



Threat Pattern Recognition Use of Force Instructor School

One of the most challenging lessons for law enforcement officers to train for are pre-assault indicators. Paper targets on the range do not prepare for this, nor does reading Use of Force guidelines in a textbook. Today, Human Factor Research Group, Inc. (HFRG) is pleased to announce for the first time, law enforcement officers or anyone wanting to properly learn and access what these pre-assault indicators are can now do so with ease. From five years in development, the Firearms Threat Pattern Recognition video course is designed to supplement and enhance existing firearm training courses. The course is not designed to replace existing firearms course, neither does this course advocate a specific firearms shooting stance system. It focuses on utilizing a person's natural ability for pattern recognition via biology-based responses subsequent to time, distance, and cover in a firefight. By studying the TPR Firearm videos, the user should be able to do the following:

- Identify the lethal force micro-threat cues associated with each assailant force draw.
- Identify the visual pathways needed to enhance threat identification and precision engagement.

Human Factor Research Group recommends this training series to law enforcement, military, and anyone else interested in firearms training that want to keep themselves and others safe.

Increasingly, officers are required to Professionally, Precisely, and with Proportionality. This is functionally impossible when the SNS is activated. TPR training provides a training methodology that allows the officer to respond prior to SNS activation, while improving survivability, precision and appropriate use of force responses.

When the use of force litigation occurs, it will be directed at an agency, instructor or officer. The focus of use of force litigation will target training (on the part of the agency) or excessive force (on the part of the officer). In both cases the use of force training system will be tested and appropriate, as well as the reasonability of the systems design methodology.

The TPR Firearms program is designed develop enhanced firearms skills. It is not a substitute for traditional firearms training, but should be instituted after basic Academy skills are acquired or an in-service module. The TPR Firearms program is designed to teach the student to "see" and process lethal threat cues sooner, allowing them to evade the attack and increase survivability, providing more time to make precise use of force decisions

Course Description:

The PPCT Defensive Tactics System is the first subject control system developed through tactical, legal and medical research. Tactically, the system addresses the most common types of resistance officers encounter, allowing the instructor to maximize training on job related techniques. Legally, the PPCT System teaches a simple use of force continuum that clarifies the appropriate force level for every level of resistance. Medical research was conducted on every PPCT technique to refine technique efficiency and to ensure the medical implications were proportional to the level of resistance.

Course Goals:

1. To examine survival learning research in an effort to enhance survivability in combat situations.
2. To instruct a subject control system that is compatible with the effects of survival stress.
3. To teach a subject control system based upon the four most common types of resistance.
4. To refine student technique to the instructor level.
5. To teach instructional methods designed to enhance a student's ability to learn survival techniques, increase his/her confidence level, and assist in the successful application of physical techniques.

Course Topics:

Use of Force Human Factors This chapter examines survival stress research and provides students with information that will enhance their survivability in combative situations and recommendations regarding issues related to critical incident management.

Instructor Development and Training Protocols

This chapter reviews instructional methods designed to enhance a student's ability to learn survival techniques, increase his/her confidence level, and assist in the successful application of physical techniques. Topics covered include the psychology of survival training, motivational factors for learning survival skills, the neural basis of learning, and the stimulus response training principle. This chapter also introduces PPCT training protocols, including certification procedures, course protocols and registration requirements, and classroom safety concerns.

PPCT Control Principles

This chapter introduces the basic training principles that form the foundation on which all PPCT training systems are based. Topics discussed include components of acceptability, the PPCT Resistance/Control Continuum, common types of resistance, principles of controlling resistive behavior, survival reaction time, the reactionary gap, and tactical positioning.

PPCT Tactical Handcuffing System

This chapter presents the PPCT Tactical Handcuffing System, a highly effective process that emphasizes a “commonality of technique” for application from the various handcuffing positions. Also discussed are the types of subjects students will encounter, the proper handcuffing grip, tactical considerations, handcuffing liability, handcuffing myths, and handcuff selection and maintenance.

Escort Position and Joint Lock Control

This chapter provides students with the skills and knowledge required to control escort position resistance and teaches techniques for follow-up control. It examines the escort position, the most common forms of escort position resistance, joint locks, and follow-up control techniques.

Pressure Point Control Tactics

This chapter teaches students how to effectively and justifiably utilize pressure point control tactics for subject control. Topics include methods of application, nerve pressure point and nerve motor point locations, and use of force considerations.

Defensive Counterstrikes

The defensive counterstrike chapter provides students with the skills and knowledge required to not only determine when it is appropriate to strike a subject, but to deliver the strike effectively as well. Topics include the tactical methodology of PPCT counterstrikes, the Fluid Shockwave Principle of striking, defensive stances and blocks, and counterstrikes with the hands and legs.

PPCT Shoulder Pin Restraint System

This chapter introduces the PPCT Shoulder Pin Restraint System as an alternative to the traditional bilateral neck restraint, pursuant to PPCT’s goal of simplifying all aspects of training by utilizing gross motor skills. A highly versatile technique, the PPCT Shoulder Pin Restraint can be used as a low-level restraint to pin a subject to the ground, or it can be used to render a subject unconscious in incidents of high-level resistance. The chapter discusses the different types of neck restraints, the physiological factors of vascular restraints, technical aspects of the Shoulder Pin technique, and force considerations.

PPCT Impact Weapon System

This chapter presents the PPCT Impact Weapon System, a highly effective process that targets the PPCT nerve motor points. It examines the advantages and disadvantages of collapsible batons, legal considerations of the PPCT nerve motor point system, the Fluid Shockwave Principle of striking, and blocking and striking techniques of the system.

PPCT Weapon Retention and Disarming System

This chapter examines the PPCT Weapon Retention and Disarming System, a simple system based on gross motor skills. It examines the issues a student needs to consider

in preparing mentally and physically to disarm an assailant and the basic steps in the PPCT retention and disarming procedures