on hostile targets, no hits on nonhostile targets.

NOTE:

The above ITOs are suggested and may vary depending on local courses and conditions.

Figure 2.1. Handgun Firing Requirements, Handgun Air Force Qualification Course.

ORDER	POSITION	ROUNDS	TIME (SEC)	DISTANCE M/YDS	TARGET
Phase I: Practice					
1.	Weaver Stance	6 (6, 1-shot strings double action)	N/A	5-7	E
2.	Weaver Stance	6 (3, 2-shot strings)	N/A	5-7	E
3.	Weaver Stance	6 (3 and 3 rapid reload)	N/A	15	E
4.	Over Barricade	6 (3 and 3 rapid reload)	N/A	25	E
24 Total Rounds					
Phase II: Evaluation					
1.	Weaver Stance	6 (3, 2-shot strings)	6 per string	5-7	E
2.	Weaver Stance	6 (3, 2-shot strings)	6 per string	5-7	E
3.	Weaver Stance	6 (3 and 3 rapid reload)	30	15	E
4.	Right Barricade	6 (3, 2-shot strings) (Strong hand)	8 per string	15	E
5.	Left Barricade	6 (3, 2-shot strings) (Strong hand)	8 per string	15	E
6.	Over Barricade	6 (3 and 3 rapid reload)	30	25	E
36 Total Rounds					
60 Total Rounds for Course					

2.11. Course Information.

2.11.1. Targets for the Course: Use the Military "E" target facer (NSN 6920-00-600-6874) and Military "E" target backer (NSN 6920-00-795-1806) or suitable substitute.

2.11.2. Standards:

- Qualified: 28 Hits
- Expert: 36* Hits with at least 30 hits within the 10 inch (vital area) circle of the target.

2.11.3. Course Notes:

- Before firing Phase I, draw a 10-inch (vital area) circle on the target using chalk. The circle must be visible to the shooter at all target distances. The shooter will use the circle as a reference point during the practice fire to aid in placing rounds in the vital area of the target. Locate the 10 inch circle on the "E" target as shown in this attachment. Center the circle on the target

with the top edge of the circle 13-1/4 inches from the top of the head of the target (even with side cut notches on "E" backers and facers). Make the template using plywood, acrylic plastic, or other material. Place handle in the center holding it with one hand while the other hand draws the circle.

- There is no zeroing order; however, instructors will check revolver sights for approximate mechanical zero before the course begins. Allow sight adjustments during Phase I only if the point of impact is substantially off the vital area of the target and is not caused by shooter error, i.e., jerking the trigger, flinching, etc.
- All practice orders will start from the weaver ready position.
- Instructors are to teach trainees, as needed, during practice orders. Instructors will correct safety infractions and supervise immediate action procedures if stoppages occur.
- Before live firing from a new position, give trainees an opportunity to practice drawing the handgun (if required), assuming the position and dry fire from each position. Allow sufficient time for instructors to observe, coach, and evaluate each trainee. Instructors will evaluate the trainee's ability to effectively apply marksmanship fundamentals during Phase II.
- Repair or replace all targets after Phase I.
- Before firing Phase II, draw a 10-inch (vital area) circle on the target using a pencil or pen so the circle isn't visible to the shooter during the evaluation. Use the circle for scoring purposes at this point in the course. However, give trainees the opportunity to view their targets at the end of the course so they can see if their shots are in and around the vital area of the target.
- Trainees equipped with a flap or strap type holster will begin each order of fire on evaluation orders 1, 2, 3, and 6, with the handgun holstered, the flap or strap unfastened hand on grip, and finger OFF trigger.
- Trainees equipped with a thumb break type holster will begin each order of fire on evaluation orders 1, 2, 3, and 6, with the handgun holstered, the thumb break fastened, hand on grip, and finger OFF trigger.
- Trainees will start and finish each string of fire in evaluation orders 4 and 5 from the weaver ready position behind a barricade. Do not permit trainees to use the barricade for support.
- For the M9, start each order and string of fire with a round in the chamber, hammer down, and the decocking lever in the fire (up) position (first round double action). Trainees are to fire the first round in each order and string of fire double action.
- For the M15 revolver, trainees will fire all rounds double action.
- SI agents must wear a jacket that conceals the holstered weapon. Drawing from a concealed carry is mandatory.
- When firing from the "weak side" barricade, shooters may step to the side to help clear the barricade.
- The over barricade position is a supported position. Do not allow the weapon to touch the support. Start from holster and reload from behind cover. Trainees can use the barricade for support.
- Pistol and revolver shooters may fire during the same relay; however, position pistol shooters to the right of the revolver shooters on the firing line.

- Students may reload magazines and pouches between orders of fire, as necessary.
- Give M9 trainees a minimum of two magazines for the course.
- Trainees must have the proper belt, holster, pouch, and spare magazines as required.
- To correct shooting errors, instructors may provide additional rounds during Phase I.
- During Phase I, trainees will clear their own stoppages under instructor supervision when the order of fire is completed. WARNING: If a light recoil or difference in report is experienced, the instructor must verify the weapon is safe to fire (projectile not stuck in barrel) after the stoppage is cleared.
- Trainees will clear their own stoppages during each order of fire in Phase II. Give additional time to complete the order of fire if the trainee has, or is in the process of, successfully applying immediate or remedial action to clear the stoppage. The ultimate goal is for the trainee to understand why the stoppage occurred and to have the ability to correct the problem and continue firing. WARNING: If a light recoil or difference in report is experienced, the instructor must verify the weapon is safe to fire (projectile not stuck in barrel) after the stoppage is cleared.
- Instructors will not teach during the evaluation orders of fire. However, they may assist trainees and teach shooting fundamentals between the actual orders of fire. They will also correct safety infractions and supervise how trainees apply immediate action procedures when applicable.
- All instructor personnel will wear hearing and eye protection on the firing line. Trainees will wear hearing protection but eye protection such as Spectacles, Industrial, NSN 4240-01-140-0282, is optional and at the trainees request.
- Inspect all magazines, magazine pouches, and ammunition pouches at the end of training ensuring they do not contain live rounds.

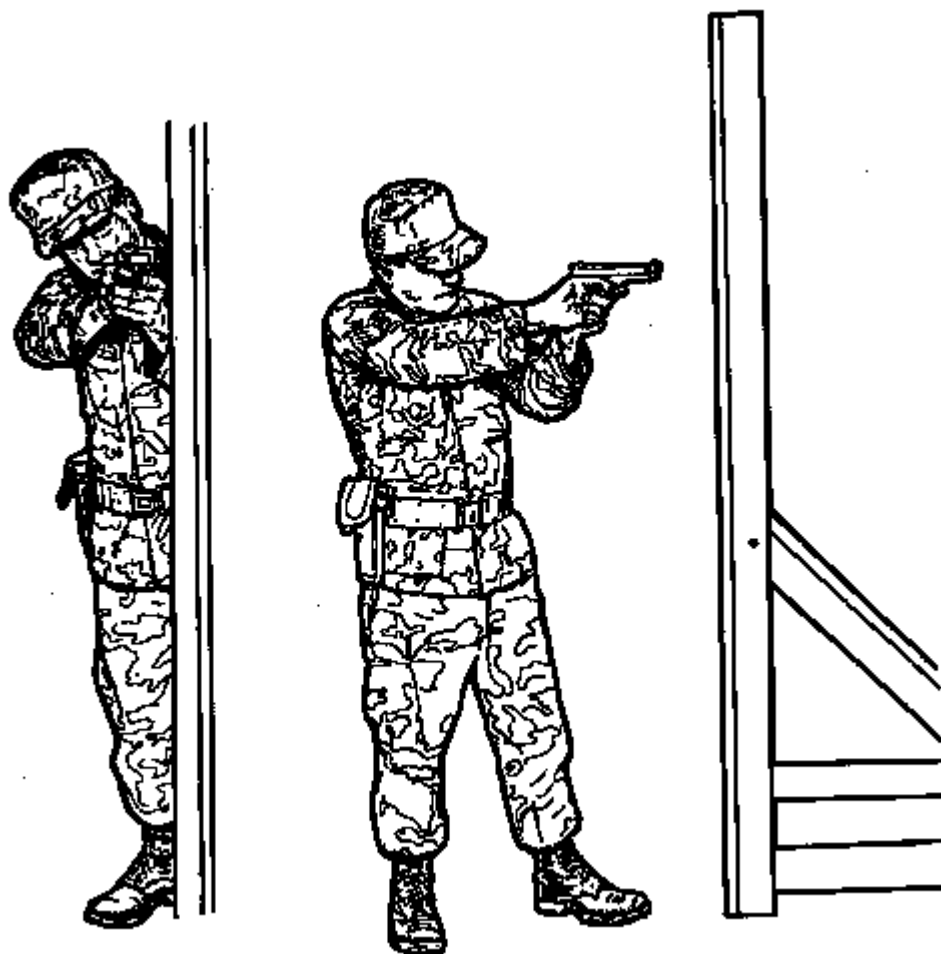
Figure 2.2. Weaver Stance.

Weaver Stance. Use the weaver stance when firing from cover isn't possible. The weaver stance affords the shooter a more stable firing position using less body movement than previous positions. It allows quicker target acquisition and increases speed and accuracy. To assume the weaver stance, take a standing position facing the target. Step back with the strong side foot about 5 to 8 inches. Feet are about shoulder width apart, similar to a rifle standing position. Extend the shooting arm toward the target, do not lock elbow. Wrap fingers of the support hand around (overlapping) fingers of the shooting hand (forefinger of support hand may be placed on concave forward surface of the trigger guard). Keep support arm bent, elbow pointing toward the ground. Apply forward pressure with the shooting arm and at the same time, apply equal pressure to the rear with the support arm. This will help steady the pistol. Lift head slightly for better sighting. Keep both eyes open if possible.

Figure 2.3. Weaver Ready Position.



Weaver Ready Position. With the shooter in the weaver stance, lower the pistol about 8 to 12 inches below eye level. Keep the weapon parallel to the ground and maintain eye contact with the target.

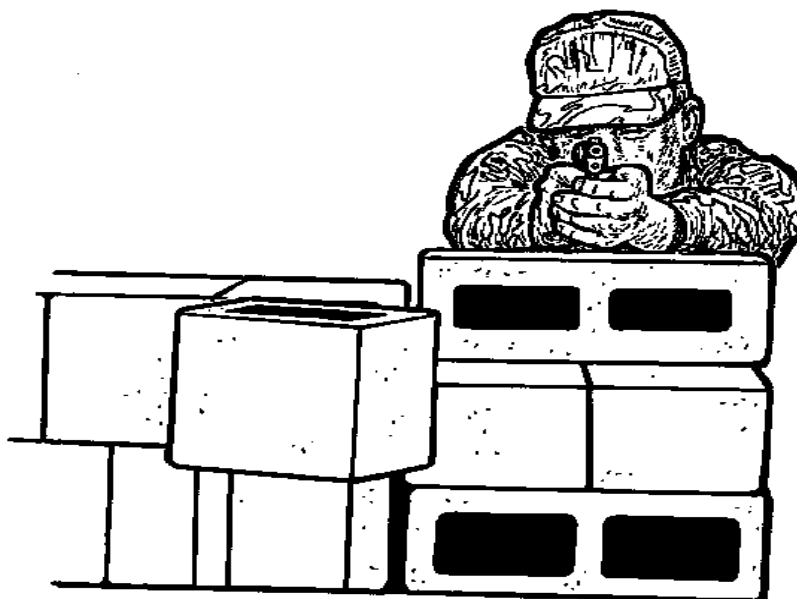
Figure 2.4. Right Barricade Position.

Right Barricade Position. The primary purpose of using a barricade is to provide cover for the shooter. Start from the weaver ready position from behind the barricade. Roll out (lean) to the right, extend the shooting arm and engage the target. Roll back behind the barricade after firing and again assume the weaver ready position. Left handed shooters may step to the side with the right foot to help clear the barricade. Do not use the barricade for support.

Figure 2.5. Left Barricade Position.



Left Barricade Position. Start from the weaver ready position from behind the barricade. Roll out (lean) to the left, extend the shooting arm and engage the target. Roll back behind the barricade after firing and again assume the weaver ready position. Right handed shooters may step to the side with the left foot to help clear the barricade. Do not use the barricade for support.

Figure 2.6. Over Barricade Position.

Over Barricade Position. Barricades are often used as a rest as well as cover and concealment for the shooter. If the barricade is used for support, rest the forearms, wrists, or heels of the hands on the barricade. Lower the body by taking a wide stance, bending knees, or bending at the waist. The height of the over barricade position is no higher than necessary to see and shoot over your barricade. Don't allow any part of the handgun or magazine to touch the support.

Figure 2.6. Continued.

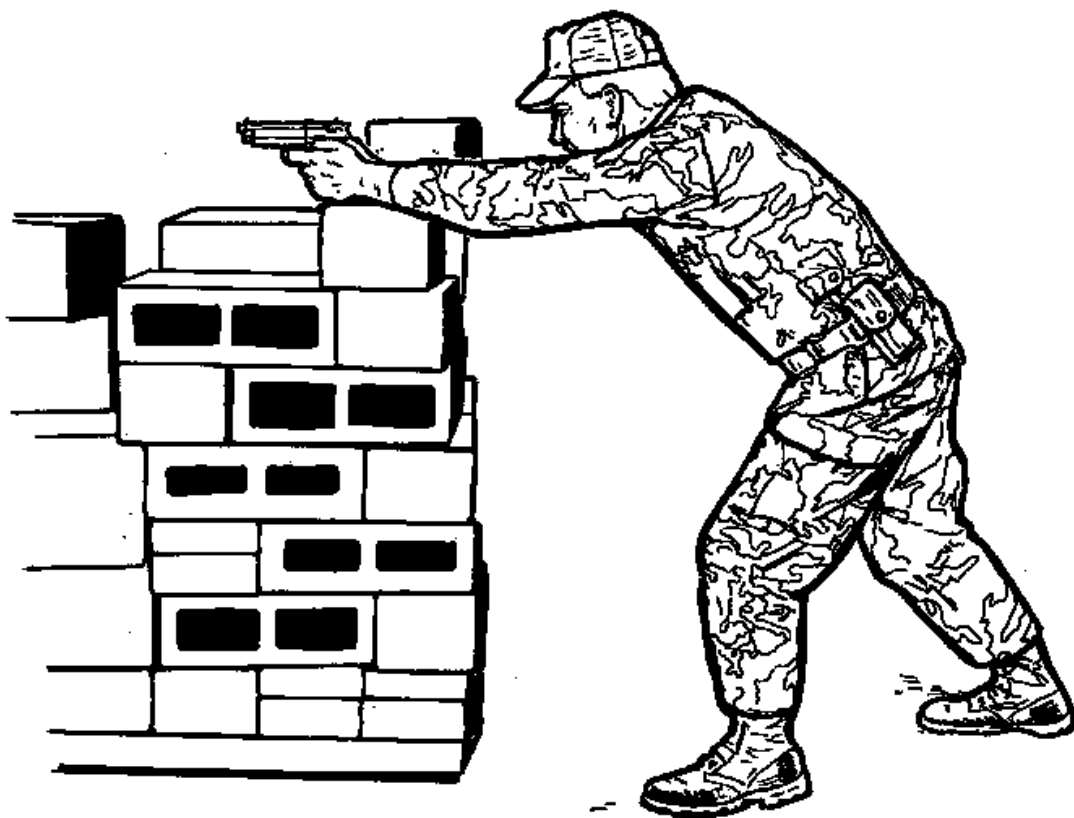
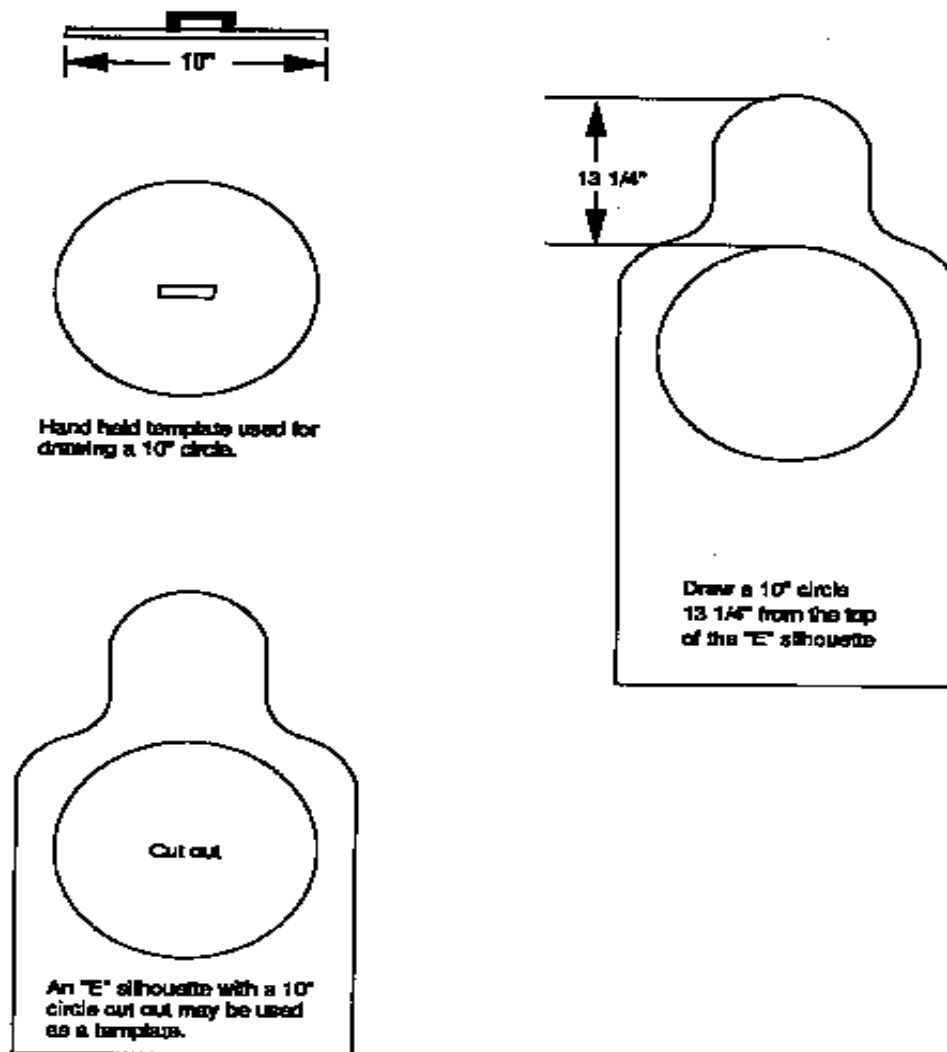


Figure 2.7. 10-Inch Circle Template.



Chapter 3

SHOTGUN TRAINING PROGRAM

3.1. Shotgun Air Force Qualification Course (AFQC). This course provides Air Force members with the minimum training and evaluation required to qualify with a shotgun.

3.2. Training Overview.

3.2.1. Initial Training. This is the trainee's first participation in the shotgun training program. Initial training consists of classroom instruction, qualification on the required evaluation phases of the AFQC, and passing mechanical evaluations.

3.2.2. Recurring Training. This is qualification training after initial qualification. This training consists of classroom instruction, qualification on the required evaluation phases of the AFQC, and passing mechanical evaluations. Qualification length of this program is 12 months.

3.2.3. Remedial Training. This is the minimum training needed to correct deficiencies causing an individual to fail an evaluation. This training is given to all personnel who fail an evaluation.

3.2.4. Unit Training. Refresher training on operator skills and knowledge provided by unit to help maintain the individual's proficiency. Units should conduct this training before exercises and deployments.

3.3. Instructor Guidelines and Ratios:

3.3.1. Classroom. Instructors will help trainees during portions of training requiring physical handling of the weapons. Ratio: One instructor per 10 trainees. This ratio does not include the lead instructor. They will supervise, evaluate, and assist trainees during the operator maintenance evaluation (care, cleaning, and function check). Ratio: One instructor per 10 trainees.

3.3.2. Range. Instructors will supervise, assist, help coach, and teach trainees, as needed, during practice and evaluation orders of fire. Ratio: One instructor per seven trainees.

3.4. Shotgun Qualification Plan of Instruction. The plan in the following paragraphs is intended to provide instruction standardization. This program is mandatory for initial and recurring training. Remedial training is in-depth, concentrating on known problems. Trainees must meet and be evaluated to the performance standards of these training objectives. Approximate training times for this program are:

- For AFQC--4 to 5 hours.
- For remedial, as required.

3.5. Training Goals. Training goals are to instill confidence in the trainee to develop and maintain the capability to use the shotgun against enemy targets.

3.6. Training Objectives (AFQC). The training objectives needed for successful completion of this course are found in **Table 3.1**.

3.6.1. Information Training Objectives. Trainees must be familiar with:

- Safety procedures.
- Characteristics, nomenclature, and general data.
- Methods of destruction.
- Types, packaging, caring for, handling, and preserving 12 gauge ammunition.
- Range firing procedures.

Table 3.1. Training Objectives/Intermediate Training Objectives (ITO).

	Objective	Condition	Standard
	Given:		
1.	Operate Shotgun.	Shotgun dummy ammunition required equipment.	Operate Shotgun.
ITO			
1.1	Load Shotgun.	Shotgun dummy ammunition required equipment.	Load two rds one in chamber one in magazine.
1.2	Unload/clear Shotgun.	Shotgun loaded with dummy ammunition.	Unload/clear Shotgun.
1.3	Reload Shotgun.	Shotgun in configuration of all rounds	Reload Shotgun.
1.4	Perform function check.	Cleared Shotgun.	Perform function check.
1.5	Apply Immediate action to clear/correct stoppages.	Shotgun dummy ammunition required equipment.	Apply immediate action to procedures.
2.	Apply shooting fundamentals.	Shotgun required ammunition and equipment.	Apply fundamentals to demonstrate ability to consistently place shots on target.
ITO			
2.1	Demonstrate positions and techniques of holding Shotgun	Shotgun.	Demonstrate correct firing positions techniques to properly hold Shotgun.
2.2	Apply Aiming techniques	Shotgun sighting /aiming bar if applicable.	Obtain correct sight alignment/picture.
2.3	Apply effective trigger control.	Shotgun.	Apply trigger control without disturbing sight alignment/picture.
2.4	Apply effective follow-through/ Recovery techniques.	Shotgun.	Apply /understand techniques to place more than one shot in vital target area.
3.	Meet/exceed minimum score.	Shotgun and required equipment.	Qualify on AFQC.
ITO			
3.1	Fire teaching phase.	Shotgun required ammunition/equipment.	Demonstrate effective shooting ability from all positions.

	Objective	Condition	Standard
	Given:		
3.2	Qualify on AFQC evaluation phase.	Shotgun required ammunition/equipment.	Qualify on appropriate course of fire.
4.	Perform operator maintenance.	Shotgun and required equipment.	Clean inspect lubricate Shotgun and passes function check.
ITO			
4.1	Disassemble Shotgun.	Shotgun.	Disassemble to authorized level.
4.2	Clean/inspect Shotgun.	Shotgun proper cleaning equipment.	Properly clean/inspect Shotgun.
4.3	Lubricate Shotgun.	Shotgun and required lubricating supplies.	Lubricate Shotgun.
4.4	Assemble Shotgun.	Shotgun.	Assemble Shotgun.
4.5	Perform function check.	Shotgun.	Function check Shotgun.

3.7. Recommended Sequence of Events.

3.7.1. First Period--Orientation and Mechanical Training. About 1 hour is needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

- Prepare all required forms and documents.
- Teach the basic rules of weapon safety.
- Issue each trainee a shotgun, dummy ammunition, and other required equipment.
- Introduce subject, motivate trainees, and express importance for US Air Force personnel to handle weapons safely and efficiently.
- Describe characteristics of the shotgun.
- Describe exterior nomenclature.

Discuss:

- How shotgun functions.
- Various types of ammunition used and methods of packaging.
- How to care for, handle, and preserve ammunition.
- Shotgun destruction methods to prevent enemy use.

Explain, demonstrate, and conduct practical exercises on:

- Clearing the shotgun.
- Disassembling, assembling (if authorized), and function checking the shotgun.
- Caring for, cleaning, and lubricating the shotgun for all climatic conditions.
- Loading, unloading, and reloading the shotgun.
- Teach stoppage, immediate action, and remedial action procedures.

- Immediate action practical exercises.

3.7.2. Second Period--Preparatory Marksmanship Training. About 1 hour is needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

Explain and demonstrate:

- Firing positions.
- How marksmanship fundamentals help ensure hits on target.
- Aiming to include sight alignment, placement of aiming point, focus of the eye, and the importance of sight alignment.
- Conduct correct sight alignment and sight picture by using sighting and aiming training aids.
- Conduct practical exercises on shouldering the shotgun and proper placement of the hands.

3.7.3. Third Period--Live Fire Practice. The objective is to prepare the trainees to confidently fire the shotgun before evaluation. About 1 hour is needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

- Explain safety requirements for live firing.
- Explain range procedures.
- Review marksmanship fundamentals.
- Review all factors of aiming to include the importance of good sight alignment.
- Review procedures for clearing stoppages during live fire training.
- Conduct exercises in assuming firing positions and dry firing from these positions.
- Conduct practice fire training.
- Use ball and dummy exercises if needed to achieve required shooting skills.

3.7.4. Fourth Period--Live Fire and Operator Maintenance Evaluation. About 1 hour is needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

- Brief trainees on evaluation criteria.
- Conduct qualification evaluation.
- Instructor will score evaluation phase.
- Evaluate the trainee's proficiency in operator maintenance and function check procedures.
- Trainees must correctly perform the function check.
- Provide either immediate remedial training for those trainees who fail to qualify or demonstrate required proficiency in operator maintenance, or notify unit training sections of the status of individuals who fail.
- Complete applicable blocks on AF Forms 522 and 710.

3.8. Administrative Requirements.

3.8.1. Reference Material:

- AFI 36-2226, *The Air Force Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) Program*.
- AFMAN 36-2227, Volumes 1 and 2, *Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) Training and Management and Range Operations, Combat Arms Training and Maintenance Rifle*,

Handgun, Shotgun, Grenade Launcher, M72 Light Antitank Weapon, Submachine Gun, and M249 Squad Automatic Weapon Training Programs, and AFH 36-2244, Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) Sections Operations Information.

- TOs 11W3-6-1-154, Field and Depot Maintenance Instruction, Winchester Riot-Type Shotgun M12, Stevens Riot-Type Shotguns, M520-30, M620A, 11W3-6-1-171, Shotgun, 12 Gauge, M500/590 (Army TM 9-1005-303-14), and 11W3-6-2-1, Intermediate Maintenance Instructions with Illustrated Parts Breakdown Military Shotgun, 12 Gauge, Pump Action Model 870, with Adapter Part Number 32911.

3.8.2. Facilities Needed:

- Classroom equipped with chalkboard, tables, and one chair per trainee.
- Range with 15 and 25 meter target distances.
- Care and cleaning area.

3.8.3. Training Aids and Equipment:

- Shotgun (one per trainee).
- Dummy ammunition, 12 gauge.
- Sighting and aiming bars, devices, and charts.
- Flip charts.
- Overhead projector.
- Slide projector.
- Video cassette recorder and monitor.
- Slides and transparencies.
- “E” silhouette targets.
- Public address system.
- Sound suppressors or ear plugs (one set per trainee and one set per instructor).
- Eye protection for instructors and trainees.
- Care and cleaning equipment.
- Student handout material.

3.8.4. Course Ammunition: 12 gauge, "00" Buckshot.

3.8.5. Documents Needed: AF Forms 522, US Air Force Ground Weapons Training Data, and 710, Ground Weapons Training Record.

Figure 3.1. Shotgun Firing Requirements, Shotgun Air Force Qualification Course.

ORDER	POSITION	ROUNDS	TIME (SEC)	DISTANCE M/YDS	TARGET
Phase I: Practice					
1.	Standing	1	10	25	E
2.	Underarm Crouch	1	10	15	E
		2 Total Rounds			
Phase II: Evaluation					
1.	Standing	2	10	25	E
2.	Strong Side Barricade	2	10	25	E
3.	Over Barricade Crouch	2	10	25	E
4.	Underarm Crouch	2	10	15	E
		8 Total Rounds			
		10 Total Rounds for Course			

3.9. Course Information.

3.9.1. Targets for the Course: Use the Military "E" target facer (NSN 6920-00-600-6874) and Military "E" target backer (NSN 6920-00-795-1806) or suitable substitute.

3.9.2. Standard: Qualified: 40 Hits.

3.9.3. Course Notes:

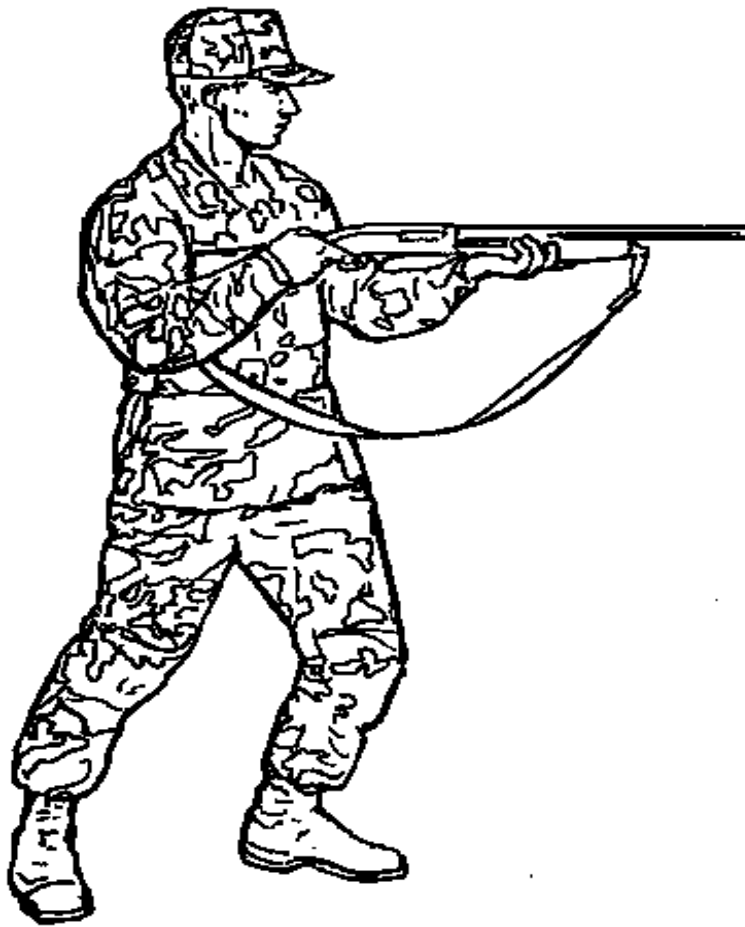
- Shotguns may be equipped for training with removable type recoil pads.
- Conduct all firing with "00" buckshot.
- Start standing orders of fire with the shotgun at a low ready position and the safety on.
- The shotgun must not touch or rest on the barricade.
- Instructors will teach trainees, as needed, during practice orders. Instructors will correct safety infractions and supervise immediate action procedures if stoppages occur.
- Before live firing from a new position, trainees will be given an opportunity to practice assuming the position and dry fire from each position. Afford sufficient time for instructors to observe, coach, and evaluate each trainee. Instructors will evaluate the trainee's ability to effectively apply marksmanship fundamentals during the evaluation phase of fire.

- Repair or replace all targets after the practice order.
- To correct shooting errors, instructors may provide additional rounds during Phase I.
- During Phase I, trainees will clear their own stoppages under instructors supervision when the order of fire is completed. WARNING: If a light recoil or difference in report is experienced, the instructor must verify the weapon is safe to fire (obstruction not in barrel) after the stoppage is cleared.
- Trainees will clear their own stoppages during each order of fire in Phase II. Give additional time to complete the order of fire if the trainee has, or is in the process of, successfully applying immediate or remedial action to clear the stoppage. The ultimate goal is for the trainee to understand why the stoppage occurred and to have the ability to correct the problem and continue firing. NOTE: If a light recoil or difference in report is experienced, the instructor must verify the weapon is safe to fire (projectile not stuck in barrel) after the stoppage is cleared.
- Instructors will not teach during the evaluation orders of fire. However, they may assist trainees and teach shooting fundamentals between the actual orders of fire. They will also correct safety infractions and supervise how trainees apply immediate action procedures when applicable.
- Instructor personnel must wear hearing and eye protection on the firing line. Trainees will wear hearing protection but eye protection such as Spectacles, Industrial, NSN 4240-01-140-0282, is optional and at the trainees request.

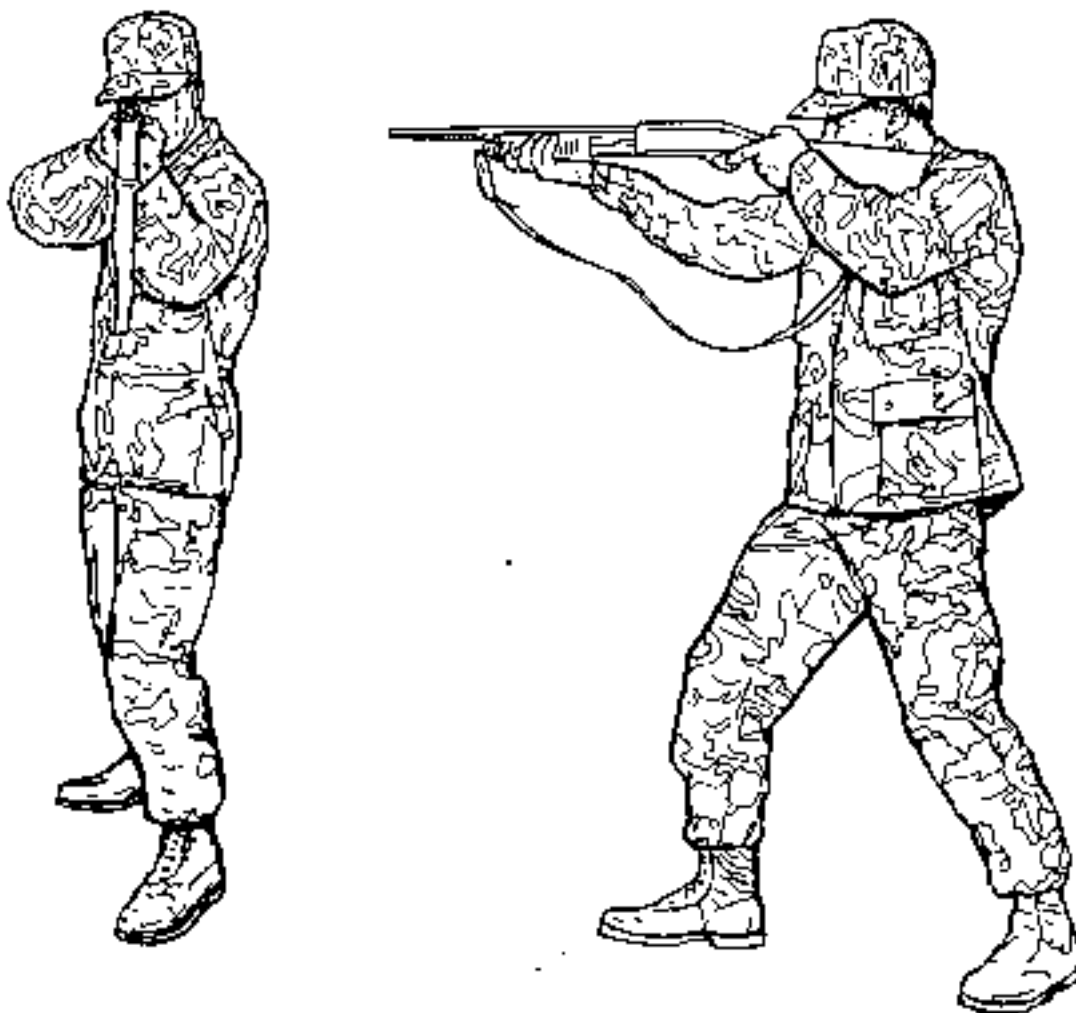
Figure 3.2. Ready Position.

Ready Position. The shooter is standing up straight and relaxed. Feet should be about shoulder width apart, the stock of the shotgun is in the shoulder, and the weapon is pointed down at a 45 degree angle. The shotgun should be loaded, safety on, and the shooters eyes on the target.

Figure 3.3. Underarm Crouch Position.

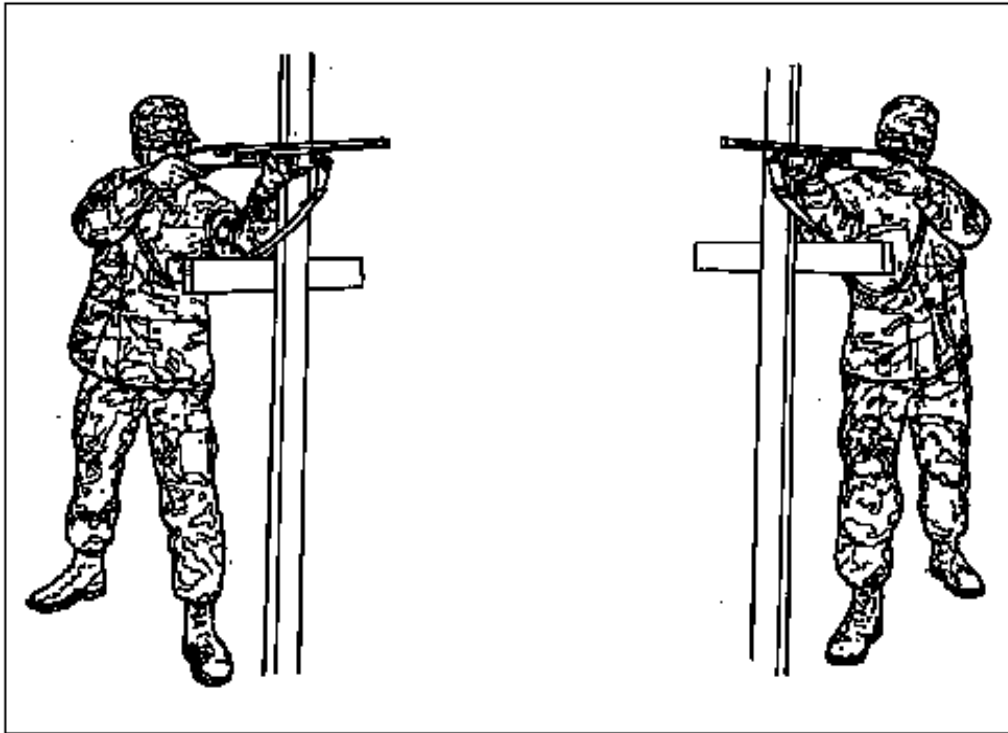


Underarm Crouch Position. To assume the underarm crouch position (right handed), stand facing the target with feet spread a comfortable distance apart. Step back with the right foot 6 to 8 inches, with the toes of the right foot pointed about 45 degrees to the right. The left foot stays in place, toes pointed toward target. Place the butt plate of the stock under the armpit and pull the right elbow in close to the body securing the stock in place. Place the left hand on the fore-end assembly, with the left forearm parallel to the weapon. Lean forward bending the left leg, leaving the right leg and back straight.

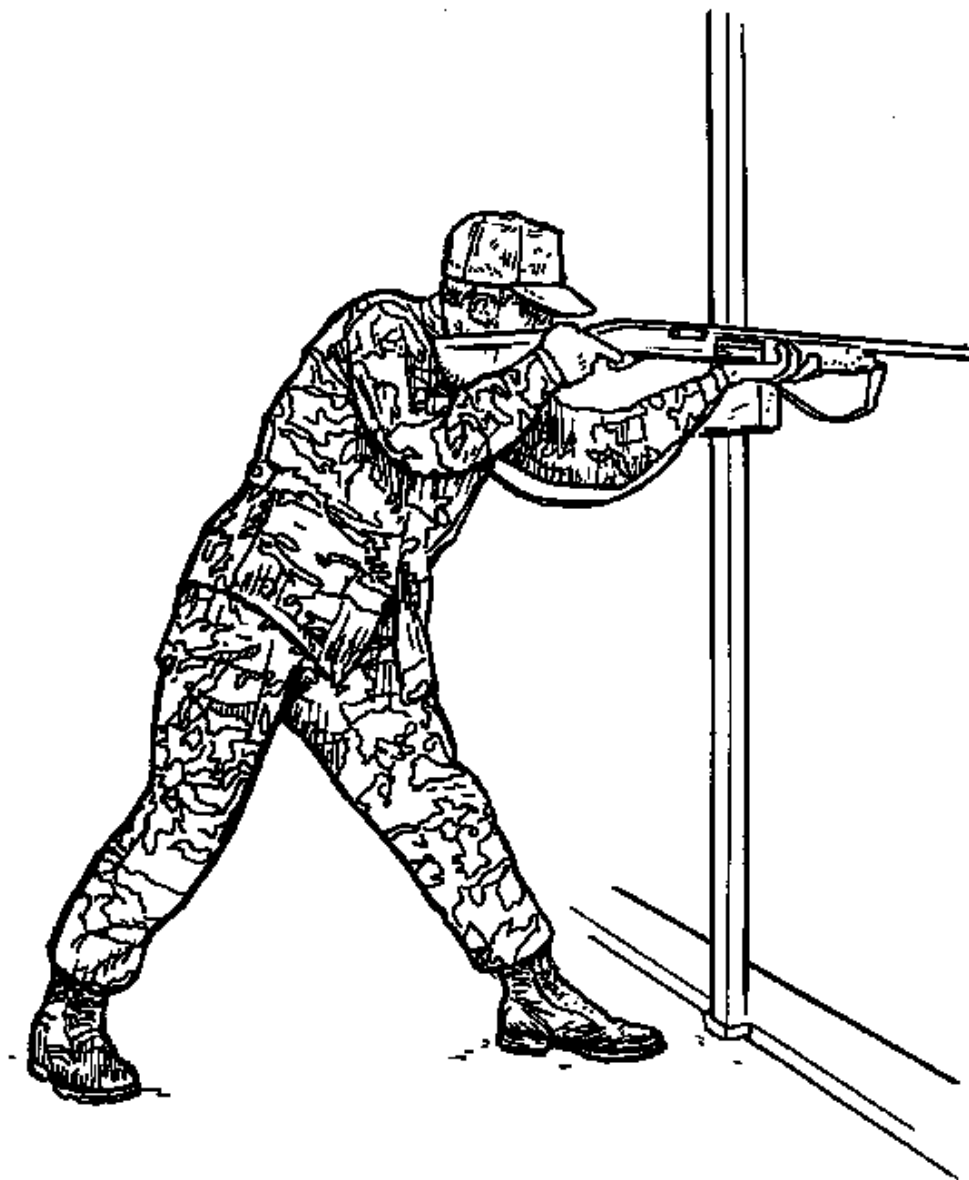
Figure 3.4. Standing Position.

Standing Position. To assume the standing position (right handed), face the target, spread feet a comfortable distance apart. Step back with the right foot 6 to 8 inches, with the toes of the right foot pointed about 45 degrees to the right. The left foot stays in place, toes pointed toward target. Place the butt of the weapon tightly into the right shoulder, keeping the right elbow parallel to the ground to form a good pocket for the butt of the weapon. Place the left hand on the fore-end assembly with the left forearm parallel to the weapon. Lean forward bending the left leg, leaving the right leg and back straight.

Figure 3.5. Strong Side Barricade Position.



Strong Side Barricade Position. Assume a standing position behind the barricade. The back of the support arm or hand rest against the barricade for support and the elbow of the shooting arm in close to the body to lessen the shooter's exposure to the enemy.

Figure 3.6. Over Barricade Crouch Position.

Over Barricade Crouch Position. Assume a standing position behind the barricade and spread legs or crouch to lower your position to the height of the over barricade support. The back of the support arm or hand rest on the barricade for support.

Chapter 4

40MM GRENADE LAUNCHER TRAINING PROGRAM

4.1. Grenade Launcher Air Force Qualification Course (AFQC). This course provides Air Force members with the minimum training and evaluation required to qualify with a grenade launcher.

4.2. Training Overview.

4.2.1. Initial Training. This is the trainee's first participation in the grenade launcher training program. Initial training consists of classroom instruction, qualification on the required evaluation phases of the AFQC, and passing the mechanical evaluations.

4.2.2. Recurring Training. This is qualification training after initial qualification. It consists of classroom instruction, qualification on the required evaluation phases of the AFQC, and passing the mechanical evaluations. Qualification length of this program is 12 months.

4.2.3. Remedial Training. This is the minimum training needed to correct deficiencies causing an individual to fail an evaluation. This training is given to all personnel who fail an evaluation.

4.2.4. Unit Training. Refresher training on operator skills and knowledge provided by units to help maintain the grenadier's proficiency. Units should conduct this training before exercises and deployments.

4.3. Instructor Guidelines and Ratios.

4.3.1. Classroom. Instructors will help trainees during portions of training requiring physical handling of the weapons. Ratio: One instructor per 10 trainees. This ratio does not include the lead instructor. They will supervise, evaluate, and assist trainees during the operator maintenance evaluation (care, cleaning, and function check). Ratio: One instructor per 10 trainees.

4.3.2. Range. Instructors will supervise, assist, coach, and teach trainees, as needed, during practice and evaluation phases of fire. Ratio: One instructor per weapon.

4.4. Grenade Launcher Qualification Plan of Instruction. The plan in the following paragraphs is intended to provide instruction standardization. This program is mandatory for initial and recurring training. Remedial training is in-depth, concentrating on known problems. Trainees must meet and be evaluated to the performance standards of these training objectives. Approximate training times for this program are:

- For AFQC, 5 to 6 hours.
- For remedial, as required.

4.5. Training Goal. The training goal is to instill confidence in the trainee to develop and maintain the capability to use the grenade launcher against enemy targets.

4.6. Training Objectives. The training objectives needed for successful completion of this course are found in **Table 4.1**.

4.6.1. Information Training Objectives. Trainees must be familiar with:

- Safety procedures.
- Characteristics, nomenclature, and general data.
- Methods of destruction.
- Types, packaging, caring for, handling, and preserving 40mm ammunition.
- Range determination techniques.
- Lateral distance measurement techniques.
- Adjusted aiming point method of fire.
- Range firing procedures.

Table 4.1. Training Objectives/Intermediate Training Objectives (ITO).

	Objective	Condition	Standard
	Given:		
1.	Operate Grenade Launcher (GL)	GL dummy ammunition required equipment.	Operate GL.
ITO			
1.1	Load GL.	GL dummy ammunition required equipment.	Load GL with one round .
1.2	Unload/clear GL.	GL loaded with dummy ammunition.	Unload/clear GL.
1.3	Reload GL.	GL in configuration of all rounds having been fired.	Reload GL.
1.4	Perform function check.	Cleared GL.	Perform function check.
1.5	Apply Immediate action to clear/correct stoppages.	GL dummy ammunition required equipment.	Apply immediate action procedures.
2.	Apply shooting fundamentals.	GL required ammunition/equipment.	Apply fundamentals to demonstrate ability to consistently place shots on target.
ITO			
2.1	Demonstrate positions and techniques of holding GL.	GL.	Demonstrate correct firing positions and techniques to properly hold GL.
2.2	Apply aiming techniques.	GL sighting/aiming bar if applicable.	Obtain correct sight alignment/picture.
2.3	Apply effective trigger control.	GL.	Apply trigger control without disturbing sight alignment/picture.
2.4	Apply effective follow-through/ Recovery techniques.	GL.	Apply /understand techniques to place more than one shot in vital target area.

	Objective	Condition	Standard
	Given:		
3.	Meet/exceed minimum score.	GL and required equipment.	Qualify on AFQC.
ITO			
3.1	Fire teaching phase.	GL required ammunition/equipment.	Demonstrate effective shooting ability from all positions.
3.2	Qualify on AFQC evaluation phase.	GL required ammunition/equipment.	Qualify on appropriate course of fire.
4.	Perform operator maintenance.	GL and required equipment.	Clean inspect lubricate GL and passes function check.
ITO			
4.1	Disassemble GL.	GL.	Disassemble to authorized level.
4.2	Clean/inspect GL.	GL proper cleaning equipment.	Properly clean/inspect GL.
4.3	Lubricate GL.	GL and required lubricating supplies.	Lubricate GL.
4.4	Assemble GL.	GL.	Assemble GL.
4.5	Perform function check.	GL.	Function check GL.

4.7. Recommended Sequence of Events.

4.7.1. First Period--Orientation and Mechanical Training. About 2 hours are needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

- Prepare all required forms and documents.
- Teach the basic rules of weapon safety.
- Issue each trainee a grenade launcher, dummy ammunition, and other required equipment.
- Describe characteristics of the grenade launcher.
- Point out exterior nomenclature.
- Explain functioning

Discuss:

- Various types of ammunition used and methods of packaging.
- How to care for, handle, and preserve ammunition.
- Methods used to destroy grenade launchers to prevent enemy use.

Explain, demonstrate, and conduct practical exercises on:

- Clearing the grenade launcher.
- Disassembling, assembling, and function checking the grenade launcher.
- Caring for, cleaning, and lubricating the grenade launcher for all climatic conditions.

- Loading, unloading, and reloading the grenade launcher.
- Stoppage, malfunction, and immediate action procedures.

4.7.2. Second Period--Preparatory Marksmanship Training. About 1 hour is needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

Explain and demonstrate:

- Firing positions.
- How marksmanship fundamentals help ensure hits on target.
- Aiming to include sight alignment, placement of aiming point, focus of the eye.
- Correct sight alignment and sight picture by using sighting and aiming training aids.
- Conduct practical exercises on shouldering the grenade launcher and proper placement of the hands.
- Conduct practical exercises on range determination, lateral distance measurements, and adjusted aiming point techniques.

4.7.3. Third Period--Live Fire Practice. The objective is to prepare the trainees to confidently fire the grenade launcher before evaluation. Instructors will assist, teach, and supervise trainees during practice. Approximate training time is 1 hour as required for remedial training.

- Teach safety requirements for live firing.
- Explain range procedures.
- Review points of marksmanship fundamentals.
- Review all factors of aiming to include the importance of good sight alignment.
- Review procedures for clearing stoppages during live fire training.
- Conduct exercises in assuming firing positions and dry firing from these positions.
- Conduct practice fire training to achieve initial firing skill.
- Use ball and dummy exercises if needed.

4.7.4. Fourth Period--Live Fire and Operator Maintenance Evaluation: About 1 hour is needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

- Brief trainees on evaluation criteria.
- Conduct live-fire evaluation phases. Trainees must qualify without instructor assistance.
- Instructors will score evaluation phases.
- Evaluate the trainee's proficiency in operator maintenance and function check procedures.
- Trainees must correctly perform the function check.
- Provide either immediate remedial training for those trainees who fail to qualify or demonstrate proficiency in operator maintenance, or notify unit training sections of the status of individuals who fail.
- Complete applicable blocks on AF Forms 522 and 710.

4.8. Administrative Requirements.

4.8.1. Reference Material:

- AFI 36-2226, *The Air Force Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) Program*.
- AFMAN 36-2227, Volumes 1 and 2, Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) Training and Management and Range Operations, Combat Arms Training and Maintenance Rifle, Handgun, Shotgun, Grenade Launcher, M72 Light Antitank Weapon, Submachine, and M249 Squad Automatic Weapon Training Programs, and AFH 36-2244, Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) Sections Operations Information.
- TOs 11W3-9-4-1, 40mm Grenade Launcher, M203, Operations Manual (Army TM 9-1010-221-10), and 11W3-9-2-2, Grenade Launcher, 40mm, M79 (Army TM 9-1010-205-10).

4.8.2. Facilities Needed:

- Classroom equipped with chalkboard, tables, and one chair per trainee.
- Range with 90 to 300 meter target distances.
- Weapon cleaning area.

4.8.3. Training Aids and Equipment:

- Grenade launcher (one per two trainees recommended).
- Dummy ammunition, 40mm.
- Sighting and aiming bars, devices, and charts.
- Flip charts.
- Overhead projector.
- Slide projector.
- Video cassette recorder and monitor.
- Slides and transparencies.
- Public address system.
- Sound suppressors or ear plugs (one set per trainee and one set per instructor).
- Eye protection for instructors and trainees.
- Care and cleaning equipment.
- Student handout material.

4.8.4. Documents Needed:

- AF Forms 522, **US Air Force Ground Weapons Training Data**, and 710, **Ground Weapons Training Record**.

4.8.5. Ammunition Needed:

- Cartridge, 40mm Training Practice (TP).

Figure 4.1. Grenade Launcher Firing Requirements, Grenade Launcher Air Force Qualification Course.

ORDER	POSITION	ROUNDS	TIME (SEC)	DISTANCE M/YDS	TARGET
Phase I: Practice					
1.	Prone Supported	3	N/A	150	#1
2.	Kneeling Supported	1	1	90-115	#2
3.	Kneeling Supported	1	1	135-150	#3
4.	Prone Supported	1	1	250-300	#4
6 Total Rounds					
Phase II: Evaluation					
1.	Kneeling Supported	3	2	90-115	#2
2.	Kneeling Supported	3	2	135-150	#3
3.	Prone Supported	3	2	250- 300	#4
9 Total Rounds					
15 Total Rounds for Course					

4.9. Course Information.**4.9.1. Targets for The Course:**

- Zero panel, 2 meters by 2 meters. Place this target at a point target distance of 150 meters. If accomplishing zero at area target distances, the round should impact within a 5 meter radius of the aiming point.
- Point target, 1 meter by 1.5 meters (vertical), one meter off the ground, at 90-115 meters from the firing line.
- Point target, 1.5 meters by 1.5 meters, .5 meter off the ground, at 135-150 meters from the firing line.
- Area target, vehicle, 55 gallon drums, "E" targets, etc., 250-300 meters from the firing line.

4.9.2. Standard: Qualified: 3. Trainees must engage all three targets to qualify. An individual may hit a target with each of the three allotted rounds. Although the individual achieved three HITS, give a score of one for the TARGET. A perfect score on this course is three TARGETS. Each shooter must fire three rounds at each target.

4.9.3. Course Notes:

- Trainees must not touch or rest the grenade launcher on the support.

- When possible, trainees should fire using the peer coach method. They should work together on range determination, sight adjustments, lateral distance measurements, and adjusted aiming point method of firing.
- Instructors are to teach trainees, as needed, during Phase I. Instructors will correct safety infractions and supervise immediate action procedures if stoppages occur.
- Before live firing from a new position, give trainees an opportunity to practice assuming the position and dry fire from each position. Afford sufficient time for instructors to observe, coach, and evaluate each trainee. Instructors will evaluate the trainee's ability to effectively apply marksmanship fundamentals during Phase II.
- To correct shooting errors, instructors may provide additional rounds during Phase I.
- During Phase I, trainees will clear their own stoppages under instructor supervision the order of fire is completed. Instructors will supervise trainee actions. **WARNING:** If a light recoil or difference in report is experienced, the instructor must verify the weapon is safe to fire (obstruction not in barrel) after the stoppage is cleared.
- Trainees will clear their own stoppages during each order of fire in Phase II. Give additional time to complete the order of fire if the trainee has, or is in the process of, successfully applying immediate or remedial action to clear the stoppage. The ultimate goal is for the trainee to understand why the stoppage occurred and to have the ability to correct the problem and continue firing. **WARNING:** If a light recoil or difference in report is experienced, the instructor must verify the weapon is safe to fire (projectile not stuck in barrel) after the stoppage is cleared.
- Instructors will not teach during the evaluation orders of fire. However, they may assist trainees and teach shooting fundamentals between the actual orders of fire. They will also correct safety infractions and supervise how trainees apply immediate action procedures when applicable.
- Instructor personnel must wear hearing and eye protection on the firing line. Trainees will wear hearing protection but eye protection such as Spectacles, Industrial, NSN 4240-01-140-0282, is optional and at the trainees request.

Figure 4.2. Prone Supported Position.



Prone Supported Position. To assume the prone supported position, the shooter first assumes the rifle prone position, adjusts the position to the available support, and places the left hand or forearm against the support. Whether the left elbow is directly under the weapon is of less importance in this position because

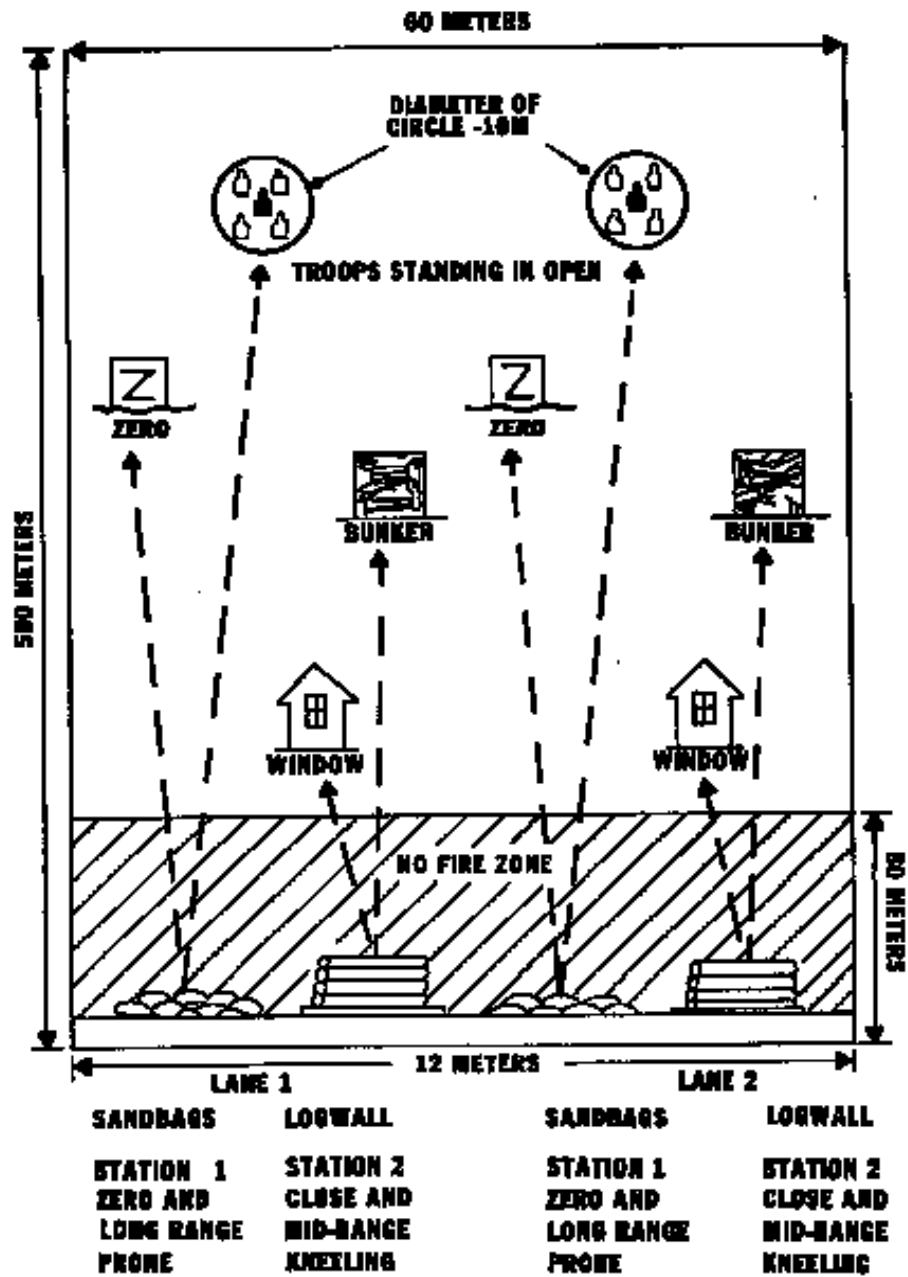
the support, rather than the arm, sustains the weight of the weapon. No part of the grenade launcher or rifle should be touching the support as this reduces the shooters control of the weapon. The placement of the rifle stock in the shooter's shoulder depends greatly on the distance of the target being engaged. Generally, targets engaged at distances greater than 150 meters require the rifle stock being placed low against the shooter's shoulder or on the ground.

Figure 4.3. Kneeling Supported Position.



Kneeling Supported Position. The kneeling supported position is particularly effective from level ground or ground sloping upward toward the target. A right handed shooter assumes the kneeling barricade position by kneeling on the right knee, right buttock resting on right heel, left foot forward and pointed toward the target. The shooter leans forward over the left leg, resting the upper part of the left arm on the left knee, adjusts the position to the available support, and places the left hand or forearm against the support. Whether the shooter's left elbow is directly under the weapon is of less importance in this position because the support, rather than the arm, sustains the weight of the weapon. No part of the grenade launcher or rifle should be touching the support as this reduces the shooters control of the weapon. The placement of the rifle stock in the shooter's shoulder depends greatly on the distance of the target being engaged. Generally, targets engaged at distances greater than 150 meters require the rifle stock being placed low against the shooter's shoulder or on the ground.

Figure 4.4. Example of Target Arrays.



Chapter 5

M72 SERIES LIGHT ANTITANK WEAPON TRAINING PROGRAM

5.1. M72 Series Light Antitank Weapon (LAW) Air Force Qualification Course (AFQC). This course provides the minimum training and evaluation required to qualify Air Force members with the M72 LAW.

5.2. Training Overview.

5.2.1. Initial Training. This is the trainee's first participation in the LAW Training Program. Initial training consists of classroom instruction, qualification on the required evaluation phase of the AFQC, and passing the performance evaluations.

5.2.2. Recurring Training. This is qualification training after initial qualification. It consists of classroom instruction, qualification on the required evaluation phase of the AFQC, and passing the performance evaluations. Qualification length of this program is 12 months.

5.2.3. Remedial Training. This is the minimum training needed to correct deficiencies causing an individual to fail an evaluation. This training is given to all personnel who fail an evaluation.

5.2.4. Performance Evaluations. Performance evaluations consist of weapon operator skills certification. Evaluation is mandatory during initial and recurring training.

5.2.5. Unit Training. Refresher training on operator skills and knowledge provided by units to help maintain individual's proficiency. Unit should conduct this training before exercises and deployments.

5.3. Instructor Guidelines and Ratios.

5.3.1. Classroom. Instructors will help trainees during portions of training requiring physical handling of weapons. Ratio: One instructor per 10 trainees. This ratio does not include the lead instructor. They will supervise and evaluate trainees during performance evaluations. Ratio: One instructor per weapon.

5.3.2. Range. Instructors will supervise, help, coach, and teach trainees, as needed, during practice and evaluation phases of fire. Ratio: One instructor per weapon and one instructor as tower operator or line supervisor.

5.4. LAW Qualification Plan of Instruction. The plan in the following paragraphs is intended to provide instruction standardization. This program is mandatory for initial and recurring training. Remedial training is in-depth, concentrating on known problems. Trainees must meet and be evaluated to the performance standards of these training objectives. Approximate training times for this program are:

- AFQC training--5 to 7 hours.
- Remedial training--as needed.

5.5. Training Goal. The training goal is to instill confidence in the trainee to develop and maintain the capability to successfully use the LAW against enemy targets.

5.6. Training Objectives. The training objectives needed for successful completion of this course are found in **Table 5.1.**

5.6.1. Information Training Objectives. Trainees must be familiar with:

- Safety rules.
- Characteristics, nomenclature, packaging, and general data.
- Functioning and methods of destruction.
- Range firing procedures.

Table 5.1. Training Objectives/Intermediate Training Objectives (ITO).

	Objective	Condition	Standard
	Given:		
1.	Operate LAW.	LAW, sight template, series armored target silhouettes.	Operate LAW.
ITO			
1.1	Perform serviceability check.	Expend LAW.	Perform serviceability check.
1.2	Place LAW into Operation.	Expend LAW.	Extend LAW, inspect back blast area, place on shoulder, extend arming handle, and aim at target.
1.3	Take LAW out of action.	Expend and fully extended LAW.	Completely collapse, install sling, return to carry configuration.
1.4	Apply Immediate action procedures.	Expend and fully extended LAW.	Apply immediate action procedures.
1.5	Assume proper firing positions.	Expend and fully extended LAW.	Assume prone, regular kneeling, modified kneeling positions and demonstrate positions.
1.6	Apply proper lead on moving targets.	Sight template and series armored target silhouettes.	Apply lead on at least six of eight opportunities.
2.	Performance Evaluations.	Expend and fully extended LAW, blank performance evaluation.	Successfully complete all phases within time limits.
3.	Qualify with LAW.	M190 sub caliber launcher, required ammunition, steel/kevlar helmet, and flak vest.	Qualify on AFQC.

5.7. Recommended Sequence of Events.

5.7.1. First Period--Orientation and Mechanical Training. About 2 hours are needed for training and as needed for remedial training.

- Prepare all required forms and documentation.
- Discuss M72 LAW safety.
- Discuss description, characteristics, nomenclature, packaging, and functioning of the 66mm heat rocket and launcher.

Explain, demonstrate, and conduct practical exercise on:

- Conducting a serviceability check on the LAW.
- Placing the LAW in and out of operation.
- Performing immediate action procedures.

Know the four methods:

- Of target engagement with the LAW.
- Used to destroy the LAW.

5.7.2. Second Period--Preparatory Marksmanship. About 1 hour is needed for this training and as needed for remedial training.

- Know how to properly assume all firing positions.

Explain how to:

- Estimate range.
- Apply lead in engaging moving targets.
- Prepare an antiarmor range card.
- Explain, demonstrate, and conduct practical exercises on how to apply the fundamentals of shooting the LAW.
- Explain the probability of hits on target and killing the target.

5.7.3. Third Period--Performance Evaluations. About 1 hour is needed for this training and as needed for remedial training.

- Perform a serviceability check on a LAW.
- Demonstrate how to place a LAW into operation.
- Perform immediate action for a LAW that has failed to fire in a simulated combat situation.
- Demonstrate how to take a LAW out of action.
- Be able to apply proper lead on a moving target with a LAW.

5.7.4. Fourth Period--Live Fire. About 1 hour is needed for this training and as needed for remedial training.

- Discuss range safety procedures.
- Conduct exercises in assuming firing positions.
- Review immediate action procedures.
- Fire qualification course.
- Reschedule trainees who fail to meet qualification standards.
- Provide either immediate remedial training for those trainees who fail to qualify, or notify unit training sections of the status of individuals who fail.

- Complete applicable blocks on AF Forms 522 and 710.

5.8. Administrative Requirements.

5.8.1. Reference Material:

- AFI 36-2226, *The Air Force Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) Program*.
- AFMAN 36-2227 Volumes 1 and 2, Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) Training and Management and Range Operations, Combat Arms Training and Maintenance Rifle, Handgun, Shotgun, Grenade Launcher, M72 Light Antitank Weapon, Submachine Gun, and 249 Squad Automatic Weapon Training Programs, and AFH 36-2244, Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) Sections Operations Information.
- Technical Order (TO) 11A8-2-1, Hand and Rifle Grenades, 66mm Rocket Launcher, 81mm Mortars, 90mm Recoiless Rifle, 40mm Cartridges, Flares and Signals, Smoke Pots, and Land Mines.
- US Army FM 23-33, 66mm Heat Rocket, M72A1 and M72A2.

5.8.2. Facilities Needed:

- Classroom equipped with chalkboard, tables, and chairs for training.
- Firing range capable of conducting LAW training.

5.8.3. Training Aids and Equipment:

- Expendable M72 series LAW tube.
- M190 subcaliber launcher.
- Graphic Training Aid (GTA) 7-1-28.
- Blank armor range card.
- Flak vests for trainees.
- Hearing protection for instructors and trainees.
- Steel or kevlar helmets for trainees.
- Public address system.
- Flip charts.
- Overhead projector.
- Slide projector.
- Video cassette recorder and monitor.
- Slides and transparencies.
- Student handout material.

5.8.4. Documents Needed: AF Forms 522, **US Air Force Ground Weapons Training Data**, and 710, **Ground Weapons Training Record**.

5.8.5. Ammunition Required. M73, 35mm subcaliber rockets.

Figure 5.1. Light Antitank Weapon Firing Requirements, Air Force Qualification Course.

ORDER	POSITION	ROUNDS	DISTANCE M/YDS	TARGET
Phase I: Practice				
1	Prone	1	100 Meters	Salvaged vehicle
2	Kneeling	1	150 Meters	Salvaged vehicle
3.	Kneeling	1	200 Meters	Salvaged vehicle
		3 Total Rounds		
Phase II: Evaluation				
1.	Prone	1	100 Meters	Salvaged vehicle
2.	Prone	1	150 Meters	Salvaged vehicle
3.	Prone	1	175 Meters	Salvaged vehicle
4.	Kneeling	1	150 Meters	Salvaged vehicle
5.	Kneeling	1	175 Meters	Salvaged vehicle
6.	Kneeling	2	200 Meters	Salvaged vehicle
		7 Total Rounds		
Phase III: Evaluation Moving Target (Optional)				
1.	Prone	1	100 Meters	Moving armored vehicle or tank
2.	Prone	1	125 Meters	Moving armored vehicle or tank
3.	Kneeling	1	150 Meters	Moving armored vehicle or tank
		3 Total Rounds		
		13 Total Rounds for Course		

5.9. Course Information.**5.9.1. Course Targets:**

- Recommend targets be scaled as close to armored targets as possible. Using fifty-five gallon drums in place of salvaged vehicles is allowable.
- The moving target is optional for those units that have moving targets' capability. Moving vehicle targets will move to provide flanking targets only.

5.9.2. Course Standards:

- Phase II--5 hits.

- Phase III--1 hit.
- There is no time limit on this course.

5.9.3. Course Notes:

- Instructors are to teach and coach trainees as needed during the practice phase. Instructors will correct safety infractions and supervise the application of immediate action procedures.
- Before live firing from a new position, provide trainees an opportunity to practice assuming the position and dry fire from each position. Afford sufficient time for instructors to observe, coach, and evaluate each trainee. Evaluation of the trainee's ability to effectively apply marksmanship fundamentals is accomplished during the evaluation phases.
- To correct shooting errors, instructors may furnish additional rounds during the practice phase.
- Instructors will not teach or coach during the evaluation orders of fire. However, they may help trainees and teach or coach shooting fundamentals between the actual orders of fire. They also will correct safety infractions and supervise the application of immediate action procedures.
- Hearing and eye protection are mandatory for all instructor personnel on the firing line. Hearing protection is mandatory for trainees and eye protection (such as Spectacles, Industrial, NSN 4240-01-140-0282) is highly recommended.
- Trainees will wear flak vests and helmets during live-fire training.
- Do not announce target distances to students.
- When firing in kneeling position, students may fire using kneeling supported or modified kneeling positions.
- LAW rocket range may be superimposed on existing grenade launcher range as long as surface danger zone requirements are met.
- Students will train and qualify using the M73 subcaliber rocket.

Figure 5.2. Prone Position.

Prone Position. The prone position is the most stable position. To assume the prone position, the shooter lies on his or her stomach at an angle of not less than 45 degrees to the line of fire to keep clear of the back blast area. The body should be straight and the right leg directly on a line running through the right hip and right shoulder. Move the left leg out as far as possible without being uncomfortable. Keep both heels turned in and as close to the ground as possible. Hold both elbows below the LAW. Hold the head as steady as possible, with the sighting eye aligned with the sights. Left-handed shooters will position themselves just the opposite.

Figure 5.3. Modified Kneeling Position.



Modified Kneeling Position. The modified kneeling position is best for tracking moving targets. To assume the modified kneeling position, the shooter faces the target, turns a half-right face, and kneels down on the right knee. The upper part of the right leg remains vertical. Point the left leg toward the target, keeping the left foot at a right angle to and opposite the right knee. The left leg will form a right angle to the ground. Hold the body erect with the left elbow under the LAW and the right elbow against the side of the body. Left-handed shooters will position themselves just the opposite.

Figure 5.4. Kneeling Supported Position.

Kneeling Supported Position. The kneeling supported position is similar to the modified kneeling position. To assume the kneeling supported position, the shooter kneels on the right knee with the right thigh at a 90-degree angle with the line of aim and sits back on the right heel. The shooter then shifts their weight forward. The left leg should remain as vertical as possible. The shooter will rest the upper left arm forward of the left knee and keep the right elbow against the side of the body. Left-handed shooters will position themselves just the opposite.

5.10. Performance Evaluation Information.

- Before Test. CATM instructors must prepare the test station the same for all trainees. Instructors must make every effort to make sure the instructions are the same for all trainees.
- During Test. Instructors are not to help trainees. Instructors are to intervene only to prevent injury to personnel or damage to equipment, or when the trainee demonstrates inability to complete a step in the task sequence. Instructors will evaluate task performance and document results on the forms provided.
- After Test. After each performance task, instructors will provide remedial training for all steps performed incorrectly. Instructors will demonstrate the correct procedures and explain what the trainee did wrong. Instructors will then continue with the next evaluation.
- Scoring Results. CATM instructors will evaluate all tasks and individual steps for completing tasks and annotate the score sheet as "GO" or "NO-GO." Instructors should evaluate student's performance to determine if actions taken were safe procedures, resulted in correct functioning and

operation, and accomplished the purpose of the task. Score tasks not completed within the established time limits as "NO-GO."

Figure 5.5. Light Antitank Weapon Performance Evaluations.

1. Performance Evaluation 1:

- Task: Perform Serviceability Check.
- Condition: Given an expended collapsed LAW.
- Standard: Without assistance, perform a serviceability check within 30 seconds.

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Inspect for cracks, dents, or bulges.	_____	_____
2.	Inspect to ensure trigger arming handle is present and in the SAFE position.	_____	_____
3.	Inspect for torn or deteriorated rubber boots around the trigger bar and detent assembly.	_____	_____
4.	Inspect for data plate.	_____	_____

2. Performance Evaluation 2:

- Task: Place LAW Into Operation.
- Condition: Given an expended collapsed LAW.
- Standard: Without assistance, place LAW into operation within 30 seconds.

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Pull pin, remove covers and sling assembly, and extend the LAW to full locked position.	_____	_____
2.	Check back blast area and place LAW on shoulder.	_____	_____
3.	Pull trigger arming handle out and aim.	_____	_____

3. Performance Evaluation 3:

- Task: Perform Immediate Action.
- Condition: Given an expended and fully extended LAW resting on trainee's shoulder, instructor informs trainee he just experienced a misfire in combat.
- Standard: Without assistance, perform immediate action procedures within 30 seconds.

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Immediately attempt to resqueeze the trigger while keeping the LAW aimed at a target	_____	_____
2.	Attempt to push the trigger arming handle in and remove the LAW from shoulder while keeping it pointed in a safe direction.	_____	_____
3.	Depress detent assembly and partially collapse the LAW.	_____	_____
4.	Extend the LAW, place on shoulder, pull trigger arming handle out, aim, and attempt to refire.	_____	_____
5.	If the LAW still does not fire, immediately resqueeze the trigger.	_____	_____
6.	keeping it pointed in safe direction.	_____	_____
7.	Partially collapse the LAW and discard.	_____	_____

4. Performance Evaluation 4 (Optional):

- Task: Perform Applying Proper Lead on a Moving Target.
- Condition: Given a front sight template and an armored target template (GTA 7-1-28).
- Standard: Without assistance, apply proper lead on minimum of six moving targets. Present targets in flank, frontal, and oblique views.

Chapter 6

SUBMACHINE GUN TRAINING PROGRAM

6.1. Submachine gun AFQC. This course provides the minimum training and evaluation required to qualify Air Force members with a submachine gun.

6.2. Training Overview.

6.2.1. Initial Training. This is the trainee's first participation in the Submachine gun Training Program. Initial training consists of classroom instruction, qualification on the required evaluation phase of the AFQC, and passing the mechanical evaluations.

6.2.2. Recurring Training. This is qualification training after initial qualification. It consists of classroom instruction, qualification on the required evaluation phases of the AFQC, and passing the mechanical evaluations. Qualification length of this program is 12 months.

6.2.3. Remedial Training. This is the minimum training needed to correct deficiencies causing an individual to fail an evaluation. This training is given to all personnel who fail an evaluation.

6.2.4. Unit Training. Refresher training on operator skills and knowledge provided by units to help maintain the individual's proficiency. Units should conduct this training before exercises and deployments.

6.3. Instructor Guidelines and Ratios.

6.3.1. Classroom. Instructors will help trainees during portions of training requiring physical handling of the weapons. Ratio: One instructor per 10 trainees. This ratio does not include the lead instructor. They will supervise, evaluate, and help trainees during the operator maintenance (care, cleaning, and function check). Ratio: One instructor per 10 trainee.

6.3.2. Range. Instructors will supervise, help, coach, and teach trainees, as needed, during practice and evaluation phases of fire. Ratio: One instructor per seven trainees for semiautomatic fire and one instructor per three trainees for automatic fire.

6.4. Submachine gun Qualification Plan of Instruction. The plan in the following paragraphs is intended to provide instruction standardization. This program is mandatory for initial and recurring training. Remedial training is in-depth, concentrating on known problems. Trainees must meet and be evaluated to the performance standards of these training objectives. Approximate training times for this program are:

- AFQC training--4 to 5 hours.
- Remedial training--as needed.

6.5. Training Goal. The training goal is to instill confidence in the trainee to develop and maintain the capability to successfully use the submachine gun against enemy targets.

6.6. Training Objectives. The training objectives needed for successful completion of this course are found in Table 6.1.

6.6.1. Information Training Objectives. Trainees must be familiar with:

- Safety procedures.
- Characteristics, nomenclature, and general data.
- Methods of destruction.
- Types, packaging, care, handling, and preservation of appropriate submachine gun caliber ammunition.
- Range firing procedures.

Table 6.1. Training Objectives/Intermediate Training Objectives (ITO).

	Objective	Condition	Standard
	Given:		
1.	Operate Submachine gun.	Submachine gun, dummy ammunition, and required equipment.	Operate Submachine gun.
ITO			
1.1	Load Submachine gun.	Submachine gun, dummy ammunition, required equipment.	Load Submachine gun one magazine (5 rds).
1.2	Unload/clear Submachine gun.	Submachine gun loaded with dummy ammunition.	Unload/clear Submachine gun.
1.3	Reload Submachine gun.	Submachine gun in configuration of all rounds having been fired.	Reload Submachine gun.
1.4	Perform function check.	Cleared Submachine gun.	Perform function check.
1.5	Apply Immediate action to clear/correct stoppages.	Submachine gun, dummy ammunition, required equipment.	Apply immediate action procedures.
2.	Apply shooting fundamentals.	Submachine gun, required ammunition and equipment.	Apply fundamentals to demonstrate ability to consistently place shots on target.
ITO			
2.1	Remove Submachine gun from carrying case.	Submachine gun and required equipment.	Remove Submachine gun per OSI training video, SAVPIN 607160DF.
2.2	Demonstrate positions and techniques of holding gun.	Submachine gun.	Demonstrate correct firing positions and techniques to properly hold gun.
2.3	Apply Aiming techniques.	Submachine gun, sighting/aiming bar if applicable.	Obtain correct sight alignment/picture.
2.4	Apply trigger control.	Submachine gun.	Apply trigger control without disturbing sight alignment/picture.

	Objective	Condition	Standard
	Given:		
2.5	Apply effective follow-through/Recovery techniques.	Submachine gun.	Apply/understand techniques to place more than one shot in vital target area.
3.	Meet/exceed minimum score.	Submachine gun and required equipment.	Qualify on AFQC.
ITO			
3.1	Fire teaching phase.	Submachine gun, required ammunition/ equipment.	Demonstrate effective shooting ability from all positions.
3.2	Qualify on AFQC evaluation phase.	Submachine gun, required ammunition/ equipment.	Qualify on appropriate course of fire.
4.	Perform operator maintenance.	Submachine gun and required equipment.	Clean, inspect, and lubricate and passes function check.
ITO			
4.1	Disassemble Pistol.	Submachine gun.	Disassemble to authorized level.
4.2	Clean/inspect Submachine gun .	Submachine gun and cleaning equipment.	Properly clean/inspect Submachine gun.
4.3	Lubricate Submachine gun.	Submachine gun and lubricating supplies.	Lubricate Submachine gun.
4.4	Assemble Submachine gun.	Submachine gun.	Assemble Submachine gun.
4.5	Perform function check.	Submachine gun.	Function check Submachine gun.

6.7. Recommended Sequence of Events.

6.7.1. First Period--Orientation and Mechanical Training. About 2 hours are needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

- Prepare all required forms and documentation.
- Teach the basic rules of weapon safety.
- Issue each trainee appropriate equipment needed for training.
- Describe characteristics of the submachine gun.
- Describe exterior nomenclature.
- Explain functioning.
- Types of ammunition used and methods of packaging.
- Care, handling, and preservation of ammunition.
- Destruction methods to destroy weapons to prevent enemy use.

Explain, demonstrate, and conduct practical exercises on:

- Clearing the submachine gun.
- Disassembly, assembly, and function checking the submachine gun.
- Proper care, cleaning, and lubrication of the submachine gun and magazine for all climatic conditions.
- Loading and unloading the submachine gun magazine.
- Loading, unloading, and reloading the submachine gun.
- Stoppage, malfunctions, and immediate action procedures.

6.7.2. Second Period--Preparatory Marksmanship Training. About 3/4 hours are needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

Explain and demonstrate:

- Firing positions.
- How steady position, aiming, breath control, and trigger control help ensure hits on target.
- Aiming to include sight alignment, placement of aiming point, focus of the eye.
- Correct sight alignment and sight picture through the use of sighting and aiming training aids.
- Conduct practical exercises on removing the submachine gun from a courier bag, shoulder harness, or briefcase.

6.7.3. Third Period--Live Fire Practice. The objective is to prepare the trainees to confidently fire the submachine gun before evaluation. Instructors will assist, teach, and supervise trainees during practice. Approximate training time is 1 hour and as needed for remedial training.

- Teach safety requirements for live firing.
- Explain range procedures.
- Review points of marksmanship fundamentals.
- Review all factors of aiming to include the importance of good sight alignment.
- Review procedures for clearing stoppages during live fire training.
- Conduct exercises in assuming firing positions and dry firing from these positions.
- Conduct practice fire training to achieve initial firing skill.
- Use ball and dummy exercises if needed.

6.7.4. Fourth Period--Live Fire and Operator Maintenance Evaluation. About 1 hour is needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

- Brief trainees on evaluation criteria.
- Conduct live fire evaluation phases. Trainees must qualify without instructor assistance.
- Instructors will score evaluation phases.
- Evaluate trainee's proficiency in operator maintenance and function check procedures.
- Trainees must correctly perform the function check.
- Provide either immediate remedial training for those trainees who fail to qualify or demonstrate proficiency in operator maintenance, or notify unit training sections of the status of individuals who fail.

- Complete applicable blocks on AF Forms 522 and 710.

6.8. Administrative Requirements.

6.8.1. Reference Material:

- AFI 36-2226, *The Air Force Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) Program*.
- AFMAN 36-2227 Volumes 1 and 2, Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) Training and Management and Range Operations, Combat Arms Training and Maintenance Rifle, Handgun, Shotgun, Grenade Launcher, M72 Light Antitank Weapon, Submachine Gun, and M249 Squad Automatic Weapon Training Programs, and AFH 36-2244, Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) Sections Operations Information.
- Applicable weapon operator's instructions.
- UZI, 9mm, Submachine gun Operating Procedures and training video SAVPIN 607160DF (available through base audiovisual services).

6.8.2. Facilities Needed:

- Classroom equipped with chalkboard, tables, and one chair per trainee.
- Range with 5-, 15-, and 25-meter target distances.
- Care and cleaning area.

6.8.3. Training Aids and Equipment:

- Submachine gun.
- Magazines.
- Courier bag, shoulder harness, and briefcase.
- 9mm Dummy ammunition.
- Sighting and aiming bars, devices, and charts.
- Flip charts.
- Overhead projector.
- Slide projector.
- Video cassette recorder and monitor.
- Slides and transparencies.
- Silhouette targets.
- Public address system.
- Sound suppressors or ear plugs (one set per trainee and one set per instructor).
- Eye protection for instructors and trainees.
- Care and cleaning equipment.
- Student handout material.

6.8.4. Documents Needed: AF Forms 522, US Air Force Ground Weapons Training Data, and 710, Ground Weapons Training Record.

6.8.5. Ammunition Needed: Cartridge, 9mm ball.

Figure 6.1. Submachine Gun Firing Requirements, Air Force Qualification Course.

Order	Position	Rounds	Time (Seconds)	Distance (Meters/Yards)
Phase I: Practice				
1.	Prone Supported	10 (2 5-round strings)	N/A	25
2.	Standing Shoulder Point	10 (1 10-round magazine)	25	5/7
3.	Standing Shoulder Point	15 (1 15-round magazine)	25	5/7
4.	Strong Side Barricade Standing	10 (2 5-round magazines)	35	15
5.	Over Barricade	10 (2 5-round magazines)	35	25
		55 Total Rounds		
Phase II: Evaluation				
1.	Standing Shoulder Point	10 (1 10-round magazines)	25	5/7
2.	Standing Shoulder Point	15 (1 15-round magazines)	25	5/7
3.	Strong Side Barricade Standing	10 (2 5-round magazines)	25	15
4.	Over Barricade	10 (2 5-round magazines)	30	25
		45 Total Rounds		
		100 Total Rounds for Course		

6.9. Course Information.

6.9.1. Course Targets. Use the military "E" target facer (NSN 6920-00-600-6874) and military "E" target backer (NSN 6920-00-795-1806) or suitable substitute.

6.9.2. Course Standards. Qualified: 40 hits. 30 hits must be within the 10-inch (vital area) circle of the target.

6.9.3. Course Notes:

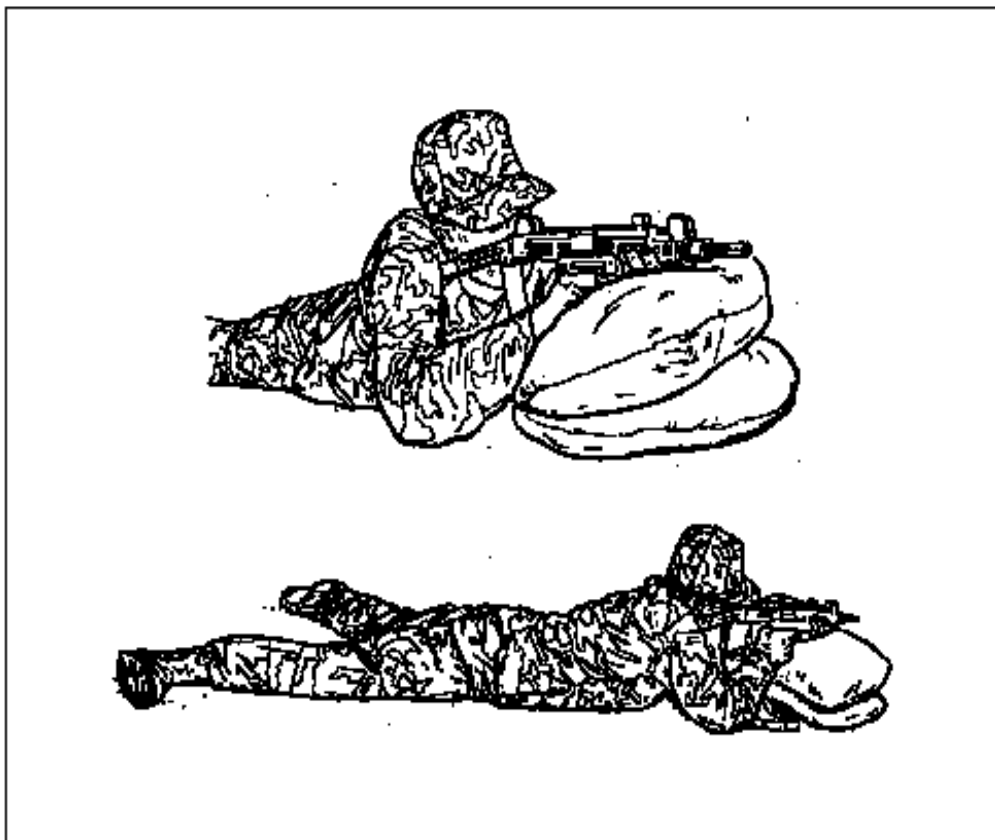
- Before firing the practice phase, draw a 10-inch (vital area) circle on the target using chalk. The circle must be visible to the shooter at all target distances. The shooter will use the circle as a reference point during the practice fire to aid in placing rounds in the vital area of the target. Locate the 10-inch circle on the "E" target as shown in AFMAN 36-2227, Volume 2. Center the circle on the target with the top edge of the circle 13 1/4 inches from the top of the head of the target (even with side cut notches on "E" backers and facers). A template can be made of plywood, acrylic plastic, or other material. Place handle in the center so it can be held with one hand while the other hand draws the circle.
- Start all orders of fire with the Heckler and Koch MP5 with an empty chamber, bolt forward, selector in the semiautomatic position, and the trigger pulled.

- Instructors are to teach or coach trainees as needed during the practice phase. Instructors will correct safety infractions and supervise immediate action procedures if stoppages occur.
- Before live firing from a new position, provide trainees an opportunity to practice assuming the position, and dry fire from each position. For each order of training requiring the weapon to be removed from concealment, provide each trainee at least five practice runs with an unloaded weapon. Afford sufficient time for instructors to observe, coach, and evaluate each trainee. Evaluation of the trainee's ability to effectively apply marksmanship fundamentals is accomplished during the evaluation phases.
- During the practice phase, trainees will clear their own stoppages under instructor supervision when the order of fire is completed. **WARNING:** If a light recoil or difference in report is experienced, the instructor must verify the weapon is safe to fire (projectile not stuck in barrel) after the stoppage is cleared.
- Except for practice order 1, start each order of fire with the UZI in the courier bag, shoulder harness, or briefcase (AFOSI only). The bolt will be forward, magazine inserted, and the selector in the semiautomatic (R) position.
- On practice order 1, instructors and trainees will check targets after each five-round string. Shooters may make additional sight adjustments at anytime during the practice orders, as required.
- Practice order 1, practice order 2, practice order 4, and practice order 5 and evaluation order 1, evaluation order 3, and evaluation order 4 are fired in the semiautomatic (R) mode.
- On practice order 2 through practice order 5 and all evaluation orders, use a courier bag, shoulder harness, or briefcase if available. If the shooters are not using concealed carry equipment, deduct 5 seconds from practice order 2 through practice order 5 and all evaluation orders.
- On practice order 3 and evaluation order 2, the shooter will fire a 15-round magazine full automatic (A).
- Shooters should fire in burst of two to three rounds.
- The over barricade position is a supported position. Trainees may use the barricade for support. Reload from behind cover. Do not allow the weapon to touch the support.
- To correct shooting errors, instructors may provide additional rounds during the practice phase.
- Repair or replace targets after the practice phase.
- Before firing the evaluation phase, draw a 10-inch (vital area) circle on the target using a pencil or pen so the circle is not visible to the shooter during the evaluation. The circle is used for scoring purposes at this point in the course. Give trainees the opportunity to view their targets upon completion of the phase so they can see if their shots are in and around the vital area of the target.
- Instructors will not teach or coach during the evaluation phase. However, they may assist trainees and teach or coach shooting fundamentals between the actual orders of fire. They will also correct safety infractions and supervise the application of immediate action procedures by trainees when applicable.
- Reload magazines between orders of fire, as necessary.
- Trainees will clear their own stoppages during each order of fire in the evaluation phase. Give additional time to complete the order of fire if the trainee has, or is in the process of, success-

fully applying immediate or remedial action to clear the stoppage. The ultimate goal is for the trainee to understand why the stoppage occurred and have the ability to correct the problem and continue firing. **WARNING:** Trainees must understand if a light recoil or difference in report is experienced, the instructor must verify the weapon is safe to fire (projectile not stuck in barrel) after the stoppage is cleared.

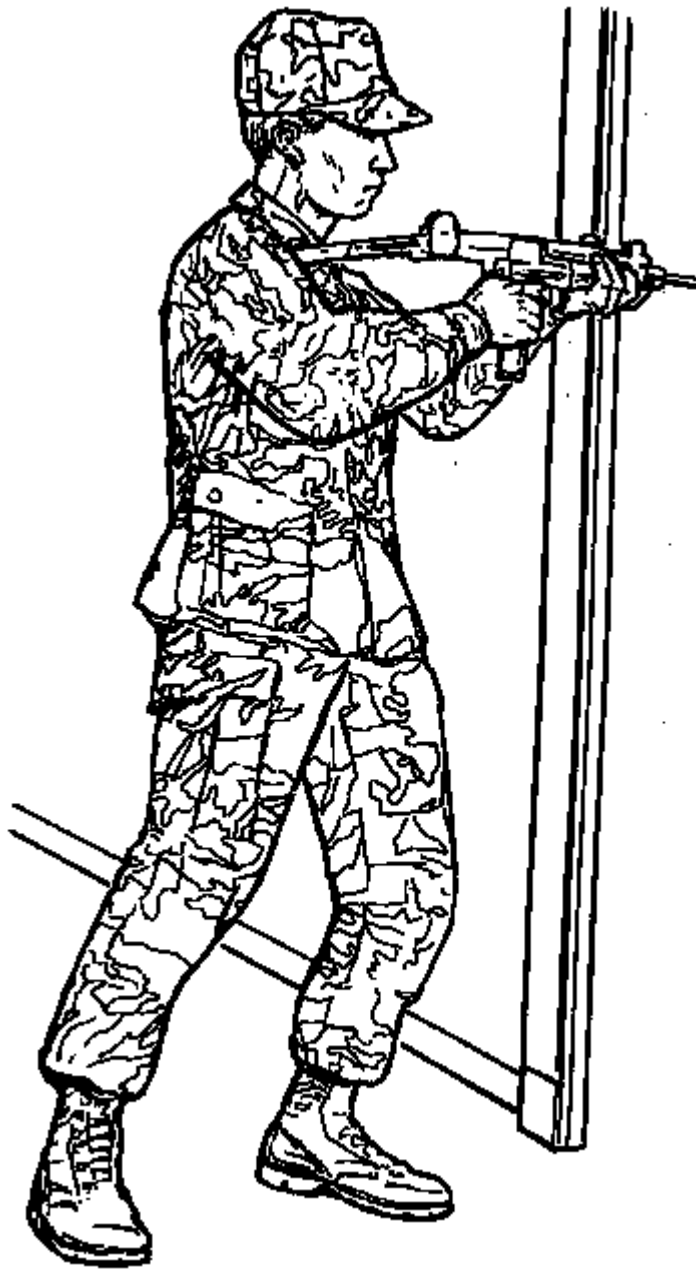
- Hearing and eye protection are mandatory for all instructor personnel on the firing line. Hearing protection is mandatory for trainees and eye protection (such as Spectacles, Industrial, NSN 4240-01-140-0282) is highly recommended. However, wear of eye protection is optional and at the trainee's request.
- Inspect all magazines at the completion of training to make sure they do not contain live rounds.

Figure 6.2. Prone Supported Position.

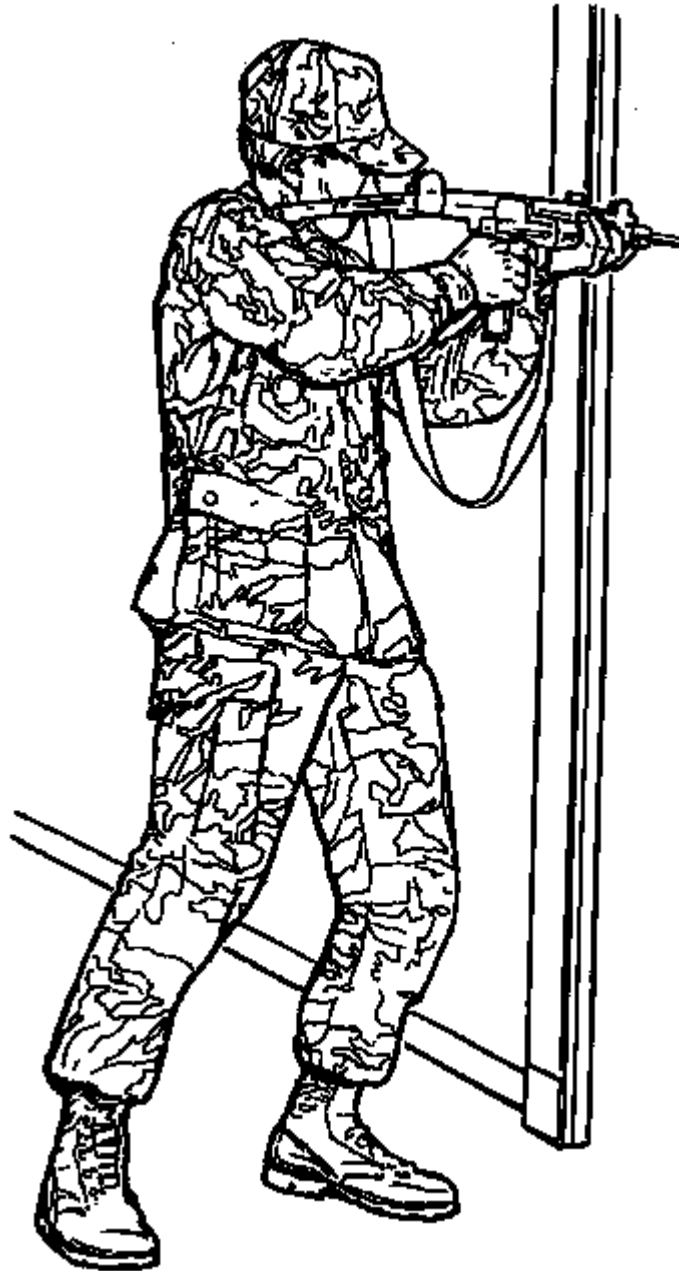


Prone Supported Position. To assume the prone supported position, the shooter first assumes the prone position. The shooter then adjusts the position to the available support, placing the support hand and forearm against the support. Whether the left elbow is directly under the submachine gun is of less importance in this position because the support, rather than the arm, sustains the weight of the submachine gun. No part of the submachine gun should be touching the support as this reduces the shooter's control of the submachine gun and hinders rapid recovery between shots.

Figure 6.3. Standing Shoulder Point Position.



Standing Shoulder Point Position. Assume a standing position. Pull the weapon tightly into the shoulder. Keep head erect, looking over the top of the sights, eyes on the target, pointing the weapon at the target. Lean body forward slightly.

Figure 6.4. Strong Side Barricade Standing Position.

Strong Side Barricade Standing Position Assume a standing position behind the barricade. Place the stock in the shoulder, keeping the shooting elbow tucked in close to the body to maintain maximum cover and concealment. Keep the muzzle pointed downrange at an approximate 45-degree angle to the target. When given the command fire, bring the muzzle up, roll out around the barricade, look through the sights, and engage the target. After engaging the target, roll back behind the barricade and lower the muzzle to an approximate 45-degree angle to the target. The barricade is not used for support.

Figure 6.5. Over Barricade Position.



Over Barricade Position. When the barricade is used for support, rest the supporting forearm or hand on the barricade. Lower the body by taking a stance with a visible bend in the front leg. To maintain maximum cover and concealment, the height of the over barricade position should be no higher than necessary to see and shoot over the barricade. Do not allow any part of the weapon or magazine to touch the support.

Chapter 7

M249 SQUAD AUTOMATIC WEAPON TRAINING PROGRAM

7.1. M249 Squad Automatic Weapon AFQC. This course provides the minimum training and evaluation required to qualify Air Force members with the M249.

7.2. Training Overview.

7.2.1. Initial Training. This is the trainee's first participation in the M249 Qualification Training Program. Initial training consists of classroom instruction, qualification on the required evaluation phase of the AFQC and passing the performance evaluations.

7.2.2. Recurring Training--12 Month. This is qualification training after initial qualification. It consists of classroom instruction, qualification and the required evaluation phases of the AFQC, and performance evaluations. Personnel should fire the 10-meter course only if full distance ranges are unavailable. This training is mandatory every 12 months.

7.2.3. Recurring Training--6 Month. This is weapon operator skill recertification training. This training consists of classroom instruction and passing the performance evaluations. This training is mandatory 6 months after initial and 12-month recurring training.

7.2.4. Remedial Training. This is the minimum training needed to correct deficiencies causing an individual to fail an evaluation. Training is given to all personnel who fail an evaluation.

7.2.5. Performance Evaluations. Performance evaluations consists of weapon operator skills certification. Evaluation is mandatory for initial, 12-month recurring, and 6-month recurring training.

7.2.6. Unit Training. Refresher training on operator skills and knowledge provided by units to help maintain the gunner's proficiency. Units should conduct this training before exercises and deployments.

7.3. Instructor Guidelines and Ratios.

7.3.1. Classroom. Instructors will help trainees during portions of training requiring physical handling of weapons. Ratio: One instructor per 10 trainees. The ratio does not include the lead instructor. They will supervise and evaluate trainees during performance evaluations. Ratio: One instructor per weapon. They will supervise, evaluate, and assist trainees during operator maintenance (care and cleaning). Ratio: One instructor per 10 trainees.

7.3.2. Range. Instructors will supervise, assist, coach, and teach during prefire set-up practice, and evaluation orders of fire, as needed. Ratio: One instructor per weapon and one instructor as tower operator and/or line supervisor.

7.4. M249 Qualification Plan of Instruction. The plan in the following paragraphs intends to provide instruction standardization. This program is mandatory for the initial qualification course and recurring training. Remedial training is in-depth, concentrating on known problems. Trainees must meet and be evaluated to the performance standards of these training objectives. Approximate training times for this program are:

- Initial training--12 to 14 hours.
- Recurring training (12 month)--6 to 7 hours.
- Recurring training (6 month)--2 to 3 hours.

7.5. Training Goal. The training goal is to instill confidence in the trainee to develop and maintain the capability to use the M249 against enemy targets. With the exception of operator maintenance, trainees must perform all evaluated tasks without assistance.

7.6. Training Objectives. The training objectives needed for successful completion of this course are found in **Table 7.1.**

7.6.1. Information Training Objectives. Trainees must be familiar with:

- Safety rules and procedures.
- Characteristics, nomenclature, and types of ammunition.
- Methods of destruction.
- Stoppages and malfunctions.
- Roles of the machine gun.
- Classes of fire and types of targets.
- Range determination.
- Sight adjustments.
- Adjusted aiming point method.
- Alternate methods of laying the gun.

Table 7.1. Training Objectives/Intermediate Training Objectives (ITO).

	Objective	Condition	Standard
	Given:		
1.	Operate M249.	M249 dummy ammunition and required equipment.	Operate M249.
ITO			
1.1	Perform clearing procedures.	M249.	Clear M249.
1.2	Half load and clear M249.	M249 and dummy ammunition.	Half load and clear M249.
1.3	Full load and clear M249.	M249 and dummy ammunition.	Full load and clear M249.
1.4	Perform Immediate action procedures.	M249 and dummy ammunition.	Apply immediate action procedures.
1.5	Conduct preventative maintenance inspection.	M249.	Conduct prefire inspection.
2.	Demonstrate effective	M249 required ammunition equipment and firing range.	Qualify on appropriate live fire orders.

	Objective	Condition	Standard
	Given:		
3.	Performance evaluations.	M249 required equipment and blank performance evaluation form.	Successfully complete all phases of performance evaluation.
4.	Perform operator maintenance.	M249 and required equipment.	Clean inspect and lubricate M249 and passes function check.
ITO			
4.1	Disassemble rifle.	M249.	Disassemble M249 to authorized level.
4.2	Clean Lubricate inspect M249.	M249 and proper equipment.	Clean lubricate and inspect M249 and associated equipment.
4.3	Assemble M249.	M249.	Assemble M249.
4.4	Perform function check.	M249 and dummy ammunition.	Function check M249.

7.7. Recommended Sequence of Events.

7.7.1. First Period--Orientation and Mechanical Training. About 3 hours for initial, 1 hour for 12-month recurring, and 1 hour for 6-month recurring are needed for this training and as needed for remedial training.

- Prepare all required forms and documentation.

Discuss:

- M249 weapons safety.
- M249 general description and characteristics.

Explain, demonstrate, and conduct practical exercises on:

- General nomenclature of the M249.
- Clearing of the M249.
- Disassembly of the M249.
- Assembly of the M249.
- Function check of the M249.
- Proper care, cleaning, and lubrication of the M249.
- Immediate action procedures.
- Loading (half load and full load), unloading, reloading, and clearing the M249.

Discuss:

- Methods and procedures used to destroy the M249 to prevent its use by the enemy.
- Types of ammunition, care and handling, and preservation of ammunition for the M249.
- Stoppages, immediate action, and remedial action.

7.7.2. Second Period--Effective Techniques of Fire. About 4 hours for initial and 1 hour for 12-month recurring are needed for this training and as needed for remedial training.

Discuss:

- M249 roles.
- M249 characteristics of fire.
- M249 classes of fire.
- Principles of fire and types of targets engaged by an M249.
- Explain, demonstrate, and conduct practical exercises on range determination and lateral distance measurement.
- Discuss technique of engaging visible targets during periods of limited visibility to include types of targets, fire control, and target engagement.

7.7.3. Third Period--Preparatory Marksmanship. About 1 hour for initial and 1 hour for 12-month recurring are needed for this training and as needed for remedial training.

Explain, demonstrate, and conduct practical exercises on:

- Assuming proper firing positions and establishing a proper grip.
- Proper techniques of firing while wearing the Chemical Warfare Defense Ensemble (CWDE) mask and gloves.

Discuss principles of:

- Aiming.
- Proper trigger manipulation.
- Zeroing the rear sight and the adjusted aiming point method of fire adjustment.
- Target analysis and common errors encountered in machine gun marksmanship.

7.7.4. Fourth Period--Performance Evaluations. About 1 hour for initial, 1 hour for 12-month recurring, and 1 hour for 6-month recurring are needed for this training and as needed for remedial training.

- Prepare performance evaluation forms.
- Brief students on evaluation criteria.
- Set up weapons and equipment.

Conduct performance evaluation on:

- Clearing.
- Half loading.
- Firing from the half load.
- Clearing from the half load.
- Full loading.
- Clearing from the full load.
- Disassembly.
- Assembly.

- Function check.
- Immediate action procedures.

7.7.5. Fifth Period--Live-Fire and Operator Maintenance Evaluation. About 2 hours for initial and 1 hour for 12-month recurring are needed for this training and as needed for remedial training.

- Discuss range procedures and safety requirements for live firing.
- Review all factors of obtaining an accurate initial burst.
- Review immediate action procedures.
- Conduct exercises in assuming firing positions.
- Fire qualification course.
- Evaluate the trainee's proficiency in operator maintenance and function check.
- Trainees must correctly perform the function check.
- Provide either immediate remedial training for those trainees who fail to qualify or demonstrate proficiency in operator maintenance or notify unit training section of the status of individuals who fail.
- Complete applicable blocks on AF Forms 522 and 710.

7.8. Administrative Requirements.

7.8.1. Reference Material:

- AFI 36-2226, *The Air Force Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) Program*.
- AFMAN 36-2227, volumes 1 and 2, Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) Training and Management and Range Operations, Combat Arms Training and Maintenance Rifle, Handgun, Shotgun, Grenade Launcher, M72 Light Antitank Weapon, Submachine Gun, and M249 Squad Automatic Weapon Training Programs, and AFH 36-2244, Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) Sections Operations Information.
- TO 11W3-5-5-51, M249, Machinegun, 5.56mm (Army TM 9-1005-201-10), and TO 11W3-5-5-52, M249, Machine gun, 5.56mm (Army TM 9-1005-201-23P).
- US Army FM 23-14, M249 Light Machine Gun in the Automatic Rifle Role.

7.8.2. Facilities Needed:

- Classroom equipped with chalkboard, tables, and chairs.
- Area to conduct practical exercises in assuming firing positions.
- Firing range with target line at 10 meters.
- Full distance range.
- Weapon cleaning area.

7.8.3. Training Aids and Equipment:

- M249, one for two trainees (recommended).
- Bandoleer (assault pack) loaded with dummy 5.56mm linked ammunition, one per M249.
- Empty ammunition can and empty ammunition case.
- Care and cleaning equipment, as required by TO 11W3-5-5-51.

- CWDE mask and gloves.
- Targets, as required.
- Public address system.
- Sound suppressors or ear plugs for instructors and trainees.
- Eye protection for instructors and trainees.

7.8.4. Documents Needed:

- AF Forms 522, **US Air Force Ground Weapons Training Data, and 710, Ground Weapons Training Record.**
- Performance evaluation forms.

7.8.5. Ammunition Needed. Cartridge, 5.56mm linked (quantity and type required to complete applicable course of fire).

Figure 7.1. M249 Squad Automatic Weapon Firing Requirements, Initial Air Force Qualification Course.

Order Number and Target Description	Ammunition and Fire Control	Type Load	Time	No. of Targets Engaged	Required No. of Targets Hit (Qual)
Phase I: Practice					
1. Zeroing 500M	24 (6- to 9-round burst) ball or 4:1	Full load	N/A	1	N/A
2. Point targets 300 to 500M	50 (6- to 9-round burst) ball or 4:1	Half load	N/A	3	N/A
3. Deep targets and linear with depth (CWDE) 300 to 800M	176 (6- to 9-round burst) ball or 4:1	Half load	N/A	13	N/A
250 Total Rounds					
Phase II: Evaluation					
1. Point and area targets (CWDE)	100 (6- to 9-round burst) ball or 4:1	Half load	3 min	6	6
2. Linear with depth and deep targets 300 to 800M	200 (6- to 9-round burst) ball or 4:1	Half load	3 min 30 sec	13	13
300 Total Rounds					
550 Total Rounds for Course					

7.9. Course Information.

7.9.1. Course Targets:

- Double "E" silhouette targets (NSN 6920-00-795-1806) or empty 55-gallon drums may be used to represent personnel for 300- to 800-meter firing. Mounds of earth or salvage vehicles may also be used to represent personnel targets and to represent vehicle targets.
- When using silhouettes or 55-gallon drums as area targets, position at least three targets within a 5-meter diameter. Leave at least 50 meters between each area target.

7.9.2. Course Standards:

- Order 1--Must successfully engage all six targets.
- Order 2--Must successfully engage all 13 targets.

NOTE:

If the beaten zone covers the target, score it as a hit.

7.9.3. Course Notes:

- There are no time limits during the practice phase. Instructors will analyze targets, render help to trainees as needed, correct safety infractions, and supervise the application of immediate action.
- Do not use assistant gunners. Peer coach method is permissible.
- Trainees are to wear helmets with liners and hearing protection during all firing orders. The gunners also must have the protective masks and gloves on their person during the entire course.
- Trainees may make sight corrections at any time during the course.
- Trainees will do all firing in the bipod mode.
- On order 3 of the practice phase, the trainee will engage a minimum of five targets in a deep target formation with the 76-round belt, then don the protective mask and gloves, and engage a minimum of eight targets in a linear with depth formation with the 100-round belt.
- After engaging all point targets on evaluation order 1, the gunner will immediately put the gun on safe and don the protective mask and gloves. The gunner will then engage all area targets.
- When engaging deep targets and linear with depth targets, the gunner will engage targets as a single gun covering the entire target. For example, initial lay on the linear target with depth is midpoint. The gunner then traverses and searches to the near flank (left), back to the far flank (right), and then back to midpoint. Initial lay on the deep target is also midpoint. The gunner then searches down to the near end, up to the far end, and then back to the midpoint.
- AF Form 522 or hard copy computer-generated version product should only reflect qualified "Q" or unqualified "UQ" for the entire course. If trainees fail to qualify on order 1 or order 2 of the evaluation, trainees are unqualified. They need only to refire and meet qualification criteria for the order they failed to achieve qualified status.

Figure 7.2. M249 Squad Automatic Weapon Firing Requirements, 12 Month Recurring Air Force Qualification Course (Full Distance).

Order Number and Target Description	Ammunition and Fire Control	Type Load	Time	No. of Targets Engaged	Required No. of Targets Hit (Qual)
Phase I: Practice					
1. Zeroing 500M	24 (6- to 9-round burst) ball or 4:1	Full load	N/A	1	N/A
2. Point targets 300 to 500M	50 (6- to 9-round burst) ball or 4:1	Half load	N/A	3	N/A
3. Area targets 500 to 800M	50 (6- to 9-round burst) ball or 4:1	Half load	N/A	3	N/A
4. Linear targets with depth 300 to 800M	76 (6- to 9-round burst) ball or 4:1	Half load	N/A	8	N/A
200 Total Rounds					
Phase II: Evaluation					
1. Point and area targets (CWDE) 300 to 800M	100 (6- to 9- round burst) ball or 4:1	Half load	3 min	6	6
2. Linear with depth and deep targets.	200 (6- to 9-round burst) ball or 4:1	Half load	3 min 30 sec	13	13
300 Total Rounds					
500 Total Rounds for Course					

7.10. Course Information.

7.10.1. Course Targets:

- Double "E" silhouette targets (NSN 6920-00-795-1806) or empty 55-gallon drums may be used to represent personnel for 300- to 800-meter firing. Mounds of earth or salvage vehicles may also be used to represent personnel targets and to represent vehicle targets.
- When using silhouettes or 55-gallon drums as area targets, position at least three targets within a 5-meter diameter. Leave at least 50 meters between each area target.

7.10.2. Course Standards:

- Order 1--Must successfully engage all six targets.
- Order 2--Must successfully engage all 13 targets.

NOTE:

If the beaten zone covers the target, score it as a hit.

7.10.3. Course Notes:

- There are no time limits during the practice phase. Instructors will analyze targets, render help to trainees as needed, correct safety infractions, and supervise the application of immediate action.
- Do not used assistant gunners. Peer coach method is permissible.
- The gunners must wear helmets with liners and hearing protection during all firing orders. The gunners also must have the protective masks and gloves on their person during the entire course.
- Trainees may make sight corrections at any time during the course.
- Trainees will do all firing in the bipod mode.
- After engaging all point targets on evaluation order 1, the gunner will immediately put the gun on safe and don the protective mask and gloves. The gunner will then engage all area targets.
- When engaging deep targets and linear with depth targets, the gunner will engage targets as a single gun covering the entire target. For example, initial lay on the linear target with depth is midpoint. The gunner then traverses and searches to the near flank (left), back to the far flank (right), and then back to the midpoint. Initial lay on the deep target is also midpoint. The gunner then searches down to the near end, up to the far end, and then back to the midpoint
- AF Form 522 hard copy or computer-generated version product should only reflect qualified "Q" or unqualified "UQ" for the entire course. If the trainees fail to qualify on order 1 or order 2 of the evaluation, trainees are unqualified. They need only to refire and meet qualification criteria for the order failed to achieve qualified status.

Figure 7.3. M249 Squad Automatic Weapon Firing Requirements, 12 Month Recurring Air Force Qualification Course (10 Meter).

Order Number and Target Description	Ammunition and Fire Control	Type Load	Time	No. of Targets Engaged	Required No. of Targets Hit (Qual)
Phase I: Practice					
1. Zeroing, 10M MG target Pastors A1 and A2	6 (3 single rounds A1, 3 single rounds A2) ball	Full load	N/A	2	N/A
2. Point targets Pastors A5 and A6	18 (6- to 9-round burst) ball	Half load	N/A	2	N/A
3. Linear targets with depth Section A	100 (6- to 9-round burst per target) ball	Half load	N/A	8	N/A
124 Total Rounds					

Order Number and Target Description	Ammunition and Fire Control	Type Load	Time	No. of Targets Engaged	Required No. of Targets Hit (Qual)
Phase II: Evaluation					
1. Linear with depth and deep targets Section B	176 (6- to 9-round burst per target) ball	Half load	3 min 30 sec	13	2 hits per target
2. Point targets C5 and C6 and linear targets with depth Section C (CWDE)	100 (6- to 9-round burst per target) ball	Half load	3 min	10	2 hits per target
276 Total Rounds					
400 Total Rounds for Course					

7.11. Course Information.

7.11.1. Course Targets. Use the 10 meter machine gun target (NSN 6920-00-078-5123).

7.11.2. Course Standards:

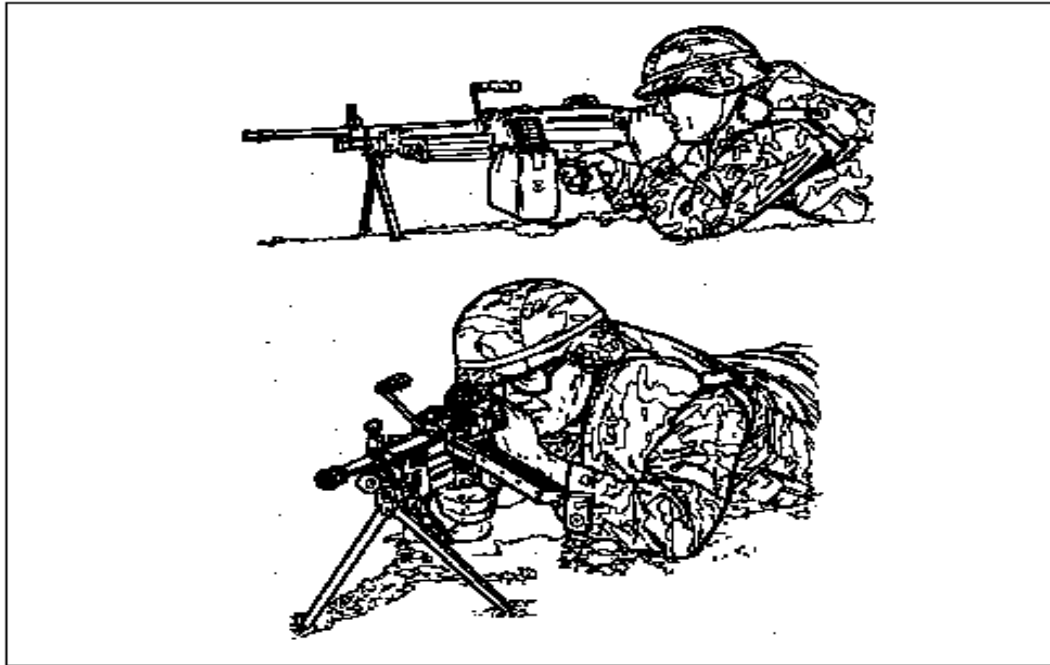
- Order 1--All 13 targets must have a minimum of 2 hits per target.
- Order 2--All 10 targets must have a minimum of 2 hits per target.

7.11.3. Course Notes:

- There are no time limits during the practice phase. Instructors will analyze targets, render help to trainees as needed, correct safety infractions, and supervise the application of immediate action.
- Do not use assistant gunners. Peer coach method is permissible.
- The gunners must wear helmets with liners and hearing protection during all firing orders. The gunners also must have the protective masks and gloves on their person during the entire course.
- Trainees may make sight corrections at any time during the course.
- Trainees will do all firing in the bipod mode.
- On order 1 of the evaluation, use a 76-round belt for the deep target and a 100-round belt for the linear with depth target.
- When engaging deep targets and linear with depth targets, the gunner will engage targets as a single gun covering the entire target. For example, initial lay on the linear target with depth is midpoint. The gunner then traverses and searches to the near flank (left), back to the far flank (right), and then back to the midpoint. Initial lay on the deep target is also midpoint. The gunner then searches down to the near end, up to the far end, and then back to the midpoint.
- After engaging both point targets on order 2 of the evaluation, the gunner will immediately put the gun on safe and don the protective mask and gloves. The gunner will then engage the linear target with depth.

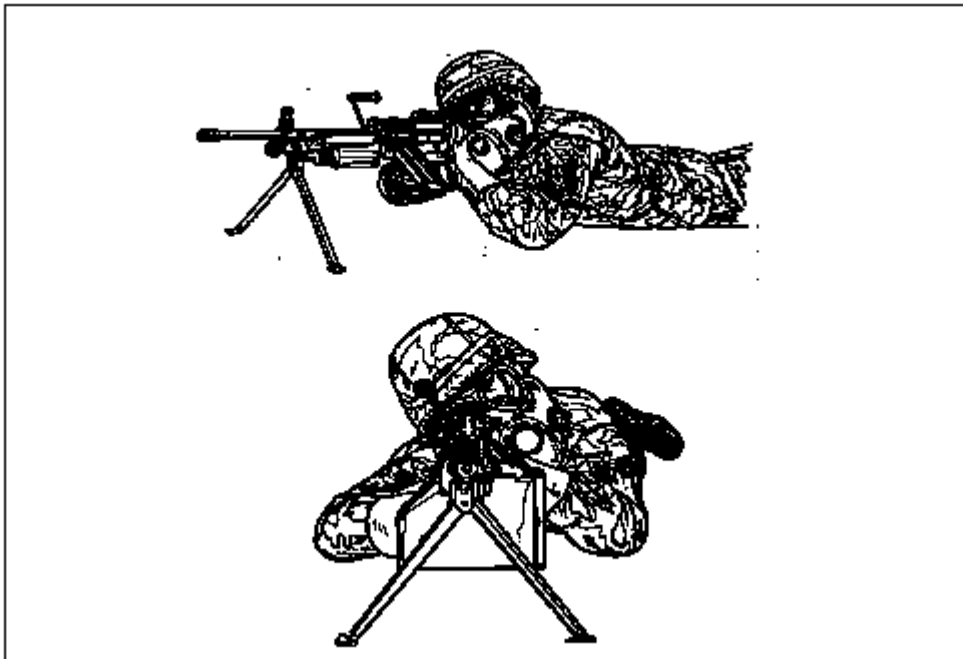
- AF Form 522 hard copy or computer-generated version product should only reflect qualified "Q" or unqualified "UQ" for each firing order. If the trainees fail to qualify on order 1 or order 2 of the evaluation, trainees are unqualified. Trainees need only refire and meet qualification criteria for the order failed to achieve qualified status.

Figure 7.4. Prone Position (Bipod).



Prone Position (Bipod). The shooter (right handed) assumes a prone position behind the gun keeping the body in line with the barrel. Legs are spread a comfortable distance apart with heels down and toes pointed outward. Place left hand on top of the stock and grasp the pistol grip with the right hand. Maintain a firm, steady pressure down and to the rear with both hands (pull the gun down and tightly into the shoulder). Rest cheek lightly against the stock and left hand, with shoulders level and elbows an equal distance apart below the receiver of the gun.

Figure 7.5. Prone Position (Bipod with Gas Mask).



Prone Position (Bipod With Gas Mask). The shooter (right handed) assumes a prone position behind the gun keeping the body in line with the barrel. Legs are spread a comfortable distance apart with heels down and toes pointed outward. Place left hand on top of the stock and grasp the pistol grip with the right hand. Maintain a firm, steady pressure down and to the rear with both hands (pull the gun down and tightly into the shoulder). Rest cheek lightly against the stock and left hand, with shoulders level and elbows an equal distance apart below the receiver of the gun.

7.12. Performance Evaluation Information.

- Before Test. CATM instructors must prepare the test station and equipment configuration the same for all people evaluated. Return the weapon and equipment to operational condition following previous evaluations. Instructors must make every effort to make sure the instructions are the same for all people evaluated.
- During Test. Instructors are not to help trainees. Instructors are to intervene only to prevent injury to personnel or damage to equipment, or when the trainee demonstrates inability to complete a step in the task sequence. If necessary, instructors will perform steps or procedures necessary to continue the evaluation. Instructors will evaluate task performance and document results on the forms provided.
- After Test. After each performance task, instructors will provide remedial training for all items performed incorrectly. Instructors will demonstrate the correct procedures and explain what the trainee did wrong. Instructors must then prepare the test station for the next evaluation. Return weapon to operational condition if required, and reconfigure weapon and equipment to the start position.

- Scoring Results. CATM instructors will evaluate all tasks and individual steps for completing the tasks and annotate the score sheet as "GO" or "NO-GO." Performing individual steps out of sequence, adding steps, or accomplishing unnecessary actions do not necessarily constitute task failure. Instructors must evaluate student's performance to determine if actions taken were safe procedures, resulted in correct functioning and operation, and accomplished the purpose of the task. Tasks not completed within the established time limits are scored as "NO-GO."

Figure 7.6. M249 Squad Automatic Weapon Performance Evaluations.

1. Performance Evaluation 1:

- Task: Clear the M249:
- Condition: Given an M249 with the cover closed, bolt forward, and safety on safe.
- Standard: Without assistance, clear the M249 within 30 seconds.

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Push safety to fire.	_____	_____
2.	Lock the bolt to the rear.	_____	_____
3.	Push safety to safe.	_____	_____
4.	Return cocking handle forward.	_____	_____
5.	Open cover and inspect cover, feed tray, receiver, and chamber.	_____	_____
6.	Take safety off, close the cover, and ride the bolt forward.	_____	_____
7.	Push safety to safe.	_____	_____

2. Performance Evaluation 2:

- Task: Half Load the M249:
- Condition: Given an M249 with the cover closed, bolt forward, safety on **safe**, and a belt of dummy ammunition.
- Standard: Without assistance, half load the M249 within 1 minute.

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Clear the M249.	_____	_____
2.	Insert the belt of dummy ammunition into the feed tray opening until a click is heard or felt. Gently pull on the belt to ensure engagement with the belt holding pawl.	_____	_____
3.	Push safety to fire .	_____	_____

3. Performance Evaluation 3:

- Task: Fire From the Half Load:
- Condition: Given an M249, with a belt of dummy ammunition half loaded.
- Standard: Without assistance, fire the M249 from the half-load position within 15 seconds.

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Pull cocking handle to the rear, locking the bolt back, and return cocking handle forward.	_____	_____
2.	Fire by pressing the trigger.	_____	_____

4. Performance Evaluation 4:

- Task: Clear the M249 From the Half-Load Position:
- Condition: Given an M249 with the bolt forward, cover closed, safety on, and a belt of dummy ammunition inserted into feed tray.
- Standard: Without assistance, clear the M249 from the half-load position within 30 seconds.

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Push safety to safe .	_____	_____
2.	Raise the cover and remove the ammunition from the feed tray.	_____	_____
3.	Push the safety to fire .	_____	_____
4.	Pull the cocking handle to the rear, and return forward.	_____	_____
5.	Push the safety safe .	_____	_____
6.	Visually inspect the cover feed tray, chamber, and receiver.	_____	_____
7.	Close the cover, move the safety to fire , press the trigger while riding the bolt forward, and return the safety to safe .	_____	_____

5. Performance Evaluation 5:

- Task: Full Load the M249:
- Condition: Given an M249 with the cover closed, bolt forward, weapon on **safe**, belt of dummy ammunition.
- Standard: Without assistance, full load the M249 within 30 seconds.

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Take safety off and lock bolt to rear.	_____	_____
2.	Return cocking lever forward, put safety on, and open cover.	_____	_____
3.	Place the dummy ammunition belt into the feed tray with the first round against cartridge stop.	_____	_____

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
4.	Close and secure the cover.	_____	_____

6. Performance Evaluation 6:

- Task: Clear the M249 from the Full-Load Position:
- Condition: Given an M249 with the bolt locked to the rear, dummy ammunition round in the feed tray groove, cover closed, and safety on.
- Standard: Without assistance, clear the M249 from the full-load position within 30 seconds.

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Push safety to safe .	_____	_____
2.	Open the cover and remove the ammunition from the feed tray.	_____	_____
3.	Inspect the cover, feed tray, receiver, and chamber.	_____	_____
4.	Close the cover, push the safety to fire , press the trigger, and ride the bolt forward.	_____	_____
5.	Push safety to safe .	_____	_____

7. Performance Evaluation 7:

- Task: Disassemble (field strip) the M249:
- Condition: Given an M249 with the bolt locked to the rear, cover closed, and weapon on **safe**.
- Standard: Without assistance, disassemble the M249 into the eight major groups within 4 minutes.

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Clear the weapon.	_____	_____
2.	Lower butt stock group.	_____	_____
3.	Remove spring and guide.	_____	_____
4.	Remove slide and piston assembly.	_____	_____
5.	Separate the bolt from the slide.	_____	_____
6.	Separate slide from piston assembly.	_____	_____
7.	Remove barrel group.	_____	_____
8.	Remove gas regulator.	_____	_____
9.	Remove hand guard.	_____	_____
10.	Remove butt stock assembly and trigger mechanism.	_____	_____
11.	Remove gas cylinder group.	_____	_____
12.	Remove bipod group.	_____	_____

8. Performance Evaluation 8:

- Task: Assemble the M249:
- Condition: Given a disassembled (field stripped) M249.
- Standard: Without assistance, assemble the M249 within 4 minutes.

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Attach bipod assembly.	_____	_____
2.	Install gas cylinder.	_____	_____
3.	Attach trigger mechanism and butt stock assembly.	_____	_____
4.	Attach handguard assembly.	_____	_____
5.	Install gas regulator and collar.	_____	_____
6.	Install barrel group	_____	_____
7.	Attach slide to piston assembly.	_____	_____
8.	Attach bolt to slide.	_____	_____
9.	Install slide and piston assembly.	_____	_____
10.	Install spring and spring guide.	_____	_____
11.	Raise and secure butt stock.	_____	_____

9. Performance Evaluation 9:

- Task: Function Check the M249:
- Condition: Given an M249 with the cover open, bolt forward, and safety on.
- Standard: Without assistance, perform a function check on an M249 within 30 seconds.

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Push safety to fire and lock the bolt to the rear.	_____	_____
2.	Close the cover, push the safety to safe , and press the trigger.	_____	_____
3.	Push the safety to fire , and press the trigger while riding the bolt forward.	_____	_____

10. Performance Evaluation 10:

- Task: Perform Immediate Action Procedures on the M249:
- Condition: Given an M249 with the cover closed, dummy round in chamber, bolt forward, belt of dummy ammunition in the feed tray, and safety lever on **fire**.
- Standard: Without assistance, perform immediate action on the M249 within 15 seconds.

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Pull the cocking handle back, locking the bolt to the rear.	_____	_____
2.	Observe ejection port to see if cartridge case, belt link, or round is ejected.	_____	_____
3.	If cartridge case, belt link, or round is ejected, return cocking handle forward and continue firing.	_____	_____

STEPHEN C. MANNELL, Brig General, USAF
Chief of Security Police

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFSC—Air Force Specialty Code

ANG—Air National Guard

BCE—Base Civil Engineer

CATM—Combat Arms Training and Maintenance

CE—Civil Engineer

CONUS—Continental United States

HQ USAF—Headquarters US Air Force

MAJCOM—Major Command

N/A—Not Applicable

NCOIC—Noncommissioned Officer in Charge

OI—Operating Instruction

OJT—On-the-Job-Training

PAFSC—Primary Air Force Specialty Code

STS—Specialty Training Standard

SDZ—Surface Danger Zone

TA—Table of Allowance

TDY—Temporary Duty

TO—Technical Order

WR-ALC—Warner Robins Air Logistics Center