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

DETAILED INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

LESSON TITLE
INTRODUCTION TO MARINE CORPS RIFLE MARKSMANSHIP

COURSE TITLE
ANNUAL RIFLE TRAINING
INTRODUCTION TO MARINE CORPS RIFLE MARKSMANSHIP

INTRODUCTION (4 MIN)

1. GAIN ATTENTION. The primary mission of the Marine rifleman is to locate and destroy the enemy by fire and to repel assault by the enemy with fire and close combat. The rifle is the Marine's primary means of accomplishing his mission. Combat-ready Marines must be highly proficient in the use of the service rifle and have the confidence to deliver accurate fire under the most adverse battle conditions.

2. OVERVIEW. This lesson will provide an overview of the Marine Corps Rifle Marksmanship Program and how the five stages of marksmanship training relate to each other.

3. INTRODUCE LEARNING OBJECTIVES. This lesson is provided as an overview of the Marine Corps Rifle Marksmanship Program. There are no Terminal or Enabling Learning Objectives for this lesson.

4. METHOD. This lesson will be taught in a classroom setting using lecture.

5. EVALUATION. The Marine will not be tested on the material in this lesson.

TRANSITION: The Marine Corps Rifle Marksmanship Program consists of five stages of training that progressively teach, reinforce, and refine marksmanship skills to a combat-ready level.

BODY (10 MIN)

1. (10 MIN) MARINE CORPS RIFLE MARKSMANSHIP PROGRAM

   a. Introduction. The rifle is the primary tool by which an individual Marine obtains dominance over the enemy and neutralizes the effects of enemy weapons. To that end, the Marine Corps Combat Rifle Program progresses the individual Marine from the fundamentals of marksmanship to advanced combat shooting by ensuring service standards are reviewed, practiced, and evaluated. The objective at the completion of training is the unconscious, competent ability to effectively employ the rifle under varying conditions.
training; Preparatory Training and Tables 1 through 4. Marines will begin by learning the fundamentals of marksmanship (Preparatory Training & Table 1) and then incrementally learn new combat shooting skills (Tables 2-4) as they complete each Table of training in sequential order. Marines must master each Table of training prior to advancing to the next Table.

(ON SLIDE #1)

b. Five-Stage Program. The Marine Corps Combat Rifle Program utilizes a building block/training continuum approach towards developing Marines into proficient combat marksmen. To accomplish this, the Marine Corps Combat Rifle Program is broken down into five different stages: Preparatory Marksmanship Training, Fundamental Rifle Marksmanship (FRM), Basic Combat Rifle Marksmanship (BCRM), Intermediate Combat Rifle Marksmanship (ICRM), and Advanced Combat Rifle Marksmanship (ACRM). Marines will begin by learning the fundamentals of marksmanship and then incrementally learn new combat shooting skills as they complete each Table of training in sequential order. Marines must master each Table of training prior to advancing to the next Table.

(ON SLIDE #2)

1) Preparatory Marksmanship Training. During this phase, Marines develop a sound foundation of marksmanship knowledge and practice skills under close supervision. This phase provides the basis for all follow-on training. Correct firing techniques must become instinctive; therefore, it is important to develop and master weapons handling skills during this stage of training. Upon completion of Preparatory Marksmanship Training, proficiency must be demonstrated in the following:

a) Performing weapons handling procedures.

b) Maintaining the service rifle/carbine.

c) Performing corrective action.

d) Zeroing the service rifle/carbine.

(ON SLIDE #3)

2) Table 1, Fundamental Rifle Marksmanship (FRM). During FRM training, the knowledge and firing techniques learned in preparatory training are applied on a known distance (KD) range. Further development and refinement of those skills are achieved during live fire. The purpose is to impart the fundamental knowledge, skills, and attitudes necessary for safe and accurate firing of the rifle. The information covered in this stage of
training will form the basis for all other training with the rifle. Marines will be evaluated on their mastery of FRM skills during the Table 1 course of fire. Upon completion of FRM, proficiency must be demonstrated in engaging stationary targets to include the following:

a) Engaging targets from a prone position.
b) Engaging targets from a sitting position.
c) Engaging targets from a kneeling position.
d) Engaging targets from a standing position.
e) Engaging targets at a sustained rate of fire.
f) Performing the fundamentals of marksmanship.

(ON SLIDE #4)

3) Table 2, Basic Combat Rifle Marksmanship (BCRM). During BCRM training, the Marine will begin transitioning from basic marksmanship to becoming a proficient combat marksman. Marines will be evaluated on their mastery of BCRM skills during the Table 2 course of fire. Upon completion of BCRM, proficiency must be demonstrated in the following:

a) Executing a Tactical Reload.
b) Executing a Speed Reload.
c) Executing Controlled Pairs.
d) Executing Failure to Stop Drills.
d) Engaging multiple targets.
e) Engaging moving targets.
f) Performing Basic Combat Rifle Marksmanship skills.

(ON SLIDE #5)

4) Table 3, Intermediate Combat Rifle Marksmanship (ICRM). ICRM training reinforces and improves basic combat shooting skills and introduces additional techniques and procedures. Upon completion of ICRM, the Marine will have been provided the required skills for successful completion of the tasks assigned to the Marine rifleman. He will be satisfactorily prepared for additional mission specific rifle training as determined by his commander. To this end, modular attachments such
as Rifle Combat Optic and night aiming devices will be introduced (if available to the unit) during this stage of training. Marines will be evaluated on their mastery of BCRM skills during the Table 3 course of fire. Upon completion of ICRM, proficiency must be demonstrated in the following:

a) Zeroing a Rifle Combat Optic.
b) Zeroing a Target Pointer Illuminator/Aiming Light.
c) Executing Hammer Pairs.
d) Engaging targets using pivot techniques.
e) Engaging targets while moving forward.
f) Engaging targets during low light and darkness.
g) Engaging targets using a Target Pointer Illuminator/Aiming Light.
h) Engaging targets from an unknown distance.

(ON SLIDE #6)

5) Table 4, Advanced Combat Rifle Marksmanship (ACRM). ACRM training reinforces and improves combat shooting skills and introduces advanced techniques and procedures relevant to the infantry Marine. Upon completion of ACRM, the Marine will have been provided the required skills for successful completion of the rifle tasks assigned to the infantry Marine. He will be satisfactorily prepared for additional infantry specific rifle training as determined by his commander. Advanced techniques for modular attachments such as rifle combat optics, night aiming and night vision devices, are continued and improved during this stage of training. Marines will be evaluated on their mastery of BCRM skills during the Table 4 course of fire. Upon completion of ACRM, proficiency must be demonstrated in the following:

a) Engaging targets using lateral movement techniques.
b) Performing advanced combat techniques during daylight.
c) Performing advanced combat techniques at night.
TRANSITION: The material just covered illustrates how much there is to master in marksmanship training. Beginning with the safe handling of the weapon through engagement of combat targets, the key to a Marine rifleman's success will be the ability to consistently apply the fundamentals of marksmanship to become a confident and accurate marksman.

SUMMARY: (1 MIN)

This lesson provided an overview of the Marine Corps Rifle Marksmanship Program and an introduction to the knowledge and skills that must be mastered to complete the five stages of marksmanship training. Remember, Marines accomplish their mission primarily through proficient use of the service rifle/carbine. The success of the Marine rifleman lies in the continued development through all phases of training to make him combat-ready and effective.