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SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

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Personnel

COMBAT ARMS PROGRAM

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

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This instruction implements Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 36-22, Military Training. This publication requires the collection and maintenance of information protected by the Privacy Act of 1974 authorized by 10 USC 8013. Privacy Act system of records notice F031AFSPE applies. **Records Management.** Maintain and dispose of all records created by prescribed processes in accordance with AFMAN 37-123, *Management of Records*, and AFMAN 37-139, *Records Disposition Schedule*. It describes how to plan, conduct, administer, evaluate, and manage the Combat Arms program. The program develops individual and crew served ground-weapons skills. Use this instruction with Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 36-2227, Combat Arms Program, Volumes 1, 2, and 3. Process proposed supplements as required by Air Force Instruction (AFI) 33-360, Volume I, AF Publications and Forms Management Programs Developing and Processing Publication. Submit recommended changes or clarification requests through MAJCOM channels to HQ AFSFC/SFW, 1720 Patrick Street, Lackland AFB, TX 78236-5226. Do not use the Air Force Innovative Development Through Employee Awareness (IDEA) Program to suggest changes to Air Force Qualification Courses of Fire. This Air Force Instruction applies to Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) and Air National Guard units.

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

This document is substantially revised and must be completely reviewed.

This revision updates guidance on: requirements to live-fire for weapons qualification for peacetime and deployment arming missions; eliminates simulator use as a means to qualify active duty forces; identifies the mandatory requirement for deployable forces to be live-fire qualified for the duration of TDY tour length; removes qualification extension policy (AFSC identification by arming group and qualification extension policy is now outlined in AFI 31-207, *Arming and Use of Force by Air Force Personnel*); identifies Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard qualification policy, changes student to instructor classroom ratio guidance; expands weapons safety guidance for classroom environments; establishes minimum safety standards for steel target application, and revises Combat Arms program measurement requirements.

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Chapter 1

RESPONSIBILITIES

1.1. Headquarters United States Air Force Director of Security Forces (HQ USAF/XOF):

1.1.1. Establishes and approves policies related to the US Air Force Combat Arms program.

1.1.2. Develops field and organizational-level maintenance and repair policies for Air Force ground weapons.

1.1.3. Develops and reviews maintenance policies and procedures and range safety criteria for ground weapons introduced into the Air Force inventory.

1.1.4. Manages waiver authority for the US Air Force Combat Arms program.

1.1.5. Manages AFSCs 3P0X1B and 3P0X1 SEI 312, and ensures sufficient numbers of personnel to support the US Air Force Combat Arms Program.

1.2. Headquarters Air Force Security Forces Center (HQ AFSFC):

1.2.1. Implements policies and procedures and develops instructions for the US Air Force Combat Arms program. Manages the Air Force Security Forces Combat Arms Center of Excellence within AFSFC.

1.2.2. Develops and approves ground weapons training and qualification programs and establishes qualification standards and criteria.

1.2.3. Implements field and organizational-level maintenance and repair policies for Air Force ground weapons.

1.2.4. Reviews proposed ground weapons technical order (TO) changes.

1.2.5. Implements maintenance policies and procedures and range safety criteria for new types of ground weapons.

1.2.6. Ensures sufficient numbers of weapons, and munitions to support the US Air Force Combat Arms Program.

1.2.7. Assists the career field manager and participates in Utilization and Training Workshops for the Combat Arms instructor specialty (3P0X1B/SEI 312)

1.2.8. Approves standardized facility criteria (firing ranges, offices, classrooms, maintenance rooms, and storage areas). Provides guidance to MAJCOMs on firing range rehabilitation/construction.

1.3. Headquarters US Air Force, Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations and Logistics, Directorate of Supply (HQ USAF/ILS). HQ USAF/ILS develops policies for logistical support of the US Air Force Combat Arms program.

1.4. Headquarters US Air Force, Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations and Logistics, Directorate of Civil Engineer (HQ USAF/ILE). HQ USAF/ILE, through the Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency and the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, will provide design, construction, and environmental expertise for construction and maintenance of small arms ranges.

1.5. Headquarters Air Force Materiel Command (HQ AFMC):

1.5.1. Serves as the worldwide inventory manager for Air Force ground weapons.

1.5.2. Provides for centrally procured spare parts and tools authorized by allowance documents.

1.5.3. Provides depot maintenance for ground weapons.

1.5.4. Publishes and revises ground weapons TOs.

1.6. Headquarters Air Education and Training Command (HQ AETC):

1.6.1. Ensures depot maintenance capability within the 343d Training Squadron, Lackland AFB TX.

1.6.2. Ensures technical training (TT) capability in support of initial and follow-on skills development for the Combat Arms career specialty (AFSC 3P0X1B/SEI 312)

1.6.3. Supervises Combat Arms training and weapons maintenance in support of basic military training (BMT) and TT courses.

1.7. The 343d Training Squadron:

1.7.1. Provides ground weapons training and maintenance in support of TT, BMT, and base operational readiness requirements. ***NOTE:*** All items in paragraph 1.13. apply to 343 TRS/CC for Lackland AFB, TX.

1.7.2. Manages and operates the gunsmith shop.

1.7.3. Produces match grade weapons by modifying and converting commercial and service weapons when requested/funded by the Air Force Security Forces Center, Training and Combat Arms Division (HQ AFSFC/SFW) or HQ AFSVA/SVPAF.

1.7.4. Performs depot maintenance on match-grade weapons and maintains a tool issue center at the repair facility, as prescribed by AFMAN 23-110, *USAF Supply Manual*.

1.7.5. Removes serviceable parts from condemned weapons and places them in secure storage.

1.7.6. Maintains up to a l-year supply of parts no longer manufactured and parts that require tooling to manufacture.

1.7.7. Manufactures tools and fixtures necessary to maintain and produce match/service-grade weapons.

1.7.8. Performs gunsmith services for US Air Force team shooters at interservice and national competitions, tryouts for international competitions, and security forces annual combat competitions (Defender and Atlantic Challenges). ***NOTE:*** Support provided is dependent upon workload capability.

1.7.9. Performs depot-level maintenance on ground weapons for other Air Force units when requested through WR-ALC, Robins AFB, GA. ***NOTE:*** Support provided is dependent upon workload capability and funding.

1.7.10. Provides technical assistance for maintenance and repair of ground weapons and maintains a limited capability for testing and evaluating ground weapons, ammunition, and other related equipment.

1.8. MAJCOM/SF:

1.8.1. Ensures their command's Combat Arms Program adheres to Air Force policies and instructions.

1.8.2. Appoints a Combat Arms Program Manager, and if necessary, an assistant program manager to manage the ground weapons training, range modernization and weapons maintenance programs. This individual must be a senior NCO, and must possess Special Experience Identifier (SEI) 312, with required experience in Combat Arms.

1.8.3. Ensures adequate ranges, training facilities, equipment, and munitions are available to support the MAJCOM program as it pertains to force protection.

1.8.4. Monitors the status of ranges to formulate a MAJCOM plan for maintaining ranges in operational condition.

1.8.5. ANG/DOF is the waiver authority for the ANG Combat Arms program.

1.9. MAJCOM Combat Arms Program Manager:

1.9.1. Provides technical assistance and guidance to subordinate base Combat Arms sections.

1.9.2. Monitors planning, programming, construction, rehabilitation, and major repair of facilities within the command.

1.9.3. Reviews and validates MAJCOM training ammunition forecasts to ensure ammunition is available to support the command's weapons training programs IAW AFI 21-202, *Combat Ammunition Operations Procedures*, and Air Force Catalog (AFCAT) 21-209, *Ground Munitions*

1.9.4. Monitors the manpower availability of the command's SEI 312 and AFSC 3P0X1B positions.

Ensures all MAJCOM 3P0X1 personnel are aware of lateral retraining opportunities for AFSC

3P0X1B, and assists installation Combat Arms NCOIC in recruiting qualified personnel.

1.9.5. Evaluates base requests for deviation/waiver of Combat Arms facility criteria when the installation level authority cannot resolve the deviation within 12 months. Route deviation requests through all applicable MAJCOM functional areas (e.g., Safety, CE, Bioenvironmental Engineers, etc)

1.9.6. Reviews and prepares instructions, supplements and lesson plans that relate to the MAJCOM ground weapons training and maintenance program. Ensure HQ AFSFC/SFW is included on the distribution list to receive approved MAJCOM supplements.

1.9.7. Receives Combat Arms Measurement Reports (RCS: HAF-SF (A & SA) 9371, *Combat Arms Program Report*) from field units. Reports are consolidated and sent to HQ AFSFC/SFW.

1.9.8. Works with other MAJCOM officials (e.g., Safety, Civil Engineers, Bioenvironmental, etc,) to ensure proposed range projects meet minimum operational requirements.

1.10. Installation Commander:

1.10.1. Ensures funds, manpower, and modernized small arms training facilities are available to meet the installation force protection mission.

1.10.2. Enforces health and safety standards (industrial hygiene) by reducing harmful noise levels, reducing harmful levels of airborne toxic substances such as lead and solvent, and ensures adequate ventilation of ranges.

1.10.3. Ensures the small arms training complex meets applicable environmental requirements.

1.10.4. Commander will prioritize the following Combat Arms tasks to meet minimum force protection requirements:

1.10.4.1. Firearms qualification training for all assigned Group A and Group B personnel who have an arming requirement. ***NOTE:*** AFSC identification by arming group is outlined in AFI 31-207, *Arming and Use of Force by Air Force Personnel*)

1.10.4.2. Ground weapons inspection and repair.

1.10.4.3. Firing range maintenance and repair.

1.10.4.4. Firearms training for all assigned Group C personnel who are identified to fill a position that correlates to a UTC requirement IAW AFI 10-403, *Deployment Planning*. ***NOTE:*** This includes personnel who require "just in time training" to support notional taskings which require weapons qualification.

1.11. Local Medical Treatment Facility.

1.11.1. Provides normal medical support, including on-call ambulance service, when the range is in use.

1.11.2. Provides first-aid kit supplies, according to AFMAN 23-110, *USAF Supply Manual* and TO 00-35A-39, *Instruction for Procurement, Issue, Use, and Maintenance of Medical Kits*.

1.11.3. Provides bioenvironmental engineering services (BES) and environmental health services support according to AFI 48-101, *Aerospace Medical Operations*, AFI 48-145, *Occupational Health Program*, AFI 91-213, *Operational Risk Management (ORM) Program*, AFI 91-301 *Air Force Occupational and Environmental Safety, Fire Protection, and Health (AFOSH) Program*, AFOSH Standards 48-8, *Controlling Exposures to Hazardous Materials*, 48-19, *Hazardous Noise Program*, 161-2, *Industrial Ventilation*, 161-17, *Standardized Occupational Health Program*, and 161-20, *Hearing Conservation Program*. This support includes, but is not limited to:

1.11.3.1. Visits by BES personnel to conduct work center health assessments. Initial or follow-up blood lead testing requirements for range personnel are governed by Aerospace Medical Services personnel.

1.11.3.2. Initial measurement of atmospheric lead concentrations and follow-up action as necessary IAW applicable AFOSH standards governing airborne lead.

1.11.3.3. Initial and/or recurring measurement(s) of firing range noise levels for all caliber firearms used on the firing range complex. Provide assistance with the Combat Arms hearing conservation program.

1.12. Installation Support Agencies:

1.12.1. Civil Engineer: provides design, construction, repair, and maintenance to range facilities according to installation force protection requirements. Provides oversight regarding the environmen-

tal condition of the firing range complex. Major range rehabilitation projects, such as new bullet traps, must be reviewed and approved by MAJCOM proponents for safety, engineering, environmental protection, and Security Forces, prior to construction.

1.12.1.1. Ensures the installation master plan accurately depicts the firing range boundaries. Plot the range Surface Danger Zones (SDZ) on the base map to ensure the SDZ is not encroached upon. Plot the vertical danger zone to ensure aircraft operations (flight path/approach patterns) are not at risk. Update the danger zones whenever aircraft operations change (e.g., new aircraft approach angle) or a higher velocity of ammunition is used on the range.

1.12.1.2. Reviews the SDZ boundaries prior to site selection for new construction. New facilities must be sited far enough away from the firing range to prevent projectile impact. Noise abatement is another consideration when planning to build near the range complex. High decibel levels are a by-product of range operations. Proper site selections can reduce this hazard.

1.12.2. Communications Squadron: installs and maintains communication systems to support range facilities.

1.12.3. Safety Office: Annually inspects ranges and facilities used by the security forces Combat Arms section. This includes range certification of non-USAF firing ranges used for Air Force weapons training. This ensures all ranges meet the intent of published Air Force safety standards. Inspections will be conducted with local Combat Arms personnel to ensure Air Force personnel are not exposed to unsafe conditions. If unsafe conditions exist, the inspecting safety official will:

1.12.3.1. Notify the security forces commander of the findings and provide recommendations for corrective action.

1.12.3.2. Document the results of the inspection and corrective action(s) necessary to resolve the unsafe condition. Coordinate the report through appropriate base agencies.

1.12.4. Transportation Squadron:

1.12.4.1. Provides transportation for trainees to and from distant training facilities.

1.12.4.2. Provides adequate vehicles for Combat Arms personnel to transport range equipment, munitions and weapons.

1.12.5. Supply Squadron:

1.12.5.1. Notifies Combat Arms when ground weapons are initially received or shipped off the installation.

1.12.5.2. Provides guidance and procedures for processing unserviceable weapons parts for turn-in to Defense Reutilization and Marketing Offices (DRMO) IAW DOD 4160.21-M-1, *Defense Demilitarization Manual.*

1.13. Security Forces Commander:

1.13.1. Plans for new Combat Arms range facility construction and range modification/rehabilitation. Ensures facility requirements are identified to the base facility review board. If necessary, conduct periodic follow-up to ensure range construction projects maintain work order priority commensurate to the force protection mission.

1.13.1.1. Establish milestones to ensure firing range projects and work orders are tracked until the work is accomplished. Delays in this process can result in range closure and have a negative impact on SORTS. Notify senior leadership whenever delays disrupt work order/construction accomplishment.

1.13.2. Makes on base ranges available for non-military use, subject to command and local range instructions, safety restrictions, and legal considerations.

1.13.3. Ensures the Combat Arms section submits budgetary forecasts for equipment and supplies to meet the installation ground weapons training and maintenance program.

1.13.4. Reviews the Combat Arms munitions forecast/allocation document for accuracy.

1.13.5. Ensures the Combat Arms ground weapons maintenance program receives funding to support the repair and maintenance of all military ground weapons assigned to the installation. Establishment of a separate cost center within Combat Arms is an effective way to manage the installation weapon parts procurement process.

1.13.6. Ensures Combat Arms personnel are available to conduct preembarkation weapon inspections. Inspections are required for all in-use weapons prior to any supported unit departing on real world deployments. ***NOTE:*** This service is dependent upon owner/user notification responsibility, minimum lead-time, and Combat Arms manpower availability. The requirement must be included in the wing mobility plan.

1.13.7. Ensures Combat Arms personnel receive Arming and Use of Force training according to AFI 31-207, *Arming and Use of Force by Air Force Personnel.*

1.13.8. Ensures written guidelines are established to address procedures to cancel/postpone training during adverse weather conditions. These procedures should cover severe cold, extreme heat, heavy rain, and local lightning.

1.13.9. Where appropriate, enters into local agreements with other agencies/services (military, host nation, civilian police department) to use their firearms training facilities.

1.13.10. Establishes a training attendance program to ensure units are notified in the event their

Combat Arms show rate drops below MAJCOM/installation standards.

1.13.11. Ensures lead instructors and weapons repair personnel are tasked certified graduates of the Combat Arms Technical School.

1.13.12. Requires the Combat Arms NCOIC to review proposed Host Tenant Support Agreements when tenant units request firearms maintenance support or weapons qualification training from the host wing.

1.14. Combat Arms (3P051B/SEI 312) Noncommissioned Officer in Charge (NCOIC):

1.14.1. Manages the installation ground weapons training and maintenance program. Ensures all safety precautions are observed during classroom training and range operations.

1.14.2. Serves as the “primary” Combat Arms facility manager for the base range complex. Ensures weapons and ammunition are properly safeguarded. Responsible for all armory operations within the security forces squadron.

1.14.3. Monitors special environmental requirements such as lead removal and works with local civil engineer to develop joint hazardous waste disposal procedures that comply with local environmental laws for disposal of hazardous waste to include lead removal.

1.14.4. Supervises and assists with the maintenance and inspections of all ground weapons assigned to the installation or covered by host tenant support agreements or memorandum of agreement/understanding.

1.14.5. Assists civil engineers and ground safety officials with technical issues pertaining to range facility maintenance, safety, and design. Coordinates on plans for new ranges, modifications and rehabilitation to ensure the facilities meet mission requirements and range criteria directives.

1.14.6. Establishes an Instructor Performance/Weapons Maintenance Evaluation Program and ensures the program is administered to assigned Combat Arms personnel. Additionally, Combat Arms personnel assigned to armory positions will maintain proficiency on weapons maintenance and inspections.

1.14.7. Submits SF Form 368, *Product Quality Deficiency Report*, according to TO 00-35D-54, *US Air Force Material Deficiency Reporting and Investigating System*.

1.14.8. Ensures custodians are appointed to maintain and account for all ammunition, equipment, supplies, and weapon repair parts according to AFMAN 23-110 and AFI 21-201, *Inspection, Storage, and Maintenance of Nonnuclear and Nuclear Munitions.*

1.14.9. Submits forecasts and requisitions for adequate numbers and types of training weapons, equipment, tools, gauges, target materials, and expendable items to support the installation Combat Arms mission.

1.14.10. Validates the annual munitions allocation product provided by the servicing MAJCOM.

1.14.11. Develops and publishes operating instructions (OI) as needed.

1.14.12. Establishes and maintains required TO and Air Force publication accounts.

1.14.13. Requests annual training forecasts from each squadron/unit training representative. Establishes training schedules based upon the installation force protection mission.

1.14.14. If necessary, submits training attendance statistics (show rates) through the security forces commander to unit commanders when personnel fail to report for Combat Arms training.

1.14.15. Develops and submits requests for deviations to range criteria.

1.14.16. Ensures test-fire and trial operation procedures are performed after construction or rehabilitation of base firing ranges.

1.14.17. Requests bioenvironmental surveys when changes to ranges alter the acoustics, ventilation, or air quality. ***NOTE:*** Bioenvironmental Health officials determine the need and frequency of work center surveys.

1.14.18. Ensures Combat Arms personnel are aware of the hazards (e.g., airborne lead, noise, solvents, weather exposure, etc.,) associated with their duties. Coordinates with appropriate support agencies to ensure personnel are trained on range unique health hazards.

1.14.19. Maintains up-to-date Combat Arms section management information. Submits Combat Arms Reports (RCS: HAF-SF (A & SA) 9371, *Combat Arms Program Report*) to MAJCOM Combat Arms manager (see paragraph 5.2.2.)

1.14.20. Ensures the section explosive safety training program meets local Wing Explosive Safety requirements. Wing safety personnel must approve explosive safety lesson plans.

1.14.21. Establishes procedures with the servicing calibration center to ensure required small arms gauges receive calibration inspections within required timelines.

1.14.22. Conducts Excellence In Competition (EIC) matches based on ammunition availability and MAJCOM Combat Arms Functional Manager approval.

1.14.23. Reviews all proposed/updated host-tenant support agreements which request Combat Arms support.

1.14.24. When necessary, certify personnel to safely operate the range in support of approved unit proficiency programs or recreational firing programs (see paragraphs 5.3.1. and 5.3.2.1.).

1.14.25. When required to use non-USAF firing ranges for Air Force weapons training, conduct range certification to ensure these ranges meet the intent of published Air Force safety standards. Inspections will be conducted with base Safety to ensure Air Force personnel are not exposed to unsafe conditions.

1.14.26. Ensures all 3P0X1 personnel assigned to the installation are aware of lateral retraining opportunities for AFSC 3P0X1B, and actively recruits qualified personnel.

Chapter 2

WEAPONS TRAINING

2.1. Training Concepts. The security forces commander is responsible for the force protection weapons training program. Only task certified Combat Arms instructors (3P0X1B, SEI 312, or civilian equivalent) are authorized to conduct the weapons qualification programs implemented by this instruction (see exceptions in paragraphs 2.13. and 2.15.2, and Table 4.2). Firearms qualification is a test personnel must pass to demonstrate their ability and suitability for arming. Each squadron commander is responsible for his/her own units arming program (see AFI 31-207, *Arming and Use of Force By Air Force Personnel*, and AFPD 16-8, *Arming of Aircrew, Mobility, and Overseas Personnel*.)

2.1.1. Air Force personnel must know how to handle firearms safely and effectively in the event of war, civil disturbance, or military conflict. They must know how to defend themselves and our national assets (AFPD 16-8). Officers normally qualify on a handgun and enlisted personnel on the M16 rifle unless functional, mission, or deployment requirements dictate otherwise. Additional weapon requirements are based upon peacetime arming factors, unit type code (UTC) position taskings and notional taskings. All personnel deploying to a critical threat area for contingency deployment must be live-fire qualified, without waiver or extension, on the weapon(s) they will be armed with. Qualification(s) must remain current for the duration of the critical threat area deployment. In some cases, it may be necessary to refire personnel to ensure this requirement is met. Proof of qualification (AF Forms 522, *Ground Weapons Training Data*) signed by Combat Arms personnel (AFSC 3P0X1B/SEI 312) is required at the deployed location. Tasking orders contain further guidance on firearm requirements for the specific theater the person/unit is tasked to support.

2.1.2. When identified by a Personnel Processing Code(s), Air Force personnel receive firearms training before departing for an overseas assignment. While assigned overseas, individuals receive recurring firearms training according to established training policies.

2.1.3. All personnel identified to fill a position that correlates to a UTC requirement will receive firearms training as prescribed by the arming group to which they belong. ***NOTE:*** Personnel "subject" to deploy do not receive firearms training until they are identified to deploy (see AFI 10-403, *Deployment Planning).*

2.1.4. Security forces, special agents of the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI), and personnel who may enter into armed conflict require more frequent firearms training.

2.1.5. Career field functional managers such as security forces, combat control teams, and civil engineers are responsible for mission task qualification training (tactics).

2.1.6. Personnel engaged in training missions with blank ammunition such as field exercises, military working dog teams, and bird control, are not considered armed. Therefore, they are not required to maintain firearms qualification according to this instruction. However, their units provide training to emphasize safe handling, weapon operation, use of blank and bird control ammunition, and operator maintenance. This training should be documented on AF Form 1098, *Special Task Certification and Recurring Training*.

2.1.7. Weapons qualifications expire on the last day of the appropriate month.

2.1.8. Provide weapons training for civilian contract personnel only if this support is outlined and approved as part of the contractual agreement between the installation and contractor. Training pro-

grams are outlined in AFM 36-2227, Vols 1-2. The functional agent requesting the contract must establish specific course(s) and frequency of training in the contract agreement. Cost to support contractor training is based on training course(s), frequency of training, and number of personnel requiring training.

2.1.8.1. ANG contract security personnel/state guards will shoot the same courses of fire and frequency that ANG security personnel use.

2.2. Firearms Training Programs. The Air Force courses listed in AFMAN 36-2227, Volumes 1 and 2, provide the minimum training and evaluation necessary for Air Force members to employ individual and crew-served ground weapons. Should an individual fail to meet standards, the person's unit will determine if the person will be rescheduled for remedial training or if the person's arming requirement is revoked. Combat Arms may provide same day refire attempt(s) on the evaluation portion the individual failed, resources permitting. Instructors may determine the number of zero rounds (if any) to expend before the student attempts to qualify. This is not considered remedial training.

2.2.1. Personnel are not authorized to qualify or fire government procured ammunition using privately owned weapons. When possible, individuals will fire the actual military firearm they are or will be armed with. Do not remove firearms from extended storage packaging to comply with this requirement.

2.2.2. Where applicable, the Air Force has adopted US Army Field Manuals as instructor guides for most weapons. These publications have Air Force TO numbers and can be obtained through normal Publications Distribution Office (PDO) channels. Combat Arms sections will use them as a guide for conducting the training programs. However, Air Force publications and policies take precedence where there are conflicts in guidance or procedures.

2.3. Orientation Training. Handgun orientation training consists of classroom instruction in general firearms safety, basic operation and marksmanship fundamentals. After completion of classroom training, students participate in a live fire session by completing phase I (handgun practice) of the Air Force Qualification Course. This program does not qualify an individual for armed duty. See AFMAN 36-2227, for more guidance.

2.3.1. Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) officer accessions and Civil Air Patrol personnel at USAFA receive handgun orientation. If required, ROTC personnel will receive duty position qualification training at their first duty station.

2.4. Initial Firearms Live Fire Qualification:

2.4.1. Live fire training is the only way to complete initial weapons qualification training. Initial full distance qualification is mandatory for first time qualification on the MK19/M2 machine gun. Initial full distance qualification is the preferred method for the M60 machine gun and the M249 automatic rifle. MAJCOMs may implement initial 10-meter courses when local, full distance, range facilities are not available.

2.4.2. Initial live fire qualification is detailed, in-depth training designed to give an individual the knowledge and skills to meet qualification standards for a specific type of firearm. The firearms program evaluates the individual's marksmanship and operator skills. Individuals who have an arming requirement (peacetime or wartime) must satisfactorily complete the appropriate live fire qualification

course for the type of firearm(s) they will be required to employ. Officer accessions at the Air Force Academy receive initial handgun and rifle live fire qualification. Officer accessions at Officer Training School receive initial handgun live fire qualification. Enlisted accessions complete initial rifle (Group C standard) live fire qualification during BMT.

2.4.3. Individuals who must complete firearms qualification are identified as Group A, Group B, or Group C personnel in this instruction. Staff personnel assigned group level and above who would normally maintain firearms qualification by virtue of their AFSC are not required to maintain firearms qualification unless designated for armed duty or UTC tasking. However, the staff agency director may establish annual/biennial AFQC training requirements if warranted.

2.5. Recurring Firearms Live Fire Qualification. Individuals need further qualification at specific intervals if Air Force policies or their duties require them to maintain qualification and proficiency with a firearm. They must already have qualified (live fire) with that type of firearm. Recurring qualification is not usually as detailed as initial or remedial training.

2.5.1. Recurring firearms live fire qualification is required for individuals who are arming daily or who have a possible arming commitment.

2.5.2. Recurring firearms live fire qualification is required for individuals identified to deploy and assigned a mobility position on a Unit Type Code (UTC). See AFI 10-403, *Deployment Planning*, for specific guidance.

2.6. Arming Groups Qualification Requirements: All Air Force people eligible to bear arms are assigned to one of the three (A, B, or C) arming groups to determine frequency of training and qualification. Identification of AF personnel by arming group is covered in AFI 31-207, *Arming and Use of Force by Air Force Personnel*. Normally, personnel remain in their respective arming group. Occasionally, personnel change duty positions placing them in a different arming group. It is not necessary to require these personnel to requalify for the new arming group as long as their previous qualification meets or exceeds qualification standards, and the members' arming authority concurs. Ensure the qualification duration can be adjusted to meet the new arming group requirement. Example: Group C individual previously qualified with a score of 28 on the M16 rifle AFQC who is being reassigned to a Group B arming position. Check the "date trained" block on the AF Form 522, *Ground Weapons Training Data* and count ahead 12 months from that date to determine the new Group B expiration date. If there is time remaining with the new expiration date, Combat Arms personnel can accomplish a new score card to reflect the adjusted (Group B) qualification expiration date. If this adjustment causes the card to exceed the Group B (12 month) standard, the person would need to requalify. Same adjustments can be applied to personnel moving from Group B to Group C. Again, check the "date trained" block on the current AF Form 522, and count ahead 24 months from that date. Accomplish a new score card to show the new (Group C) qualification expiration date. ***NOTE:*** Had the person in the first example achieved a previous score of 15 to 19 (Group C scoring standard) on the M16 AFQC, he/she would have to requalify before being assigned to arming Group B and achieve a minimum score of 20 or higher.

2.6.1. Group A:

2.6.1.1. Personnel in Group A must qualify semiannually (twice a year) on their primary duty weapon(s); rifle and/or handgun. The primary duty weapon is the weapon they would normally use. Group A individuals qualify annually on the rifle AFQC and the specialized rifle course

(SRC) when their primary duty weapon is the rifle. If MAJCOMs develop specialized pistol courses (SPC), they qualify annually on the pistol AFQC and the SPC when the primary duty weapon is the pistol. Group A functions who do not fire a specialized course for their primary duty weapon must complete the AFQC semiannually. For these functions, complete classroom training is required only for the first AFQC training session in each calendar year. Individuals become unqualified if they don't successfully complete the next required course by the last day of the training cycle.

2.6.1.2. Group A individuals may be assigned a secondary duty weapon (rifle or handgun) to meet occasional arming requirements. These personnel need only fire the AFQC annually to meet this requirement. Their qualification expiration date will be the last day of the 12th month. The unit arming authority determines secondary duty weapon requirements. Example: Selected security forces personnel occasionally working police services.

2.6.1.3. Security forces personnel (officer and enlisted) are assigned the M16A2/M16 rifle as their primary duty weapon. Members will qualify during the AFQC and SRC training cycles. Selected personnel whose duties require daily arming with the pistol, may be designated as having two primary duty weapons (rifle and pistol). These personnel are required to qualify twice a year on the rifle and pistol. The unit arming authority determines dual primary duty weapon assignment. Consider duty positions, manpower and UTC requirements when assigning dual status. The intent is not to qualify all personnel on both weapons. Members who occasionally arm with the pistol should be assigned the pistol as a secondary duty weapon IAW paragraph 2.6.1.2.above. ***NOTE:*** Graduates of the security forces apprentice course depart school dual qualified on the rifle and pistol (AFQC only). This qualification is valid for 1 year. Graduates who arrive their first permanent duty station during the specialized course firing cycle should be scheduled to fire the specialized course (rifle and / or pistol) with their assigned weapon before the end of the cycle. Do not fire personnel out of cycle to meet the intent of specialized programs.

2.6.1.4. Security forces individual mobilization augmentees (IMA) must maintain their firearms qualification on an annual basis. IMAs qualify on the AFQC for their duty weapon(s). Civilian police qualification(s) with the same type and caliber of weapon satisfies this requirement if it meets or exceeds Air Force requirements. The Combat Arms NCOIC along with unit training section personnel compare the civilian qualification versus the AFQC and provide a recommendation to the unit arming authority. If the civilian qualification is approved by the arming authority, attach a copy of the civilian qualification to the AF Form 522, *US Air Force Ground Weapons Training Data*. Commands and local commanders may require additional training.

2.6.1.5. AFOSI agents will qualify semiannually with the AFOSI-issue handgun. Agents will fire the AFQC between 1 January and 30 June and the AFOSI Practical Pistol Course (PPC) between 1 July and 31 December. Agents must wait at least 90 calendar days before firing the next course, but must not exceed 8 months between qualifications. For example, if an agent fires the AFQC on 15 January, they must fire the PPC by 31 August. Agents are unqualified if they do not achieve a passing score or attend the appropriate session by the last day of the 8th month.

2.6.1.5.1. AFOSI reserve special agents must maintain their firearms qualifications. Each agent will complete the AFQC between 1 January and 30 June and the PPC between 1 July and 31 December with their AFOSI issued handgun. Civilian police qualification with the same type of weapon can satisfy the AFQC requirement. Use the criteria in paragraph 2.6.1.4. above to evaluate civilian courses. Approval to substitute the civilian police qualification will

be in writing. This approval must include a statement that the evaluation was accomplished and the course meets or exceeds the AFQC. Place a copy of the approval and civilian firearms qualification in the agents firearms record. Reserve special agents must qualify on the PPC. Civilian qualifications cannot be substituted for the PPC.

2.6.1.5.2. AFOSIs secondary duty weapon is the M16 rifle. All AFOSI active duty, reserve special agents, and Emergency Essential civilian special agents will qualify annually on the M16 rifle. AFOSI support personnel will qualify every 2 years on the M16 rifle.

2.6.1.5.3. AFOSI agents are responsible for meeting other requirements as specified in AFOSIMAN 71-113, *Firearms, Use of Force, and Apprehension Tactics*.

2.6.1.5.4. Changes to AFOSI PPC are authorized when approved by HQ AFOSI/XP and USAFSIA/CC.

2.6.1.6. Standardized training cycles afford maximum scheduling flexibility and ease the transition when individuals move from one unit to another. Schedule Group A personnel as follows: Provide AFQC training between 1 Jan - 30 Jun and specialized course training between 1 Jul - 31 Dec. Except for AFOSI, the qualification expiration date for members who qualify during the AFQC cycle is 31 Dec. Except for AFOSI, the qualification expiration date for members who qualify during the specialized course cycle is 30 Jun. ***NOTE:*** Individuals must wait at least 90 calendar days between training courses. For example, if you qualify on the rifle AFQC on 15 May, you must qualify on the specialized course for the rifle no sooner than 15 August and no later than 31 December or become unqualified.

2.6.1.7. ANG Group A personnel include: Security Forces (3P0XX), Combat Arms (3P0XXB), and Pararescue (1T2XX). They must qualify annually (once a year) on their primary and secondary duty weapon (rifle or handgun). Group A personnel qualify annually on the rifle AFQC and the SRC. This will be accomplished on the same unit training assembly (UTA).

2.6.2. Group B:

2.6.2.1. Group B personnel must complete recurring qualification and live fire training annually on the rifle and/or handgun. They must receive AFQC requalification training 9 to 12 months after completing the appropriate AFQC. However, they must complete the training by the last day of the 12th month or become unqualified. This 9 to 12 month requalification provision does not apply to personnel who need to requalify to meet PCS/deployment requirements. Resource Augmentation Duty (READY) Program personnel assigned as Security Forces augmentees will qualify annually with the rifle and/or pistol.

2.6.2.2. MAJCOMs may link Group B aircrew firearms training to an aircrew ground training cycle program. Combat Arms instructors will ensure the AF Form 522 reflects a 12-month qualification period. Management and frequency of the aircrew ground training cycle is the responsibility of the aircrew OPR.

2.6.2.3. ANG Group B personnel include: Prime Beef, Weather Personnel assigned to support US Army ground forces, Boomers Flight Engineers, and Loadmasters (anti-hijack duties). They should receive AFQC requalification training 21 to 24 months after completing the appropriate AFQC. Aircrew may be linked to the ground training cycle program, but qualification will not exceed 24 months.

2.6.3. Group C:

2.6.3.1. Group C personnel must complete live fire training every 2 years on the rifle or handgun (or both as identified by their Air Staff Functional Managers). They must complete the appropriate training course between 21 to 24 months after their previous training. However, they must complete the training by the last day of the 24th month or become unqualified. This 21 to 24 month requalification provision does not apply to personnel who need to requalify to meet PCS/deployment requirements.

2.6.3.2. MAJCOMs may link Group C aircrew firearms training to an aircrew ground training cycle program. Combat Arms instructors will ensure the AF Form 522 reflects a 24-month qualification period. Management and frequency of the aircrew ground training cycle is the responsibility of the aircrew OPR.

2.6.3.3. ANG Group C personnel include everyone who is not in Groups A or B but who are required to maintain firearms qualification or complete firearms training. They should complete the appropriate training course between 33 to 36 months after their previous training. All other flight crew members fall in this category. Navigator aircrew may be linked to the ground training cycle program but qualification will not exceed 36 months.

2.7. Remedial Firearms Training:

2.7.1. This training is meant to correct individual shooting errors. Remedial training sessions are intended to focus on specific problems and afford the trainee an opportunity to improve. Combat Arms instructors conduct this training for individuals or groups as necessary. Instructors may issue additional ammunition for use during remedial zeroing/teaching phases, and ball and dummy exercises, as needed. Remedial training solves most known problems. Most students meet standards when given individual attention. However, there are some individuals who just cannot qualify no matter how hard they try. Endless remedial training sessions are not the answer. Unit commander involvement is key to a sound program.

2.7.1.1. Remedial training students are permitted three attempts to meet minimum standards. After the third failure to qualify, the Combat Arms NCOIC provides the individual's unit commander a written summary of probable causes of failure. If the commander determines the individual's duties require a firearm and recommends the individual for additional training, provide training and compare the individual's progress from previous attempts to qualify. The Combat Arms NCOIC provides this progress data to the commander in the event the member still fails to qualify after additional training. At this point, the commander needs to make a line of duty determination regarding the need to consider the individual for armed duty or critical threat area deployment. ***NOTE:*** Deployment availability codes should be used to identify personnel who cannot meet minimum qualification standards after appropriate remedial training (see AFI 10-403, *Deployment Planning*, for guidance). Medical personnel abide by guidance in AFI 41-106, *Medical Readiness Planning and Training*.

2.7.2. Unit training monitors and Combat Arms personnel schedule remedial training for individuals who fail the firearms qualification program. Do not include initial or recurring training students in remedial training classes.

2.8. Overseas Firearm Qualification Requirements:

2.8.1. Certain Air Force personnel who are identified by a personnel-processing code (PPC) for assignment to overseas areas must qualify with firearms. See table 2.1. for general guidance. Individuals completing their AFSC awarding technical school are exempt from this requirement unless specifically identified by a PPC.

2.8.2. Other MAJCOM-identified individuals with overseas assignments receive either M16 rifle qualification (enlisted) or M9 pistol qualification (officer). The goal is for these individuals to meet live fire qualification standards. However, should an individual fail to qualify after three attempts, the losing military personnel flight (MPF) will contact the gaining command for guidance.

2.8.3. When an assignment requires that an individual have firearms qualification, the MPF personnel relocation element sends a letter to the individual's unit commander specifying when to complete the training. When completed, the individual's unit or member ensures the AF Form(s) 522, *USAF Ground Weapons Training Data* is given to MPF for transfer to the new assignment. During in-processing, the gaining MPF must ensure the AF Form(s) 522 is given to the members new unit.

2.8.4. Occasionally, short tour overseas locations do not have host nation access to adequate firing ranges. MAJCOM/SF will determine if personnel are to be exempt from firearms qualification, not to exceed 24 months. Every effort must be made by the losing command to qualify individuals on the appropriate weapon before reassignment.

Table 2.1. Firearms Qualification for Overseas Assignment.

RULE	**If member is (See note 1)**	**and is going to**	**and is an**	**Then member must qualify on: (see note 2)**		**Within the number of calendar days before departure**	
				M16 AFQC	Pistol AFQC	90 days	120 days
1	AFOSI	any location	SA (note 3)		X	X	
2	Tactical air control party, combat control, and pararescue	any location	officer	X	X	X	
			enlisted	X	X	X	
3	31PX 3P0XX (note 4)	short tour	officer	X	X	X	
			enlisted	X	X	X	
4	31PX 3P0XX (note 4)	long tour	officer	X	note 5	X	
			enlisted	X	note 5	X	
5	Going PCS	USAFE MUNSS	officer	X	X	X	
			enlisted	X	X	X	

RULE	If member is (See note 1)	and is going to	and is an	Then member must qualify on: (see note 2)		Within the number of calendar days before departure	
		USAFE Base Level	officer	see note 8			X
			enlisted				X
6	Going PCS to 7th or 30th Weather Sq	Germany or Korea	officer	X	X	X	
			enlisted	X	X	X	
7	Going PCS (note 6 and 7)	overseas short tour	officer		X	X	
			enlisted	X		X	
8	Going PCS	overseas long tour	officer		X		X
			enlisted	X			X

NOTES:

1. This table serves as a guide to assist local Combat Arms sections. Servicing MPF is the POC for ensuring departing personnel comply with any additional assignment personnel processing codes (PPC). Firearms qualification is based on overseas, MAJCOM gained requirements, not on present duty assignment. Personnel identified in rules 5 through 8 do not need to requalify if their current weapons qualification covers the complete length of the short tour (reporting month plus 12 months) or at least 12 months of the long tour assignment.

2. If additional or specialized firearms and qualification training is required, gaining MAJCOMs notify individual's losing MPF. Commands may use a PPC for this purpose.

3. Each agent's gaining detachment commander must identify any additional firearms qualification a PCSing agent may need.

4. Personnel must complete either the AFQC or an Air Force specialized course (whichever is in cycle). In addition to normal qualifications, all AFSC 3POXX personnel in the grades of SrA and below must qualify on the M203 and the M60 Individual Gunner course prior to PCS to Keflavik IC. AFSC 3P0XX personnel in the grades of SrA and below must also qualify on the M203 prior to PCS to Korea.

5. SF members PCSing to long tour assignments may be exempt from pistol training. Refer to the PPC.

6. Personnel inbound to Korea, Japan, or USAFE MUNSS (unaccompanied) with an AFSC which identifies them as either Group A or Group B personnel must receive weapons training within 90 days of departure from losing base. Security Forces (AFSC 3PXXX) personnel must qualify on either the AFQC or Specialized course (whichever is in cycle) with the handgun and rifle within 90 days of departure from losing base.

7. Personnel inbound to Korea or Japan (unaccompanied) with an AFSC which identifies them as Group C personnel must either receive weapons training within 90 days of departure from losing base or their current weapons training qualification must remain valid through their complete short tour (reporting month plus 12 months).

8. For USAFE operational units: Aircrew personnel on flying status (officer and enlisted) inbound to a main operating base must receive pistol training prior to departure. All enlisted personnel (excluding Group A) with an AFSC which identifies them as Group B or Group C must receive M16 rifle training prior to departure.

2.9. Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon (SAEMR):

2.9.1. Award the SAEMR to the following personnel:

2.9.1.1. Personnel who qualify with an expert score on the handgun or rifle AFQC (see AFMAN 36-2227, Volume 2) or Group A who qualify expert on the HQ USAFSIA/FT PPC.

2.9.1.2. Personnel who achieve an expert score on a MAJCOM-approved combat rifle program such as Silver Flag Alpha or Air Mobility Warfare Center.

2.9.1.3. Personnel who achieve an expert score on another service's qualification program such as the US Army M16 rifle qualification course, as long as it is approved by an Air Force MAJCOM.

2.9.2. The AF Form 522 is the basis for the SAEMR award. The MPF enters the award on the individual's automated personnel record.

2.9.3. AFI 36-2803, *Individual and Unit Awards and Decorations*, prescribes authority for the award of this ribbon. AFI 36-2903, *Dress and Personal Appearance of Air Force Personnel*, shows proper wear of the SAEMR.

2.9.4. One Bronze Service Star can be awarded in addition to the SAEMR when an individual qualifies as expert with both the rifle and a handgun. Only one award per weapon is made no matter how many times the individual qualifies as expert.

2.9.5. Individuals may not fire the AFQC for the sole purpose of obtaining the expert ribbon.

2.10. Deviations:

2.10.1. Deviations from program facility criteria are categorized as permanent or temporary waiver.

2.10.1.1. A permanent waiver is given when a condition makes it impossible to comply with facility criteria or a training objective. The deviation must not create an unsafe situation and it is impossible or expensive to correct the condition.

2.10.1.2. A temporary waiver is for a correctable condition that temporarily makes you unable to comply with facility criteria or a training objective. Grant temporary deviations at the level and for the periods specified in paragraphs 2.14. and 2.15.

2.10.2. The Security Forces commander submits deviation requests to the appropriate approval authority for all facility and equipment limitations that prevent full compliance with or accomplishment of program facility criteria. (See para 5.9. for range criteria deviation format). The request for deviation should:

2.10.2.1. Specify the requirements for which a deviation is needed.

2.10.2.2. Explain what you are doing to lessen the impact and meet facility criteria.

2.10.2.3. Include your plans to correct the situation. Set a schedule for these plans.

2.11. General Exceptions:

2.11.1. Individuals stationed in countries or areas within a country where customs, laws, or international agreements make it difficult or impossible to receive firearms training are not required to have firearms training for the duration of the assignment, not to exceed 24 months. This provision does not preclude MAJCOMs from maintaining qualification intervals at established TDY locations.

2.11.2. Individuals whose weapons qualifications expire during CONUS temporary duty (TDY) or TDY to a non-contingency deployment area remain qualified for two months after completing the TDY or deployment. These personnel need only complete the in-cycle training course to reinstate their qualification. This exception does not apply to personnel who deploy to a critical threat/contingency area. Their weapons qualification (live fire) must remain current throughout the tour length without waiver. Deployment warning/execute orders will identify the need for weapons qualification (live fire).

2.11.3. Individuals whose firearms qualifications were current before departing PCS CONUS to CONUS or from an overseas to CONUS location are qualified for two months after arrival at their gaining duty location. This provision does not change the expiration date of that individual's original qualification if the date is more than two months after arrival. ***NOTE:*** Table 2.1. applies to all CONUS to overseas assignments.

2.11.4. Group A individuals permanently reassigned from one base to another may qualify at the gaining base through either the AFQC or specialized course (PPC for AFOSI), whichever is in cycle. This provision usually applies to security forces and AFOSI personnel returning from overseas assignments.

2.11.5. Individuals participating in firearms training should complete all evaluation orders in one day. However, students must complete qualification evaluations within 30 days of completion of mechanical and premarksmanship training.

2.11.6. Personnel who report for weapons training must be able to perform all physical requirements unassisted, to include assuming various firing positions. Range officials will not permit trainees to cover their non-shooting eye with patches, cloth, or other material to control eye dominance problems. Members who are on a temporary physical profile (e.g., wearing a cast or leg brace) are not permitted to live fire if their injury prevents them from meeting course objectives or detracts from safe weapons handling. Additionally, female trainees who are pregnant will not be permitted to live-fire unless they possess written approval (e.g., AF Form 422, *Physical Profile Serial Report*, or civilian equivalent) from their medical practitioner. Exposure to airborne lead, loud noise and cleaning solvent vapors may pose a health risk.

2.11.7. HQ AFRC/SF and HQ ANG/DOF may implement approved training initiatives to help manage their service programs. These approved initiatives may not coincide with active duty requirements. Refer to their specific publications/supplements for additional guidance. Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard requirements are identified in Tables 2.2. and 2.3.

2.11.8. Students attending the security forces apprentice course are exempt from firing weapons phases/orders that require chemical warfare protective equipment (i.e., gas mask and gloves). Students are considered qualified if they achieve a qualifying score and their AF Form 522, *USAF Ground Weapons Training Data* is annotated with a "Q" in the status block. Students are not required to fire these phases/orders upon arrival at their first duty station.

2.11.9. Commanders may authorize the use of shoulder holsters on a case by case basis. When the use of the shoulder holster is authorized, commanders must ensure personnel receive specific training

on the use and safety concerns for this piece of equipment. If used during weapons qualification training, position students at every other firing point to provide an extra margin of safety. AFOSI agents may use the OSI issue "cross-draw" style holster during qualification firing, provided they are the only students on the firing line.

Table 2.2. Qualification Standards for Air Force Reserve Personnel.

1. All personnel will qualify through live fire training when receiving initial training on any weapon.
2. Deploying personnel must meet any applicable AOR CINC special qualification requirements (including live-fire throughout tour) for the critical threat/contingency area they are tasked to support.
3. Group A shooters will qualify through live fire.
4. Group B shooters will qualify annually. Units may alternate each firing cycle between live fire and firearms simulators.
5. Group C shooters will qualify every three years. Units may alternate each firing cycle between live fire and firearms simulators.
6. Combat Arms may utilize firearms simulators for the teaching phase orders of a course of fire prior to live-fire of qualification phase.
7. Firearms simulators may be used for qualification purposes when firing range problems, inclement weather, or the shortage of munitions preclude live-fire training during the required live-fire cycle. This provision must be approved by the respective headquarters prior to implementation. Personnel affected by this option would be required to qualify with live ammunition during their next firing cycle.

Table 2.3. Qualification Standards for Air National Guard Personnel.

1 All personnel will qualify through live fire training when receiving initial training on any weapon.
2 Deploying personnel must meet any applicable AOR CINC special qualification requirements (including live-fire throughout tour) for the critical threat area they are tasked to support.
3 Group A shooters will qualify annually through live fire. Personnel will be trained on both courses.
4 Group B shooters will qualify biennially. Units may, if due to munitions shortages, use firearms simulators for two consecutive qualifications. Then, shooters must receive live-fire training.

5 Group C shooters will qualify triennially. Units may, if due to munitions shortages, use firearms simulators for two consecutive qualifications. Then, shooters must receive live fire training

6 Combat Arms may utilize firearms simulators for teaching and qualification phase orders of a course of fire.

7 Firearms simulators may be used for qualification purposes when firing range problems, inclement weather, or the shortage of munitions preclude live fire training. This provision must be approved by ANG/DOF prior to implementation.

2.12. Combat Arms Section Deviations.

2.12.1. Combat Arms may provide same day refire attempt(s), on the evaluation portion the individual failed, resources permitting. Instructors may determine the number of zero rounds (if any) to expend before the student attempts to requalify. This is not considered formal remedial training. Instructors will include a brief explanation in the remarks section of the AF Form 710, *Ground Weapons Training Record*, to explain ammunition usage (e.g., student #2 fired an additional 9 rounds to confirm zero and 40 rounds for evaluation phase). ***NOTE:*** SF apprentice course graduates who did not achieve a qualifying score on the M203/M60/M249 may be given an opportunity to refire within 30 days of assignment to their first permanent duty station, resources permitting. These personnel need only receive a thorough safety briefing, zero and refire on the course failed.

2.12.2. Individuals who fail to meet a specific qualification standard during multiple phase courses may continue to fire the entire course before receiving an on the spot refire attempt on the phase they failed. Group refire sessions may be administered after the entire course is fired or anytime between phases. However, accurate ammunition expenditure must be included on the AF Form 710, *Ground Weapons Training Record.*

2.12.3. Combat Arms sections may grant a one-time, 30-day qualification extension to individuals who are qualified at the time they report for training but fail the course. Combat Arms sections are to post this extension on the individual's AF Form 522 if the individual’s unit commander or designated official approves the extension. The approval may be provided verbally or by policy letter. This 30-day extension gives commanders some flexibility in meeting home station peacetime arming requirements. This option does not permit personnel to deploy to critical threat areas. If a person fails to qualify after getting appropriate remedial training, the person is considered unqualified at the time of failure. Do not count immediate refires as another qualification attempt. ***NOTE:*** This provision is not automatic. It can only be administered with the approval of individual’s unit commander/designated official.

2.12.4. Combat Arms instructors may supervise up to three students during certain live fire training sessions without the use of a tower operator. When four or more students are on the line, a tower operator must be present. This deviation only applies to rifle, pistol, and shotgun training programs. Instructors must be either, AFSC 3P051B, task certified 3P031B, 3P071 SEI 312, or Combat Arms civilian equivalent. All other safety requirements apply.

2.13. Commander of Security Forces Deviations.

2.13.1. Approve temporary use of qualified Group A personnel to help the Combat Arms section when there is not enough Combat Arms manpower to meet the workload. These personnel may serve as assistant instructors or firing line officials. Qualified Group A personnel are defined as:

2.13.1.1. AlC or above qualified to at least the five-skill (journeyman) level.

2.13.1.2. Individuals currently qualified with the firearm and training course they are helping with.

2.13.1.3. Personnel trained in duties by the Combat Arms NCOIC or task certified trainer (3P0X1B/SEI 312).

2.13.1.4. Individuals designated in writing by the Commander of Security Forces

2.14. Installation-Level Deviations.

2.14.1. Firearms qualification extensions are authorized IAW AFI 31-207, *Arming and Use of Force by Air Force Personnel.*

2.14.2. Temporary facility criteria deviations. When the installation is unable to construct or maintain ranges according to specified criteria, installation commanders can approve a temporary deviation not to exceed 12 months. The Combat Arms NCOIC, in coordination with civil engineers, base ground safety, and, if necessary, bioenvironmental engineers, develops the request and forwards it through the security forces commander to the installation commander. Ensure the MAJCOM Combat Arms functional manager receives a courtesy copy of the temporary deviation. Forward deviation request through installation channels to MAJCOM Combat Arms functional manager if the deviation cannot be resolved within 12 months.

2.15. MAJCOM Deviations. MAJCOMs can:

2.15.1. Approve qualification extensions IAW AFI 31-207, *Arming and Use of Force by Air Force Personnel.*

2.15.2. MAJCOM SF approves use of other service firearms training programs for Air Force personnel/units physically assigned to another branch of the military. Before approval is granted, verify the service has qualified instructors to administer training and qualification courses meeting the intent of Air Force courses listed in the appropriate volumes of AFMAN 36-2227. Sister service instructors will document proof of training on the Air Force Form 522, *USAF Ground Weapons Training Data.* This deviation does not authorize sister service instructors to delegate this responsibility back to Air Force personnel who do not have the authority to conduct weapons qualification programs for Air Force members.

2.15.3. Modify specialized courses (e.g., SPC or SRC) of fire if local installation capabilities and mission requirements warrant it. HQ AFSFC approves all deviations to Air Force qualification courses (AFQC) of fire. HQ AFOSI/XPP has approval authority for deviations to the OSI Practical Pistol course.

2.15.4. MAJCOM/SF/CE/SE approves Combat Arms facility waivers if local installation deviations cannot be resolved within 12 months or a permanent deviation is necessary. Base level SF units must coordinate requests through safety, civil engineers and other base agency responsible for facility criteria. Provide a courtesy copy of approved waivers to HQ AFSFC/SFW.

Chapter 3

TRAINING MANAGEMENT FOR COMBAT ARMS PERSONNEL

3.1. Purpose. This chapter explains the requirements for instructor training, evaluations, and weapons qualification for Combat Arms personnel. It provides a sample checklist to use for documenting Instructor Evaluations.

3.2. Combat Arms Training Requirements. Combat Arms journeymen and craftsmen assigned to the Security Forces Squadron must meet the criteria for training and qualification identified in AFMAN 36-2108. Combat Arms noncommissioned officers in charge (NCOIC) must ensure assigned instructors are trained, evaluated, and provided opportunities to maintain skill proficiency. They must also orient newly assigned personnel on all phases of Combat Arms operations. Ensure newly assigned personnel read all operating instructions (OI) and other material unique to the particular Combat Arms section; and provide on-the-job training (OJT), upgrade, and qualification training for personnel in areas where they have not been previously qualified.

3.2.1. Upgrade Training. The supervisor and unit training manager will enter newly assigned 3P031B personnel into appropriate upgrade training according to AFI 36-2202, *Enlisted Specialty Training*, and any applicable supplements. Ensure the new AFSC (3P031B) and appropriate training status code (F) is entered into PC-III. Newly assigned 3P031B personnel will be utilized in their new specialty at the Combat Arms section to ensure effective and timely on-the-job training (OJT) and advancement to the 5-skill level. Confirmation of completed AF FM 2096, *Classification/ On-The-Job Training Action* ensures personnel are properly coded with their new control AFSC. The supervisor will formally assign a trainer for personnel requiring OJT and will submit an AF Form 1284, *Training Quality Report (TQR)*, when required.

3.2.2. Qualification Training. The supervisor will enter personnel into qualification training when applicable. Document this training on the Specialty Training Standard (STS) or an AF Form 797**,** *Job Qualification Standard Continuation/Command(JQS)*. File the AF Form 797 in the member's Individual Training Record, according to AFI 36-2202. Enter tasks the Combat Arms specialist or technician performs that are not listed in the current Air Force specialty code (AFSC) 3P0X1B STS on the continuation sheet. See AFI 36-2202 for further guidance on completing an AF Form 797.

3.3. Instructor Evaluations. Combat Arms personnel who are to perform lead instructor duties must successfully complete required lead instructor evaluations to make sure the highest standards are maintained and to maximize standardization of training. This applies to those Combat Arms personnel (SEI 312/3P0X1B) who are assigned armory duty and are also required to occasionally serve as classroom instructors. Armory personnel who are not enrolled into the instructor evaluation program cannot conduct classroom training without an evaluation on record.

3.3.1. Instructor Training Evaluations. Newly assigned personnel not previously certified for lead instructor duties (e.g., personnel in upgrade training) will undergo two (minimum) instructor training evaluations before being lead instructor task qualified.

3.3.2. Lead Instructor Evaluations. This evaluation is required after the individual has successfully completed the two training evaluations. Satisfactory completion of this evaluation authorizes an individual to perform lead instructor duties without supervision for that particular type weapon. ***NOTE:***

Once personnel are lead instructor task qualified on one weapon, an individual need only satisfactorily complete a lead instructor evaluation for additional weapons for which they conduct training.

3.3.2.1. The Lead instructor evaluation will cover the complete Air Force Qualification Course training program. The instructor being evaluated must perform tower-operator duties.

3.3.2.2. All tasks performed for lead instructor evaluations must be rated as “GO” on the evaluation checklist for certification.

3.3.3. Recurring Instructor Evaluations. Evaluate individuals annually after they complete lead instructor certification. In addition to the required evaluations, evaluations on a "no-notice" basis are encouraged. Do not perform two consecutive evaluations on the same program of instruction. The evaluator must be present for the entire program of instruction. The instructor being evaluated must perform tower operator duties. MAJCOMs may establish specific periods of instruction to evaluate for crew-served weapon instructors.

3.3.4. Who Conducts Evaluations. The NCOIC (SEI 312) or a certified task evaluator for Combat Arms must conduct lead instructor evaluations. Section OJT supervisor, individual’s trainer, or immediate supervisor will conduct training evaluations. The NCOIC or immediate supervisor, or a certified task evaluator for Combat Arms conducts the annual recurring evaluations. The Combat Arms NCOIC is evaluated by the his/her supervisor. The MAJCOM Combat Arms program manager or MAJCOM Combat Arms standardization and evaluation team members may also accomplish lead instructor and annual evaluations. The evaluator will critique each instructor evaluated. Conduct the critique within 2 workdays following the evaluation. Only the instructor and evaluator need be present during the critique. If instructor performance was unsatisfactory, the instructor, evaluator, and NCOIC should be present.

3.3.5. Criteria for Evaluation. The Combat Arms section may add to the instructor evaluation checklist (See figure 3.1) or rate items as non-applicable (N/A). Use the Go/No Go scale to rate each item. ***NOTE:*** Document evaluation results on AF Form 1098, *Special Task Certification and Recurring Training*, or approved automated system and file it in the Combat Arms section. Maintain completed evaluation checklists for 1 year from completion date, then dispose of them or return them to the individual. Retain the evaluation checklists for 1 year after unsatisfactory areas are upgraded to satisfactory. Establish proficiency folders to maintain instructor evaluations for senior noncommissioned officers who require evaluations but do not require an AF Form 623.

3.3.6. Additional Training. A qualified instructor must provide additional training for an instructor rated “NO GO” in any area. Give a follow-up evaluation within 30 days. Upgrade “NO GO” areas to “GO” before permitting the individual to perform lead instructor or tower operator duties. If an instructor receives a “NO GO” rating on a formal evaluation and the follow-up evaluation, the Combat Arms NCOIC will make a recommendation to the commander that the individual receive further training or be removed from instructor status.

Figure 3.1. Sample Instructor Evaluation Checklist.

Instructor's Name:_____Grade_____Date:_____

Type of Training:_____Type of Evaluation:_____

Number of Students:_____

Evaluator's Name:_____Grade:_____Title:_____

Evaluation Items	Rating	Go/No Go	N/A
Section I - Projected Impressions.			
A. Personal Appearance.			
B. Classroom Preparation.			
Section II - Lesson Plan Usage.			
A. Introduction.			
(1) Attention.			
(2) Motivation.			
(3) Overview.			
B. Body (Organization, Transitions, and Motivation).			
(1) Safety:			
a. Basic weapon safety.			
b. Clearing procedures.			
c. Carrying procedures.			
(2) Weapon Description and Operation:			
a. External nomenclature.			
b. Characteristics.			
c. Loading.			
d. Reloading.			
e. Unloading.			
f. Malfunctions and stoppages.			
g. Immediate and remedial action procedures.			
h. Ammunition types and uses.			
(3) Mechanical Training:			
a. Clearing procedures.			
b. Disassembly.			
c. Internal nomenclature.			
d. Operator maintenance.			
e. Inspection.			
f. Assembly.			

g. Function check.

h. Tripod and vehicle mounting.

(4) Premarksmanship Training:

a. Sight alignment.

b. Sight picture.

c. Breath control.

d. Trigger control and manipulation.

e. Follow through.

f. Grip and stock weld.

g. Positions.

h. Errors and effect.

i. Mechanical zero.

j. Battle sight zero.

k. Trajectory.

l. Target engagements.

m. Crew drills.

n. Range cards.

C. Conclusion.

(1) Summary.

(2) Remotivation.

(3) Closure.

D. Teaching Techniques.

(1) Explanations.

(2) Demonstrations.

(3) Questioning techniques.

E. Use of Training Aids.

F. Personal Characteristics.

(1) Sincerity.

(2) Enthusiasm.

(3) Eye contact.

(4) Platform presence.

(5) Self-confidence.

(6) Distracting mannerisms.

(7) Rapport.

G. Speech Characteristics.

(1) Diction.

(2) Volume.

(3) Speaking rate.

(4) Clarity.

H. Classroom Management.

(1) Use of assistant instructors.

(2) Class control.

(3) Time usage.

(4)Classroom Safety.

I. Tower Operation.

(1) Instructor control.

(2) Student control.

(3) Enforcement of range safety.

(4) Use of range commands.

(5) Course of fire compliance.

J. Operator Maintenance.

(1) Instructor control.

(2) Student control.

(3) Safety.

(4) Conduct of required evaluations.

K. Annotation of AF Forms 522 and 710.

L. Completion of other required lead instructor duties.

OVERALL EVALUATION

Evaluator's Signature:_____Date:_____

Evaluatee's Supervisor's Signature:_____Date:_____

Evaluatee's Signature:_____Date:_____

Comments:_____

_____

_____

3.4. Weapons Maintenance Evaluations . NCOICs/trainers will develop a system of evaluations for their personnel who conduct weapons inspections and maintenance. This is an integral part of Combat Arms personnel training. Evaluations should include, but are not limited to, accomplishing and identifying procedures for:

3.4.1. Scheduling weapons inspections and maintenance.

3.4.2. Use of technical orders (T.O.).

3.4.3. Use of required gauges, fixtures, tools, etc.

3.4.4. Troubleshooting suspected weapon malfunctions.

3.4.5. Function firing of repaired weapons, when applicable.

3.4.6. Completing required documentation; i.e., weapons parts accountability, AFTO Form 105**,** *Inspection Maintenance Firing Data for Ground Weapons*, and appropriate DD forms.

3.5. Firearms Qualification . The NCOIC is responsible for weapon qualifications of assigned Combat Arms personnel. Instructors will maintain live fire qualification with the weapons and on the courses for which they personally provide training (instruction) or supervise on the firing line. They will also maintain qualification on any additional weapons for which they have an armed duty/UTC requirement. Document training on AF Form 522, *USAF Ground Weapons Training Data*. ***NOTE:*** Instructors who are lead instructor certified or who qualify strictly to maintain instructional skills are not required to participate in the 6 month recurring training (classroom only) sessions for the M249, M60, and MK19 machineguns. Additionally, once qualified on the initial M60 crew-served program, instructors are exempted from the 36-month recertification program. Live fire certification can be maintained by firing either the full distance recurring course or the 10-meter recurring course.

3.6. Instructor Proficiency Training . The NCOIC will establish policies for use of authorized instructor proficiency ammunition. (See AFCAT 21-209, *Ground Munitions.*) These policies should permit and encourage assigned instructors to gain additional firearms proficiency and become a more skilled shooter. Proficiency rounds (when used) are to be expended throughout the fiscal year. Instructors should not wait until the last month of the fiscal year to expend the annual allotment authorized. ***NOTE:*** Instructor proficiency ammunition is authorized for instructor proficiency only. Do not use for normal day-to-day training or other special events.

3.7. Safety Training. Combat Arms personnel must be trained to use all authorized equipment (power tools, hand tools, etc.). They must also know the potential hazards of the workplace and be familiar with the Material Safety Data Sheets for all hazardous products used in the section. Such hazards include, exposure to noise, airborne lead, cleaning solvents, various chemicals, and improper cleaning room ventilation. The squadron training section ensures all personnel receive periodic training in ground/weapons safety, and self-aid/buddy care (if required).

3.8. Firearms Competitions . An excellent means of building firearms proficiency throughout the military community is participation in competitions. AFCAT 21-209 provides allowances for matches conducted as outlined in AFI 34-227, *Excellence-In-Competition*, and other competitions between security forces units and local law enforcement agencies.

Chapter 4

TRAINING PROCEDURES AND FIREARMS TRAINING PROGRAMS

4.1. Purpose. This chapter provides information to assist Combat Arms instructors to prepare for classroom and range activities.

4.2. Classroom Procedures. Good classroom procedures enhance student learning. Keep classes smooth-flowing and informative. Make sure all material is adequately covered and assistance is available for students experiencing difficulty with the material.

4.2.1. Instruction Procedures. Instructors will use appropriate lesson plans when conducting training. They will make sure all information is presented so students will acquire intended knowledge and skills. Presentations should not last more than 50 minutes without a break. In any event, provide regular breaks as instruction permits. Instructors will not leave students and/or weapons unattended in the classroom, cleaning area, or on the firing range.

4.3. Instructor Guidelines and Ratios. Assistant instructors (AI) perform key duties during weapons training. Safety, resource protection, and coaching trainees are three of these duties In the classroom, they augment the primary instructor during portions of training requiring physical handling of weapons and during performance evaluation sessions. They assist trainees by reinforcing correct techniques and help promote a positive learning environment. On the firing line, they help maintain a safe training environment for trainees and fellow instructors. They are responsible for coaching and assisting shooters as necessary. Communication between the tower operator and firing line officials are key to effective firing line operations. Table 4.1. outlines student to AI ratios for classroom and range activities.

Table 4.1. Student to Instructor Requirements.

RULE	If classroom portion is	Then one classroom AI per:	Then one firing line official:
1	M16, M9/M11, Shotgun, MP-5	28 students (see note)	Per 3 students during auto and night fire phases
			Per 7 students during all other live fire phases
2	M203/M249/M60 LAW/AT4	14 students (see note)	Per weapon
3	M2/MK19	7 students	Per weapon
4	81MM Mortar	Gun crew	Per mortar position/pit (1 instructor per FDC)

NOTE:

The classroom AI per student ratio for Lackland AFB basic military training is 1 AI per 10 students.

4.4. Instructor Skill Level. Certified instructors are responsible for the safety of all personnel participating in weapons training. Table 4.2. outlines instructor skill level requirements.

Table 4.2. Instructor Skill Level.

RULE	If duty is: (See Note)	The individual must possess Air Force Specialty code 3P051B	3P071 (SEI 312)	3P091 3P000 (SEI 312)	Task Certified 3P031B	Qualified Group A Personnel (IAW para 2.13.1)
1	Lead Instructor	X	X	X	X	
2	AI	X	X	X	X	X
3	Tower Operator	X	X	X	X	
4	Firing line Instructor	X	X	X	X	X

NOTE:

Task certified 3P0X1 instructors assigned to training squadrons at Lackland AFB, may perform duties in Table 4.2, rules 1, 2, and 4 during all phases of the Security Forces apprentice, basic officer and advanced courses. This exception will not be supplemented by other installations.

4.4.1. The lead instructor must possess either a CAFSC 3P051B, task certified 3P031B, 3P071 SEI 312, or a DoD civilian with equivalent qualifications. For OJT purposes, a 3P031B may perform as lead instructor under the direct supervision of a 3P051B, section NCOIC (SEI 312), or DoD civilian with equivalent qualifications until task certified.

4.4.2. AIs are 3P0X1B/SEI 312, DoD civilians with equivalent qualifications, or qualified Group A personnel.

4.4.3. The tower operator must possess either a CAFSC of 3P051B, task certified 3P031B; section NCOIC (SEI 312), or a DoD civilian with equivalent qualifications.

4.4.4. Firing line instructors are 3P0XlB/SEI 312, DoD civilians with equivalent qualifications, or qualified Group A personnel.

4.4.5. Tower operator requirements set forth in this AFI are specifically mandated for Air Force Weapons Qualification programs.

4.5. Weapons Safety. Combat Arms must provide a safe weapons handling environment at all times. Refer to AFMAN 31-229, *USAF Weapons Handling Manual*, for further guidance.

4.5.1. No live ammunition is permitted in the classroom or weapons cleaning area except for AIs performing resource protection duties. Accidental discharge incidents can be avoided when sound safety precautions are observed. Students who report for training with their assigned duty weapon must have weapons cleared (no live ammunition present) before entering the classroom. Use dummy ammunition or empty cartridge cases for instructional purposes. Dummy ammunition boxes/containers must be inspected for live rounds before daily classroom use.

4.5.2. Instructors performing security duties are prohibited from using their guard weapon for instructional purposes. AIs will serve as armed resource protection guards when required. During handgun training sessions, the lead instructor is not to be armed during classroom training periods. If armed, AIs must properly clear their pistols before assuming lead instructor duties.

4.5.3. Combat Arms sections should maintain two sets of training web gear for rifle and pistol classes. Training gear used in the classroom should not be intermingled with the live fire gear used on the range. If only one set of gear is used, Combat Arms officials must ensure the gear is purged of live ammunition before returning the gear to the classroom environment. Trainees are permitted to use their service issue duty gear providing no loose ammunition is introduced into the classroom.

4.5.4. Lead instructors must check classroom desk drawers at the end of each class to ensure trainees do not deposit live rounds left over from the live fire range.

4.6. Lesson Plans . Maintain a master copy of all lesson plans in the Combat Arms office. The NCOIC will review/update the master whenever changes are required. Ensure each instructor has updated lesson plans to use. The NCOIC will certify each lesson plan for accuracy by reviewing instructor lesson plans every two years or whenever changes are made. Document proof of lesson plan review on form letter, general-purpose worksheet, or MAJCOM approved lesson plan review form.

4.7. Training Aids . Many types of training aids are available to the Combat Arms instructor. Good training aids and techniques can shorten the time needed for teaching and learning. Training aids stimulate student interest and get them actively involved. Instructors must use them wisely and with ingenuity. The Army Training Command is a potential source for firearms related training aids.

4.8. Weapon Cleaning Procedures. Students will clean the weapons they use for training. They will be taught how to properly maintain the firearm(s) they use IAW procedures and equipment listed in operators technical orders. The SF commander may establish an alternate weapons cleaning procedure using approved cleaning tanks and solvents which meet specific military standards and are within environmental compliance. Personnel will not be permitted to use unauthorized cleaners/solvents, such as automotive cleaners or degreasers. All solvents and approved cleaning tanks must meet local/state environmental requirements for safe handling and proper ventilation. Brief students about any safety precautions contained in the material safety data sheets (MSDS) for the type of solvent or lubricant used. The MSDS must be available to students upon request. As a minimum, brief students to wash their hands with soap and water before eating, drinking, or smoking (including smokeless tobacco).

4.9. Student Evaluations. Instructors will evaluate students on the course of fire, required operator skills, preventive maintenance, and function check of the firearm.

4.10. Student Critique. Provide each student the opportunity to accomplish a written critique of all phases of the training program in which they participated. Inform the students of this at the beginning of training. Ensure student critique forms are readily available for student convenience.

4.11. Documentation of Training : Accurate documentation is necessary to ensure ammunition is properly accounted for and to show proof of firearms qualification.

4.11.1. Use AF Form 710 *Ground Weapons Training Record*, as a class roster and a record of individual qualification, ammunition expenditure, range utilization, and firearm use. Complete the form

according to Figure 4.1. Students will initial next to their printed name after training is completed and the rounds used, score, and status blocks are completed. This form is not to be used as a weapons issue roster/hand receipt. File the AF Form 710 in the range office as the primary record of ammunition expended and training conducted.

4.11.2. Use AF Form 522, *USAF Ground Weapons Training Data*, to document training. The individual's unit maintains the completed form to provide a record of training, to use as a scheduling aid, and to provide a crosscheck of qualification. Unit computer based tracking systems will not be used for validation of qualification or previous training. A completed AF Form 522, signed by a Combat Arms instructor, is the only allowable source document for current or past qualifications. Complete AF Form 522 according to Figure 4.3. The form may be initiated during the first period of training. Annotate rounds fired, score, status, operator maintenance blocks, and both students' and range officials' signatures after completion of training. The AF Form 522 reflects the qualification status, type of firearm, date of qualification, and if appropriate, the individual's qualification for the award of the Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon. The student's unit of assignment initiates action to award the expert ribbon. The individual's unit sends the AF Form(s) 522 with the individual's training records when he or she is transferred. Units using an automated data system for tracking training will use AF Forms 522 as source documents.

4.11.2.1. Combat Arms sections may require units/personnel to bring the previous ground weapons training data record (if available) to class to ensure personnel meet recurring training intervals.

Figure 4.1. AF Form 710, Ground Weapons Training Record.

GROUND WEAPONS TRAINING RECORD

WEAPONS/CLASS: M16 Rifle
COURSE OF FIRE: AFQC
DATE: 1999 09 10
AMMUNITION CALIBER AND TYPE: 5.56mm Ball
LOT NUMBER: LC-0903
TIME: 0700 hrs

NO.	PRINT NAME (Last, First, MI)	INITIALS	RANK	UNIT / OFFICE	WEAPON BUTT NO.	TARGET NO.	ROUNDS USED	SCORE STATUS		GROUP
1	Legg, Tony L.		MSgt	HQ AFSPC / SFWC	10	1	80	40	E	A
2	Collier, James R.		MSgt	HQ AFSPC	11	2	83	18	Q	C
3		LAST		ENTRY						
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										

TOTAL ROUNDS FIRED SHOOTER 1-21: 163

AF FORM 710, APR 99, (EF-V1) PREVIOUS EDITIONS ARE OBSOLETE.

NOTES:

1. Do not use a pencil to annotate entries.

2. .Separate entries for multiple qualification phases are not required. For multiple phases, enter the total number of rounds fired, score as " --- ", and status as "Q" or "UQ". If the individual does not meet minimum qualification standards, indicate in the remarks section which phase(s) the shooter failed.

3. Units can use either butt or serial numbers in the "WEAPON BUTT NUMBER" block

Figure 4.2. AF Form 710, Ground Weapons Training Record (Concluded).

NO.	PRINT NAME (Last, First, MI)	INITIALS	RANK	UNIT / OFFICE	WEAPON BUTT NO.	TARGET NO.	ROUNDS USED	SCORE STATUS		GROUP
22	NOT USED									
23										
24										
25										
26										
27										
28										
29										
30										
31										
32										
33										
34										
35										

TOTAL ROUNDS FIRED SHOOTER 1-21: 163

TOTAL ROUNDS FIRED SHOOTER 22-35:

CERTIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE

I CERTIFY THAT 2 PERSONNEL LISTED ON THIS FORM EXPENDED THE TYPE AND QUANTITY OF AMMUNITION INDICATED. TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THIS SESSION WAS:

CALIBER AND TYPE: 5.56mm Ball

GRAND TOTAL FIRED: 163

PRINTED NAME AND GRADE OF LEAD INSTRUCTOR: Joel T. Layton, MSGT

SIGNATURE: Joel T. Layton

DATE: 1999 09 10

REMARKS

Shooter on point 2 fired 3 additional rounds to confirm zero.

AF FORM 710, APR 99, (EF-V1)

NOTES:

1. Instructors who expend ammunition for class demonstration/test fire purposes will complete a separate line entry for the rounds they fire. Briefly explain the purpose in the remarks section.

2. Use the remarks section to briefly explain why students did not fire the prescribed amount of ammunition, e.g., “student #5 had 3 rounds pulled for not making the time limit”

Figure 4.3. AF Form 522, USAF Ground Weapons Training Data.

USAF GROUND WEAPONS TREAINING DATA

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

AUTHORITY: *10 U.S.C. 8013, and Executive Order 9397 (SSN)*

PRINCIPAL PURPOSE(S): *Used to record results of small arms qualification training. Serves as the official source document for proof of firearms qualification.*

ROUTINE USE(S): *None.*

DISCLOSURE: *Disclosure is voluntary. SSN may be used by arming authority officials to positively identify the individual for suitability to bear firearms.*

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE INITIAL	RANK	SSN
LEGG	TONY	L	MSgt	492-70-6225

ORGANIZATION	OFFICE SYMBOL	BASE	DSN NUMBER	ARMING GROUP	PRIMARY DUTY WEAPON
HQ AFSFC	SFWC	Lackland	473-0703	A	M16

COMBAT ARMS SECTION	DSN NUMBER	COMBAT ARMS EMAIL ADDRESS (Optional)
822 SFS/SFLC	473-XXXX	bullets@lackland.af.mil

DATE TRAINED	WEAPON COURSE	ROUNDS FIRED	STATUS	SCORE	DATE EXPIRES	SHOOTER'S SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME AND RANK OF INSTRUCTOR	INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE
18 Oct 99	M16 SRC	200	Q	N/A	Jun 00	[signature]	MICHAEL W. NEMCIC, CMSGT	[signature]
20 Oct 99	M203 AFQC	15	Q	3	Oct 00	[signature]	MICHAEL W. NEMCIC, CMSgt	[signature]

REMARKS

AF FORM 522, 19990701 *(EF-V1)* PREVIOUS EDITIONS ARE OBSOLETE.

NOTES:

1. The month and year blocks on the top line of this form are for local use.

2. Separate entries for multiple qualification phases are not required. For multiple phases, enter the total number of rounds fired, score as N/A, and status as "Q" or "UQ". If the individual is unqualified, indicate in the remarks section which phases the shooter failed.

Chapter 5

COMBAT ARMS SECTION MANAGEMENT AND USAF RANGE OPERATIONS

5.1. Purpose. Provides guidance for efficient management and safe operations of Air Force ground weapons training complex. Sets procedures for conducting training, performing inspections and maintenance on Air Force firing ranges.

5.2. The Combat Arms Section. Implements weapons training through the qualification programs and provides the ground weapons inspection and maintenance program. The following paragraphs will aid in operation and administration of the Combat Arms section. In some cases, this is an expansion of responsibilities listed for the Combat Arms section organizational commander and the Combat Arms NCOIC in AFI 36-2226, Chapter 1.

5.2.1. Administration. Combat Arms sections will enforce accurate and timely management of their administrative functions to accomplish their mission and upgrade personnel.

5.2.2. Combat Arms Program Measurement. HQ AFSFC/SFW measures ammunition expenditure, range facilities, and firearm types/quantities on a recurring basis. (RCS: HAF-SF (A & SA) 9371, *Combat Arms Program Report*). Units report information to their parent command using the sample format in attachment 2. MAJCOMs forward a consolidated report to HQ AFSFC/SFW NLT 15 May and 15 Nov for the semi-annual reports (part III) and 15 Nov for annual reports (parts I and II).

5.2.3. Reference Library. Combat Arms sections will keep a reference library containing applicable AFIs, AFMANs, weapons technical orders, Army Field Manuals, and copies of locally produced supplements and Operating Instructions (OIs). Combat Arms sections must maintain publications listed for those weapons, munitions, and related equipment pertaining to inspections, maintenance, and training.

5.2.4. Forms Management and Record keeping. The Combat Arms Records and Files technician is responsible for the following administrative requirements:

5.2.4.1. Maintain records to provide for accountability of all munitions items from the time they are drawn from supply through the time they are expended or returned to supply (AFMAN 23-110,V2, Part 2, Chapter 33, *USAF Supply Manual*).

5.2.4.2. Maintain records on the disposition of ammunition residue (fired brass, etc.). Dispose of recoverable and nonrecoverable residue as directed by AFMAN 23-110V2, Part 2, Chapter 33, *USAF Supply Manual*, and locally established MASO requirements.

5.2.4.3. Maintain a Weapons Maintenance Log to record maintenance performed on each weapon repaired. This record can be maintained in computer files, bound binders, or general purpose forms. See paragraph 6.4 for detailed information.

5.2.5. Budget Requirements. Prepare and submit budget inputs according to the squadron resource advisor guidelines. Combat Arms is responsible for procurement of all small arms parts to support the installation weapon repair program. Establishment of a Combat Arms supply account, supported by a funded cost center, streamlines the parts procurement process. Most parts are coded as pilferable items and are subject to Air Force audit review. This audit trail must accurately track the requisition of parts (from Combat Arms), accountability, and disposition of the end item.

5.2.6. Supply and Equipment Procedures. The Combat Arms NCOIC will ensure adequate quantities of weapons, ammunition, targets, spare parts, tools, and other items are on-hand to support the weapons qualification and maintenance mission. Allowance documents 006, 016, 538, and 629, and appropriate Technical Orders provide authorizations.

5.2.7. Firearms and Ammunition Protection and Control. Use established standards for protecting sensitive conventional arms, ammunition, and explosives in the custody of any component of DOD. AFPD 24-2, *Preparation and Movement of Air Force Materiel*, AFI 31-209, *Air Force Resource Protection Program*, AFH 31-223, *Air Force Resource Protection Program Handbook*, and DOD 5200.76-M, *Physical Security of Sensitive Conventional Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives*, outline protection standards.

5.2.8. Ammunition Authorizations and Forecasting. AFCAT 21-209, *Ground Munitions*, provides specific allowance authorization for ammunition expenditures in support of the Combat Arms mission. Use the information in AFCAT 21-209, along with actual training expenditures and any projected training increases or decreases to determine future ammunition requirements. Submit munitions forecast IAW established MAJCOM guidance. Combat Arms sections must submit detailed justification along with their forecast if their requirements exceed previous expenditures plus 10 percent.

5.2.8.1. Base units who are authorized proficiency ammunition IAW AFCAT 21-209 are responsible for managing their individual ammunition supply accounts, to include residue disposition. Combat Arms does not provide ammunition to support proficiency training programs. However, units with approved ammunition allowances may utilize the Combat Arms ranges (if available) to implement their unit proficiency program. See paragraph 5.3. for USAF Range Use.

5.2.9. Target Procurement and Repair. Procure targets of the correct type and quantity for weapons training through normal supply channels. Range personnel are responsible for daily maintenance, such as replacing target frames and resurfacing frames or target backers. Units with an approved proficiency training program are responsible for providing their own target material and repairing/replacing damaged target frames.

5.2.10. Equipment Accountability. The Combat Arms account custodian will maintain documentation to support the Combat Arms supply account. This includes listings of office equipment, furniture, hand tools, special tools for weapons, annual inventory for weapon parts coded as pilferable, and all military firearms assigned to the Combat Arms account.

5.2.11. Consumable Supplies. Establish local procedures to ensure adequate quantities of consumable supplies are maintained. These include office supplies (such as pencils, paper, and pens); lumber for target frames; nails, nuts, bolts, screws; paint, solvents, bore cleaner; weapons cleaning supplies, targets, heavy duty staple guns, staples and target material.

5.2.12. Operating Instructions (OI). Each individual Combat Arms section will develop and maintain Combat Arms OIs IAW squadron/base policy. Update OIs as necessary.

5.2.13. Training Schedules. Develop weapons training schedules that ensure maximum use of Combat Arms facilities. Instructor availability is a key consideration when maximizing schedules. Arming Groups A and B have priority over arming Group C. The installation commander establishes unit training priorities according to each Group C unit's arming mission. Group C personnel identified to deploy have priority over all other Group C personnel. The Combat Arms section should request an annual training forecast from each supported unit. This forecast will identify the number of personnel

requiring weapons qualification, weapon type for which training is required, type of training required, and the rationale or justification for this training. Unit training sections will schedule their people for the training. When necessary, send "no-show" letters through appropriate command channels to organizational commanders to inform them when training slots are not used. The Combat Arms schedule should also include appropriate allocations of time for weapons inspections and maintenance, range maintenance, and instructor training.

5.3. USAF Range Use . Safety is paramount when operating Air Force firing ranges. At least two personnel must be present when conducting live-fire. The host base Combat Arms section within security forces is responsible for the military small arms qualification program. They maintain ranges under their control and program for renovation when necessary. Program for new facilities (if required) as additional weapons are added to the qualification program. Modernization of Air Force ranges is a critical component of force protection. The Air Force ground combat war fighting capability starts with the ability for armed personnel to employ their assigned firearms. Operational firing ranges are used as the training arena to qualify Air Force personnel. Failure to aggressively maintain ranges will adversely impact our force protection efforts. Due to the heavy volume of live ammunition expended on these facilities, it is imperative to maintain them in peak condition with a proactive maintenance plan.

5.3.1. Military Use. Combat Arms live fire qualification of military people to meet force protection requirements has priority over any other use of the range. Tenant units with host-tenant agreements (training support) request weapons training and maintenance through the host base Combat Arms section. AFPD 25-2, *Support Agreements*, and AFI 25-201, *Support Agreements Procedures*, explain how to formalize this support through an agreement. AFRC and ANG forces with AFSC 3P0X1B personnel or DoD civilians with equivalent qualifications may use base range and maintenance facilities to conduct their training and weapons maintenance. AFRC and ANG forces with approved host-tenant agreements should be granted complete access to the Combat Arms complex. Complete access eliminates restrictions which could prevent AFRC/ANG forces from accomplishing their mission. Units with approved proficiency training programs (CE Readiness Challenge teams, Top Dollar, etc.) may use the range on an “as available” basis. Units using the range without host Combat Arms personnel assistance must provide task certified range personnel who have been trained and briefed by the host Combat Arms section on local range safety policies and operating procedures. Task certification must be documented on AF Forms 797 or equivalent. These personnel must possess written certification (local competency card) issued by the Combat Arms NCOIC. This authorization is valid for two years and only pertains to the host Combat Arms range. ***NOTE:*** Units using other range facilities (Host nation, DOD military, local civilian, etc.,) without Combat Arms support must comply with certification requirements in this paragraph and all requirements established by the host. The ranking on scene Air Force member is responsible for safe range operations.

5.3.1.1. When required to use non-USAF firing ranges for weapons qualification/proficiency, the Combat Arms NCOIC and the local Wing Safety representative will conduct a range certification inspection. This inspection must cover basic range safety and AF training requirements. The non-USAF facility managers are not obligated to install equipment or modify their facilities to accommodate USAF courses. The range certification inspection ensures facilities meet the intent of USAF training programs and does not expose AF personnel to unsafe conditions. Document the certification and provide the MAJCOM/SF with a courtesy copy. Should these facilities require a change to AF training programs, submit a training deviation request through local channels to MAJCOM/SF.

5.3.1.2. Host-Tenant Agreements (Training Support). The host Combat Arms section will provide weapons qualification training to those tenant units without their own AFSC 3P0X1B/SEI 312 assigned personnel. Tenant units without Combat Arms personnel assigned will request weapons training through the host-base Combat Arms section. Formalize this training through an agreement according to AFI 25-201. Tenant units are scheduled for training using the same priority basis as host-base units.

5.3.2. Official Nonmilitary Use. The installation commander may authorize range use for recreational shooting activities including the firing of privately owned firearms. This activity must not interfere with the base force protection mission. Before granting approval, local security forces, civil engineers, safety, and staff judge advocate must coordinate on official nonmilitary range user's requests to fire privately owned weapons (POWs) on base firing ranges.

5.3.2.1. When firing is being done on Air Force ranges for recreational purposes, no less than two people must be present. At least one of the individuals present must have been briefed by the Combat Arms section on range safety and operation policies and procedures and possess written certification thereof. The other person must be capable of summoning assistance, if needed. Recreational shooters must comply with the seven shooters (maximum) per range safety official ratio. Firearms that are fired on Air Force ranges must not exceed range limitations. The owner must ensure the weapon is serviceable and must have approval to fire the weapon on the range. When shooting competitions are conducted on Air Force ranges, instructors, safety personnel, and those managing the event must brief participants on operating procedures, methods, and commands. All personnel including spectators are under the control of the tower operator while on the range complex.

5.3.2.2. Authorized civilian shooting groups may use Air Force ranges during those times when the ranges are not required for Air Force or other military needs. The security forces unit commander approves range use by civilian organizations. These organizations must ensure sufficient personnel receive certification training from the Combat Arms NCOIC to safely operate the range.

5.3.3. Recreational Use-of-Range Property: Base agencies such as CE real property, CE environmental flight, ground safety, staff judge advocate, and security forces are responsible for safe implementation of this authorization.

5.3.3.1. Air Force installations with large range areas may permit hunting, fishing, picnicking, or other recreational activities. Recreational activities must not conflict with weapons training requirements.

5.3.3.2. Personnel, both military and civilian, must first demonstrate their firearms safety, proficiency, and knowledge to designated officials before they are allowed to use the range area for hunting. Local requirements dictate the course content and scope of examinations for hunters.

5.3.3.3. When the range area is used for recreational purposes, post the date and hours recreational use is permitted in the installation base bulletin once a week. After the recreational season is over, return the range area to a no-trespass basis and place this information in the base bulletin for at least three consecutive weeks.

5.4. Range Safety. Units should apply the Operational Risk Management process before conducting live fire training. As a minimum, use the information in paragraphs 5.4.1. through 5.4.10.4.2. to ensure safe range operations. Local conditions may require additional safety precautions.

5.4.1. Lead contamination risks. Precautions must be taken to protect shooters and instructors from the effects of lead exposure. Administrative controls and good hygiene are two effective ways to reduce contamination. Instructors must observe the following precautions and ensure students are briefed prior to occupying the firing line.

5.4.1.1. Obviously, smoking is prohibited on the firing line. Using any type of smokeless tobacco should be avoided as well. Personnel should wash their hands as soon as they depart the firing line and prior to using tobacco products. This reduces the possibility of ingesting lead particles transferred from the hands into the body.

5.4.1.2. Do not eat or drink on the range. Lead dust on the hands and face can be ingested through contact with food or drinks. Airborne lead expelled from the weapon can settle on food and drinks.

5.4.1.3. Do not collect expended brass in hats. When the hat is placed back on the head, lead is deposited into the hair and absorbed into the skin.

5.4.1.4. Be aware that face, arms, and hands are covered with lead particles. Shooters and instructors should wash thoroughly with cold water and plenty of soap. Cold water is preferred because warm water enhances the absorption of lead by opening the pores of the skin. If no water is available, instructors must provide moist towelettes/handwipes as an alternative.

5.4.1.5. Instructors must remember that lead can be transferred by casual contact since their hair and clothes are still contaminated with lead after they depart the range. Casual contact of infants, family and friends should be avoided while still in range clothing.

5.4.2. Range specifications. Ensure the type of ammunition to be used is authorized for the range facility. Tracer rounds can pose fire hazards and the phosphorus residue can be difficult to dispose of if used on modern bullet traps.

5.4.2.1. Firing positions. Personnel must live-fire from established firing lines with approved targets placed at designated target lines/locations. Do not permit personnel to establish firing positions forward of the firing line on baffled ranges. This poses a safety hazard because it defeats the purpose of the canopy baffle and all overhead baffles. Rounds could leave the range in between the baffles and impact outside the SDZ.

5.4.3. Firing line officials. Ensure certified line officials (including the tower operator) are available to meet student to instructor ratios IAW Table 4.1. Officials must perform as a team to optimize the safety environment. The use of arm and hand signals between line officials and the tower operator improves the communication process. During night fire operations, green or red chemical sticks preserve night vision and serve as a way to identify line officials. Radios are also an effective way to maintain communication between range personnel. The tower operator has responsibility and authority for safe and effective operations during live fire training. The tower operator must remain alert at all times and not engage in unimportant activity or attempt to complete paper work between orders of fire. ***NOTE:*** Units with approved proficiency training programs must ensure they have sufficient personnel trained IAW paragraph 5.3.1.

5.4.4. Trespass Notices. Annually, place legal notices to the public in the base bulletin and newspapers. Place similar notices in local area newspapers if the base is considered an open installation, or all or part of the range impact area lies outside secured base perimeters. In such notices, give the location of the range or ranges, and state that trespassing is not only illegal but also dangerous because of

gunfire. Include in the notice: the office address, personnel to contact, and phone numbers to call in case there is a valid need for entry. Notices are not required at overseas locations where tensions are high and the local threat would indicate such notices might bring undue attention to the base.

5.4.5. Warning Signs. Place signs along the normal boundaries of the range. Signs will be white background with red letters. Wording on the signs should read either "DANGER, FIRING RANGES, DO NOT ENTER" or "DANGER, WEAPONS FIRING IN PROGRESS, KEEP OUT". Post the signs no further than 150 meters apart along range boundaries, parallel to roads or paths. Place signs close enough to give reasonable and proper warning along other areas of the SDZ. Local conditions govern the placing of these signs. Signs will be bilingual where English is not the national language, or multilingual where needed. Post bilingual signs on continental United States (CONUS) ranges located near foreign borders. Local policies will determine this requirement.

5.4.6. Road Guards. On some ranges, during the firing of certain types of weapons, road guards may be necessary to prevent entry into the danger area until daily firing is completed. Post signs and range flags showing the proper approach to a firing range and to give adequate warning to personnel approaching in vehicles. Roads entering the SDZ that do not have fences, gates, or adequate barriers to prevent vehicles from trespassing must have road guards posted. Post road guards along frequently traveled trails or footpaths, at places where children might trespass into range danger areas, and where adequate fences or barriers do not exist. When special traffic problems exist, use road guards to direct traffic to such places as special parking areas or over designated routes.

5.4.7. Range Communications. Before each firing session begins, check the telephone system or radio that links the range with the parent installation to determine if it is serviceable.

5.4.8. Posting of Range Safety Rules. Post a sign or signs in an appropriate area to the rear of the range in a location where all who enter the range may read the rules for safety while on the range. The sign should include, but is not limited to, the following:

5.4.8.1. Treat all weapons as if they are loaded.

5.4.8.2. Holster and secure all weapons when they are not in use, or have the actions open, or the cylinders swung open.

5.4.8.3. Keep the muzzle of the weapon under control at all times.

5.4.8.4. Do not point the weapon at anything you do not intend to shoot.

5.4.8.5. No horseplay while on the range or while handling weapons.

5.4.8.6. Do not handle weapons while personnel are down range.

5.4.8.7. Do not handle weapons until instructed to do so by the range official.

5.4.8.8. No smoking within 50 feet of the firing line.

5.4.9. Display of Flag and Streamers. Display a red streamer (at least 4 feet by 9 feet) or a rotating red beacon at each range complex entry point. The red beacon is used primarily for night firing. This streamer or beacon indicates the range complex is in operation and firing is scheduled. Place a sign near the range complex entry point which reads "DANGER, FIRING IN PROGRESS WHEN RED FLAG IS FLYING (OR RED BEACON IS FLASHING)". Streamers may be ordered or locally manufactured. Flagstaffs used to display the streamer will be no less than 20 feet in height. Flagstaffs used to display a rotating red beacon should be at a height (depending on local conditions) that allows

it to be visible to all personnel approaching the range complex. Each individual range will display an additional red flag (at least 2 feet by 3 feet) while the range is in operation. The streamer or beacon at the point of entry will be sufficient if the streamer or beacon is visible from a superimposed or special range. Completely enclosed indoor ranges with controlled access through secured doors, do not require streamers or beacons. Place a removable sign at the facility entrance to caution personnel that firing is in progress.

5.4.10. Emergency Equipment. Ensure serviceable fire extinguishers are readily available during range operations and munitions movements. To provide for essential first aid and an immediate means of transportation for an accident victim, a serviceable vehicle (military or civilian) and a serviceable first aid kit must be immediately available (on the range) any time the range is in operation. Self-aid/buddy care trained personnel must be trained on proper first aid techniques. Depending on the type of weapons training being accomplished (e.g., MAJCOM/Worldwide Security Forces Defender Challenge events) and distance to the nearest medical facility, it may be necessary to a have a standby ambulance on scene.

5.4.11. Unsafe Acts and Conditions. Range personnel have the responsibility to enforce proper safety procedures and practices on firing ranges. They have the prerogative and the duty to remove from the firing line or range any persons who are considered unsafe. Using appropriate military bearing and behavior, immediately remove any person or persons from the firing line who repeat infractions, disregard instructions, or flagrantly violate safety practices.

5.4.11.1. Range facility. Range conditions could constitute safety hazards and cause bounce backs or ricochets. Excessive rains may erode berms and bullet catches so they do not contain bullets; overhead and ground baffles rot or become damaged and no longer stop bullets; and electrical wires become frayed and are no longer properly insulated. Backstops (earth or metal) can develop a build up of residue and pose ricochet hazards. If unsafe conditions are detected, report the safety deficiencies to the appropriate civil engineering section and ground safety official(s). Inspect ranges for safety deficiencies before firing each day. If unsafe conditions are discovered, correct them before the start of firing. On impact ranges, check entry points for unauthorized entry and, where possible, visually inspect the impact area before the start of firing to make sure personnel or equipment are not in the impact area. Make sure barriers and fences are in place.

5.4.11.2. Targets. The Combat Arms NCOIC is responsible for target serviceability for all types of targets used on the Combat Arms firing range. Air Force units with approved proficiency programs are responsible for targets used at non-Air Force range locations. These targets must meet Air Force safety requirements. Use Operational Risk Management steps along with the guidance below to determine target safety. Normally, targets and support materials are made of paper/cardboard and wood. They are softer than projectiles and pose no ricochet/bullet splatter problems. However, personnel must use extreme caution when using steel targets. Steel targets are classified as “reactionary” and “non-reactionary”. Even with the best steel targets, training can be dangerous. Follow the guidance below before using steel targets:

5.4.11.2.1. Units should only use steel targets that have been procured from a commercial manufacturer. Follow the manufacturers’ safety requirements for target placement and projectile limitations.

5.4.11.2.2. Do not use locally fabricated targets if the Brinell hardness (tensile strength) number is too soft, or the angle of deflection for bullet splatter is unknown. Soft steel targets can

deform or damage rapidly when high velocity rounds are used. Minimum Brinell hardness for a steel 9mm target is 300. Minimum hardness for 5.56mm/7.62mm targets is 500.

5.4.11.2.3. Inspect targets and stands before each day's firing session begins. Do not use targets that are deformed, dented, or damaged. Small dimples can cause erratic bullet splatter and pose a safety hazard for shooters. Targets must maintain their original surface structure to be considered serviceable.

5.4.11.2.4. Ensure unserviceable targets are immediately removed from service.

5.4.11.2.5. Steel reactionary targets fall or drop when engaged. The minimum safe distance for handgun training is 15 meters.

5.4.11.2.6. Steel non-reactionary targets are stationary. The minimum safe distance for handgun training is 25 meters. The shooting surface of these targets must be angled downward at least 15 degrees to deflect projectiles toward the range floor.

5.4.11.2.7. The minimum safe distance for steel rifle targets (reactionary/non-reactionary) is 50 meters. Ensure the tensile strength is rated to match the caliber of the rifle ammunition used.

5.4.11.2.8. Shooters and range officials must wear safety glasses. OSHA approved glasses with built in side protection are encouraged.

5.4.11.2.9. Shooters and range officials must wear long sleeves and hats during live-fire. Protective vests and helmets offer the most protection.

5.4.11.2.10. Move observers back from the firing line and away from any potential back splatter area. This established safety distance depends upon the type of ammunition used and layout of the facility.

5.4.11.3. Inclement Weather. The Combat Arms section will establish written guidelines to cancel/postpone training during inclement weather. The final decision to conduct or cancel training rests with the SF commander or NCOIC of Combat Arms. In their absence, the senior instructor present on the range will make the determination. Conditions to consider include: severe cold, extreme heat, local lightning, and heavy rain.

5.4.11.4. Safety Equipment. During live fire training, all personnel will wear hearing protection. Dual hearing protection may be necessary (for students and instructors) depending on decibel levels and exposure time. To decrease the effects of permanent hearing damage, Combat Arms personnel should be issued quality hearing protection, which meets or exceeds the decibel ratings of the range environment. Bioenvironmental health officials can provide specific guidance. Eye protection is mandatory for all instructors working/observing live fire operations. Combat Arms personnel are authorized 2 pair of non-prescription shooting glasses IAW *Air Force Equipment Allowance System* 538, section J. Prescription shooting glasses are authorized IAW AFMAN 23-110, Vol 5, Chapter 16, section 22. Combat Arms sections will make eye protection available for trainees who desire it during live fire.

5.4.11.4.1. Firing line officials should consider wearing protective gloves (e.g., flyers nomex) during line operations. Thin gloves protect the hands while working with weapons (e.g., M60/M249/M2/MK19) during immediate action procedures or clearing jammed weapons.

5.4.11.4.2. Brass deflectors for M16 rifles will help reduce the hazard of students being burned by hot brass. Lightweight, sheer screens, hanging between pistol positions are an effective way to safely direct the pattern of ejected pistol brass away from shooters. Screen material width should be kept to a minimum to avoid obstructing range official's line of sight.

5.5. Daily Range Opening and Closing Procedures: The Combat Arms NCOIC ensures the range complex is safe to use and resource protection procedures are adhered to.

5.5.1. Daily Opening Procedures. The Combat Arms personnel will make sure all firearms, ammunition, and equipment needed to support that day's operation are in place before the arrival of the students. Ensure the range is inspected (see paragraph 5.7.1.), equipment is serviceable, ensure the range flag is raised or the beacon turned on before any weapon firing. The senior Combat Arms official will select a lead instructor for each training session.

5.5.2. Daily Closing Procedures. When closing the range after each day's operation, make sure all weapons and ammunition are inventoried and properly secured. The range and range facilities should be prepared for the next day's operation by storing equipment, lowering flags/turning off beacons and locking all facilities.

5.6. Live Fire Procedures. Before firing begins, the tower operator will give a range safety briefing to all personnel scheduled to fire.

5.6.1. Prefire Briefing. The tower operator will brief all students on each order of fire. This briefing will include, but is not limited to, each phase of fire, position to be used, time limit, number of rounds and magazines used.

5.6.2. Ready Line. The ready line is immediately behind the firing line. Shooters will remain behind the ready line and assigned firing positions until they are given further instructions. The tower operator notifies the shooters when to proceed from the ready line to the firing line.

5.6.3. Firing Line. This is the line where the shooter occupies a predetermined position and fires a course or order of fire. The firing line is occupied only on the tower operator's command. Firing line officials must observe all personnel approaching, occupying, or departing the firing line as this is one of the times when a breach of safety is likely to occur. Transport all weapons to and from the firing line with the actions open, slides locked opened, cylinders open, or the weapons holstered and secured. Ground weapons at the firing positions with the actions open and muzzles pointed downrange. Handguns will be holstered and secured. Shooters will handle the weapons only on the tower operator's command. Do not permit anyone forward of the firing line until the line is cleared. "Cleared" means weapons are visually inspected for safe conditions by range personnel, grounded with actions open, safeties on, or holstered and secured. Pistols may be holstered under the "hot range" concept providing line officials ensure pistols remain secured in place in between orders of fire. During orders of fire, range personnel must make sure no one assumes a firing position in front of the firing line and all shooters are aligned. Allow only shooters and range personnel on the firing line during orders of fire. Authorization may be given to coaches to occupy the firing line during special events or training, as required.

5.6.4. Target Scoring. Firing ranges have two types of scoring--scoring for qualification and scoring for competition. The qualification course of fire trains people to fire from various positions at assorted targets. The total score measures the trainee's accuracy with a weapon and ability to meet

course standards. Firing line instructors will score and record students' targets for qualification evaluation phases. Each shot not fired for any reason other than ammunition or weapon malfunction is counted as a miss. In the case of refires for malfunctions, the time allowed is prorated for the number of rounds remaining and the orders of fire. Return all rounds not fired for any reason (example: shooter does not fire all rounds within the time limit) to ammunition stocks for future use. Score competitions as prescribed by the governing body of the competition, such as the National Rifle Association or International Shooting Union.

5.6.5. Range Policing. When practical, students will police the range for spent brass, litter, and other materials. Firing line instructors will make sure the students in their area police the range. The tower operator or a designated instructor will make sure other range facilities such as classrooms and cleaning areas are cleaned and policed.

5.6.6. Range Commands. Range commands listed on this page are the minimum for conducting courses of fire. Additional or substitute commands may be given when they do not violate safety rules or cause safety hazards. Examples are: CLEAR THE RANGE! IS THE RANGE CLEAR? CLEAR RIGHT? CLEAR LEFT? THE RANGE IS CLEAR! SHOOTERS MOVE FORWARD TO THE _____POSITION! YOU MAY HANDLE YOUR WEAPONS! SHOOTERS, THIS ORDER OF FIRE IS _____, YOU WILL FIRE _____ ROUNDS IN _____ SECONDS OR MINUTES! WITH _____ ROUNDS LOAD! (It may be necessary to repeat orders of fire, positions, number of rounds, and time limits to ensure all shooters understand the orders of fire.) IS THE LINE READY? THE LINE IS READY! NOT READY! FIRE! CEASE FIRE! ARE THERE ANY ALIBIS! INSTRUCTORS, TAKE CARE OF YOUR ALIBIS! CEASE FIRE! CLEAR, GROUND, OR HOLSTER AND SECURE ALL WEAPONS! MAKE THE LINE SAFE! IS THE LINE SAFE? SAFE RIGHT? SAFE LEFT? THE LINE IS SAFE! GO FORWARD FOR TARGET ANALYSIS or (SCORE/REPAIR/CHANGE TARGETS) Examples of additional commands: IS THE BAY CLEAR? THE BAY IS CLEAR! SHOOTERS, SAFELY HANDLE RIFLES AND MAKE SIGHT CORRECTIONS. IS THE LINE READY? READY ON THE RIGHT? READY ON THE LEFT? READY ON THE FIRING LINE! THE LINE IS READY! COMMENCE! FIRE!

5.6.7. Cease-Fire Commands. The tower operator conducting range firing usually gives the command, "Cease fire!" and follows it with the command; "Make the line safe!" If there is an emergency, such as an accident, unsafe condition or aircraft within the airspace, anyone who sees it, whether it is range personnel, shooter, or spectator, immediately commands "Cease fire!" in a loud, clear voice. The tower operator then commands "Make the line safe!" Regardless of who gives the cease-fire command, all shooters must cease firing immediately. After range personnel correct the condition causing the emergency, firing may resume.

5.7. Range Safety Inspections. The Combat Arms section will inspect ranges and other facilities to make sure maintenance and safety requirements are met. During range inspections, ensure all potential problem areas are identified for maintenance. Minor shot damage, erosion, peeling paint, etc, may become serious problems if not repaired early.

5.7.1. The Combat Arms section will visually inspect the range(s) each day before the start of firing and when firing is completed. Look for obvious indicators which could pose safety problems (e.g., exposed rocks which exceed the size permitted on the range, loose boards on overhead baffles, debris in the backstop/bullet trap, insect nests, walkways, etc). Postpone firing until unsafe conditions are corrected.

5.7.2. Schedule other inspections to coincide with programmed range inspections such as quarterly self-inspections. Document range condition and list maintenance needed. Submit work requests through coordination channels to civil engineers.

5.7.3. Annually, the Combat Arms NCOIC, squadron safety monitor, base safety official, CE environmental representative, and a CE maintenance representative will perform a formal range inspection. The base safety official prepares the inspection report and forwards the report to the SF commander. The Combat Arms section ensures corrective actions are taken to ensure safe range operation.

5.7.4. As a minimum, inspect the items listed below. MAJCOM and local Combat Arms officials may add inspection requirements as necessary to meet their particular situation.

5.7.4.1. Backstop Condition (Earth). Dirt backstops must be checked for erosion. Backstop height must be IAW AFMAN 36-2227, Volume 1. If installed, check the bullet deflector/bullet catch for bullet holes and ensure the structure is firmly attached to the backstop. Check for erosion both in back of the targets and at all points that face the shooters. Heavy lead buildup, which could cause ricochets, can occur in the impact area of the backstop. To test for excessive leading of the backstop, rod the suspected area using a 3/8-inch diameter rod with a 3-foot mark. Tap the rod into the selected area using a 4-pound (maximum) hammer. The rod should pass unimpeded through the 3-foot layer of topsoil. To verify whether range conditions are causing a ricochet hazard, the NCOIC must conduct a ricochet test according to AFMAN 36-2227, Volume 1.

5.7.4.2. Deterioration of Baffles and Supports. Baffles must stop rounds of the largest caliber authorized for the specific range. Tracer ammunition may pose a fire hazard on older style (wooden faced, pea gravel filled) baffles. Firing ammunition which exceeds baffle specifications can cause serious damage and permit rounds to leave the range complex. Before firing new types of ammunition (e.g., 5.56mm, M855 rounds) on the range, ensure the baffles meet the muzzle velocity and penetration limits of the ammunition. Visually check each baffle to make sure rounds are not passing through them. Baffles not stopping fired rounds must be temporarily patched until the base CE can repair them. Excessive hits may weaken baffle supports to the extent they may collapse. Make temporary repairs until the CE officials can repair or replace them. Coordinate with base safety to establish a risk assessment code if baffles pose a safety hazard.

5.7.4.3. Exposed Rocks. On baffled ranges, remove rocks larger than 3/8 inch in diameter from the range floor, backstop, side berms (from the range floor to the top of the berm) as soon as the rocks are detected. Closely inspect these areas after severe weather. For impact ranges, remove large rocks and boulders that may create hazards to shooters on that range or people on adjacent ranges.

5.7.4.4. Bullet Traps (Baffled Ranges with Metal Backstops). Check for excessive lead build up in trap area. Cleaning schedule depends on the amount of use. Mining of a bullet catch is the removal of bullet residue (lead and jacket material). Coordinate with the local bioenvironmental engineer services to ensure compliance with federal, state, and local requirements for disposal of hazardous material.

5.7.4.5. Cracks in Metal Bullet Traps and Support Brackets. If cracks are detected in metal bullet traps or their supports, repair the area in question as soon as possible. If there are dimpled areas in the steel, fired bullets could return toward the shooter or be deflected out of the bullet trap. When making repairs, welds are not permitted in the impact area directly behind the target. Welds must

be finished and ground to the same angle as the original surface. Constant bullet strikes on a metal trap may cause fatigue cracks in the support brackets. When repairing support brackets, do not change the angle of the trap from that originally designed.

5.8. Range Maintenance. Both the Combat Arms section and CE organization are responsible for upkeep and maintenance of ranges and range facilities. A proactive self-help program will benefit the Combat Arms section in maintaining safe, professional, and well kept facilities. The Combat Arms NCOIC is responsible for ensuring range facilities are maintained in a safe condition and necessary repairs or upgrades are identified to appropriate agencies in a timely manner.

5.8.1. Combat Arms section upkeep includes, but is not limited to, close-in grass mowing, touch-up painting, minor repair to baffles, and self-help projects. The Combat Arms NCOIC should include time for this maintenance in the monthly schedule. CE provides materials to the Combat Arms section for approved minor maintenance and self-help projects. Deteriorated wooden material removed from the firing range may contain lead projectile residue. Check with the environmental flight before disposing of such material.

5.8.2. The CE organization provides facility board approved maintenance to ensure continued operation of the range and range facilities. This maintenance includes, but is not limited to, the replacement of eroding earth, mowing of large grass areas on the range complex, repair or replacement of baffles and baffle supports, and emergency maintenance. The CE scheduling office and the Combat Arms section will jointly schedule required range maintenance. The need to delead or resurface backstops/bullet traps, replace or overhaul baffles, surface and repair range roads, parking lots, and range floors, paint range and range facilities, and repair or replace facilities should be identified for inclusion in scheduled maintenance.

5.8.3. Mining of Backstops. The CE environmental flight along with the hospital bioenvironmental section provides guidance on deleading and/or cleaning bullet traps and backstops. Compliance with environmental cleanup and residue disposal is mandatory. Contract service for cleanup is preferred. The frequency of deleading and residue removal depends upon the amount of lead projectile accumulated, and the potential for unsafe conditions due to excessive lead build up. Combat Arms personnel must not attempt to perform deleading projects. Specific hazards are associated with exposure to lead and bullet residue.

5.9. Range Closures. When a range will be closed for more than 120 days, the Combat Arms unit commander must notify the MAJCOM/SF Combat Arms program manager by letter or message (during MINIMIZE, use mail). Include the following information.

5.9.1. Date closed or planned closure date.

5.9.2. Length of closure.

5.9.3. Projected reopening date.

5.9.4. Reason for closure (if possible include costs of repairs).

5.9.5. Type of training and number of people due training during period of closure.

5.9.6. Nearest military installation with range facilities.

5.9.7. Provisions taken to continue training.

5.9.8. Date and length of time the range was last closed and reason.

5.10. Range Design and Support Facilities Criteria. Use criteria published by HQ AFCESA when planning, constructing, and rehabilitating any type of range or range complex. MAJCOMs may require additional criteria before projects are approved.

5.11. Facility Certification. Certify new and rehabilitated range facilities as meeting required specifications. Conduct and document this certification and trial operation per HQ AFCESA guidance.

Chapter 6

WEAPONS MAINTENANCE

6.1. Purpose. This chapter provides guidance on the installation ground weapons inspection and maintenance program. The base Combat Arms section is responsible for the inspection and maintenance of all military ground weapons assigned to the base and those for which support is required by an approved support agreement. Conduct weapon inspections and repairs as outlined in applicable Air Force TOs, Time Compliance Technical Orders (TCTOs) technical manuals, and applicable safety of use messages. Ground weapons are to be repaired by tasked certified Combat Arms personnel (AFSC 3P0X1B/SEI 312) or through repair contracts established by WR-ALC/LKJE. Unit weapon custodians are not authorized to fire non-military (privately owned) ammunition through government firearms or hire civilian gunsmiths to repair/modify weapons. Civilian ammunition, procured and approved through Air Force ammunition control point may be authorized for use on a case by case basis. Air Force TOs specify the Additional Authorization List (AAL) items and authorized munitions for each type of firearm. The military allowance table (formerly TA 538) identifies additional equipment items which have been approved for use with military firearms. Non-standard items (commercial parts/services/accessories/ammunition) not identified for use must be approved in writing by WR-ALC/LKJE prior to procurement. ***NOTE:*** Weapons are to be procured through approved Air Force Logistics channels. Organizations are not to use government credit cards (e.g., IMPAC) to purchase firearms through civilian sources.

6.2. Weapon Categories:

6.2.1. Service Weapons. Any hand, shoulder, or crew-served weapon generally issued to troops in the field. Crew-served weapons are any ground weapon designed to fire a projectile and normally require more than one person to properly operate. In the Air Force, crew-served weapons include the M60, 7.62mm machine gun, M2, .50 caliber machine gun, MK19, 40mm machine gun, and mortars. Service weapons are primarily for use in offensive or defensive combat or combat training. Combat Arms sections can obtain a complete listing of all ground weapons assigned to an installation from base supply. This listing includes types and quantities of firearms, owning organizations (account codes), and points of contact.

6.2.2. Match Grade Weapons. Any hand or shoulder weapon designed, modified, or manufactured for use in competitive shooting.

6.2.3. Ceremonial Weapons. Military weapons used for drill team or honor guard purposes. These weapons may or may not be inert (design altered to prevent live fire use) depending on the need to fire blank ammunition.

6.3. Levels of Firearms Maintenance:

6.3.1. Depot Maintenance. Maintenance on weapons that need major overhaul (may include complete rebuilding of parts assemblies and end items). This could include parts manufacture, parts and weapon modifications and testing, and parts and weapon reclamation. Usually, depot maintenance is done in support of the Air Force supply system. HQ USAF/ILS has depot maintenance policy responsibility. Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) and Warner Robins Air Logistics Center (WR-ALC) are supporting agencies. Depot-level maintenance on Air Force weapons is usually done by other services through contracts from WR-ALC. The Gunsmith Shop at Lackland AFB, Texas, has limited depot maintenance capability.

6.3.2. Field (Organizational, Direct Support, and General Support) Maintenance. Maintenance authorized for and done by Combat Arms specialists and technicians in direct support of using organizations. This maintenance includes all maintenance of ground weapons assigned to the installation. This maintenance is limited to the repair of end items or unserviceable assemblies in support of using organizations on a return to user basis. Installation Combat Arms sections are authorized to perform the following maintenance:

6.3.2.1. Ground Weapons (non-match grade). Inspect and repair within applicable limits of the TO pertaining to that weapon. The Combat Arms section is authorized to stock weapon spare parts for maintenance levels below depot. Every member of the Combat Arms section is responsible for practicing supply discipline. Use historical data, maintenance records, and anticipated mission needs to assist in determining stock levels of weapon replacement parts. Keep in stock at least one of any item for which a known requirement (established replacement history) exists. This normally includes parts that require frequent replacement. Use the total number of "in use" and packaged weapons for which maintenance support is provided to establish spare parts on-hand quantities. Units do not have to maintain parts bench stock for items rarely replaced. If a unique part is needed, bench stock custodians can requisition the part as an “expedite request” through supply channels.

6.3.2.2. For Match Grade Weapons. Units and individuals that are part of the Air Force shooting team possessing match grade weapons needing repair may ship them to the Gunsmith Shop. The mailing address is 343 TRS/DOCW, 1520 Service Road, Suite 1, Lackland AFB TX 78236-5722. All other requests for match grade repair must go through WR-ALC, Robins AFB, GA.

6.3.2.3. For Ceremonial Weapons. Combat Arms maintenance support is limited to inspections to ensure units are properly maintaining the weapons and replacing broken parts that prevent proper operation or pose a safety hazard. Replacement parts for some of these weapons (e.g., M1 Garands and 1903 Springfields) are not always available through routine military supply channels. Base supply customer service can assist with procuring parts without national stock numbers.

6.3.3. Operator (Individual) Maintenance. Maintenance that individuals and the using organization perform on assigned weapons. This maintenance is limited to authorized disassembly, assembly, cleaning, lubricating, preserving, tightening screws, adjusting sights, and periodic inspections according to applicable TOs. ***NOTE:*** In-use M16 rifles, not specifically assigned to unit personnel, must be mechanically zeroed to ensure an approximate battle sight zero is established. Units should add this as a self-inspection checklist item. Using organizations will not procure weapons parts, perform repairs or contract weapons repair with civilian establishments. The base Combat Arms section is the focal point for parts replacement. Using organization can transfer funds to the Combat Arms account so Combat Arms can control ordering of replacement parts. T.O. references to "Organizational Maintenance" refer to Army maintenance levels. In the Air Force, Combat Arms personnel perform this level of maintenance.

6.3.4. Weapons Cleaning. Each unit possessing firearms is responsible for their own weapons cleaning and lubrication program (to include magazines, spare barrel kits, tripods, etc.). Combat Arms will advise weapons custodians on cleaning frequency if local conditions warrant more frequent cleaning.

6.3.4.1. Units are responsible for developing a method of documenting their required cleaning. The AFTO Form 105, *Inspection Maintenance Firing Data for Ground Weapons*, will not be used to document this cleaning.

6.3.4.2. Combat Arms is responsible for checking documentation during inspections and making note on the inspection report. Combat Arms is not responsible for any other portion of this requirement.

6.4. Procedures for Maintenance of Unserviceable Weapons. The agency that owns weapons will take weapons needing repair and AFTO Forms 105, *Inspection Maintenance Firing Data for Ground Weapons* to the base Combat Arms section. Combat Arms personnel will inspect the weapon and determine if they can repair it, or if depot repair is needed. The Combat Arms section must ensure weapons that are the Combat Arms section's responsibility are not returned to depot for repairs. Do not turn in weapons for depot-level maintenance due to a shortage of parts. Weapons requiring depot maintenance must be shipped to depot as complete end items, to include all accessories (i.e., magazines, slings, spare barrel, AFTO Form(s) 105, and spare barrel cases). Do not attempt to ship weapons back to depot which have been cannibalized or stripped of parts. If the Combat Arms section is to retain the weapon for repair, issue a receipt to the owning agency. Notify the owning agency when the weapon is repaired. Combat Arms personnel will place a DD Form 1577-2, *Unserviceable (Reparable) Tag-Material*, on weapons requiring depot repair and return the weapon to the owning organization for turn-in to base supply. Maintain a record of all maintenance performed on weapons. Include type of repair/parts used, owning organization, serial number, and type of weapon. Maintain this information in the maintenance shop to provide a historical record of parts used and maintenance performed. Record the maintenance action on the weapon's AFTO Form 105 according to T.O. 11W-1-10. Demilitarize or dispose of unserviceable weapons parts according to DOD Directive 4160.21-M-1, *Defense Demilitarization Manual*. Process scrap material for turn-in IAW local supply/DRMO procedures.

6.5. Inspection of Weapons. Weapons inspections are done to determine weapon serviceability, discover conditions that could cause failures, and determine if required maintenance is being performed. Qualified AFSC 3P0X1B or SEI 312 personnel will inspect military weapons assigned to all organizations. Periodically, Combat Arms should contact the base supply equipment management section to validate the weapon accounts assigned to the installation. Occasionally, new accounts are established and the custodians fail to notify the servicing Combat Arms section. This same validation process should be applied to units who are supported IAW an approved host tenant support agreement. The Combat Arms section is responsible for obtaining tools and gauges which are needed to accomplish inspections. Additionally, they must ensure gauges are processed for calibration through the servicing Precision Measurement Equipment Laboratory at intervals established in T.O. 33K-1-100, *TMDE Interval Calibration and Repair Technical Order Reference Guide and Work Unit Code*. Organizations and individuals possessing weapons are responsible for:

6.5.1. Coordinating inspections with all applicable agencies (Combat Arms, Traffic Management Office, Packing and Crating, Supply, and Resource Protection).

6.5.2. Preparing the weapons for inspection, initiating and maintaining AFTO Forms 105, *Inspection Maintenance Firing Data for Ground Weapons* and DD Forms 1574, *Serviceable Tag* (when required), for all their in-use and extended storage weapons. ***NOTE:*** Do not place DD Forms 1574 on in-use weapons.

6.5.3. Preissue Inspection. The Base Supply or organization receiving weapons from depot or another installation must notify the Combat Arms section within 10 days to schedule a weapons inspection. Combat Arms personnel must inspect weapons within 60 days of notification. All weapons, regardless of planned use (immediate operational use or placed in extended or mobility storage)

must be inspected. This inspection consists of disassembly, gauging, lubrication (if needed), assembly, and function check. If required, Combat Arms personnel will assist owning organizations initiate an SF 368, *Product Quality Deficiency Report*, according to T.O. 00-35D-54. Combat Arms personnel will enter pre-issue inspections on the weapons' AFTO Forms 105.

6.5.4. Inspection of In-use Weapons. Combat Arms personnel will perform this inspection on an annual basis. To ease the scheduling process, Combat Arms may schedule this inspection within 30 days (plus or minus) of the annual due date. In-use weapons are weapons not in extended storage and used for operational and training purposes. This includes unit weapons used only occasionally for field training exercises. Inspect every weapon assigned to the unit for cleanliness, lubrication, authorized parts, and function check. Select 10 percent of each weapon type for a complete disassembly (field-strip) and serviceability (gauging) inspection. Inspect this 10 percent for serviceability according to applicable TOs and manuals. If inspected samples indicate an unsatisfactory condition, inspect all similar types of weapons in comparable status possessed by that unit. This inspection may be accomplished at the time the weapons are used for firearms training. Inspect for serviceability, all spare barrels, tripods, traversing and elevating mechanisms, and other subassemblies of crew served weapons. Weapons not available for the inspection (temporary duty [TDY], in use, etc.) must be inspected within 15 duty days upon return from TDY or in-use status. Combat Arms personnel will enter "Annual" inspection on the weapons' AFTO Forms 105. The word "gauged" will also be added to those weapons' AFTO Forms 105 on which gauging was completed. ***NOTE:*** TOs may require additional criteria and must be adhered to.

6.5.4.1. Inspection of Combat Arms Training Weapons. Firearms assigned to the Combat Arms shop will be inspected semi-annually. Inspect every weapon for serviceable parts, proper assembly, and function check. Select 10 percent of each weapon type for a complete disassembly (field-strip) and gauging inspection.

6.5.5. Inspection of Weapons in Extended Storage. Combat Arms personnel will perform a complete serviceability inspection (to include gauging) on weapons before the unit places them in long-term storage. Annually inspect 5 percent of the weapons each organization has in extended or mobility storage. To ease the scheduling process, Combat Arms may schedule this inspection within 30 days (plus or minus) of the annual due date. Give mobility weapons a complete serviceability inspection (to include gauging) paying particular attention to corrosion resistance of each weapon inspected. Personnel handling weapons must wear lint free, clean gloves to prevent perspiration from rusting metal surfaces. If any unsatisfactory condition is found, inspect an additional 5 percent. If any unsatisfactory condition is found with the second 5 percent, complete a 50-percent inspection of that type weapon owned by that organization. Combat Arms personnel will assess the condition of weapons after inspecting 50 percent and determine if further inspection is required. Inspectors will ensure these inspections are performed so that weapons previously inspected are not inspected again until the entire quantity of weapons of that type have been inspected. Inspectors will plainly mark each container, box, and bag containing an inspected weapon. These marks provide a visible indicator of weapons that have been inspected. After inspecting, Combat Arms will ensure weapons are mechanically zeroed before repacking. Combat Arms personnel will enter "Annual" inspection on the weapons' AFTO Forms 105. The word "gauged" will also be added to those weapons' AFTO Forms 105 on which gauging was completed.

6.5.6. Preembarkation Inspections. Units alerted for deployment must contact Combat Arms as soon as possible to schedule this inspection. This requirement must be included in the wing mobility plan.

The security forces commander may establish this inspection service at a centralized location such as the “wing mobility deployment center”. The deploying commander has the authority to waive this requirement for his/her unit if deployment departure time is critical (e.g., within 48 hrs). In this case, weapons must be inspected as soon as possible after arrival at the deployed location. Combat Arms inspects all “in use” weapons expected for deployment from CONUS to overseas locations or from any location to a potential combat zone to ensure these weapons are serviceable. Ensure all weapons being deployed meet or exceed minimum serviceability criteria using proper inspection tools and gauges. Combat Arms personnel will enter “Preembarkation” inspection on the weapons' AFTO Forms 105. Weapons inspected and gauged within the last 90 days, and weapons packed in sealed barrier bags or containers are exempt from this inspection. Conduct preembarkation weapon inspections according to applicable base mobility or deployment checklists. These inspections may satisfy the annual weapon inspection requirements. Ensure a copy of each weapon’s AFTO Form 105 is processed with the weapon.

6.5.7. Post deployment Inspections. Combat Arms personnel will perform a complete serviceability inspection on weapons returning from deployments exceeding 90 days. Accomplish this inspection within 60 days of return date on in-use weapons and within 120 days on weapons being returned to extended storage. Combat Arms personnel will enter “Post deployment” inspection on the weapons' AFTO Forms 105.

6.5.8. Inspection Reports. The Combat Arms (AFSC 3P0X1B or SEI 312) weapon inspectors will prepare all written reports pertaining to the weapons inspection program. Describe the type of inspection, total weapons inspected, total weapons fieldstripped for gauging and status of weapons. For those weapons on which open discrepancies are documented in the report, include weapon type, serial number, condition, and recommended remedial action (if necessary) for correction. Document discrepancies corrected at the time of inspection by the type and number of weapons and a brief description of the discrepancies. For example: " Three M60 machine guns found with firing pins installed backward--Corrected at time of inspection.” Route reports through the appropriate unit commander to the action agency possessing the weapons. If no discrepancies were noted, inform the unit that no further action is necessary and a return endorsement is not required for the report. If weapons were found to have discrepancies, send a status report through proper channels to establish a realistic suspense date to have all actions complete. The type of open item discrepancies will determine the suspense date to have all actions complete. If extensive Combat Arms maintenance is required, the action could remain open until all repairs are complete. If simple owner user cleanliness is required, the follow up inspection must be completed as soon as possible. The unit will endorse the status report and route it back to Combat Arms. Once all open discrepancies are closed, route the final report through proper channels to the action agency. The Combat Arms section will maintain copies of the last two unit inspection packages.

6.6. Packaging of Weapons. Packaging weapons for shipment or storage takes a joint effort from the organization or unit possessing the weapons, Traffic Management Branch (Preservation, Packing, and Packaging) Base Supply, and Combat Arms. Before shipping weapons through supply channels, AFSC 3P0X1B or SEI 312 personnel will inspect the weapon and complete a DD 1577-2, *Unserviceable (Repairable) Tag* or DD 1574, *Serviceable Tag* (if required). The original AFTO Form 105, *Inspection Maintenance Firing Data for Ground Weapons* must accompany the weapon in shipment. Weapons will be prepared and packed for shipment or storage according to applicable special packaging instruction

(SPI) or technical order. For example, M16 rifles will be packed for storage or shipment according to SPI 00-856-6885, Special Packaging Instruction, M16 Rifle.

6.7. Tenant Organizations. The host-base Combat Arms section will provide weapon maintenance support to those tenant units without their own AFSC 3P0X1B or SEI 312 weapons maintenance personnel. This support must be formalized through an agreement according to AFI 25-201, *Support Agreements Procedures*.

6.8. Forms Prescribed. AF Form 522, ***USAF Ground Weapons Training Data*** and AF Form 710, ***Ground-Weapons Training Record.***

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Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

References

AFIND 2, *Numerical Index of Standard and Recurring Air Force Publications*

AFIND 9, Numerical Index of Departmental Forms

AFIND 17, *Index of Air Force Occupational Safety and Health (AFOSH) Standards, Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA) Standards, and National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Publications*

AFIND 18, *Index of Air Force Manpower Standards (AFMSs)*

AFI 10-403, *Deployment Planning*

AFPD 16-8, *Arming of Aircrew, Mobility, and Overseas Personnel*

AFCAT 21-209, *Ground Munitions*

AFMAN 23-110, *USAF Supply Manual*

AFH 31-105, *A Guide for the Security Forces Professional*

AFI 31-207, *Arming and Use of Force by Air Force Personnel*

AFI 31-209, *The Air Force Resources Protection Program*

AFH 31-223, *The Air Force Resource Protection Program*

AFMAN 31-229, *USAF Weapons Handling Manual*

AFI 32-9002, *Use of Real Property Facilities*

AFI 34-227, *Excellence-In-Competition* (EIC)

AFPD 36-22, *Military Training*

AFMAN 36-2108, *Airman Classification*

AFI 36-2201, *Developing, Managing, and Conducting Training*

AFMAN 36-2227, *Combat Arms Training and Maintenance Vols 1, 2, and 3*

AFMAN 36-2236, *Guidebook for Air Force Instructors*

AFI 36-2848, *Air Force Security Forces Awards Program*

AFOSHSTD 48-8, *Controlling Exposures to Hazardous Materials*

AFOSHSTD 48-19, *Hazardous Noise Program*

AFMAN 91-201, *Explosive Safety Standards*

AFI 91-202, *The US Air Force Mishap Prevention Program*

AFI 91-213, *Operational Risk Management (ORM) Program*

AFPAM 91-215, *Operational Risk Management (ORM) Guidelines and Tools*

AFI 91-301, *Air Force Occupational and Environmental Safety, Fire Protection and Health (AFOSH) Program*

AFOSHSTD 161-2, *Industrial Ventilation*

AFOSHSTD 161-20, *Hearing Conservation Program*

CFETP 3P0X1/X1A/X1B, *Security Forces Specialty*

DOD 4160.21-M-1, *Defense Demilitarization Manual*

DODD 5210.56, *Use of Deadly Force and the Carrying of Firearms by DoD Personnel Engaged in Law Enforcement and Security Duties*

DOD 5200.76-M, *Physical Security of Sensitive Conventional Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives*

FM 23-14, M249 *Light Machine Gun in the Automatic Rifle Role (Army)*

FM 23-33, *66mm Heat Rocket, M72A1 and M72A2 (Army)*

FM 23-35, *Pistols and Revolvers (Army)*

FM 23-67, *Machine Gun, 7.62mm, M60 (Army)*

T.O. 00-5-1, *AF Technical Order System*

T.O. 00-5-2, *Technical Order Distribution System*

T.O. 00-35D-54, *USAF Material Deficiency Reporting and Investigating System*

T.O. 11A1-10, *General Instructions-Munitions Serviceability Procedure*

T.O. 11A8-2-1, *Hand and Rifle Grenades, 66mm Rocket Launcher, 81mm Mortars, 90mm Recoilless Rifle, 40mm Cartridges, Flares and Signals, Smoke Pots, and Land Mines*

T.O. 11A13-6-7, *Storage and Maintenance Procedures, 40mm Cartridges*

T.O. 11A13-9-7, *Storage and Maintenance Procedures - 81mm Cartridges*

T.O. 11A13-10-7, *Storage and Maintenance Procedures, Small Arms Ammunition*

T.O. 11W-1-10, *Recording of Historical Data for Ground Weapons*

T.O. 11W2-5-16-1, *Operator's Manual and Components List, Machine Gun 40mm, MK 19 Mod 3*

T.O. 11W2-5-16-2, *Organizational and Intermediate Maintenance Manual, Including Repair Parts List, Machine Gun, 40mm, MK 19 Mod 3*

T.O. 11W2-5-18-1, *MK 19, 40mm Grenade Machine Gun, Mod 3 (Army FM 23-27)*

T.O. 11W2-6-4-11, *M60 Machine Gun, 7.62mm (Army TM 9-1005-224-10)*

T.O. 11W2-6-4-12, *M60 Machine Gun, 7.62mm (Army TM 9-1005-224-24)*

T.O. 11W2-6-4-14, *M60 Machine Gun, 7.62mm (Army TM 9-1005-224-24P)*

T.O. 11W2-8-1-322, *Machine Gun Mounts (Army TM 9-1005-245-14)*

T.O. 11W2-8-32-4, *Mount, Machine Gun, MK 64 Cradle (Army TM 9-1010-231-13&P)*

T.O. 11W2-9-4-1, *Operator and Unit Maintenance Manual for M287 9mm Tracer Bullet Training*

Device (AT-4)

T.O. 11W3-3-4-11, *Pistol, 9mm, M11 Sig Sauer, P228 Operator's Manual*

T.O. 11W3-3-4-12, *Pistol, 9mm, M11 Sig Sauer P228 Unit and Direct Support Maintenance Manual*

T.O. 11W3-3-5-1, *Operator's Manual Pistol, Semiautomatic, 9mm, M9*

T.O. 11W3-3-5-4, *Unit and Intermediate Support Maintenance Manual (Including Repair Parts and Special Tools List), Pistol, Semiautomatic, 9mm, M9*

T.O. 11W3-3-6-1, *Pistols and Revolvers (Army FM 23-35)*

T.O. 11W3-5-5-1-1, *Maintenance and Repair, Submachine Gun, 5,56mm GAU-5A, GAU-5A/A, and GUU-5P*

T.O. 11W3-5-5-24, *Unit and Direct Support Maintenance Manual, Rifle, 5.56mm, M16 and M16A1 and Bipod, Rifle, M3*

T.O. 11W3-5-5-31, *Operator's and Organizational Maintenance Manual, M2 Bolt*

T.O. 11W3-5-5-41, *Operator's Manual, Rifle, 5.56mm, M16A2*

T.O. 11W3-5-5-42, *Unit and Direct Support Maintenance Manual, Rifle, 5.56mm, M16A2*

T.O. 11W3-5-5-51, *M249, Machine Gun, 5.56mm (Army TM 9-1005-201-10)*

T.O. 11W3-5-5-52, *M249, Machine Gun, 5.56mm (Army TM 9-1005-201-23/P)*

T.O. 11W3-5-5-61, *Operator's Manual for Rifle, 5.56mm, M16, M16A1*

T.O. 11W3-5-5-81, *M16A1 and M16A2 Rifle Marksmanship (Army FM 23-9)*

T.O. 11W3-6-1-171, *Shotgun, 12 Gauge, M500/590 (Army TM 9-1005-303-14)*

T.O. 11W3-6-2-1, *Intermediate Maintenance Instructions with Illustrated Parts Breakdown Military Shotgun, 12 Gauge, Pump Action Model 870, with Adapter Part Number 32911*

T.O. 11W3-9-2-2, *Grenade Launcher, 40mm, M79 (Army TM 9-1010-205-10)*

T.O. 11W3-9-2-11, *Grenade Launcher, 40mm, M79 (Army TM 9-1010-205-24)*

T.O. 11W3-9-4-1, *40mm Grenade Launcher, M203, Operator's Manual (Army TM 9-1010-221-10)*

T.O. 11W3-9-4-2, *Organizational, Direct, and General Support, 40mm Grenade Launcher, M203 W/E (Army TM 9-1010-221-24)*

T.O. 43E11-1-121, *Small Arms Targets and Target Material*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AETC—Air Education and Training Command

AFCAT—Air Force Catalog

AFCESA—Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency

AFH—Air Force Handbook

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFM—Air Force Manual (Old Version)

AFMAN—Air Force Manual (New Version)

AFMC—Air Force Materiel Command

AFOSH—Air Force Occupational Safety and Health

AFOSI—Air Force Office of Special Investigations

AFOSI PPC—Air Force Office of Special Investigations, Practical Pistol Course

AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive

AFQC—Air Force Qualification Course

AFRC—Air Force Reserve Command

AFSC—Air Force Specialty Code

ANG—Air National Guard

BCE—Base Civil Engineer

BEEF—Base Engineer Emergency Force

BMT—Basic Military Training

CA—Combat Arms

CE—Civil Engineer

CY—Calendar Year

DoD—Department of Defense

HQ AFMC/XRW—Headquarters Air Force Materiel Command, Munitions, Logistics, Systems, and Program

HQ AFOSI/XP—Headquarters Air Force Office of Special Investigations, Director of Plans

HQ AFOSI/XPP—Headquarters Air Force Office of Special Investigations, Organizational Policy Division

HQ AFSFC—Headquarters Air Force Security Forces Center

HQ USAF/LGM—Headquarters United States Air Force, Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Directorate of Maintenance

HQ USAF/XOF—Headquarters United States Air Force, Chief of Security Forces

IMA—Individual Mobilization Augmentee

LAW—Light Antitank Weapon

MAJCOM—Major Command

MOB—Main Operating Base

MPF—Military Personnel Flight

MUNSS—Munitions Support Squadron

NCOIC—Noncommissioned Officer in Charge

OI—Operating Instruction

OJT—On-the-Job Training

PCS—Permanent Change of Station

PDO—Publications Distribution Office

PPC—PCS Processing Code (Replaces Assignment Instruction Code AIC)

ROTC—Reserve Officer Training Corps

SABC—Self Aid and Buddy Care

SAEMR—Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon

SF—Security Forces

SPC—Specialized Pistol Course

Sq—Squadron

SRC—Specialized Rifle Course

STD—Standard

TDY—Temporary Duty

TO—Technical Order

TT—Technical Training

USAFE—United States Air Forces in Europe

USAFSIA—United States Air Force Special Investigations Academy

USAFSIA/ET—United States Air Force Special Investigations Academy, Education Services

UTC—Unit Type Code

Terms

Armed—Equipped with a loaded (live ammunition) firearm.

Certification—A formal indication of an individual's ability to perform a task to required standards.

Certification Official—A person whom the commander assigns to determine an individual's ability to perform a task to required standards.

Contingency—An emergency involving military forces caused by natural disasters, terrorists, subversives, or by required military operations. Due to the uncertainty of the situation, contingencies require plans, rapid response, and special procedures to ensure the safety and readiness of personnel, installations, and equipment.

Contingency Operations—Operations involving the use of US military forces to achieve US objectives, usually in response to an emerging or unexpected crisis. Contingency operations may evolve into sustained military operations.

Core Task—Tasks the AFCFM identify as minimum qualification requirements within an AFSC, regardless of duty position. Core tasks may be specified for a particular skill level or in general across the AFSC. Guidance for using core tasks can be found in the applicable CFETP narrative.

Critical Threat Area—Deployment location where the theater CINC requires all personnel be fully qualified to participate in the force protection mission based upon the threat condition. Deployment requirements are usually identified in the deployment tasking order.

Deployment—The relocation of forces and material to desired areas of operations. Deployment encompasses all activities from origin or home station through destination, specifically including intra-continental United States, intertheater, and intratheater movement legs, staging, and holding areas.

Go/No Go—The stage at which an individual has gained enough skill, knowledge, and experience to perform the tasks without supervision. Meeting the task standard.

Firearm—Any weapon designed to expel a projectile through a barrel by the action of a propellant or one that you can readily convert to this purpose.

Firing Line—The line from which weapons are fired and forward of which no one is permitted during firing. Usually a 4-inch wide red line located as close as possible to the front of the firing position.

Firing Line Instructor—The assigned individual(s) on the firing platform who enforces safety procedures/policies and coaches shooters during range training.

Firing Position—The point or location at which a weapon, other than demolitions, is placed for firing. (For demolitions, the firing position is the point or location at which the firing crew is located during demolition operations).

Functional Manager—The office of primary responsibility for a particular Air Force specialty. Examples: HQ USAF/XOF for security forces; HQ USAF/ILE for civil engineers; AF/DP for personnel, and education and training specialists.

Installation Commander—An officer who commands a host wing, host-support unit, or higher-level host unit, and who administrative order or command directive identifies as an "installation commander."

Impact Area—The land area and associated airspace within a training complex intended to capture or contain ammunition, munitions or explosives as well as resulting debris, fragments and components from various weapon system employments.

On-the-Job Training—Hands-on, "over-the-shoulder" training that a duty location uses to certify personnel in both upgrade (skill-level award) and job qualification (position certification) training.

Range—An area that is reserved and normally equipped for qualification/practice in weapons delivery and/or shooting at targets.

Ready Line—The line located behind the firing line. Serves as a "staging" area for shooters to receive prefire range commands. Usually identified by a 4-inch-wide yellow line located at least 6 feet behind the firing line.

Standard—An exact value, a physical entity, or an abstract concept that the appropriate authority, custom, or common consent sets up and defines to serve as a reference, model, or rule in measuring quantities or qualities, developing practices or procedures, or evaluating results.

Surface Danger Zone The—area designed on the ground of a training complex (to include associated safety areas) for the vertical and lateral containment of projectiles, fragments, debris, and components

resulting from the firing, or detonation of weapon systems to include explosives.

Training Complex—Includes all firing ranges, weapons training facilities, associated impact areas, and maneuver training areas within the installation/ community boundary.

Theater—The geographical area outside the continental United States for which a commander of a combatant command has been assigned responsibility.

Trainer—A trained and certified person who teaches personnel to perform specific tasks through OJT methods. Also, equipment that the trainer uses to teach personnel specified tasks.

Training Provider—An organization that develops or conducts training.

Tower Operator—The person who monitors the entire range at all times, paying particular attention to the firing line.

Unauthorized Firearms Discharge—Intentionally or accidentally discharging a firearm without authorization.

Unit Commander—An officer who commands a designated unit assigned, attached, or tenant to an installation and whom administrative orders identify as a “commander.”

Attachment 2

RCS: HAF-SF (A & SA) 9371, COMBAT ARMS PROGRAM REPORT

A2.1. HQ USAF/SFW uses reported Combat Arms information to monitor status of weapons, ammunition and facilities. This information is used to assist in forecasting efforts to obtain ammunition, and modernize weapons/equipment programs. Range facility data is gathered to justify the need for continuous Combat Arms facility improvement. Discontinue reporting during emergency conditions. Do not send by message if MINIMIZE is in effect. Use the following as a suggested format. In addition to these items, add site specific information as appropriate.

Part I

COMBAT ARMS FACILITIES

HAF-SF (A & SA) 9371

BASE:

MAJCOM:

Range Description:	**Backstop**	**Firing Points**	**Supporting Data**
Rifle/Handgun/Shotgun (Outdoor baffled, dirt side berms with grass floor)	Steel Bullet Trap	21	Work order submitted to remove ground baffles
M60 (Tube)	Dirt	3	New Facility (opened 10 Sep 98)
M203 GL (Impact)	N/A	6	Army Guard Facility 45 miles (one way) from base

SUPPORT FACILITY INFORMATION: Include age of facility, student capacity, armory, and maintenance/cleaning room availability. Also include descriptions of open work orders, real property category, condition codes, and projects in the facility investment metric (if any). Provide the amount of money spent on range or facility renovation/self help/construction during the reporting period.

Part II

BASE FIREARMS QUANTITIES RCS: HAF-SF (A & SA) 9371

BASE:

MAJCOM:

WEAPON	NSN	COMBAT ARMS	BASE IN-USE	EXTENDED STORAGE	TOTAL QUANTITY
M9 General Officer	1005-00-436-0569				
M9 HG	1005-01-118-2640				
M11 Sig	1005-01-336-8265				
M11Sig,tritium sights	1005-01-340-0096				
Barret 50 cal	1005-00-165-4561				
M14 SMUD	1005-01-255-3311				
M14 Match	1005-00-678-9828				
M14 Standard	005-00-589-1271				
M16 A2	1005-01-128-9936				
M16	1005-00-856-6885				
GAU/GUU5P	1005-01-042-9820				
M4	1005-01-231-0973				
M4E1	1005-01-382-0953				
M4E2	1005-01-383-2835				
M15 Revolver	1005-00-835-9773				
M60 MG	1005-00-605-7710				
M249 AR	1005-01-127-7510				
M2 50 cal	1005-00-322-9715				
M3 50 cal	1005-00-726-5636				
MK 19	1010-01-126-9063				
M203	1010-00-179-6447				
M79	1010-00-691-1382				
M870 Shotgun	1005-00-973-5645				
M500 Shotgun	1005-00-677-9150				
M12 Shotgun	1005-00-934-1404				
Birdscare 12 gauge	1005-01-073-2368				

M29 A1, 81mm Mortar	1015-00-999-7794
M252, 81mm Mortar	1015-01-164-6651
M 1 Rifle	1005-00-674-1425
M 1 Rifle (INERT)	1005-00-599-3289
1903 Springfield (INERT)	1005-01-008-3251
MP5 SMG	1005-01-360-7146
OTHER:	

Part III

AMMUNITION EXPENDITURE

CATEGORY D

RCS: HAF-SF (A & SA) 9371

FY Reporting: Expenditure data 1 Oct – 31 Mar and 1 Apr – 30 Sep (cumulative total)

MAJCOM: **POC:** **DSN:**

DODIC	NOMENCLATURE	FORECAST REQUIREMENT	ALLOCATION	TOTAL EXPEND.	% USED
A011	CTG 12 GA #00BUCKSHOT	23,959	23,219	7,860	34%
A059	CTG 5.56MM (M16A2 RIFLE)	95,551	160,832	7,696	5%
A062	CTG 5.56MM BALL LINKED (SAW)	192,450	101,450	14,400	14%
A063	CTG 5.56MM TRACER M16A2 RIFLE				
A064	CTG 5.56MM 4-1 TRACER (SAW)	85,845	101,585	0	0%
A065	CTG 5.56MMPRAC M86 (PLASTIC)	160,970	95,600	74,750	78%
A068	CTG 5.56 TRACER (M16 RIFLE)	41,390	42,520	7,611	18%
A071	CTG 5.56MM BALL (M16 RIFLE)	1,415,367	1,408,788	380,711	27%
A075	CTG 5.56MM BLANK M200 LINKED	266,801	23,766	9,200	39%
A080	CTG 5.56MM BLANK (M16 RIFLE)	609,082	514,720	75,978	15%
A111	CTG 7.62MM BLANK M82 LINKED	346,950	349,440	27,920	8%
A130	CTG 7.62MM (M14 RIFLE)	900	900	0	0%
A136	CTG 7.62MM NATO SPE	51,120	43,184	0	0%
A164	CTG 7.62MM LINKED	520,230	729,030	178,290	24%
A165	CTG 7.62MM 4-1 LINKED				
A360	CTG 9MM BALL (SUB MG)	16,435	16,435	0	0%
A363	CTG 9MM (NATO BALL)	478,090	478,103	144,287	30%

DODIC	NOMENCLATURE	FORECAST REQUIREMENT	ALLOCATION	TOTAL EXPEND.	% USED
A403	CTG CAL .38 SP BLANK	4,800	4,800	270	6%
AY04	CTG BIRDSCARE 12 GA				
AY30	HOLSTER, DISPENSER				
B506	40MM CTG RED SMOKE	73	51	0	0%
B508	40MM CTG GREEN SMOKE	73	103	22	21%
B509	40MM CTG YELLOW SMOKE	173	103	22	21%
B519	CTG 40MM PRACTICE	38,839	39,055	11,541	30%
B535	CTG 40MM WHITE STAR	303	215	22	10%
B576	CTG 40MM PRACTICE	10,909	10,909	3,744	34%
B584	CTG 40MM PRACTICE (LINKED)	191,190	13,430	0	0%
C226	81MM CTG ILLUM M301A3				
C227	81MM CTG TP M43A1 W				
C228	81MM CTG TRNG M68 S				
C256	81MM CTG HE M374 PD				
C276	81MM CTG SMK M375A2				
C876	81MM CTG PRAC 1/10				
G810	BODY GRN HAND PRAC				
G811	BODY GRN HAND PRAC	297	322	0	0%
G850	CHARGE GRN HAND PRA				
G870	FZE HAND GRN PRACTI				
G878	FZE GRN HAND PRAC M	4,236	4,000	0	%
G881	GRN HAND FRAG DELAY				
G900	GRENADE HAND INCEN				
G927	GRN HAND RIOT CN1 A				
G930	GRN HAND SMOKE WHIT	336	0	0	
G940	GRN HAND SMOKE GREEN	2,467	2,431	29	1%
G945	GRN HAND SMOKE YELLOW	2,228	2,228	17	1%
G950	GRENADE HAND SMOKE RED	2,587	2,391	62	3%
G955	GRENADE HAND SMOKE VIOLET	2,320	2,320	66	3%

NOTES:

1. Expenditure data report for 1 Oct - 31 Mar must include written justification on all expendable category D allocated items expended at less than 40 percent of allocation.

2. Expenditure data report for the entire FY must include written justification on all expendable category D allocated items expended at less than 90 percent of allocation.

3. MAJCOM Combat Arms managers consolidate input and forward to HQ AFSFC/SFWC IAW paragraph 5.2.2.