

EIB Current Test Requirements

U.S. Army Infantry School Pamphlet 350-6 establishes policies, procedures, and standards for the Expert Infantryman Badge (EIB). The EIB test measures a Soldier's physical fitness and ability to perform to standards of excellence in a broad spectrum of critical infantry skills. Detailed instructions in this pamphlet ensure Army-wide uniformity. EIB training and testing is intended to be rigorous, mission-focused, and conducted under realistic conditions. USAIS Pamphlet 350-6 can be found at <https://www.benning.army.mil/Infantry/EIB/>.

Prerequisites

Candidate eligibility requirements are listed on page 11 of USAIS 350-6. They include:

- Enlisted personnel must possess a Career Management Field (CMF) 11 or 18 Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) as their primary MOS. Officers must be branch qualified as Infantry or Special Forces.
- Candidates must not possess a suspension of favorable personnel action (FLAG) or bar to continued service (BAR).
- Candidates must have qualified expert with the M4 Carbine or M16 rifle on a 300-meter automated record fire (ARF) range within six months of testing for the EIB in accordance with Training Circular 3-22.9.

Phase I — The EIB Physical Fitness Assessment

Phase II — Land Navigation Assessment

Phase III — Individual Testing Stations

Weapons Tasks

1. Clear, load, fire until a stoppage occurs, perform immediate action, expend remaining ammunition, unload, and clear an M4/M16.
2. Load, fire and unload an M320 Grenade Launcher. Unload and clear an M320 that has not been fired. (Option 1) Clear, load, and fire an M320/M203 Grenade Launcher. Unload, and clear an M320/M203 Grenade Launcher that has not been fired. (Option 2).
3. Clear, disassemble, assemble, and perform a functions check on an M9 Pistol (Option 1). Clear, disassemble, assemble, and perform a functions check on an M17/M18 Pistol (Option 2)
4. Clear, disassemble, assemble, and perform a functions check on an M500 series shotgun.
5. Clear, disassemble, assemble, and perform a functions check on an M249 Machine Gun.
6. Clear, load, fire until a stoppage occurs, perform immediate action, expend remaining ammunition, unload, and clear an M249 Machine Gun.



Soldiers from the 25th Infantry Division complete the Adjust Indirect Fire station during expert badge training. (Photo courtesy of the 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 25th Infantry Division)

7. Clear, disassemble, assemble, and perform a functions check on an M240 Machine Gun.
8. Clear, load, fire until a stoppage occurs, perform immediate action, expend remaining ammunition, unload, and clear an M240 Machine Gun.
9. Identify hand grenades.
10. Employ hand grenades against troops in the open.
11. Employ hand grenades through a window, door, or bunker.
12. Employ a Claymore mine. Recover a Claymore mine (Option 1 - Electric initiation or Option 2 - Non-electric initiation).
13. Prepare a M98 Javelin for firing. Perform immediate action procedures for a misfire.
14. Clear, load, fire until a stoppage occurs, perform immediate action, expend remaining ammunition, unload, and clear an M2 Machine Gun.
15. Clear, load, fire until a stoppage occurs, perform immediate action, expend remaining ammunition, unload, and clear a MK 19 Machine Gun.
16. Prepare an AT4 for firing. Perform immediate action procedures for a misfire (Option 1). Task: Prepare an M72 launcher. Perform immediate action procedures for a misfire (Option 2). Task: Prepare an M3, 84mm Recoilless Rifle for firing. Perform immediate action procedures for a misfire. Unload an M3, 84mm Recoilless Rifle (Option 3).

Medical Tasks

17. Request a medical evacuation (MEDEVAC).
18. Perform care under fire. Transport and transfer a casualty.
19. Perform first aid to restore breathing and/or pulse of an unconscious adult.
20. Identify types, signs, symptoms, and treatment of heat injuries. Treat for heat stroke.
21. Evaluate a casualty using tactical field care and control bleeding.
22. Identify the signs and symptoms of shock. Evaluate and treat a casualty for spinal injury and shock.
23. Treat a chest wound and tension pneumothorax.
24. Treat a casualty with an open head wound.
25. Perform first aid for an abdominal and eye injury.
26. Perform first aid for a fracture and a burn.

Patrol Lane Tasks

27. Call for indirect fire. Adjust indirect fire. Fire for effect.
28. Move under direct fire.
29. Assemble and load communications security (COMSEC) into a tactical handheld radio using a simple key loader (SKL). Program it for secure, frequency hopping, SINGARS voice communications using a Defense Advanced Global Positioning Receiver (DAGR). Conduct a radio check using an external headset/handset.
30. Load two months of crypto keys into the DAGR and set to use only secure satellites. Enter mission duration, enter waypoints, and create a route. Operate DAGR when satellite signals are weak.
31. Subtly employ realistic camouflage that resembles the background to your skin, uniform, weapon, and equipment. Demonstrate visual signaling techniques.
32. Prepare a range card for a machine gun.
33. Assume mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) level three. Decontaminate your skin and equipment, assuming MOPP level four.
34. Determine your location. Identify terrain features, colors, and contour lines. Identify topographic symbols.
35. Prepare, mount and operate a set of AN/PVS-14 Monocular Night Vision Device. Identify characters in no light/low light conditions. Correctly stow AN/PVS-14s.
36. Assemble and load COMSEC into a tactical man packable or vehicle mounted radio, program it for both line of sight (LOS) and satellite (SAT) voice communications, then conduct a LOS radio check. Use this radio to transmit your spot report (SPOTREP).

Phase IV — 12-Mile Foot March and Final Event

Final Event

37. Clear, disassemble, assemble, and perform a functions check on an M4/M16.

Recent EIB AAR Comments and Recommendations

The following are comments/suggestions from recent after action reports (AARs) and other observations from the EIB program manager website:

- **All candidates must be volunteers.** Do not volunteer unmotivated Soldiers to participate. Doing so not only increases your logistical burden but also takes away time and resources from the Soldiers who want to be there.
- **Conduct a physical fitness assessment prior to EIB training.** Commanders should only recommend Soldiers for testing who have a reasonable expectation of passing all the events. Candidates who are not likely to pass the EIB Physical Fitness Assessment (EPFA) are only taking lane training time away from those who will. A unit AAR suggested also performing a land navigation pre-test (could have lower standards than actual test) and 6-mile validation foot march prior to the start of the training week.
- **In the EIB planning stages, report issues early on and request assistance before it turns into an emergency.** Set a deliberate no later than date for resourcing that allows for senior leadership to identify and assist any resourcing shortfalls.
- **Enforce squad-level training prior to EIB training.** Instill discipline and attention to detail. The tasks are simple but require precision; your unit should be training on them in the weeks leading up to your test. Units cannot rely on EIB to build the mastery of skill sets in the week of training prior to the actual test. Squads, platoons, and companies MUST train on the basics to maintain individual proficiency. One suggestion is to establish a station of the week where Soldiers can train on one station every five business days; this would be a practical option at all levels that would reap significant benefits.
- **View previous units' AARs and statistics.** These are available as embedded documents on the EIB Fiscal Year Statistics Excel spreadsheet on Mil-Suite. The site can be accessed from the link on the EIB website (<https://www.benning.army.mil/Infantry/EIB/Statistics.html>).
- **Identify the harder, time-intensive stations and resource them accordingly.** Based on the nature of the task and length to execute, there are a couple of stations in each lane that take considerably longer and/or are more difficult than others. Since some of these stations are inherently more difficult, candidates naturally avoid them, which can cause a pile-up at the end of the day. Identify these long throughput stations and increase the cadre and resources for them to allow greater candidate instruction and hands-on time.
- **Ask questions and utilize subject matter experts.** The EIB program team at the U.S. Army Infantry School is there to help so ask lots of questions. They have a wealth of knowledge, and contacting the team early in the planning cycle will allow units to ask questions and identify “best practices” prior to validation.