



DIV-20
1 May 07

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

DETAILED INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

LESSON TITLE

MULTIPLE TARGET ENGAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

COURSE TITLE

DIVISION MATCH COURSE



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

DETAILED OUTLINE

MULTIPLE TARGETS

INTRODUCTION

(3 MIN)

1. **GAIN ATTENTION.** Thus far, we have trained to engage single targets only. The successful engagement of multiple targets requires a somewhat different mindset. A Marine makes a search and assessment of the situation after an engagement of a single target. But for multiple targets, after a Marine engages the first target he must continue immediately to the next target and so on until he engages all targets successfully.
2. **OVERVIEW.** This lesson will cover multiple target engagement techniques and prioritization of targets.
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 is taught in a classroom setting using lecture and demonstration.
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

(15 MIN)

1. (8 MIN) PRIORITIZING MULTIPLE TARGETS

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *Emphasize that the effectiveness of a unit depends upon the effectiveness of the individual Marines in that unit. Therefore, the approach to engaging multiple targets will be viewed as an individual task that must be trained and practiced.*

a. Multiple Target Engagement. When engaging multiple targets, a Marine must prioritize each target and carefully plan his shots to ensure successful target engagement. Mental preparedness and the ability to make split-second decisions are the key to successful engagement of multiple targets. The proper mindset allows a Marine to react instinctively and to control the pace of the battle rather than just reacting to the threat. After the first target is engaged, a Marine must immediately engage the next target and continue to engage targets until they are eliminated. While engaging multiple targets, a Marine must be aware of his surrounds and not fixate on just one target. He must rapidly prioritize the targets, establish an engagement sequence, and engage the targets.

b. Assess the Threat. When we refer to the threat, we are talking about what determines a potential adversary, and the possibility of its engagement. An adversary is determined to present a threat (or non-threat) by observing what is in his hands or by his actions. Possible indicators of a threat include:

(ON SLIDE #1)

- 1) Presence of a weapon.
- 2) Type of weapon.
- 3) An aggressive stance/or behavior.
- 4) Loud aggressive language.
- 5) Suspicious activity, i.e. surveillance.
- 6) Range.



7) Engagement by the adversary.

c. Prioritize Targets. When confronted with multiple adversaries, one of them may be more of a threat than the others. We determine which target is to be engaged first by these factors:

(ON SLIDE #2)

1) Threat of Target. This refers to which target is most potentially damaging. For example an enemy with and RPG is more of a threat than an enemy with an AKM when both are at a range of 50 yards.

2) Proximity of Threat. Simply referring to the range of shooter to the target. Generally, the closer a threat is to the shooter, the greater the threat. This is especially critical at 7 meters and closer.

3) Target of Opportunity. This is the target that is the quickest, easiest or the most direct target to engage.

d. Prioritizing Process. Prioritizing targets is an ongoing process. As the engagement proceeds, new targets may appear that are more threatening than those previously identified. Targets that were already prioritized as the most threatening may take cover, temporarily precluding their engagement, or may be incapacitated during the fight. You must remain constantly alert to changes in target threat, proximity, and your opportunity for engagement. Be aware that all targets at 7-50 meters become equal opportunity and must be engaged fluidly and efficiently by:

1) Engaging all threats sequentially and laterally, from flank to flank.

2) Engaging the highest threat first and then begin working laterally.

Confirm by questions.



TRANSITION: Now that you have a better understanding on how to assess and prioritize targets, discussion will focus on methods for engaging multiple targets.

2. (7 MIN) METHODS FOR ENGAGING MULTIPLE TARGETS

a. Two Threats. Recognizing multiple adversaries and then determining the greater threat forces you to consider what is the appropriate method of engagement. Because you are now confronted with more than one life-threatening opponent, the speed that you engage them with becomes critical.

(ON SLIDE #3)

1) Acquire sight picture and engage the first target with two shots to the torso. Do not attempt to assess the first target yet; the immediate priority is to eliminate both threats.

2) Immediately transition to the second target utilizing the recoil of the second torso shot from the first target.

3) Acquire sight picture and engage with two shots to the torso.

4) Follow through back to the torso of the second target. Then and only then, assess both targets.

b. Box Drill Using a Failure Drill. If two shots to the torso fail to eliminate one or both of the threats, employ a box drill:

(ON SLIDE #4)

1) Acquire sight picture on the greatest threat and engage it two shots to the torso.

2) Immediately transition to the second target utilizing the recoil of the second torso shot from the first target.

3) Acquire sight picture and engage with two shots to the torso.



4) Assess the target. If required, find an alternate aim point, get a clear sight picture and fire a single shot on the target.

5) Utilize the recoil of the last shot and index your weapon to an alternate aim point on the first target. Aim and fire a single shot. Follow through back to the same alternate aim point and then assess both targets.

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 target prioritization?

ANSWER: Determining the level of threat of each target (greatest firepower; closest).

- b. QUESTION: How is the weapon's recoil used in recovery in multiple target engagement?

ANSWER: The rifle's recoil is used to aid in moving from target to target.

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



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SUMMARY:

(1 MIN)

While there are physical skills that must be acquired, mental preparedness is a key factor to engaging multiple targets. This lesson focused on the physical skills and the decision-making process to prioritize and engage multiple targets. During training, there is sufficient time to prioritize and engage multiple targets. In combat, this time is shorter and is generally complicated by stress. These skills must be performed instinctively if the Marine is to gain an advantage over the enemy.



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