

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

## **INSTRUCTOR GUIDE**

DEMONSTRATE BASIC COMBAT RIFLE MARKSMANSHIP SKILLS

0300-M16-1006  
0300-M16-1009 (REV.)  
0300-M16-1017 (REV.)

ANNUAL RIFLE TRAINING POI

APPROVAL \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

(SLIDE #1)

**INTRODUCTION**

(3 MIN)

1. **GAIN ATTENTION**. After grasping a firm understanding of the basic Table 1/A fundamentals, combat fundamentals come into play for Table 2. Understanding compressed fundamentals and grasping them firmly will make for a well-rounded shooter, while making the transition into Table 3 smoother.

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(SLIDE #2)

2. **OVERVIEW**. This lesson will cover Basic Combat Rifle Marksmanship skills to include identifying threats, presentation, engaging moving threats to include post fire drills as well as ensuring the weapon is in the best condition possible.

3. **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**.

(SLIDE #3)

a. **TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE**

(1) Given a service rifle/ Infantry Automatic Rifle (IAR) with primary aiming device, individual field equipment, common weapon sling, magazines, ammunition, and stationary targets at mid to long range, demonstrate basic combat rifle marksmanship skills to achieve mastery during execution of the performance checklists within the Master Lesson Files for Entry-Level and Annual Rifle Marksmanship Training. (0300-M16-1006)

b. **ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVES:**

(SLIDE #4)

(1) Given a service rifle/ Infantry Automatic Rifle (IAR) with primary aiming device, individual field equipment, common weapon sling, magazines, ammunition, and stationary targets at mid to long range, identify threats while presenting the weapon to achieve mastery during execution of the performance

checklists within the Master Lesson Files for Entry-Level and Annual Rifle Marksmanship Training. (0300-M16-1006a)

**(SLIDE #5)**

(2) Given a service rifle/ Infantry Automatic Rifle (IAR) with primary aiming device, individual field equipment, common weapon sling, magazines, ammunition, and stationary targets at mid to long range, engage threats to include all follow through procedures to achieve mastery during execution of the performance checklists within the Master Lesson Files for Entry-Level and Annual Rifle Marksmanship Training. (0300-M16-1006b)

**(SLIDE #6)**

(3) Given a service rifle/ Infantry Automatic Rifle (IAR) with primary aiming device, individual field equipment, common weapon sling, magazines, ammunition, and stationary targets at mid to long range, engage slow moving targets to achieve mastery during execution of the performance checklists within the Master Lesson Files for Entry-Level and Annual Rifle Marksmanship Training. (0300-M16-1006c)

**(SLIDE #7)**

4. **METHOD/MEDIA:** This period of instruction will be taught using the informal lecture method, aided by the PowerPoint, and my assistant instructor.

**INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE:**

**ASSIGN SPECIFIC SHOOTERS TO FILL OUT INSTRUCTIONAL RATING FORMS (IRFS). HAVE THEM SET ASIDE AND FILL THEM OUT AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE CLASS.**

5. **EVALUATION:** Shooters will be evaluated during the Table 2 qualification portion (PECL).

6. **SAFETY/CEASE TRAINING (CT) BRIEF:** As per ORAW.

**(SLIDE #8)**

**TRANSITION:** Are there any questions about the learning objectives, the method of instruction, or how you will be evaluated? If not, then let's begin by discussing identifying

threats.

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**(SLIDE #9)**

**(BODY)**

**(40 MIN)**

1. **IDENTIFYING THREATS.**

a. **Identify Threats:** A threat has been identified. You have locked your vision onto a point on the target you intend to engage. The weapon is moved upwards and toward the target in a rapid movement referred to as "driving the sight to the target" and during this movement you take your weapon off safe. This brings the weapon's sights in line with your line of sight to the target. You then acquire your sights. It is at this point that you place your finger on the trigger. The appropriate method of shot delivery is used to engage the threat. After the shot breaks, follow through is essential.

**(SLIDE #10)**

b. **Presentation:** Presenting is the act of transitioning the rifle from a carry to an engagement. You are in a good shooting platform with your head up and eyes open making sure you maintain situational awareness. The buttstock of the weapon is in your shoulder; you have a good firing grip. The support hand has positive control of the weapon and is ready to engage if necessary.

**TRANSITION:** Now that we have covered identifying threats are there any questions? I have one for you.

**QUESTION:** What is presentation?

**ANSWER:** Presentation is the act of transitioning the rifle from a carry to an engagement.

Now that we have covered identifying threats, let's move on to engagement techniques.

**(SLIDE #11)**

2. **ENGAGEMENT TECHNIQUES**: There are different types of engagement techniques used to engage targets.

(1) Controlled Pair: A controlled pair requires two well-aimed "controlled" shots, paired with three sight pictures. Before and after each shot, sight picture is required to facilitate proper shot delivery as well as follow through.

**(SLIDE #12)**

(2) Failure to Stop Drill: A failure to stop drill is an assessment of the target following an engagement in which the threat is not incapacitated or immobilized, 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.

a. A failure drill is used when the torso shots have failed to stop or eliminate the threat. 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.

b. 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 threat will go down, but it will not necessarily be eliminated.

c. Technique

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

2) If the threat 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.

**TRANSITION**: Now that we have covered engagement techniques, are there any questions? I have one for you.

**QUESTION**: What is a controlled pair?

**ANSWER**: A controlled pair requires two well-aimed "controlled"

shots, paired with three sight pictures. Before and after each shot, sight picture is required to facilitate proper shot delivery as well as follow through. Now that we have discussed engagement techniques, let's discuss post fire drills.

**(SLIDE #13)**

3. **POST FIRE DRILLS:**

a. **Search and Assess:**

(1) Immediately after a target has been effectively engaged, lower the muzzle of the rifle slightly to look over the RCO.

(2) While maintaining the ready carry, look left, right and check behind you for secondary and tertiary threats.

**(SLIDE #14)**

(3) When the threat has been eliminated, check the condition of your weapon by observing the bolt.

(4) At this time, remove the magazine to establish a known round count.

(5) This is the time to get your weapon in the best condition possible. Now that we have covered post fire drills, are there any questions? I have one for you.

**TRANSITION:** Now that we have covered post fire drills, are there any questions? I have one for you.

**QUESTION:** When do you perform post fire drills?

**ANSWER:** After any engagement when the threat has been neutralized.

Now that we have covered post fire drills, let's move on to engaging moving threats.

**(SLIDE #15)**

4. **Engaging Moving Threats.**

a. **Steady Moving Target.** This type of target moves in a

consistent manner and is in continuous sight as it moves across your field of vision. A walking or running man is an example of this type of target. However, unless the enemy is completely unaware of your presence, this type of target is not likely to present itself.

**(SLIDE #16)**

b. Stop and Go Target. This type of target will appear and disappear during its movement due to intermittent cover. It will present itself for only a short period of time before reestablishing cover. An enemy moving from one position of cover to another is an example. This enemy target is most vulnerable to your fire at the beginning and end of his rush, as he must first gain momentum; then he must slow to avoid overrunning the cover.

c. Engaging moving threats for Table 2 is as follows:

**(SLIDE #17)**

(1) Assume the Combat standing position at the alert carry.

(2) When the target presents itself assume the Combat Kneeling and sight in center mass of the target.

(3) Engage the Threat with two single shots until the target goes down.

**(SLIDE #18)**

(4) Remain at the ready carry in the Combat Kneeling position looking over your sights to prevent tunnel vision.

(5) When the threat represents itself sight back in and take two single shots.

(6) When the target goes down, search and assess your way to the standing and perform the post fire drills ensuring your weapon is in the best condition possible.

**TRANSITION:** Now that we have discussed engaging moving targets, are there any questions. I have one for you.

**QUESTION:** What are the two types of moving targets?

**ANSWER:** Steady moving and stop and go targets.

**Notes:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Let's summarize.

**(SLIDE #19)**

**(2 MIN)**

**SUMMARY:** After grasping a firm understanding of the basic Table 1/A fundamentals, combat fundamentals come into play for Table 2. Understanding compressed fundamentals and grasping them firmly will make for a well-rounded shooter. I do now feel fully confident that you as the shooter are equipped with the necessary basic combat fundamentals to qualify on Table 2.