2024 FIREARMS RECERT

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INTRODUCTION



Building Details



Breaks

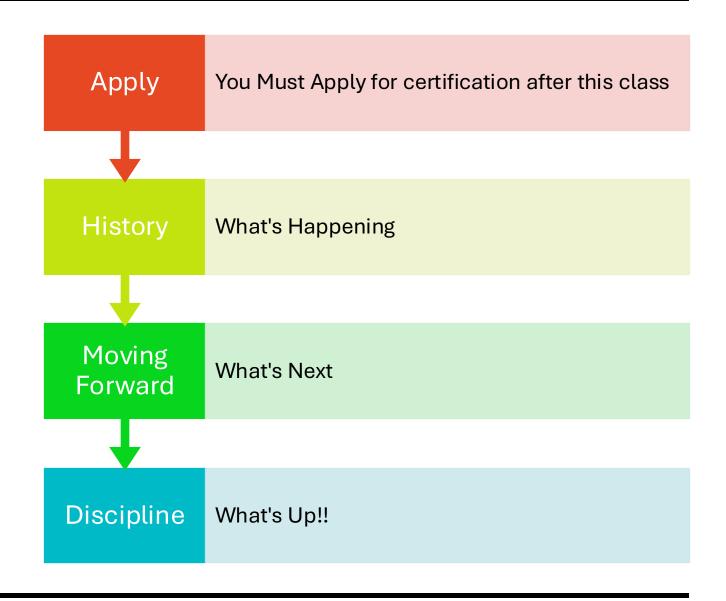


Schedule



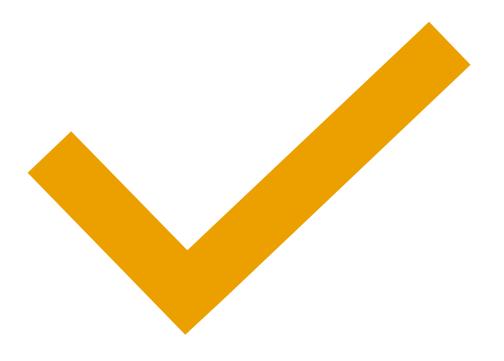
Safety Brief

Acadis Process



Statewide Firearms Standard

- Went into effect July 1
- Not new
- Rewritten sections for clarification
- Error in the section on scoring
- https://www.mptcfirearms.com/_files/ugd/8c59b6_bf499f c8a8e34094ace77fa29fc6918b.pdf



Website Details

www.mptcfirearms.com



Instructor Classifications

Level 1 = Firearms Instructor (FI)

Level 2-3 = Lead Instructor (LI)

Level 3 = Instructor Trainer (IT)

RECLASSIFICATION PROCESS

We are currently looking to add/reclass all certifications

If you want to move to a new classification, we will be conducting updates in 2024-25

Sign up here

SUBJECT LINE EMAIL AND TEXT

IMPORTANT

Firearms Instructor FI

All Instructors in Massachusetts will be classed as Firearms Instructors.

- No geographical boundary
- Can qualify and train officers to MPTC Standards
- Can assistant at academy or reserve class
 - Must meet perquisites to assist
- See perquisites
 - Must be invited by LI
 - Cannot be lead at any program

LEAD Instructor LI

Instructor cadre certified to be Lead instructor at MPTC certified academy

- Lead at academy
- Can choose FI to assist at academy classes
 - Must meet perquisites
- Lead Reserve 56hr program
- MUST attend Lead Instructor recert every 2years
- Responsible to oversee and ensure the program is being run to MPTC standards

Instructor Trainer IT

Instructor cadre certified to create new firearms instructors and run other MPTC certified programs.

- Teach and certify new instructors
- Run specialized programs for MPTC
- Run Instructor development programs
- Lead at academy or reserve programs
- Assist Special Service Team

TWO YEAR REQUIREMENT

What each classification requires

Hour requirements

Questions

FI Requirement

2024-2026

Document 8hours of instruction annually

Can be done in blocks

Doesn't have to be all live fire exclusively

4 hours minimum of live fire instruction

LI Requirement

2024-2026

Document 8hours of instruction annually department training

Can be done in blocks

Doesn't have to be all live fire exclusively

4 hours minimum of live fire instruction

8 hours minimum of academy instruction as lead or assist

IT Requirement

2024-2026

Document 8hours of department instruction annually

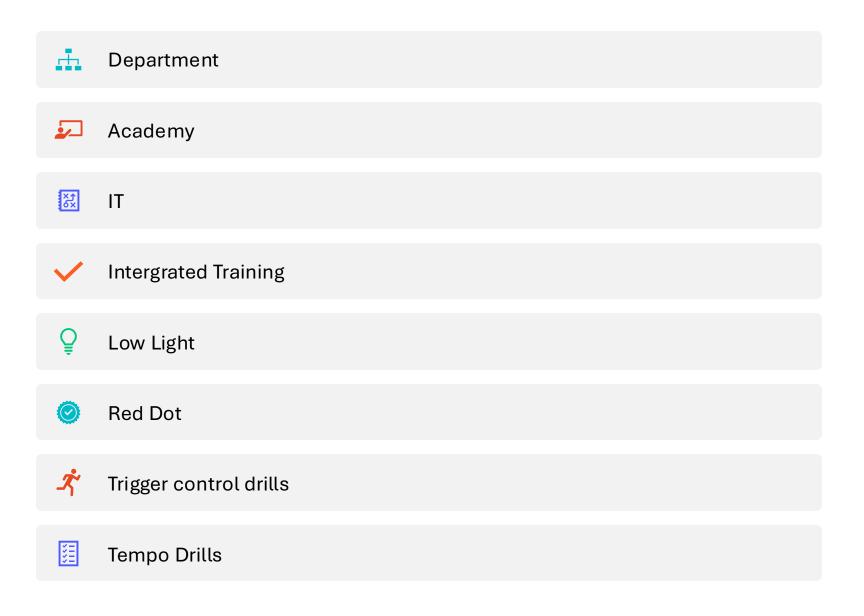
Can be done I blocks

Doesn't have to be all live fire exclusively

4 hours minimum of live fire instruction

16 hours annually as IT lead or assist at instructor level approved course.

New Material Update



Low Light Instructor Development







INSTRUCTOR DEVELOPMENT
NOT INSTRUCTOR
CERTIFICATION

Pistol Mounted Optic Instructor PMOI

Instructor Certification

Must apply for certification

Recert in 2026, No recert required this year

Automatically updates when this course completes

Implementation at academy – Module 3 recruit curriculum update available

Do not remove from weapons for academy

User minimum 16hrs 500rounds

HUMAN PERFORMACE UNDER STRESS

Block Silo vs Intergrated

FORCE SCIENCE

www.forcescience.org

Staffed by a world-class team of physicians, psychologists, behavioral scientists, attorneys, and other leading professionals.

Force Science is dedicated to the unbiased application and further study of 150 years of existing scientific research on a wide range of areas associated with human factors, including the intricacies of human movement, action/reaction times, how the mind works during rapidly unfolding events, and decision-making under stress.

HUMAN PERFORMACE UNDER STRESS

Block Silo

Traditional training methodologies in police academies often rely on a block-and-silo approach, where recruits are taught discrete skills in isolation before integrating them into broader tasks.

This method, while structured and straightforward, contrasts sharply with how individuals naturally acquire complex motor and cognitive skills.

HUMAN PERFORMACE UNDER STRESS

Block Silo

From childhood, learning is predominantly holistic;

we observe and mimic entire activities, gradually refining individual components through practice and feedback.

For instance, children learn sports by watching games and emulating players long before they receive formal training in specific skills like throwing or catching.

This natural learning process aligns more closely with a constraint-led approach, which prioritizes understanding the whole activity before dissecting it into parts

FORCE SCIENCE

The current "block and silo" instruction that characterizes most police training, although fast and easy, can create the illusion of skill development. This happens because the process that allows for successfully passing "end of block" testing, unfortunately, produces the fastest rate of skill deterioration of any method of instruction.

But rapid skill deterioration isn't the only concern that "block and silo" training engenders. It fails to prepare officers to integrate the interdisciplinary skills required for real-world (clinical) application.

interdisciplinary attributes (knowledge and skills) must be flexibly integrated in response to ever-changing problem sets, where assessments are often made in high-stakes, time-constrained, and ambiguous circumstances.

The successful integration of interdisciplinary knowledge and attributes improves decisions and performance of subsequent action.

Conversely, "block and silo training" effectively ignores the integration of professional attributes and risks deteriorated performance.

Similarly, "closed environments" are stable and predictable.

They include air-conditioned mat rooms with stationary punch dummies waiting to be hit.

It follows that "open environments" are changing and unpredictable—the natural condition of police operating environments.

Where block instruction is mandated or otherwise used to kick start skill development, those relevant skills should be integrated as early as possible with other attributes and included as reoccurring elements of the overall training process.

Although block and silo training is frequently used to conduct the full range of police training, psychomotor skills training provides a useful illustration of its limits.

In psychomotor skills training,

a "closed skill" is one for which the environment is stable and predictable, (think punching a heavy bag,)

while an "open skill" is one for which the environment is variable and unpredictable, (like punching a bobbing and weaving boxer in competition.)

INTEGRATED TRAINING EXAMPLES

CLOSED SKILLS

Sight picture

Sight Alignment

Trigger Control

Slow Fire Accuracy Drill

One Hole Drill

OPEN SKILLS

Tempo Drills

Shooting and Moving

Shooting on the move

Mag Dump Drills

High Volume Drills

3-4-5 drill

Ben Drill

Hip Body Head

Trigger Control Module

PREP

CONFIRM

PRESS

Use both physical skills and verbal cues

Prep Trigger take back to the wall (pause)

Confirm sights picture and sight alignment

Press slow steady straight back to the rear and reset

Tempo Drills HIGH **VOLUME ECQB CQB**

3-4-5 Drill

Hip Body Head

Draw Temp Drill

Bill Drills

Tempo Drills 3-4-5 Drill

- 3-4-5 Drill
- Refer to manual
- ECQB-CQB Drills
- Position 3 Fire rounds without extension focus of body index and level slide CQB
- Position 3-4 Fire through the straight drive from 3-4. Rounds fired through the drive.
- Position 3-4-5 Disengagement moving away from 3-4, ending with position 5 (failure drill)

Hip Body Head

- CQB
- 2 hip
- 2 body
- 2 head
- For Tempo Speed and Accuracy
- Tracking through a target
- Multi area engagement
- Throttling

Draw Tempo Drill (DeLorean drill)



Tempo through the draw



Introduction in recruit and instructor courses 2025



Module will be based from duty holsters



https://youtu.be/F8M2N12N4Pg?feature=shared (stop video at 14:00ish minutes)

Ben Drill Variation of "Bill Drill"

Tempo

1-2-3-4-5

Multi Target Engagement

Tracking with firearms

Recoil Management

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IEwC-NSUtXY

DEBRIEF MODEL THE WHY



- 1. What happened?
- 2. What went well?
- 3. What could have been done differently?
- 4. What If



Version: H2024 PILOT Use of Force

ROC Volume III: Patrol Procedures



Use of Force

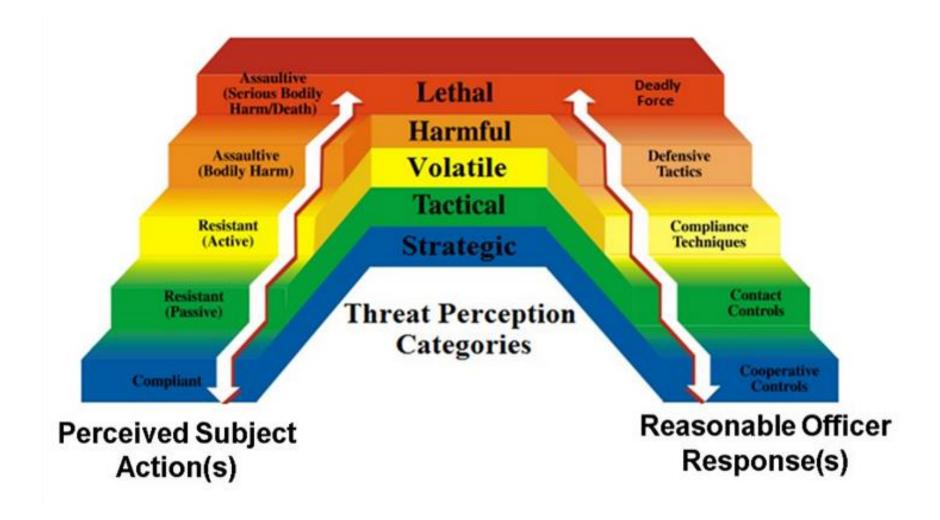
Officer Course | Volume III: Patrol Procedures



Version: H2024 PILOT Use of Force

ROC Volume III: Patrol Procedures

Use of Force Model



Version: H2024 PILOT Use of Force

ROC Volume III: Patrol Procedures



Safety Priority (Priority of Life)

1. Innocent People (Victims, Community)

2. Public Safety Officials (Police, Fire, EMT)

3. Subject/Suspect Themselves

