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From: Commanding General, Training and Education Command
To: Distribution List

Subj: MARINE CORPS MARKSMANSHIP CAMPAIGN PLAN

Ref: (a) MCO 3574.2M Marine Corps Combat Marksmanship Programs
(b) MCO 3591.2L Small Arms Marksmanship Competition
(c) Combat Marksmanship Symposium Charter
(d) Headquarters Marine Corps, 2018 Marine Corps Rifle Marksmanship Lethality Capabilities-Based Assessment
(e) Office of the Secretary of Defense, Establishment of the Close Combat Lethality Task Force Memorandum
(f) Office of Naval Research, S.P.E.A.R. Model of Lethality
(g) ONR Lethality Report
(h) Training and Education 2030
(i) MARADMIN 105/23 FY23 Combat Marksmanship Symposium Post Symposium Message
(j) MARADMIN 123/24 FY24 Combat Marksmanship Symposium Post Symposium Message
(k) 39th Commandant's Planning Guidance, August 2024

Encl: (1) Glossary of Terms and Definitions

1. Situation. The Marine Corps is on the cusp of a revolution in small-arms marksmanship lethality that has been years in the making and builds on a series of strategic-level guidance documents, successful research and experimental initiatives, and multiple transformational technological efforts per the references. Specifically, in 2018, the Marine Corps Operations Analysis Directorate (OAD) stated in reference (d), "Despite the foundational idea that Marines must have the ability and confidence to deliver lethal fires under combat conditions…Marine Corps leadership from Iraq and Afghanistan have drawn this ability into question." In this same report, OAD noted that "current Marine annual rifle training Tables 1 and 2 of the Marine Corps Combat Marksmanship Program, as defined in Marine Corps Order 3574.2L, fail to accurately represent both the current threat environment and future operating environment." In reference (e), the Secretary of Defense described his commitment to increasing close-combat formation "combat preparedness, lethality, survivability, and resiliency," while also sharing that our investments in these units "have not kept pace with changes in available technology, human factor science, and talent management best practices." Both the OAD report and the CCLTF memorandum identified that the service lacked a measurable definition of lethality, along with a standardized set of quantifiable metrics for Marines to leverage and help them understand how lethal they are with their weapons. To this end, the report stated, "Without data, the benefits of this Capabilities-Based Assessment (CBA) will be short-lived and the idea of continuously adapting to a thinking enemy will once again be relegated to anecdotal assertions rather than quantifiable capabilities."

These insights, analyses, and recommendations had a direct impact on the development of the Annual Rifle Qualification (ARQ), which the service began implementing in 2021. ARQ replaced Annual Rifle Training (ART) Tables 1 and 2, which had been the core of the service rifle qualification since 1907. ARQ incorporates shooting positions that are more realistic in combat and combines the skill set evaluated in Tables 1 and 2 into an efficient course of fire that includes engagements at ranges between 15 and 500 yards. Importantly, the ARQ target is based on lethality zones, as recommended in reference (d). This ARQ target and course of fire reinforce the importance of marksmanship lethality because only shots that fall in a lethal zone are scored.

Near simultaneous with initial implementation of ARQ three years ago, the Office of Naval Research (ONR) was undertaking a research project focused on understanding deadly force decision-making. Based on the project's initial data collection results, the insights in reference (d), and increasing Marine Corps focus on marksmanship lethality, ONR decided to pivot its research to collecting marksmanship data to better understand how to improve

infantry marksmanship training. ONR, in coordination with the Naval Health Research Center and multiple organizations within Training and Education Command (TECOM), led by Weapons Training Battalion, Quantico (WTBn-Quantico), established a definition of lethality and a model to quantify lethality, described in reference (f), "S.P.E.A.R. Model of Lethality." The paper defined lethality as:

> "The repeatable capacity of a system—composed of an individual, weapon, and ammunition—to incapacitate enemy combatant/s through a physiological stop which is likely to result in death."

The paper authors quantified lethality using five attributes: Speed, Precision, Executive Control, Adaptability, and Risk Exposure. Additionally, the authors described ways to measure each attribute, and ONR subsequently developed a simulation based on these measurements to inform a comparative assessment of lethality across units. For the simulation inputs, ONR used commercially available shot-timer technologies to capture marksmanship-related data, leading to the development of what is now known as the Joint Marksmanship Assessment Package (JMAP). Leveraging JMAP, ONR was able to quantify the lethality of individual infantrymen in a comparative assessment of how each Marine improved and performed relative to other Marines.

Recognizing the potential of this innovation to revolutionize small-arms marksmanship training across the Service, ONR in close coordination with WTBn-Quantico and SOI-East, developed an Advanced Marksmanship Training Program (AMTP) which was subsequently redesignated as Infantry Marksmanship Training Program (IMTP).

Along with IMTP came the creation of the Infantry Marksmanship Assessment (IMA) which enabled a comparison of the lethality of Marines that received legacy marksmanship training to Marines that received modernized marksmanship training as recommended in references (d), (e), and (f). In these comparative tests, IMTP-trained Marines overwhelmingly—at a rate greater than 99 percent—outperformed their counterparts. Based on these successes, beginning in late 2021, WTBn-Quantico and the SOIs began implementing IMTP, including the IMA, for the Infantry Marine Course (IMC) and the Infantry Officer Course (IOC). Additionally, both WTBn-Quantico and the SOIs added the Rifle Marksmanship Assessment (RMA) to the programs of instruction (POIs) at the Basic Officer Course (BOC), Warrant Officer Basic Course (WOBC), and Marine Combat Training (MCT) Battalions. Continued successes in these efforts subsequently led to Commanding General (CG), TECOM, at the FY23 Combat Marksmanship Symposium (CMS), "directing an appropriate pathway for the service to transition JMAP from ONR" per reference (i). These successes also led to CG, Training Command (TRNGCMD), directing implementation of the IMA / RMA as a replacement for Tables 3 – 6 at the SOIs and The Basic School (TBS), per references (i) and (j).

Our 39th Commandant's Planning Guidance (reference (k)) is clear--"no platform, operating concept, or strategy is as important to the Service as the individual Marine," and for this reason "everything we do as a Service must possess a singular focus on maximizing their lethality on the battlefield." Meeting the Commandant's intent is the precise focus of this campaign plan.

2. Mission. From FY25 through FY29, TECOM continues to modernize and re-design the marksmanship training continuum in the entry-level training (ELT) pipeline and across the total force as a means to quantitatively increase individual Marine and unit lethality, in order to meet the demands of the current and future operating environment.

3. Execution

a. Commander's Intent

(1) Purpose. To fully realize the potential of enhanced techniques and technology to improve small-arms marksmanship lethality, ensuring our Marines are prepared to meet the challenges of peer competition and the future operating environment.

(2) Method. Improve small-arms marksmanship lethality at every level by introducing improved dry-fire and live-fire instruction, new courses of fire, proven technological training aids, twenty-first century learning instructional methodologies, deliberate data collection capabilities, and state-of-the-art simulations.

(3) End state. Realize a quantitative increase in individual Marine and unit lethality to meet the demands of the future operating environment.

b. Concept of Operations. This Marksmanship Campaign Plan (MCP) serves as the base document to manage experimentation, change, and assessment of small-arms marksmanship and lethality within the Marine Corps over a five-year horizon. The campaign plan encompasses three lines of effort (LOE): LOE 1 - Service Marksmanship; LOE 2 - Infantry Marksmanship; and LOE 3 - Future Marksmanship Technology and Experimentation. Each line of effort is further divided into focus areas (FAs) with corresponding intermediate objectives (IOs). Each fiscal year, the CMS will assess the service's progress in achieving the MCP's objectives. During the symposium, topics in this campaign plan will be discussed in working groups, vetted through the Executive Steering Committee, proposed to CG, TRNGCMD and subsequently to CG, TECOM for approval and prioritization during the fiscal year. The results of the decisions and prioritization will be published via the CMS Marine Administrative Message (MARADMIN). In addition to the CMS efforts, TECOM will create a Marksmanship Working Group (MWG) to assist in achieving the MCP objectives.

(1) LOE 1: Service Marksmanship: Every Marine is, first and foremost, a rifleman. Service marksmanship is training that applies to every Marine of every military occupational specialty (MOS) in the Marine Corps. This LOE is focused on making all Marines lethal with their assigned weapons. It encompasses entry-level marksmanship training, ARQ, the combat pistol program (CPP), and advanced marksmanship training such as the RMA and Marine Corps Marksmanship Competitions.

(a) FA 1.1: Entry-Level Rifle Training. Entry-level rifle marksmanship training is in the process of being transitioned from the ART course of fire to an ARQ-like course of fire that will include the ARQ's 500-, 300-, 200-, and 100-yard "long-bay" destroy segments, while phasing in the ARQ's "short-bay" drill segments, which consist of evaluating a Marine's marksmanship between seven and 25 meters, over time. This phased approach accounts for the time needed to ensure all ranges have a flat, 25-meter area to conduct the short-bay segments. The goal is to have all ELT Marines executing the full ARQ evaluation NLT FY29. This transition will include the incorporation of RMA in the MCT and BOC POIs and IMA in the IMC and IOC POIs.

1. IO 1.1.1: NLT 1st Qtr, FY25, develop a training program to progress a Marine from having never fired a weapon to qualifying during, initially, an ARQ-like evaluation and, ultimately by FY29, a complete ARQ evaluation. If the full ARQ is not feasible by FY29 due to infrastructure requirements, the ARQ-like evaluation will continue until ranges are modified as required.

2. IO 1.1.2: NLT 4th Qtr, FY25, update TBS and SOI POIs to reflect ongoing incorporation of the RMA for BOC and MCT Marines and IMA for IMC and IOC Marines.

(b) FA 1.2: Annual Rifle Qualification Requirements for the total force. Annual qualification consists of the required marksmanship training per reference (a).

1. IO 1.2.1: NLT 3rd Qtr, FY25 determine, based on the past three years of implementation analysis, if any adjustments to the ARQ are required.

2. IO 1.2.2: NLT 3rd Qtr, FY25, complete an analysis determining the range infrastructure requirements and cost to fully implement the IMA for all infantry Marines, and to fully implement the RMA for all other Marines, as part of updating annual rifle qualification.

3. IO 1.2.3: NLT 4th Qtr, FY27, implement IMA and RMA as a replacement for Tables 3-6 across the service.

(c) FA 1.3: Combat Pistol Program. The CPP was implemented in 2013 with the initial development of a lethality zone-based target. Since this implementation, the service has transitioned to a new service pistol and associated holster along with the introduction of a new lethality-based target used in the ARQ and the IMA and RMA. Additionally, the new service pistol is equipped to accept a miniature red dot optic.

1. IO 1.3.1: NLT 4th Qtr, FY26, transition from the Marksmanship Program Management Section (MPMS)-1 to ARQ Drill Target and revise scoring to reflect new target areas and capabilities of the service pistol.

2. IO 1.3.2: NLT 4th Qtr, FY26, develop a recommended training program and qualification standard for pistols equipped with miniature red dot optics to inform future service initiatives.

3. IO 1.3.3: NLT 4th Qtr, FY26, revise training table courses of fire and scoring to include recommendations from references (e) and (f).

(d) FA 1.4: Advanced Marksmanship Training. Advanced marksmanship training is standardized marksmanship training executed beyond annual qualification requirements. This consists of Combat Marksmanship Coach (CMC) and Combat Marksmanship Trainer (CMT) courses, Marine Corps Marksmanship Competitions and, in cases where units leverage JMAP capabilities, RMA and IMA.

1. IO 1.4.1: NLT 4th Qtr, FY25, establish a scoring classification system for the IMA and RMA based on JMAP lethality data to facilitate a comparative assessment between Marines.

2. IO 1.4.2: NLT 4th Qtr, FY27, integrate this classification system into Marine Corps Training Integration Management System (MCTIMS) to facilitate the incorporation of marksmanship lethality assessments into readiness reporting.

3. IO 1.4.3: During each year's CMS, determine how the Competition-in-Arms Program can be leveraged to test new, innovative modifications to the marksmanship program and ascertain their effects on a Marine's marksmanship lethality.

(2) LOE 2: Infantry Marksmanship: This LOE is focused on aspects of the marksmanship continuum that are specific to infantry MOS's, such as IMTP, the IMA, and the Precision Marksman (PM) Program.

(a) FA 2.1: IMTP. The IMTP was designed to improve the marksmanship ability of infantry Marines, develop infantry-centric advanced marksmanship instructors, and provide a template for marksmanship instruction structured around a twenty-first century understanding of human performance and skill progression. While IMTP initially focused on the infantry as its target population, the benefits of this type of marksmanship instruction for all Marines quickly became apparent during development. The IMTP-derived marksmanship packages taught at the SOIs and TBS provide a baseline level of knowledge to maximize the effectiveness of the shooter and build efficiency into movement and shooting tasks, all while removing barriers to information transfer. The IMTP instructor course provides a methodology to allow student instructors to return to their units to train, maintain, and develop unit marksmanship skills beyond annual qualification requirements (e.g., a Force Fitness Instructor-like capability for marksmanship).

1. IO 2.1.1: NLT 1st Qtr, FY25, determine what, if any, additional advanced programs of instruction (POIs) require IMTP training during their respective content review boards.

2. IO 2.1.2: NLT 1st Qtr, FY25, develop options for the consolidation of CMC, CMT, and IMTP courses.

3. IO 2.1.3: NLT 2nd Qtr, FY25, draft a necessary military occupational specialty (NMOS) to track and catalog IMTP/future marksmanship instructor course graduates.

4. IO 2.1.4: NLT 2nd Qtr, FY25, create a formal course with requisite completion codes for IMTP instructor.

5. IO 2.1.5: NLT 4th Qtr, FY25, update Marine Corps Reference Publications for marksmanship to include the methods and techniques taught during IMTP.

(b) FA 2.2: IMA. The IMA is a multi-phased live-fire marksmanship assessment developed by TECOM, WTBn-Quantico, SOIs, ONR, and the Naval Health Research Center designed to test an individual infantryman's

marksmanship proficiency and lethality. The IMA is used as the primary lethality / marksmanship metric at both SOIs for IMC and TBS for IOC. When scored using JMAP, the IMA provides the service with quantifiable lethality metrics which can be compared across the Service at every level.

1. IO 2.2.1: NLT 4th Qtr, FY24, add engaging moving targets as a 1000-level 0311 task in the Infantry T&R manual.

2. IO 2.2.2: NLT 1st Qtr, FY26, add the IMA as a task in the appropriate infantry programs of instruction, orders, and publications (concurrent with JMAP fielding to infantry regiments per IO 3.1.2).

3. IO 2.2.3: NLT 1st Qtr, FY26, evaluate the inclusion of small-arms lethality evaluations such as the IMA in the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS) process.

(c) FA 2.3: Precision Marksmanship (PM) Program. This program was developed in conjunction with the divestment of scout sniper capabilities in infantry battalions. The PM program will provide a vital precision fire capability in support of small unit combat operations. Data has been collected through Infantry Battalion Experiment 2030 (IBX-30) Phase II experimentation and WTBn-Quantico proof-of-concept courses via JMAP and the ONR Lethality Report, reference (g), informing the development of the initial PM course content and concept of employment (CONEMP).

1. IO 2.3.1: NLT 4th Qtr, FY24, publish PM T&R tasks in the Infantry T&R manual.

2. IO 2.3.2: NLT 4th Qtr, FY25, update the PM POI based on lessons learned from the ongoing proof-of-concept courses.

3. IO 2.3.3: NLT 4th Qtr, FY25, formalize PM training throughput requirements and identify resource shortfalls in order to meet PM demands for the total force.

4. IO 2.3.4: NLT 1st Qtr, FY26, coordinate with TECOM Policy and Standards Division (PSD), Marine Corps Tactics and Operations Group (MCTOG) and the FMF to incorporate the PM CONEMP into applicable publications.

5. IO 2.3.5: NLT 2nd Qtr, FY26, develop a PM instructor course or advanced PM course with requisite completion codes and NMOS for PM instructors who can sustain and re-qualify PMs.

(3) LOE 3: Future Marksmanship Technology and Experimentation. This line of effort is focused on future marksmanship enabling technology and experimentation.

(a) FA 3.1: JMAP. JMAP is an enabling technology that facilitates innovative courses of fire such as the IMA and RMA. It provides instructors, small unit leaders, and commanders with an unprecedented level of actionable live-fire data which is critical to increasing both individual and unit lethality, and addresses several gaps outlined in references (d) and (e).

1. IO 3.1.1: NLT the end of 1st Qtr, FY25, identify a funding solution(s) to sustain JMAP capabilities at WTBn-Quantico and the SOIs.

2. IO 3.1.2: NLT 2nd Qtr, FY25, identify a funding solution(s) for expanding JMAP fielding to all infantry regiments NLT 1st Qtr, FY26 and formal marksmanship training units NLT 4th Qtr, FY26 (concurrent with implementation of the IMA per IO 2.2.2).

3. IO 3.1.3: NLT 4th Qtr, FY26, develop a pathway to ensure data from JMAP and other marksmanship systems (e.g., Known Distance Automated Scoring (KDAS), Trackless Mobile Infantry Targets (TMITs), and other emerging technologies) can be shared to enhance marksmanship lethality assessments.

4. IO 3.1.4: NLT 4th Qtr, FY27, develop a link between JMAP and MCTIMS to capture all marksmanship data to inform small unit leader training plans and service-level marksmanship decisions.

(b) FA 3.2: Simulations. Synthetic training capabilities are combat multipliers that are underdeveloped and under-resourced. For example, current systems do not allow for asynchronous learning and often require Marines to be in climate-controlled buildings to operate them. Technology, especially augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR), has advanced to the point that it can provide a valuable reinforcement to live-fire training, to include deployed environments where consistent access to ranges and training facilities may be limited.

1. IO 3.2.1: NLT 4th Qtr, FY25, identify the top five gaps and challenges to live-fire training in which solutions could be provided through simulation.

2. IO 3.2.2: NLT 1st Qtr, FY26, coordinate with Program Manager, Training Systems (PM TRASYS), to identify solutions to train with small arms, precision weapons, other current equipment, and other emerging technology in a virtual setting.

3. IO 3.2.3: NLT 2nd Qtr, FY26, provide recommendations on whether the service should move forward with ongoing experimentation efforts with simulation devices to enhance marksmanship training (e.g., MCRD experimentation with the Mantis capability that provides instant trigger control feedback to Recruits conducting marksmanship training).

(c) FA 3.3: Experimentation. Simultaneous with the efforts to fully implement the latest advances in small-arms marksmanship lethality, it is imperative to search for and experiment with potential new innovations to identify more efficient and effective ways to train Marines.

1. IO 3.3.1: In conjunction with ONR, NLT the end of 1st Qtr, FY25 develop a research and development plan focused on determining how to best execute a new training program for recruits to qualify on the ARQ.

2. IO 3.3.2: NLT 4th Qtr, FY25, complete a proof-of-concept test on recruit populations firing the ARQ that builds on the success of ongoing entry-level officer ARQ implementation.

3. IO 3.3.3: NLT the end of 3rd Qtr, FY25, coordinate with the Marine Corps Warfighting Laboratory (MCWL), ONR, and the Defense Advanced Research Project Agency (DARPA) to identify potential experimental projects that can enable the next transformation in small-arms marksmanship lethality.

4. IO 3.3.4: NLT the end of 4th Qtr, FY25, coordinate with the U.S. Army, U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM), and U.S. allied militaries such as the United Kingdom Royal Marines to identify potential experimental projects that can enable the next transformations in small-arms marksmanship lethality to include current conflict lessons learned opportunities.

c. Tasks

(1) TECOM

(a) Chief of Staff. Supervise staff support to the MWG IOT enable achieving the objectives described in this Marksmanship Campaign Plan (MCP).

(b) TECOM G-3

1. Serve as the office of primary responsibility (OPR) for implementation of the MCP and the coordinating authority for all synchronization between TRNGCMD, MCRDs, and organizations outside the TECOM enterprise IOT ensure seamless execution.

2. Draft a charter establishing a TECOM MWG IOT facilitate required MCP actions across the Service.

(c) TECOM G-4. Coordinate with the MWG on material support matters IOT enable achieving the MCP's objectives.

(d) TECOM G-5. Coordinate with the MWG on future POM initiatives, IOT enable achieving the MCP's objectives.

(e) TECOM G-6. Coordinate with the MWG, RTPD, and WTBn-Quantico to assist with all authority to operate requests and applicable requirements to integrate new marksmanship technology into the Marine Corps Enterprise Network systems as appropriate.

(f) TECOM G-8. Coordinate with the MWG on the new funding initiatives required IOT achieve the MCP's objectives.

(g) TECOM Policy and Standards Division (PSD)

1. In conjunction with the TECOM G-3, provide representation to the MWG and support to all matters relating to the MCP IOT ensure seamless execution.

2. Ensure T&R standards are updated in conjunction with advances in the MCP IOT ensure Marines are appropriately trained and evaluated in accordance with the MCP.

3. Ensure systems and methods of training and readiness tracking are updated in accordance with the MCP IOT fully realize the potential to revolutionize small-arms marksmanship lethality across the service.

(h) TECOM Range and Training Programs Division

1. Provide representation to the MWG IOT synchronize marksmanship initiatives with advances in technology-based training systems.

2. Serve as the MWG's advisors on training aids and range modernization IOT ensure maximum shared understanding of the best capabilities available.

3. Serve as coordinating authority with PM TRASYS in support of the MCP initiatives IOT establish clear lines of communication.

(2) CG, TRNGCMD

(a) Provide representation to the MWG IOT ensure seamless execution of the MCP.

(b) In coordination between the MCRDs and WTBn-Quantico, assist in developing the enhanced entry-level marksmanship training program IOT enable achieving the MCP intent.

(c) Provide a quarterly back-brief to CG, TECOM, in conjunction with CMS working groups, IOT maintain tempo in implementing the MCP.

(d) Incorporate IMA and PM evaluations into the service-level infantry squad competition IOT provide an opportunity for the best Marines and units in the service to demonstrate small-arms marksmanship lethality.

(e) Serve as TECOM's lead representative for coordinating future small-arms marksmanship-related experimental initiatives with the MCWL, ONR, DARPA, the U.S. Army, U.S. SOCOM, the United Kingdom Royal Marines, etc. IOT ensure the service is postured to exploit promising innovations.

(3) CGs, MCRDs

(a) In coordination with WTBn-Quantico, develop an enhanced entry-level marksmanship training program that progresses an individual from having never fired a weapon to qualifying in a complete ARQ evaluation IOT ensure the standardization of ELT marksmanship training and the enhanced lethality of every Marine.

(b) Provide a representative to the MWG IOT ensure MCRD Weapons and Field Training Battalion requirements are fully accounted for in working toward achieving the MCP objectives.

(4) CG, Marine Corps Air Ground Task Force Training Command. In coordination with the MWG, improve methods for evaluating infantry units on small-arms lethality (including PM) during unit-level events such as 400-series range IOT assess trends in individual and unit small-arms marksmanship proficiency.

d. Coordinating Instructions

(1) The CMS will serve as the primary venue for FMF and Supporting Establishment feedback on MCP initiatives.

(2) Changes to this campaign plan and experimentation priorities are coordinated by the TECOM OPR and service proponent, vetted through the CMS and MWG, and approved by CG, TECOM.

4. Administration and Logistics.

a. The point of contact for the MCP is WTBn-Quantico. The organizational email for any matters relating to the MCP and CMS is: wtbn_quan_mpms@usmc.mil.

b. Training Command will maintain the repository for all MCP documentation and updates.

5. Command and Signal

a. Command

(1) The Commanding General, TECOM is the sponsor for the Marine Corps Combat Marksmanship Program.

(2) TECOM G-3 is office of primary responsibility (OPR) for this campaign plan.

(3) The Commanding General, Training Command (CG, TRNGCMD) is responsible for the staffing and distribution of products developed by the MCCMP proponent.

(4) The Commanding Officer (CO), Weapons Training Battalion (WTBn), Quantico serves as the marksmanship proponent and coordinates execution of the MCP IOs with the applicable organizations.

(5) CMS Executive Steering Committee may exercise coordinating authority on topics stemming from this campaign plan.

b. Signal. Results, updates, and modifications to the combat marksmanship program will be communicated annually to the service via the CMS results MARADMIN.

BENJAMIN T. WATSON

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Marksmanship Campaign Plan Glossary of Terms with Definitions

AMTP-Advanced Marksmanship Training Program. The original program name of the current Infantry Marksmanship Training Program defined below.

ARQ-Annual Rifle Qualification. Replaced ART in FY22 for the FMF due to the results of references (e) and (f) and includes an updated target built with specific lethality zones and Marines shooting in full kit (flak, kevlar). It is comprised of a single course of fire from the 500 to 15-yard lines (versus the legacy Table 1 and Table 2 of ART).

ART-Annual Rifle Training. This is the name of the rifle training that was conducted annually prior to the implementation of ARQ. It was largely the same format since early 1900s. It currently is used as the entry level training course of fire for enlisted and officers and consist of two tables. The first table is known distance shooting from 100 – 500 yds and the second table is close bay shooting within 25 yds and 100 yd moving targets.

CMC – Combat Marksmanship Coach. This is the name for the POI that creates marksmanship coaches that are capable of performing coaching techniques, procedures, and theory for their units. Units are required to have CMCs in support of annual marksmanship training IAW MCO 3574.2M.

CMT – Combat Marksmanship Trainer. This is the name for the POI that creates marksmanship trainers that are capable of developing marksmanship training packages for their units. Units are required to have CMTs in support of annual marksmanship training IAW MCO 3574.2M.

IMTP-Instructor. A 15-day POI which provides combat-oriented marksmanship training to infantry Marines effectively honing their marksmanship abilities while qualifying them as instructors who are capable of creating and sustaining marksmanship training at their units, to include annual marksmanship training and as evaluators of the IMA. Additionally, a version of this POI is used as the marksmanship package for Infantry Marine Course students, while a reduced version is used as the marksmanship package for MCT, culminating in the RMA as defined below.

IMA-Infantry Marksmanship Assessment. A test consisting of four courses of fire administered to measure the quantitative lethality of infantry Marines using the JMAP system.

JMAP: Joint Marksmanship Assessment Package. The system consists of a acoustic shot timer that is Bluetooth-connected to a tablet device that has software capable of aggregating extensive data points that enables instant feedback and analyzation of a shooters performance which can further be used to determine unit and service capabilities and readiness.

RMA – Rifle Marksmanship Assessment. With the exception of the Short Bay Distance stage being removed, the RMA is identical to the IMA and serves the same purpose for non-infantry Marines to assess their marksmanship lethality via JMAP