



SLR.22
1 Oct 99

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

DETAILED INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

LESSON TITLE

PRESENTATION OF THE M16A2 SERVICE RIFLE

COURSE TITLE

SUSTAINMENT LEVEL RIFLE MARKSMANSHIP (PHASE I, II, III)



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

INSTRUCTOR PREPARATION CHECKLIST

ESSENTIAL DATA

LESSON DESIGNATOR	SLR.22
LESSON TITLE	Presentation of the M16A2 Service Rifle
DATE PREPARED	1 October 1999
TIME	45 min
METHOD	Lecture and demonstration
LOCATION	Indoor/outdoor classroom
INSTRUCTORS REQUIRED	One Primary Marksmanship Instructor (PMI)
REFERENCE	MCRP 3-01A
TRAINING AIDS/EQUIPMENT	M16A2 service rifle, sling, cartridge belt, magazines, magazine pouches, flak jacket, helmet, and suspenders

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: A load-bearing vest may be substituted for magazine pouches and suspenders. Gear will be worn in accordance with the MBST Handbook.



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DETAILED OUTLINE

PRESENTATION OF THE M16A2 SERVICE RIFLE

INTRODUCTION
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1. **GAIN ATTENTION.** When moving in close quarters, on patrol, or in a built-up area, the Marine must be prepared to engage targets quickly and accurately. Therefore, the Marine must be able to present his weapon effectively and efficiently from any type of carry or transport.

2. **OVERVIEW.** This lesson reviews the types of carries/ transports for the M16A2 service rifle and covers the presentation of the weapon from the carries/transports and search and assess procedures.

3. **INTRODUCE LEARNING OBJECTIVES.** The Terminal Learning Objective and Enabling Learning Objectives pertaining to this lesson are as follows:

a. **TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE.** Given an M16A2 service rifle, sling, cartridge belt, magazines, magazine pouches, flak jacket, helmet, suspenders, ammunition, and targets, without the aid of references, engage targets of limited time exposure with the rifle IAW MCRP 3-01A and to achieve a proficiency level IAW MCO 3574.2_. (PVTX.11.6)

b. **ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) Given an M16A2 service rifle, sling, cartridge belt, magazines, magazine pouches, flak jacket, helmet, suspenders, ammunition, and target, without the aid of references, present the rifle from the Tactical Carry IAW MCRP 3-01A. (PVTX.11.6a)

2) Given an M16A2 service rifle, sling, cartridge belt, magazines, magazine pouches, flak jacket, helmet, suspenders, ammunition, and target, without the aid of references, present the rifle from the Alert IAW MCRP 3-01A. (PVTX.11.6b)

3) Given an M16A2 service rifle, sling, cartridge belt, magazines, magazine pouches, flak jacket, helmet, suspenders, ammunition, and target, without the aid of references, present the rifle from the Ready IAW MCRP 3-01A. (PVTX.11.6c)



- 4) Given an M16A2 service rifle, sling, cartridge belt, magazines, magazine pouches, flak jacket, helmet, suspenders, ammunition, and target, without the aid of references, present the rifle from Strong Side Sling Arms IAW MCRP 3-01A. (PVTX.11.6d)
 - 5) Given an M16A2 service rifle, sling, cartridge belt, magazines, magazine pouches, flak jacket, helmet, suspenders, ammunition, and target, without the aid of references, present the rifle from Weak Side Sling Arms IAW MCRP 3-01A. (PVTX.11.6e)
4. METHOD. The lesson will be taught using lecture and demonstration.
5. EVALUATION. The Marine will be evaluated on rifle presentation via a performance checklist during the Rifle Presentation Exercise, SLR.22a.

TRANSITION: Weapons carries and transports ensure weapons safety, while placing the Marine in position to engage a target quickly. The type of carry or transport used is dictated by the level of the threat and is the starting point for weapons presentation. Therefore, the types of carries/transports for the M16A2 service rifle will be reviewed before presentation techniques are discussed.

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INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *The procedures in this lesson are written for right-handed Marines. Left-handed Marines should reverse instructions as needed.*

1. (5 MIN) WEAPONS CARRIES/TRANSPORTS

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *Review the carries and transports as necessary. Demonstrate the procedures in this section as they are explained.*

a. Tactical Carry. The Tactical Carry is used when no immediate threat is present. The Tactical Carry permits control of the rifle while a Marine is moving, yet still allows quick engagement of the enemy. The buttstock of the weapon is positioned at the side of the body at approximately hip level. The muzzle is angled up at approximately 45 degrees in the general direction of the enemy. The muzzle is slightly below eye level (eyes, muzzle, target).



b. Alert. The Alert is used when enemy contact is likely (probable). The Alert is also used for moving in a MOUT or close quarters environment. The buttstock of the weapon is in the pocket of the shoulder and the muzzle is angled down at approximately 45 degrees and in the general direction of the enemy.

c. Ready. The Ready is used when contact with the enemy is imminent. The Ready allows immediate target engagement, but it is very tiring to maintain over a long period of time. The buttstock of the weapon is in the pocket of the shoulder and the muzzle is pointed in the direction of likely enemy contact or activity. The sights of the weapon are held just below eye level so a clear field of view is maintained over the weapon sights until a target has been identified.

d. Strong Side Sling Arms (Muzzle Up). This transport is used when contact with the enemy is unlikely. To assume this transport from the Tactical Carry:

- 1) Release the hold on the pistol grip of the rifle.
- 2) Lower the buttstock of the rifle and bring the rifle to a vertical position.
- 3) With the right hand, grasp the sling above the left forearm.
- 4) Guide the rifle around the right shoulder with the left hand and extend the right arm through the sling.
- 5) Place the sling on the right shoulder and apply downward pressure on the sling with the right hand to stabilize the rifle on the shoulder.
- 6) Release the handguard.

e. Weak Side Sling Arms (Muzzle Down). As with the strong side transport, this transport is used when enemy contact is unlikely. This transport is used mainly in inclement weather to keep moisture out of the bore of the rifle. To assume this transport from the Tactical Carry:

- 1) Release the hold on the pistol grip of the rifle.
- 2) With the left hand, rotate the muzzle down and bring the rifle to a vertical position on the left side of the body. The pistol grip is pointed outboard.
- 3) Reach over the left forearm and grasp the sling with the right hand and place the sling on the left



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shoulder.



4) Grasp the sling with the left hand and apply downward pressure to stabilize the rifle on the shoulder.

f. Cross Body Sling Arms. The cross body transport is used when both hands are required for work. The rifle is slung across the back with the muzzle up or down.

Confirm by questions.

TRANSITION: When a target presents itself, there may be very little time to take action. Weapons presentation must be immediate and the target must be engaged with accurate fire. The procedures for weapons presentation are dictated in part by how the weapon is being carried/transported. It is necessary to be familiar with presentation from each carry/transport to respond to any combat situation.

2. (25 MIN) PRESENTATION OF THE M16A2 SERVICE RIFLE

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: Demonstrate each type of presentation as it is discussed. Stress concentration on correct presentation movements rather than speed of presentation.

Remind Marines that as the presentation movements become more "natural" through practice, the speed of presentation as well as the application of the fundamentals of marksmanship will improve, enabling engagement of targets of limited exposure time.

Impress upon Marines that as the rifle is raised to the target during presentation, the sights must not break the eye-to-target line of sight. If the rifle is raised above the target, additional time is required to bring it down to acquire sight alignment and sight picture.

a. Presenting the Rifle from the Tactical Carry

1) Assume the Tactical Carry.

2) When a target appears, extend the rifle toward the target keeping the muzzle at a slightly upward angle so the buttstock clears all personal equipment. Continue to look at the target. At the same time, place the rifle in Condition 1. Both of the following methods place the rifle in Condition 1 if the rifle is in Condition 3:



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- a) Grip the pistol grip firmly with the right hand. Pull the charging handle with the left hand to its rearmost position and release.
- b) Grip the handguards firmly with the left hand. Pull the charging handle with the right hand to its rearmost position and release.
- 3) As the rifle is being presented, take the rifle off safe and place the trigger finger on the trigger.
- 4) Level the rifle while pulling it firmly into the pocket of the shoulder to obtain proper stock weld. Do not move the head down to meet the stock of the rifle.

NOTE

If the rifle is in the shoulder properly, the aiming eye will be able to look through the rear sight as soon as the stock makes contact with the cheek.

- 5) As the sights become level with the aiming eye, visually locate the target through the rear sight aperture. As the rifle sights settle, shift the focus back to the front sight post to obtain sight alignment, and place the tip of the post center mass on the target to obtain sight picture.
- b. Presenting the Rifle from the Alert
- 1) Assume the Alert (rifle in Condition 1).
 - 2) When a target appears, while looking at the target, bring the muzzle up by raising the left hand, allowing the rifle butt to pivot in the shoulder. At the same time, pull the rifle firmly into the pocket of the shoulder.
 - 3) As the rifle is being presented, take the rifle off safe and place the trigger finger on the trigger.
 - 4) As the stock makes contact with the cheek, level the rifle to obtain proper stock weld. Do not move the head down to meet the stock of the rifle.



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NOTE

If the rifle is in the shoulder properly, the aiming eye will be able to look through the rear sight as soon as the stock makes contact with the cheek.



5) As the sights become level with the aiming eye, visually locate the target through the rear sight aperture. As the rifle sights settle, shift the focus back to the front sight post to obtain sight alignment, and place the tip of the post center mass on the target to obtain sight picture.

c. Presenting the Rifle from the Ready

- 1) Assume the Ready (rifle in Condition 1).
- 2) When a target appears, while looking at the target, bring the muzzle up by raising the left hand, allowing the rifle butt to pivot in the shoulder. At the same time, pull the rifle firmly into the pocket of the shoulder.
- 3) As the rifle is being presented, take the rifle off safe and place the trigger finger on the trigger.
- 4) As the stock makes contact with the cheek, level the rifle to obtain proper stock weld. Do not move the head down to meet the stock of the rifle.

NOTE

If the rifle is in the shoulder properly, the aiming eye will be able to look through the rear sight as soon as the stock makes contact with the cheek.

5) As the sights become level with the aiming eye, visually locate the target through the rear sight aperture. As the rifle sights settle, shift the focus back to the front sight post to obtain sight alignment, and place the tip of the post center mass on the target to obtain sight picture.

d. Presenting the Rifle from Strong Side Sling Arms (Muzzle Up)

- 1) Begin with the weapon slung over the right shoulder, muzzle up.
- 2) When a target appears, while looking at the target, lean forward slightly to facilitate removing the weapon from the shoulder.
- 3) Reach under the right arm with the left hand between the sling and the body and grasp the handguards. At the same time, pull down on the sling and raise the right elbow out and parallel to the deck.



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- 4) Roll the right shoulder forward and release the sling from the right hand once the handguards have cleared the elbow. At the same time, pull the weapon forward off the shoulder with the left hand.
- 5) Continue pulling the weapon forward with the left hand while rotating the weapon parallel to the deck so the right arm becomes free of the sling. Continue the forward movement of the rifle to ensure the rifle clears all personal gear.
- 6) Grasp the charging handle with the right hand and pull it to its rearmost position and release.
- 7) Establish a firing grip with the right hand while keeping the trigger finger straight along the receiver.
- 8) Take the rifle off safe and place the trigger finger on the trigger.
- 9) Level the weapon while pulling it firmly into the shoulder to obtain proper stock weld. Do not move the head down to meet the stock of the rifle.

NOTE

If the rifle is in the shoulder properly, the aiming eye will be able to look through the rear sight as soon as the stock makes contact with the cheek.

- 10) As the sights become level with the aiming eye, visually locate the target through the rear sight aperture. As the rifle sights settle, shift the focus back to the front sight post to obtain sight alignment, and place the tip of the post center mass on the target to obtain sight picture.

f. Presenting the Rifle from Weak Side Sling Arms (Muzzle Down)

- 1) Begin with the weapon slung over the left shoulder, muzzle down.
- 2) When a target appears, while looking at the target, lean forward slightly to facilitate removing the weapon from the shoulder.
- 3) Grasp the sling with the right hand to prevent the rifle from falling off the shoulder.
- 4) Grasp the handguards with the left hand.



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- 5) Rotate the rifle counterclockwise while extending the muzzle toward the target.
- 6) Continue extending the rifle toward the target to ensure the rifle clears all personal gear.
- 7) Grasp the charging handle with the right hand and pull it to its rearmost position and release.
- 8) Establish a firing grip with the right hand while keeping the trigger finger straight along the receiver.
- 9) Take the rifle off safe and place the trigger finger on the trigger.
- 10) Level the weapon while pulling it firmly into the shoulder to obtain proper stock weld. Do not move the head down to meet the stock of the rifle.

NOTE

If the rifle is in the shoulder properly, the aiming eye will be able to look through the rear sight as soon as the stock makes contact with the cheek.

- 11) As the sights become level with the aiming eye, visually locate the target through the rear sight aperture. As the rifle sights settle, shift the focus back to the front sight post to obtain sight alignment, and place the tip of the post center mass on the target to obtain sight picture.

Confirm by questions.

TRANSITION: The weapons carries and transports enable you to engage targets quickly and efficiently. Practicing presentation of the weapon from the Tactical Carry, Alert, and Ready, as well as the two transports, will enable you to acquire the skills to successfully engage combat targets. Once a target is engaged, you must immediately search the area and assess the situation.



3. (10 MIN) SEARCH AND ASSESS PROCEDURES

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *Demonstrate the procedures in this section as they are explained.*

a. Purpose. The Marine searches the area for additional targets or for cover; the Marine assesses the situation to determine if he needs to re-engage the target, engage a new target, take cover, assume a more stable position, cease engagement, etc. Search and assess procedures are conducted after each target engagement. Searching and assessing enables the Marine to avoid the tunnel vision that can restrict the focus so that an indication of other targets is overlooked.

b. Technique

1) Immediately after a target is engaged, keeping the buttstock in the shoulder, lower the muzzle of the rifle slightly to look over the sights.

2) Place the trigger finger straight along the receiver.

3) Search the area and assess the situation/threat by moving the head, eyes, and rifle left and right (approximately 45° from center) to cover the immediate area. The muzzle moves with the head and eyes in one fluid motion while searching. Keeping both eyes open will increase the field of view.

4) When it is determined the area is clear of all enemy threat, place the weapon on safe.

c. Searching and Assessing to a Higher Profile.

Depending on the tactical situation, the Marine may choose to increase his area of observation by searching and assessing to a higher profile position (e.g., moving from the prone position to the sitting, to the kneeling, and to the standing, as required). When moving from position to position, maintain positive control of the weapon so it can be presented to the target readily when needed. Keep the rifle oriented toward the target at all times, with the sights lowered just below eye level.

1) Prone to Kneeling. After searching and assessing at the prone position, move to a kneeling position by performing the following steps:

a) While maintaining control of the pistol grip, lower the rifle butt out of the shoulder.



- b) Drop the left hand to the deck and, bringing it back, push up off the deck to both knees.
- c) Grasp the handguard with the left hand and place the rifle butt in the pocket of the shoulder.
- d) Assume a kneeling position and search and assess.

2) Sitting to Kneeling. After searching and assessing at the sitting position, move to a kneeling position by performing the following steps:

- a) Maintain control of the rifle with the rifle butt in the pocket of the shoulder.
- b) Uncross the legs to an open leg position.
- c) Tuck the right foot underneath the left thigh, as close to the buttocks as possible.
- d) Lean forward and to the right and roll on to the right knee to a kneeling position and search and assess.

NOTE

It may be necessary to release the rifle with the right hand and push off the deck with the right hand to assist in rolling up to a kneeling position.

3) Kneeling to Standing. After searching and assessing in the kneeling position, maintain control of the rifle with the rifle butt in the pocket of the shoulder, and stand while continuing to search and assess.

Confirm by questions.

TRANSITION: Search and assess procedures enable you to avoid the tunnel vision that can restrict your focus so that an indication of other targets is overlooked. Searching and assessing is done after every target engagement.



OPPORTUNITY FOR QUESTIONS:
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1. Respond to questions from the class.
2. Prompt Marines with questions to the class.
 - a. QUESTION: What is done immediately after engagement of a target/threat?

ANSWER: The area is searched and the situation is assessed.

- b. QUESTION: When it is determined the area is clear of all enemy threat, what must the Marine do?

ANSWER: Place the weapon on safe.

- c. QUESTION: Why would a Marine choose to search and assess to a higher profile position?

ANSWER: To increase his area of observation.

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

SUMMARY:
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In combat, a target may present itself with little or no warning, giving the Marine very little time to take action and engage the target. To maintain the advantage, the Marine must practice the skills to quickly and effectively present the weapon for engagement. Continued practice of the various presentation techniques from each of the weapons carries/ transports will allow the Marine to refine his skill, shorten his presentation time, and engage targets effectively in a combat environment. In addition, search and assess procedures will enable the Marine to be alert to new targets, cover, or a course of action that may save his life or his fellow Marines.