

**071-COM-0502  
Move Under Direct Fire  
Status: Approved**

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**Security Classification: U** - Unclassified

**Distribution Restriction:** Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

**Destruction Notice:** None

**Foreign Disclosure: FD1** - This training product has been reviewed by the training developers in coordination with the G2, Ft Benning, GA 31905 foreign disclosure officer. This training product can be used to instruct international military students from all approved countries without restrictions.

**Conditions:** You are a member of a team conducting movement to contact and are under fire from an enemy position that is 250 to 300 meters away from your position. You have an individual weapon, individual combat equipment, and a current firing position that provides cover from the enemy's direct fire. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

**Standards:** Select a movement route, communicate your intent to move, and suppress enemy fire, as needed. Conduct movement using the appropriate techniques based on situation and terrain. Occupy a firing positions within 100 meters of the enemy position and engage enemy.

**Special Conditions:** None

**Safety Risk:** Medium

**MOPP 4:** Sometimes

**Task Statements**

**Cue:** None

**DANGER**

None

**WARNING**

None

**CAUTION**

None

**Remarks:** None

**Notes:** While this task may be performed by an individual Soldier, it is best performed as a member of a team or as part of a two-man buddy team.

## Performance Steps

1. Select an individual movement route that adheres to the instructions provided by your team leader.

Note: When part of a team your movement route and general firing positions may be determined by your team leader. When moving as part of a team you must be prepared to follow your team leader's example.

a. Search the terrain to your front for good firing positions.

Note: Large trees, rocks, stumps, fallen timber, rubble, vehicle hulls, man-made structures, and folds or creases on the ground may provide both cover and concealment and can be used as fighting positions.

b. Select the best route to the positions.

Note: A gully, ravine, ditch, or wall at a slight angle to your direction of travel may provide cover and concealment when using the low or high crawl movement techniques. Hedge rows or a line of thick vegetation may provide concealment only when using the low or high crawl technique.

(1) Pick a route that minimizes your exposure to enemy fire.

(2) Ensure route does not cross in front of other team members.

2. Communicate your movement intent to your buddy and team leader, as appropriate, using hand and arm signals.

3. Suppress the enemy as required.

Note: Suppression is achieved through an accurate, sustained volume of fire directed at the enemy's personnel, weapons, or equipment to prevent or degrade enemy's ability to observe and engage friendly forces. Suppression targets are prioritized by the overall threat they present to your element, normally crew-served weapons come first. Effective suppression requires judicious control of the rate of fire and target selection. It is imperative that you achieve suppression prior to moving.

4. Conduct movement using the appropriate technique(s) to reach each position.

a. Move using the high crawl technique (figure 1).

Note: The high crawl lets you move faster than the low crawl and still gives you a low silhouette. Use this crawl when there is good cover and concealment but enemy fire prevents you from getting up.



Figure 1. High Crawl.

(1) Keep your body off of the ground.

(2) Rest your weight on your forearms and lower legs.

(3) Cradle your weapon in your arms.

(4) Keep the muzzle of the weapon off the ground.

(5) Keep your knees well behind your buttocks so it stays low.

(6) Move forward by alternately advancing your right elbow and left knee, and left elbow and right knee.

b. Move using the low crawl technique (figure 2).

Note: The low crawl gives you the lowest silhouette. It is used to cross places where the cover and/or concealment are very low and enemy fire or observation prevents you from getting up.



Figure 2. Low Crawl.

- (1) Keep your body as flat as possible to the ground.
  - (2) Grasp the sling of the weapon at the upper sling swivel with your right hand.
  - (3) Let the hand guard rest on your forearm.
  - (4) Keep the muzzle of the weapon off the ground.
  - (5) Move forward.
    - (a) Push both arms forward while pulling your right leg forward.
    - (b) Pull on the ground with both arms while pushing with your right leg.
    - (c) Repeat steps (a) and (b) until you reach your next position.
- c. Moved using the rush technique (figure 3).
- Note: The rush is the fastest way to move from one position to another. Use when you must cross an open area and time is critical.



Figure 3. Rush.

- (1) Raise your head.
- (2) Select your next position.
- (3) Lower your head.
- (4) Draw your arms into your body.
- (5) Pull your right leg forward.
- (6) Raise your body.
- (7) Get up quickly.
- (8) Run for 3-5 seconds to your next position.
- (9) Plant both feet.

## CAUTION

Do not slam the buttstock of your weapon into the ground. Damage to optics, lasers or other sensitive equipment may occur.

(10) Assume a prone position.

Note: This technique is commonly referred to as Point, Post, Sprawl.

(a) Acquire the target.

(b) Orient yourself and the weapon to the target.

(c) Post the firing hand on the ground as you do a rear lunge or forward lunge.

Note: Posting with the non-firing hand is ineffective and places too much mass on the shoulder and elbow. By using the firing hand to post while simultaneously changing level with your hips, you keep the weight over your hips. This will allow you to fight to the prone more efficiently.

(d) Kick your legs rearward and out so that your body lays naturally on the ground in good firing position.

(e) Reacquire the target.

d. Continue using movement techniques until you reach your final firing position.

5. Occupy your identified firing position within 100 meters of the enemy position.

a. Assume a firing position.

b. Engage enemy with your individual weapon.

(Asterisks indicates a leader performance step.)

**Evaluation Guidance:** Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

**Evaluation Preparation:** Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is required to successfully complete the task by reviewing the conditions and standards. Stress the importance of observing cautions, warnings, and dangers, as applicable.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO	N/A
1. Selected an individual movement route that adhered to the instructions provided by your team leader.			
2. Communicated movement intent to buddy and team leader, as appropriate, using hand and arm signals.			
3. Suppressed the enemy as required.			
4. Conducted movement using the appropriate technique(s) to reach each position.			
5. Occupied your identified firing position within 100 meters of the enemy position.			

### Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary	Source Information
	TC 3-21.75	THE WARRIOR ETHOS AND SOLDIER COMBAT SKILLS	Yes	No	

**TADSS :** None

### Equipment Items (LIN):

LIN	Name
R97175	RIFLE 5.56MILL M16A4
C06935	CARBINE 5.56MILL M4A1

**Materiel Items (NSN) :**

Step ID	NSN	LIN	Title	Qty
No materiel items specified				

**Environment:** Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to the current Environmental Considerations manual and the current GTA Environmental-related Risk Assessment card.

**Safety:** In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with current Risk Management Doctrine. Leaders will complete the current Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet in accordance with the TRADOC Safety Officer during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW current CBRN doctrine.

**Prerequisite Individual Tasks :** None

**Supporting Individual Tasks :** None

**Supported Individual Tasks :** None

**Supported Collective Tasks :** None

**Knowledges :**

Knowledge ID	Knowledge Name
071-OPN-0022	Threat
071-COM-0007	Visual and Audio Signals
071-WPN-0080	Weapon Capabilities
071-WPN-0063	Weapons Functions
071-OPN-0018	Route Selection

**Skills :**

Skill ID	Skill Name
071-COM-0001	Ability to Use Hand and Arm Signals
071-WPN-0033	Load and Unload Infantry Weapons
071-WPN-0023	Engage Targets with Infantry Weapons

**ICTL Data :** None