

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

INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

EXECUTE TABLE 4, ENGAGE THREATS AT UNKNOWN DISTANCES (NIGHT)

0300-M16-1011

0300-M16-1012

0300-M16-1017 (REV.)

ANNUAL RIFLE TRAINING POI

APPROVAL _____
(SLIDE #1)

DATE _____

INTRODUCTION

(3 MIN)

1. **GAIN ATTENTION**: Understanding night time considerations will greatly improve the shooters proficiency whether it be in theatre or on the range conducting Table 4. As the tables progress, Practice time and experience play a vital role in the Marines fluidity, ensuring the basics are mastered, using the building block approach will allow the Marine to dominate the battlefield.

Notes: _____

(SLIDE #2)

2. **OVERVIEW**: Good morning, my name is _____. Today's lesson will cover night time engagements and considerations,utilizing the supported kneeling position to engage threats, and utilizing the supported prone position to engage threats and the Table 4 course of fire.The purpose of this lesson is to provide you with the knowledge and skills necessary to effectively use supported position to engage the enemy on the field of battle with your service rifle.

3. **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**:

(SLIDE #3)

a. **TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECITVE**:

(1) Given a service rifle/ Infantry Automatic Rifle (IAR) with primary aiming device, Mini Integrated Pointer Illuminator Module (MIPIM), night vision device, individual field equipment, sling, magazines, ammunition, and threat targets at short, mid and long range, demonstrate unknown distance threat engagement skills to achieve mastery during execution of the performance checklists within the Master Lesson Files for Entry-Level and Annual Rifle Marksmanship Training. (0300-M16-1011)

(SLIDE #4)

(2) Given a service rifle/ Infantry Automatic Rifle (IAR) with primary aiming device, Mini Integrated Pointer Illuminator Module (MIPIM), night vision device, individual field equipment, sling, magazines, ammunition, and threat targets at short, mid and long range, execute table 4, engage threats at unknown distance to achieve a score of 2 out of 4 possible points. (0300-M16-1012)

(SLIDE #5,6,7)

b. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

(1) Given a service rifle/ Infantry Automatic Rifle (IAR) with primary aiming device, Mini Integrated Pointer Illuminator Module (MIPIM), night vision device, individual field equipment, sling, magazines, ammunition, and threat targets at short, mid and long range, understand night time considerations while engaging threats at night. (0300-M16-1011a)

(2) Given a service rifle/ Infantry Automatic Rifle (IAR) with primary aiming device, Mini Integrated Pointer Illuminator Module (MIPIM), night vision device, individual field equipment, sling, magazines, ammunition, and threat targets at short, mid and long range, engage targets at night while utilizing the supported kneeling position from 40 to 60 meters. (0300-M16-1012a)

(3) Given a service rifle/ Infantry Automatic Rifle (IAR) with primary aiming device, Mini Integrated Pointer Illuminator Module (MIPIM), night vision device, individual field equipment, sling, magazines, ammunition, and threat targets at short, mid and long range, engage targets at night while utilizing the supported prone position from 90 to 200 meters. (0300-M16-1012b)

(SLIDE #8)

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

INSTRUCTOR NOTE:

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

5. **EVALUATION**: You will be evaluated on this period of instruction during your Table 4 Live Fire qualification.

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

(SLIDE #9)

TRANSITION: Are there any questions about the learning objectives, the method of instruction, or how you will be evaluated? If not, let's turn our attention to discussing night time considerations.

BODY

(30 MIN)

(SLIDE #10)

(15 MIN)

1. **THREAT IDENTIFICATION**.

(SLIDE #20)

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 #21)

b. **Prioritize Threats**: 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:

(1) **Threat of Target**. This refers to which target is most potentially damaging. For example, an enemy with an RPG is more of a threat to a vehicle than an enemy with an AK-47 when both are at a range of 50 yards.

(2) **Proximity of Threat**. 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.

(4) 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. These threats must be engaged fluidly and efficiently by engaging all threats sequentially and laterally, from flank to flank, engaging the highest threat first and then begin working laterally.

TRANSITION: We've just covered threat identification, are there any questions? I have one for you.

QUESTION: Some of the considerations for prioritizing targets include the threat of the target, targets of opportunity, and what else?

ANSWER: Some of the considerations for prioritizing targets include the threat of the target, targets of opportunity, and proximity of threat.

Notes: _____

Now that we have covered threat identification, let's move on to presentation.

2. **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.

a. **Combat Shooting Position.**

(SLIDE #23-24)

(1) Combat Standing. You are taught the Basic Warrior Stance. Initially, it was taught in regard to hand-to-hand combat. This fighting stance is now brought over to the realm of combat shooting because the feet placement and body alignment are similar. Feet are approximately shoulder width apart with the weight on the balls of your feet; toes are oriented toward the adversary. Knees are slightly bent to act as shock absorbers. Hips, torso, and head are all squared off toward the target assuming the aggressive, highly mobile Basic Warrior Stance.

(SLIDE #25)

(2) Combat Kneeling.

a. **How to Assume the Combat Kneeling Position:**

Step 1: Assume the basic warrior stance with your rifle at the alert.

Step 2: Step forward with your non-dominant leg while dropping your dominant knee down to the deck, in-line with the body. While your weapon is coming up on target, disengage the safety.

Step 3: Lower the torso and place the supporting elbow on the raised knee.

Step 4: Sight in and fire the appropriate engagement.

Step 5: With your dominant leg, come up and take two steps forward.

(SLIDE #26)

b. **Considerations to Break the Combat Kneeling Position:**

(1) You may need to break your supported position if you are behind a piece of cover that may be too tall to reach while in the supported position. You can then straighten your

back and remove your elbow from your knee, raising your line of sight.

(2) You may need to quickly assume a kneeling position due to problems encountered on the battlefield that we discussed previously. When that happens, you will simply drop to both knees and engage. This position also allows better recoil management.

TRANSITION: Now that we have covered the presentation, are there any questions? I have one for you.

QUESTION: What are two combat shooting positions used in Table 2?

ANSWER: The Combat Standing and the Combat Kneeling.

Notes: _____

Let's now transition our focus to discuss night time engagement techniques.

3. NIGHT TIME ENGAGEMENTS AND CONSIDERATIONS: Proper PCC's and PCI's are paramount to facilitate proper night time engagements.

a. **PCC's PCI's**. a. Due to the excessive movement and pivots performed, it is essential that the PVS-14's are mounted securely to ensure they stay seated.

(1) The Peq-16 needs to be mounted on the support side ergonomically to facilitate quick access to the Mini Integrated Pointer Illuminator Module (MIIPM).

(2) The MIIPM needs to be engaged during the presentation to ensure the shooter does not give away his position.

(3) Following post fire drills, the MIIPM needs to be dis-engaged prior to performing the alert carry.

(SLIDE #11)

b. **Maintain night time vision.**

(1) Avoid looking at any bright light. Bright light will eliminate night vision and require re-adaptation.

(2) Shield eyes from parachute flares, spotlights, or headlights.

(SLIDE #12)

b. **How night vision is affected**

- (1) Fatigue
- (2) Lack of oxygen
- (3) Long exposure to sunlight
- (4) Heavy smoking
- (5) Drugs
- (6) Headaches
- (7) Illness
- (8) Consumption of alcohol within the past 48 hours
- (9) Improper diet

Now that we have just covered night time engagements and considerations, are there any questions?

QUESTION: What is the importance of ensuring the PVS-14's are properly secured?

ANSWER: Due to the excessive movement and pivots performed, it is essential that the PVS-14's are mounted securely to ensure they stay seated.

TRANSITION: Now that we have discussed night time engagements, let discuss the supported kneeling position.

(SLIDE #13)

(15 MIN)

4. UTILIZING SUPPORTED POSITIONS AT NIGHT: When utilizing supported positions at night the shooter needs to be very conscious of muzzle clearance of the weapon to ensure the shooter is not engaging their support. It's also very important to ensure the shooter is disciplined while using the PEQ-16 to ensure it is turned off when not actively engaging threats.

(SLIDE #14)

a. Communication: Understanding noise discipline is an important overlooked factor that could make or break your squad's success.

Depending if the mission is overt or Covert dictates the noise level echelon.

(1) Covert: Noise discipline as well as light discipline is important to give the squad the benefit of surprise to enhance the mission's success.

(2) Overt: Missions at night require proper communication to ensure fluid movements as well as coordinate fires between the squad members.

(SLIDE #16)

b. Engaging targets from 40-200 meters: When engaging targets at night it's important to understand the Infrared Laser capability's and depending on the lunar light, how far out the IR laser can be utilized correctly.

(SLIDE #17)

(1) Visible Laser (VL): The visible aiming laser provides for active target acquisition in low light and close quarters combat situations without the need for night vision devices. Generally the Visible Laser is due to showing your squads position.

(SLIDE #18)

(2) Infrared (IR) Aiming Laser: The IR aiming laser provides for active target acquisition in low light or complete darkness when used in conjunction with night vision devices. The Infrared Laser can only be seen with PEQ-16 capabilities, which limit exposure to the PEQ-16 users only, enhancing covert ops. Some considerations include:

a. Engage the IR on the presentation in case the enemy has night time capabilities.

b. Disengage the IR laser after the enemy threat has been eliminated.

c. Ensure that when shooting around cover, the PEQ-16 is clear of any obstructions.

TRANSITION: Now that we have covered utilizing supported positions at night are there any questions? If there are none for me, then I have one for you.

QUESTION: When is the opportune time to engage the IR laser?

ANSWER: During the presentation, to ensure that the shooter prevents spotlighting themselves.

TRANSITION: Now that we have discussed night time engagements, let discuss engagement techniques.

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

(SLIDE #38)

a. 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.

b. Precision Shot: If a target is at a long range or if a target is small, it can best be engaged with a single, precision shot. The Marines stability of hold and sight alignment are more critical to accurate engagement of long range or small targets. To engage a target with a single shot technique, the Marine must slow down the application of the fundamentals and place one well aimed shot on target.

TRANSITION: Now that we have covered engagement techniques are there any questions? If there are none for me, then I have one for you.

QUESTION: When is the opportune time to engage the IR laser?

ANSWER: During the presentation, to ensure that the shooter prevents spotlighting themselves.

TRANSITION: Now that we have discussed engagement techniques, let discuss the Table 4 course of fire.

6. **TABLE 4 COURSE OF FIRE**

a. Training Course of Fire.

| TABLE 4 NIGHT UKD (TRAINING) | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| STAGE | METER LINE | DRILL | ROUNDS PER ITERATION | TIME | POSITION(S) | ITERATION(S) | TOTAL ROUNDS |
| ZEROING | 100 | ZEROING EXERCISE | 5 | N/A | PRONE | 3 | 15 |
| UKD | 40-60 | ENGAGE UNTIL DOWN | 5 | 5 SEC | SUPPORTED STANDING | 1 | 20 |
| | 90-110 | ENGAGE UNTIL DOWN | 5 | 5 SEC | SUPPORTED KNEELING | | |
| | 140-160 | ENGAGE UNTIL DOWN | 5 | 5 SEC | SUPPORTED PRONE | | |
| | 180-200 | ENGAGE UNTIL DOWN | 5 | 5 SEC | SUPPORTED PRONE | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | 20 |

b. Pre-Qual/Qualification Course of Fire.

| TABLE 4 NIGHT UKD (PRE-EVALUATION AND EVALUATION) | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| STAGE | METER LINE | DRILL | ROUNDS PER ITERATION | TIME | POSITION(S) | ITERATION(S) | TOTAL ROUNDS |
| UKD | 40-60 | ENGAGE UNTIL DOWN | 5 | 5 SEC | SUPPORTED STANDING | 1 | 20 |
| | 90-110 | ENGAGE UNTIL DOWN | 5 | 5 SEC | SUPPORTED KNEELING | | |
| | 140-160 | ENGAGE UNTIL DOWN | 5 | 5 SEC | SUPPORTED PRONE | | |
| | 180-200 | ENGAGE UNTIL DOWN | 5 | 5 SEC | SUPPORTED PRONE | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | 20 |

TRANSITION: Now that we have covered the Table 4 course of fire, are there any questions? If there are none for me, then I have one for you.

QUESTION: How many rounds are fired during the qualification course of fire?

ANSWER: 20 rounds are fired.

TRANSITION: Now that we have discussed the Table 4 course of fire, let discuss post fire drills.

7. **POST FIRE DRILLS**: Post fire drills will be conducted following all engagements to ensure that the enemy is incapacitated or immobilized as well as, insuring your weapon is in the best condition possible.

(SLIDE #41-42)

a. **Search and Assess**: Immediately after a target has been effectively engaged, while keeping the buttstock in your firing shoulder, lower the muzzle of the rifle slightly to look over the RCO. Place your trigger finger straight along the receiver and observe the bolt to ensure that you have not run dry. You then search the area for additional targets or for cover, assess the situation to determine if you need to re-engage the target, engage a new target, take cover, assume a more stable position, cease engagement. Search and assess procedures are conducted after each target engagement. Searching and assessing enables you to avoid the tunnel vision that can restrict focus so much that indications of other targets are overlooked.

(1) Search and assess the threat by rotating the head and eyes left and right to observe the immediate area. The rifle remains oriented down range until a secondary threat is observed or the engagement is over.

(SLIDE #43)

b. **Maintain the weapon**: When the threat has been eliminated and the search and assess has been conducted, check the condition of your weapon by observing the bolt. At this time, remove the magazine to establish a known round count. This is the opportune time to get your weapon in the best condition possible.

TRANSITION: Now that we have covered the Post Fire Drills, are there any questions? I have one for you.

QUESTION: When is the best time to ensure your weapon is in the best possible condition?

ANSWER: Following the Search and Assess procedures.

Let's summarize.

SUMMARY: (2 MIN)

Understanding night time considerations will greatly improve the shooters proficiency whether it is in theatre or on the range conducting Table 4. As the tables progress, Practice time and experience play a vital role in the Marines fluidity, ensuring the basics are mastered and using the building block approach will allow the Marine to dominate the battlefield.

| TABLE 4 UNKNOWN DISTANCE NIGHT (TRAINING COMMANDS) | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Stage | Meter line | Engagement | Rounds per exposure | Time | Position(s) | Iteration(s) | Total rounds |
| Zero/hold confirmation | 100 | Zero confirmation | 5 | 2 min | Prone | 3 | 15 |
| <p>"TOWER NCO"-riflemen, make a condition one weapon. It is your responsibility to keep your weapon in the best firing condition possible. This is your 100m zero confirmation. You will have 1 minute to fire a 5 round group from the prone position. You will repeat this engagement 3 times in order to achieve the best possible group. You may engage when your threat appears. "TOWER NCO"-same engagement, engage "TOWER NCO"-same engagement, engage "TOWER NCO"-riflemen record those last groups and prepare to move. Stay online with me and move.</p> | | | | | | | |
| UKD | 40-60 | Controlled Pairs | 5 | 5 sec | Supported Standing | 1 | 5 |
| <p>"TOWER NCO"-riflemen you are now in an engagement area that requires you to engage threats at unknown distances. your next drill will be fired from a supported standing position; you are required to engage until your target is down. (pause) cease fire.</p> | | | | | | | |
| UKD | 90-110 | Controlled Pairs | 5 | 5 sec | Supported Kneeling | 1 | 5 |
| <p>"TOWER NCO"-riflemen your next drill will be fired from a supported kneeling position, you are required to engage until your target is down. (pause) cease fire. "tower nco"- same drill, engage, cease fire "tower nco"- same drill, engage, cease fire</p> | | | | | | | |
| UKD | 140-200 | Controlled Pairs | 5 | 5 sec | Supported Prone | 1 | 5 |
| <p>"TOWER NCO"-riflemen your next drill will be fired from a supported kneeling position, you are required to engage until your target is down. (pause) cease fire.</p> | | | | | | | |
| UKD | 400-500 | Controlled Pairs | 5 | 5 sec | Supported Prone | 1 | 5 |
| <p>"TOWER NCO"-riflemen your next drill will be fired from a supported prone position, you are required to engage until your target is down. (pause) cease fire. "tower nco"-same drill, engage, cease fire, all stationary threats have been eliminated (<u>pause</u>) unload show clear</p> | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | 35 |

| TABLE 4 UNKNOWN DISTANCE NIGHT (PRE-EVALUATION/EVALUATION COMMANDS) | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------------|---------------------|-------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Stage | Meter line | Engagement | Rounds per exposure | Time | Position(s) | Iteration(s) | Total rounds |
| UKD | 40-60 | Controlled Pairs | 5 | 5 sec | Supported Standing | 1 | 5 |
| <p>"TOWER NCO"-riflemen you are now in an engagement area that requires you to engage threats at unknown distances. your next drill will be fired from a supported standing position; you are required to engage until your target is down. (pause) cease fire.</p> | | | | | | | |
| UKD | 90-110 | Controlled Pairs | 5 | 5 sec | Supported Kneeling | 1 | 5 |
| <p>"TOWER NCO"-riflemen your next drill will be fired from a supported kneeling position, you are required to engage until your target is down. (pause) cease fire.</p> | | | | | | | |
| UKD | 140-200 | Controlled Pairs | 5 | 5 sec | Supported Prone | 5 | 10 |
| <p>"TOWER NCO"-riflemen your next drill will be fired from a supported prone position, you are required to engage until your target is down. (pause) cease fire. "tower nco"-same drill, engage, cease fire, all stationary threats have been eliminated (<u>pause</u>) unload show clear.</p> | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | 30 |

