

A NEW GENERATION OF *MULTI-PLANE™*, REACTIVE TRAINING SYSTEMS



THE CRITICAL LIMITATIONS OF FIREARMS TRAINING WITH STATIONARY, NON-REACTIVE TARGETS

Advanced firearms training today still centers on techniques formulated 50 years ago. That is not to say that the classroom and preparatory training leading up to the actual live-fire drills on the range are not needed. LE cadets and military recruits need to understand safe firearms handling and manipulation techniques, physiological and mental control, threat level assessment and engagement and malfunction clearing. The experience gained engaging stationary targets with training drills that reinforce mental awareness and physical control of a firearm is irreplaceable. But training should not end there.

FIREARMS TRAINING TODAY

Training today too often begins and ends with training drills that require the shooter to engage and accurately hit stationary targets in a single line or plane. These are the so called “10 toes on the line drills.”

- Engaging only stationary threat targets (or turning targets which are in truth stationary targets with variable presentation times.)
- Engaging threat targets with no indication of the accuracy or inaccuracy of shots as they are taken.
- Little or no training with no-threat targets in the active area of the gunfight, in front of and/or behind the threat. If there are no-threats they are most often stationary, presenting little challenge to the shooter.
- Training drills that require the shooter to engage the threat target with X number of rounds in Y number of seconds, return to the ready position, then repeat the drill, over and over and over. The shooter brain fixes on firing two rounds and immediately returning to the ready position. This repetitive pattern does not train the shooter to continue to engage the threat until it is neutralized.
- Critical interdiction training, such as a “box drill” on two threats, is not assessed at the moment the shots are taken. In today’s training a number of shots are taken, a cease-fire is called and the instructor and shooters go down range to evaluate the accuracy of the shots. There is no way to correlate which shots in the drill were accurate and which weren’t. The shooter is simply told, “X were in and Y were out.”

The streets of any urban city in the USA or those in the countries in which our military are presently fighting abroad present unique and complex life threatening situations for which our shooters have little experience. The experience required is not gained by continually engaging a single line of stationary targets on a square range. In real-life situations our people are all too often confronted with both hostile and non-threatening individuals moving into and out of the active area of the gunfight, and have very little “memory association” for a situation where the shot they have to take might kill an innocent bystander - either by direct fire or a thru and thru. It is easy to understand why they might hesitate- for too long. Their evaluation of the situation is muddled in both incorrect and incomplete training. So they hesitate to take the correct shot, or worse, too quickly make the wrong one.

The lack of decisional/situational training where they are suddenly presented with multiple, moving threat and no-threat targets prevents them from making the “good/ bad” “right/wrong” mental calculations that lead to a correct and accurate shot. Remember, this all has to be done in real-time with unfamiliar data coming at them so quickly it is like drinking water from a fire hose.

Adding to the hesitancy of the shooter is the subliminal impact of Firearm Safety Rule #2, which is constantly drilled into ever shooter’s head:

“NEVER MUZZLE ANYTHING YOU ARE NOT PREPARED TO DESTROY.”

With the threat moving behind multiple non-threatening individuals (as is usually the case in an active-shooter engagement) how can you, as a shooter, move your weapon to acquire the correct sight picture, apply pre-release trigger pressure and take the correct shot at the correct moment if you do not muzzle a no-threat? It simply isn’t possible. Too often the shooter delays the shot, hoping the threat will move into a location that is free of no-threats. This delay of decision can be devastating. Too many innocent people could get injured or killed with a prolonged delay in engaging the threat.

Our LE and military personnel need to be taken to the next level- Multi-Plane™ training drills.

Multi-Plane™ training presents moving threat and no-threat targets in close proximity to one another in situations the shooter will most likely face in an urban gunfight. The flexibility of the system allows the instructor to position and configure threat and no-threat targets in constantly changing scenarios. Here are but a few:

1. Standard square-range, Single-Plane stationary threat targets.
2. Single-Plane moving threat targets.
 - Selectable target movement speeds.
 - Adjustable target range of movement.
 - Selectable target motions.
 - Smooth, rhythmic motions (like a “wobbler”)
 - Unpredictable (jucking) motions that mimic human movements.
3. Stationary no-threat targets in front of moving threat targets.
 - Adjustable “angles-of-engagement” between threats and no-threat.
 - Trains the shooter to remain aware of the location of non-combatants in the area.
4. Stationary threat targets in front of a moving no-threat targets.
 - The same conditions as in #4, but the shooter must also remain aware of the location of non-combatants behind the threats.
5. Instructor controlled moving targets that present themselves in a row behind a first row of moving targets. Targets in the second row can be threats or no-threats, adding to the realism and difficulty of the training drills. This is the basis of Multi-Plane Training.

With Multi-Plane training sight picture and trigger control are even more important as either one can cause a miss of the threat or a hit on a no-threat.

With stationary or turning targets the shooter is given “X” number of seconds to engage the target with “Y” number of shots. With the target remaining motionless the shooter can have his finger out of the trigger well when the fire command is given, move to the trigger and successfully engage the target with the correct number of shot within the given time frame.

If they attempt to engage a moving threat target with a moving no-threat target in front or behind it, they will, without practice, miss the threat or hit the no-threat. Trigger control is absolutely essential to accurately engage a moving target.



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