

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

INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

DEMONSTRATE SHORT RANGE ENGAGEMENT SKILLS (DAY)

0300-M16-1013
0300-M16-1010 (REV.)

ANNUAL RIFLE TRAINING POI

APPROVAL _____

DATE _____

(SLIDE #1)

INTRODUCTION

(3 MIN)

1. **GAIN ATTENTION**. Intermediate combat marksmanship skills include the techniques for hammer pairs, pivots, and shooting while moving forward. Each of these techniques takes practice to master; however, they all can be practiced to a level of proficiency through dry fire.

Notes: _____

(SLIDE #2)

2. **OVERVIEW**. Good Morning/afternoon class, my name is _____ . The purpose of this lesson is to cover box drills and engaging targets on the move.

3. **INTRODUCE LEARNING OBJECTIVES**.

(SLIDE #3)

a. **TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:**

(1) Given a service rifle with Rifle Combat Optic (RCO)/Infantry Automatic Rifle (IAR) with Squad Day Optic (SDO), individual field equipment, common weapon sling, magazines, ammunition, and threat targets from 5 to 50 meters, achieve mastery during execution of the performance checklists within the Master Lesson Files for Entry-level and Annual Rifle Marksmanship Training. (0300-M16-1013)

b. **ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVES:**

(SLIDE #4)

(1) Given a service rifle with Rifle Combat Optic (RCO), individual field equipment, common weapon sling, magazines, known distance targets, and ammunition, execute a box drill. (0300-M16-1013a)

(SLIDE #5)

(2) Given a service rifle with Rifle Combat Optic (RCO), individual field equipment, common weapon sling, magazines, known distance targets, and ammunition, engage threats while conducting forward movement. (0300-M16-1013b)

(SLIDE #6)

4. **METHOD/MEDIA:** This period of instruction will be taught using the informal lecture method, aided by the PowerPoint, practical application 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 by a performance based evaluation.

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

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 how to conduct box drills.

Notes: _____

(SLIDE #7)

BODY **(20 MIN)**

(SLIDE #8) **(10 MIN)**

1. **BOX DRILL:** A box drill is designed for multiple target engagements of two targets. If two shots to the torso fail to eliminate one or both of the adversaries, employ a box drill as follows. The box drill is essentially an efficient failure to stop drill on two targets at once.

(SLIDE #9)

a. **Conducting a Box Drill:**

1.) Both targets are engaged with a pair to the chest before any assessment on the target is done.

2.) The recoil of the 2nd shot on the first adversary should be used to help transition the rifle to the next adversary.

3.) Upon completion of the pair on the second adversary, follow up with an incapacitating shot to the head or pelvic girdle on each target.

4.) After each target is engaged with both a pair and an incapacitating shot, assess the targets for follow-on shots.

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

QUESTION: How many shots are fired during a Box Drill?

ANSWER: The Box Drill requires a total of 6 shots.

Notes: _____

Let's now turn our attention on how to engage targets on the move.

(SLIDE #10)

(10 MIN)

2. FIRING ON THE MOVE: The nature of close quarter's battle requires that the Marine is almost always in motion. Forward movement allows the Marine to gain ground as the threat is eliminated. Proper movement will permit the shooter to eliminate threats while conducting MOUT and room-clearing operations.

a. Purpose. In order to shoot accurately while moving, the Marine cannot simply run or walk fast. A normal running movement makes it extremely difficult to acquire the weapon

sights and to achieve the stability needed for accurate shooting. Therefore, a technique for firing on the move is used.

b. Technique. The proper movement technique is similar to a glide.

(SLIDE #11)

(1) Assume a lower center of gravity by keeping the knees bent. Bent knees serve to absorb the shock from movement and allow the sights to be stabilized easier. Lean slightly forward to facilitate a smooth movement and management of recoil.

(2) Point the feet and knees in the direction of travel.

(3) The feet are not lifted as high as in a normal walk or run. The feet are placed almost flat-footed. This allows for kicking an obstruction as opposed to tripping on it. Movement must be smooth and steady so the sights can be stabilized.

(SLIDE #12)

(4) While moving, the weapon should be at the Alert or Ready carry. This will provide the Marine with the greatest amount of situational awareness and allow for quick presentation of the weapon if a target appears.

(5) When a target appears, present the weapon to the target, acquire sight picture, and fire. It is extremely important to focus on the front sight of the weapon. The adherence to the fundamentals of marksmanship becomes even more vital under these adverse shooting conditions.

(SLIDE #13)

c. Considerations for Shooting On the Move. This technique is not intended to be used for a long period of time or for long distances. Rather, the Marine can move in a normal manner until it becomes necessary to engage a target, at which time he should slow and assume the glide.

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

Question: What is the proper movement technique similar to?

Answer: The glide.

Let's Summarize

(SLIDE #14)

SUMMARY: This lesson covered Box Drills and shooting while moving forward. The battlefield is a dynamic and fluid environment requiring the Marine to be prepared to engage targets in many different scenarios and in less than perfect conditions. These skills provide Marines with additional techniques they may employ to be successful based on the situation.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION: (30 MINS) Shooters will practice movement drills to ensure situational awareness is grasped due to the increased risk associated with movement.

PRACTICE: The shooters will be oriented outside on line with one another, facing in a safe direction. The shooters will practice following the commands, to conduct forward movement drills.

PROVIDE HELP: The tower will have the portable loud speakers and will announce all commands for the shooters. Unit CMT's and Coaches will assist in on the spot corrections to ensure safety requirements are satisfied.

1. **Safety Brief:** Brief the shooters per the ORAW associated with this lesson.
2. **Supervision and Guidance:** The Combat Marksmanship Trainer will ensure that the four safety rules are followed at all times during the practical application.
3. **Debrief:** The Combat Marksmanship Trainer will answer any questions, provide overall feedback, and review the learning points of the practical application.