



DIV-19
1 May 07

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
WEAPONS TRAINING BATTALION
MARINE CORPS COMBAT DEVELOPMENT COMMAND
QUANTICO, VIRGINIA 22134-5040

DETAILED INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

LESSON TITLE

METHODS OF COMBAT RIFLE TARGET ENGAGEMENT

COURSE TITLE

DIVISION MATCH COURSE



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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
Weapons Training Battalion
Marine Corps Combat Development Command
Quantico, Virginia 22134-5040

DETAILED OUTLINE

METHODS OF COMBAT RIFLE TARGET ENGAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

(3 MIN)

1. GAIN ATTENTION: There are different methods of target engagement that are employed in combat based on the target and the type of threat it presents. For example, depending on the combat situation, a single precision shot may be required, two shots fired in rapid succession, or upon assessment, a single shot to an alternate aiming area. Knowing these methods will enable you to select an effective one for a particular combat situation.
2. OVERVIEW: This lesson will cover the techniques for controlled pair, precision shot, and failure to stop engagement methods.
3. INTRODUCE LEARNING OBJECTIVES. The Division Match instruction is structured to prepare the shooter to fire the Division Match Course and is not a component of a formal school program. Therefore, there are no learning objectives.
4. METHOD: This lesson will be taught in a classroom setting using lecture.
5. EVALUATION: The Division Match instruction is structured to prepare the shooter to fire the Division Match Course and is not a component of a formal school program. Therefore, students are not evaluated on this material.



BODY

(10 MIN)

1. (4 MIN) CONTROLLED PAIR

(ON SLIDE #1)

a. Definition. A controlled pair is two aimed shots fired upon a target in rapid succession; sight picture is acquired for both shots. The range to the target will determine the rate of fire, i.e., the closer to the target, the faster the rate of fire. The intent is to fire two shots quickly so that the second shot is fired before the target can react to the first shot.

b. Purpose. In combat, it may not always be possible to eliminate a target in a single engagement, regardless of how well the fundamentals are applied, because two shots may not cause enough trauma to the body to eliminate the threat. Two aimed shots fired in rapid succession to the target causes twice the amount of trauma, thereby increasing the chance of incapacitation of the enemy.

1) The size and distance to the target will affect how quickly two shots can be delivered on the target. The speed at which two shots are fired is also dependent on the ability of the Marine and how fast he can reacquire his front sight.

2) The Marine must not compromise accuracy for speed; the key to successful target engagement is to fire only as quickly as the Marine can fire effectively.

c. Technique. Controlled pair is the preferred technique of delivering two rapidly fired shots at ranges of greater than fifteen yards.

1) Present your weapon to the target.

2) Acquire sight picture, fire a shot, and recover the sights back on target.

3) Reestablish sight picture and fire a second shot in rapid succession to the first.

Confirm by questions.



TRANSITION: Two shots fired in rapid succession can increase the trauma to a target thereby increasing the chances of eliminating it. However, there are combat situations that may require a single, precision shot to be applied.

2. (1 MIN) PRECISION SHOT

A precision shot is executed by slowing down the application of the fundamentals to take one well-aimed shot. Size and distance to the target affects whether a precision shot is required.

- a. Size of Target. In combat, the enemy will likely take cover, exposing only a small area of the body. Therefore, a precision shot is required due to the small aiming area presented. It is critical to make a killing shot before the enemy is able to hide or better his position.
- b. Distance to the Target. An enemy at long ranges requires a precision shot due to the range of the target.

Confirm by questions.

TRANSITION: There are many scenarios in which a single precision shot is required to engage an enemy. There are still other situations that require a single shot to an alternate aiming area.

3. (5 MIN) FAILURE TO STOP DRILL

(ON SLIDE #2)

- a. Definition. A failure to stop drill is an assessment of the target following an engagement in which the target is not incapacitated, followed by a single shot fired to an alternate aiming area. A failure to stop drill is commonly executed following a pair fired to the torso in which the target still poses a threat.



1) A failure drill is used when the torso shots have failed to stop or eliminate the target. There may be numerous reasons why body shots may not have worked, for example, body armor, psychological or physiological reactions to a violent encounter, ballistic failure, drugs, etc.

2) An alternate aiming area is the head or the pelvic girdle. A shot in the 'T-box' of the head is considered an incapacitating shot. A shot to the pelvic girdle is an immobilizing shot, which means the target will go down, but it will not necessarily be eliminated.

b. Technique

1) After firing a controlled pair to the torso, assess the situation.

2) If the target has not been eliminated, establish sight picture on the alternate aiming area.

3) Fire a precision shot on the alternate aiming area.

4) Search and assess.

Confirm by questions.

OPPORTUNITY FOR QUESTIONS:

(1 MIN)

1. Respond to questions from class.
2. Prompt Marines with questions to the class.

a. QUESTION: What is a controlled pair?

ANSWER: Two aimed shots fired upon a target in rapid succession; sight picture is acquired for both shots.

b. QUESTION: What is the purpose of firing a controlled pair?

ANSWER: Two aimed shots fired in rapid succession to the target causes twice the amount of trauma, thereby increasing the chance of incapacitation of the enemy.



c. **QUESTION:** In what situation would a failure to stop drill be employed?

ANSWER: After assessing the target following an engagement in which the target is not incapacitated, a single shot is fired to an alternate aiming area.

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *Ask Marines as many questions as necessary to ensure they fully understand the material presented in this lesson.*

SUMMARY:

(1 MIN)

This lesson covered the techniques for controlled pair, precision shot, and failure to stop engagement methods. The engagement method should be selected based on the particular combat situation.



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