

L.E.A.D.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES DIVISION



NRA Says “WELCOME” to Military Police

By John Sigler

NRA Police Pistol Combat competitive shooting is, by its very nature and purpose, different from all other forms of NRA competitive shooting. This is true because NRA views its police competitive shooting programs as an extension of the officer's regular training regimen. Through competitive shooting, officers are given an opportunity to perform under pressure, to gain the confidence that they can “make the shot” if required by the circumstances of their job, and to add to their training repertoire some of the finer aspects of shooting that may one day save their lives, the lives of their fellow officers or the lives of innocent civilians. It was also felt that there was a fundamental difference in the training, the philosophy and the mission of civilian police officers versus soldiers assigned as “military police.”

It is for that reason that NRA has historically and steadfastly limited its Police Pistol Combat program to civilian law enforcement officers. It was felt that if non-police civilians or military members wanted to shoot competitively, then NRA provided a multitude of opportunities to do so. NRA's Competitive Shooting Division offers High Power and Smallbore Rifle, Conventional and Action Pistol and the Black Powder and Air Gun disciplines, not to mention the various Silhouette disciplines -- none of which are designed specifically to be an extension of a police officer's training regimen.

However, times have changed. Over the past several years, all of the various force structures within the United States military have established various law enforcement entities that train and operate in a fashion very similar to civilian police officers, adopting many of the same training and operational philosophies and performing very similar missions. In fact, the NRA Law Enforcement

Activities Division has been providing NRA Law Enforcement Firearms Instructor Development Training schools for various military formations and members for the past several years.

For all of those reasons, the NRA Law Enforcement Assistance Committee has proposed a series of Rules that will allow bona fide military law enforcement officers to participate in NRA Police Pistol Combat competitions, to establish individual PPC classifications and to become full-fledged NRA PPC competitors alongside their civilian-police counterparts, as an extension of their training. On January 8, 2005, the NRA Board of Directors approved the recommendations of the Law Enforcement Assistance Committee, sanctioning participation by military police in NRA PPC matches, as a test project, for the years 2005, 2006 and 2007. If this test project is successful, the matter will be presented to the NRA Board of Directors for permanent inclusion in the NRA Police Pistol Combat program.

To this end, Police Pistol Combat Rule 2.4 was amended by adding thereto a new subsection “(f)” to read as follows:

“(f) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection (e) to the contrary, members of the United States military meeting the following criteria shall be eligible to compete in NRA's Police Pistol Combat tournaments:

1. The competitor must be a member-in-good-standing of the National Rifle Association of America.
2. The competitor must be currently assigned to a duly recognized military police unit of any of the armed forces of the

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United States and must have served continuously with that unit or a similar unit for a minimum of one (1) year prior to entry into NRA sanctioned competition.

3. The competitor must hold a valid military occupation specialty designation identifying the competitor as a military police officer, investigator, correctional officer or the like.
4. The competitor may not have been assigned to a military marksmanship unit (such as the Army Marksmanship Unit), except as a short-term student, within the three (3) years immediately preceding entry into NRA sanctioned competition.

Eligibility pursuant to this subsection (f) shall apply equally to active duty regulars, reservists and members of the National Guard. However, eligibility pursuant to this subsection (f) is

granted as a part of a test project and shall be valid for military competitors shooting NRA sanctioned tournaments in the years 2005, 2006 and 2007 only, unless specifically reauthorized by the NRA Board of Directors.”

Police Pistol Combat Rule 2.5 was also amended to create a separate “category” for “military police” similar to categories already existing for “federal,” “state,” “county,” “municipal” and “industrial” officers which reads as follows:

“Military Police - This category will include all individuals and teams eligible to compete in NRA sanctioned Police Pistol Combat tournaments by operation of PPC Rule 2.4(f), above.”

I hope that you will join me in welcoming our brothers and sisters of the military law enforcement community to our sport and that you will encourage their participation in all levels of NRA PPC competition.

Tactical Anatomy: Three-Dimensional Target Visualization in Police Firearms Training

By James S. Williams, M.D.

Discussing the use of deadly force is an often uncomfortable - even distasteful -- necessity. As police have the authority to use deadly force when required, they have a corresponding obligation to ensure that deadly force be employed correctly and efficiently.

The 1986 Miami FBI gunfight triggered a nationwide effort to improve police armament and ammunition. Patrol officers today are significantly better armed than they were 18 years ago. Unfortunately, data on hit probability indicate that officers involved in shootings are not as effective as we would hope despite the use of better armament.

Aveni's compilation of hit probability revealed that police actually hit their assailants only nine to 60 percent of the time, depending on agency.^{1,2} Interagency disparity is strongly correlated to level of training. Officers receiving advanced training modalities are more likely to hit their adversaries than those who have not.¹

Hit ratios may be deceptive because they include any hit, whether incapacitating or not. There are two reliable means of incapacitation by gunshot wound (GSW): direct disruption of the central nervous system (CNS), or disruption of blood supply to the CNS. Other means of incapacitation (e.g., psychological) are unreliable and may be overcome by individuals who are psychotic, drugged, or determined to “finish the fight,” such as Michael Platt, the deadly gunman

encountered by the FBI in Miami in April 1986.³

Clearly, the only reliable means of neutralizing a subject in an officer-involved shooting (OIS) are those which carry a high probability of lethality. But only 20 percent of handgun GSWs are lethal.⁴ This implies a dangerous conundrum for patrol officers required to use lethal force: The instrument they are most likely to use -- their sidearm -- is the firearm least likely to neutralize and most difficult to use. Success and officer survival in a typical OIS are highly training-dependent.

From birth, humans function in a three-dimensional (3D) world. Learning to navigate this reality occupies the greater part of the first three years of life. By adulthood, people are either adept in visualizing and maneuvering in three dimensions or they're functionally disabled.

Yet when recruits are taught to shoot, 3D reality is ignored. Range training is by nature two-dimensional (2D). This simplification is justifiable in basic training, when we are introducing a novice to the complex motor skills of handgun proficiency. But after basic training we fail to give the recruit the tools to blend his 2D firearms skills with his innate 3D functionality.

My initial target models included 2D humanoid targets with relevant anatomy outlined on the silhouette. This was unsatisfactory, although an improvement over standard silhouettes.

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Adapting 3D target dummies to include organ anatomy was technically difficult and prohibitively expensive, taking into account their short range lifespan. I came to the realization that a physical 3D model of any kind would be imperfect at best. What was needed was a cognitive model that could be planted in the trainee's mind. The first problem in providing an anatomic model to police officers is in exposing them to relevant 3D human anatomy. It is administratively difficult, even impossible, for patrol officers to attend autopsies or surgeries of GSW victims, but I found that by referencing enlargements of anatomic drawings and X rays I was able to generate a 3D model in the classroom. Three-dimensional anatomic relationships are then easily grasped even by students with no previous anatomic training.

The second problem lay in blending 3D anatomic visualization with the officer's existing 2D firearm skills. This is accomplished by having trainees take a traditional sight picture with a dummy gun fitted with a laser sight, then actuate the laser to locate their "hit." The instructor then confirms or corrects shot placement. Then we move to advanced exercises using FATS and/or Simunition reality-based training to blend 3D targeting skills with dynamic training. Typically, a class of 15 to 25 students can be fully trained in 3D targeting skills in one day.

Summary

Three-dimensional target visualization of vital organ anatomy can be learned by any competent officer. The system is a conceptual bridge between an officer's pre-existing skill sets: handgun proficiency and 3D functionality.

To date, only a small number of officers have received Tactical Anatomy training, but in my experience officers demonstrate a remarkably high level of learning retention. A firearm is not necessary to practice 3D visualization skills, so it can be practiced anywhere. In the only OIS I

am aware of by one of my graduates, the officer consciously used 3D visualization, and the outcome was extremely positive.

Officers trained in 3D target visualization have consistently reported that this technique provided them with the first realistic targeting model that they could use on the street. Tactical Anatomy holds promise for increasing raw hit probability, ratio of incapacitating hits on aggressive felons, and officer survival in deadly force situations.

Firearms instructors should be encouraged to further investigate the use of three dimensional targets in their advanced training, not only for the safety of their officers, but the public as well.

About the Author

Dr. Williams is a full-time emergency room physician with strong ties to the law enforcement community. He is Medical Officer for the Ripon, WI Police Department, and is an active competitive shooter, hunter, and NRA certified instructor.

For further information on his training programs, visit: www.tacticalanatomy.com.

Footnotes

1. Aveni, TJ, Officer-Involved Shootings: What We Didn't Know Has Hurt Us; Police Policy Studies Council, 2002.
2. Brown, JM, Langan PA, Policing and Homicide, 1976-98: Justifiable Homicide by Police, Police Officers Murdered by Felons, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2001.
3. Anderson, WF, Forensic Analysis of the April 11, 1986, FBI Firefight, CD-ROM distributed at ASLET Conference, January 2004.
4. Course Manual, Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS) for Doctors, 6th Ed., American College of Surgeons, Chicago, 1997.

Congratulations, Ms. Marion Mayer!

On behalf of the entire NRA staff we would like to congratulate Ms. Marion Mayer on her retirement. Marion has been with the NRA for 10 years, nine of those years as the Certification Coordinator for the Law Enforcement Training Department.

With over 12,000 active Law Enforcement Instructors, Ms. Mayer has built the Law Enforcement Instructor Certification program into a streamlined, efficient operation, and has received numerous awards for her outstanding work.

A heartfelt "*THANK YOU!*" Marion, for an outstanding job. Enjoy your new life!

We'll miss you!

2005 NRA Law Enforcement Firearm Instructor Development Schools

Apply online: www.nrahq.org/law/training/instructorschools.asp • Call: (703) 267-1640 Email: LEAD@nrahq.org

Range Fee, if any, is payable to some hosting agencies, amount varies.

NRA Tuition = \$495

Schools are being added for 2005!

Check our Web site often for updated training schedule & course descriptions.

www.nrahq.org/law

HANDGUN-SHOTGUN INSTRUCTOR

March 7-11	Tupelo, MS
March 14-18	Florence, AZ - FULL
April 18-22	Topeka, KS
April 25-29	Pearl, MS ⁴
April 25-29	Memphis, TN
May 2-6	Tuscaloosa, AL
May 2-6	Pittsburgh, PA
May 2-6	Cibolo, TX
June 6-10	Trinidad, CO
June 6-10	Garden City, KS
June 6-10	Allentown, PA (near Phila.)
June 13-17	Allentown, PA (near Phila.)
June 20-24	Bloomington, IL
June 27-Jul 1	Elizabethtown, KY
July 11-15	Muscle Shoals, AL
July 11-15	Panama City, FL
July 25-29	Trinidad, CO
Aug 15-19	Vancouver, WA
Sept 12-16	York, PA
Oct 17-21	St. Charles, MO
Nov 7-11	Pearl, MS ⁴

HANDGUN INSTRUCTOR

May 23-27	Baxter, MN
May 23-27	Gulfport, MS
June 20-24	Panama City, FL
July 11-15	Castle Rock, CO ² (public LE only)

TACTICAL SHOTGUN INSTRUCTOR

June 13-17	Morgantown, WV
July 18-22	Gulfport, MS
Sept 26-30	Burden, KS
Oct 10-14	Tuscaloosa, AL

PATROL RIFLE INSTRUCTOR

March 14-18	York, PA - FULL
April 11-15	Beaver Falls, PA - FULL
April 11-15	Modesto, CA
April 18-22	Athens, AL
April 18-22	Cañon City, CO
May 2-6	Norman, OK

May 2-6	Dallas-Ft Worth, TX
May 16-20	Gilford, NH
May 16-20	Jackson, NJ (public LE only)
June 6-10	Duluth, MN
June 13-17	Riverton, UT
July 11-15	Allentown, PA (near Phila.)
July 18-22	Castle Rock, CO ² (public LE only)
July 25-29	Topeka, KS
Aug 15-19	Castle Rock, CO ² (public LE only)
Aug 15-19	Newberry, SC
Aug 22-26	Elizabethtown, KY
Sept 19-23	Allentown, PA (near Phila.)
Oct 17-21	Pearl, MS ⁴
Oct 17-21	Pittsburgh, PA
Oct 17-21	Panama City, FL
Nov 7-11	St. Charles, MO
Nov 7-11	Gulfport, MS
Dec 12-16	Abilene, TX

PRECISION RIFLE INSTRUCTOR

Mar 28-Apr 1	St. Louis, MO
May 9-13	Pearl, MS ⁴
May 23-27	Jackson, NJ (public LE only)
June 13-17	Cañon City, CO
Oct 3-7	Burden, KS
Oct 24-28	Evansville, IN

SELECT-FIRE INSTRUCTOR

March 7-11	Pearl, MS ⁴
Aug 8-12	Beckley, WV
Aug 15-19	Kennedy Space Center, FL
Sept 12-16	Castle Rock, CO ² (public LE only)
Sept 19-23	Gulfport, MS

To enroll in footnoted Instructor Schools, call:

1. Baton Rouge, LA – Charles Baxley (225) 319-2900
2. Castle Rock, CO – Audra (303) 660-7593
3. Las Vegas, NV – Vern Zuleger (702) 229-4291
4. Pearl, MS – Beverly (601) 933-2107

NRA NAT'L POLICE SHOOTING CHAMPIONSHIPS (NPSC)

September 12-15, 2005 Jackson, Mississippi

For info, call or email:

(703) 267-1635 · snutter@nrahq.org

www.nrahq.org/law/competitions/npssc/npssc.asp

L.E.A.D Announcements

Have Competition and/or Training Needs?

Visit our Online Store!

If you have not already done so, please check out our online store where you will find many items for your competition and training needs. Items range from scorecards, statistical supplies, empty chamber indicators, "Blue" dummy guns and dummy rounds to manuals.

We also have an assortment of competition and instructor-related items including shirts, jackets, pins decals and more. Additionally, you can access items from other divisions of the NRA including Competitions, Eddie Eagle[®], Refuse To Be A Victim[®], etc.

The Web address is <http://materials.nrahq.org/go/>. You may want to bookmark the site and visit often, as items are added.

Please note, some NPSC items are available directly from our office. For additional information, contact Shena Nutter at (703) 267-1635 or snutter@nrahq.org.

New Center to Study Violent Confrontations Involving Police

The Force Science Research Center, devoted to scientifically investigating and documenting the physical, mental and psychological dynamics of violent confrontations involving police officers, has opened at Minnesota State University-Mankato. Dr. Bill Lewinski, a prominent behavioral scientist specializing in law enforcement matters, is executive director.

Peace officers, military personnel, trainers and others interested in research on life-threatening encounters can register free of charge to receive a bi-weekly email newsletter on the Center's work and other issues related to the use of deadly force.

Go to: www.forcesciencenews.com to sign up.

Visit NRA Law Enforcement Staff at ILEETA

Two years ago, Ed Nowicki, a 33-year law enforcement veteran considered by many to be the "father of law enforcement training," decided that we needed a fresh new face on professional, quality law enforcement training. With this in mind, he created the International Law Enforcement Educators and Trainers Association.

ILEETA is dedicated to the saving of officers' lives and the reduction in risk through the development and delivery of the highest quality training by the highest quality trainers. Last year, ILEETA held its inaugural annual training conference in Chicago with over 400 officers in attendance -- no small feat for a fledgling organization. This year's training conference is scheduled to be held in the Chicago area, March 29 - April 2, 2005, and is expected to draw another large gathering of some of the best law enforcement trainers in the world.

The NRA's Law Enforcement Activities Division will be on hand in the exhibitor's hall to provide the latest information available about our programs as well as answer any questions. Additionally, our staff will be providing at least one track of training at this year's conference.

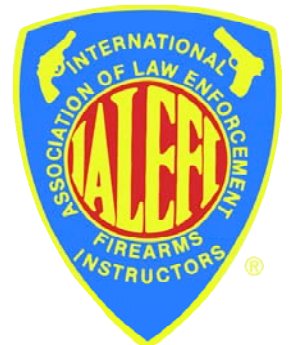
For more information on the training conference, or to join ILEETA, go to their Web site at <http://www.ileeta.org>.

NRA To Provide Training at IALEFI

Plan now to attend the International Association of Law Enforcement Firearm Instructors (IALEFI) 25th anniversary Annual Training Conference, (ATC), being held in Reno, Nevada, June 19 - 24, 2005. As always, there will be five days of classroom training and three days of range training presented by some of the finest firearm trainers in the world.

The NRA's Law Enforcement Activities Division will have staff at a table in the exhibitor's hall to provide current information and answer questions. Our staff will also be providing multiple tracks of training at this year's conference. In addition, the NRA's Range Development Department will be presenting a special track of training on "Maintaining Safety & Health During Firearm Training Activities."

For more details on this year's ATC, or to join IALEFI, go to their Web site at <http://www.ialefi.com>.



Continuing Education Requirement for NRA Law Enforcement Firearm Instructors

As of January 1, 2004, certified NRA Law Enforcement Firearm Instructors became required to attend a minimum of 24 hours of continuing education directly related to law enforcement/security firearms training, or instructor development in order to renew their Certification as an NRA Law Enforcement Firearm Instructor.

The continuing education training requirement may be met by attending one approved training course containing at least 24 hours of approved content hours, or by adding training credit hours together from several different approved training courses over the three-year period before the instructor's recertification date. We are looking for training or education that is related to instructor development, firearm use liability, or any state-approved POST training you have taken that adds to your skills, knowledge or abilities as an instructor. Annual training or qualification that you go through with your own agency is not acceptable. Additionally, if you attended the training at any of the major training organizations (IALEFI, ASLET, ILEETA, TREXPO, etc.) that will be accepted, as well as any of the manufacturers' training (Smith & Wesson Academy, H&K International, SIGARMS, etc.).

We also accept up to eight hours of armorer training toward the total.

Instructors must document the continuing education training hours they received during their three-year instructor certification period by completing an Application for Registration of Continuing Education Hours form and sending it in *with* their renewal application. In select cases, instructors will be granted a one-time full or partial waiver due to special circumstances, such as being recalled to active military duty, being unable to attend training hours due to injury, or being unable to meet the total hour requirement due to special circumstances.

Complete information about the renewal process, continuing education requirements, acceptable courses, approved topics and Continuing Education Registration forms can be found on the LEAD website at www.nrahq.org/law. Once there, go to the Training page and click on the Recertification menu. Instructors may also call and speak with a LEAD staff member at (703) 267-1640.

Officer Rodney Chambers Named NRA 2004 Law Enforcement Officer of the Year

The National Rifle Association is proud to announce that Officer Rodney Chambers of the Amtrak Police Department has been chosen as the 2004 NRA Law Enforcement Officer of the Year. Look for Officer Chambers' heroic story in the next edition of the L.E.A.D Newsletter.

The Officer of the Year award is just one of many programs directed by NRA's Law Enforcement Activities Division and supported by the Davidson's Law Enforcement Endowment and the Law Enforcement Training Endowment of The NRA Foundation, as well as over 100 firearms and equipment manufacturers and businesses.

The NRA Law Enforcement Officer of the Year Award was established in 1993 and recognizes exceptional valor, public service, and dedication to the principles of our Constitutional heritage.

All nominations for the 2005 NRA Law Enforcement Officer of the Year Award must

be submitted on the official form and be post-marked by September 1, 2005. Nominations may be submitted by the nominee's agency head or by an NRA Member. Nominations must also be endorsed by an NRA Life Member.

For more information, or to obtain an entry form, please contact Patty Zollman at (703) 267-1632 or pzollman@nrahq.org.

NRA Law Enforcement Activities Division
11250 Waples Mill Road
Fairfax, VA 22030
www.nrahq.org/law/index.asp

North Carolina Law Enforcement Officials Claim Top Honors At 5.11 Challenge

By Adam Heggenstaller

In the final event of a series of shooting matches co-sponsored by NRA that brought together law enforcement professionals from across the United States, two North Carolina lawmen emerged as top guns. Officer David McDonald of the Raleigh Police Department and Sergeant Bob Windsor of the Wake County Sheriff's Department teamed up to score a first-place finish at the inaugural 5.11 Challenge, held September 11 near Billings, Montana.

Beginning in early July and continuing nine weeks, the 5.11 Challenge pitted law enforcement officials against five courses of fire designed with help from the NRA Law Enforcement Activities Division. 5.11 Tactical—a Modesto, Calif.-based company that produces tactical and uniform apparel for law enforcement, military and public safety agencies—hosted the events at its five-star lodge and shooting range adjacent to the Bighorn River.

All competitors were sworn law enforcement officials and were chosen in a random drawing of 3,200 entries received through the competition's Web site, www.511challenge.com. Selected officers partnered with a teammate of their choice to compete in the Challenge. In all, 32 teams made up the roster for the series.

Each week four teams traveled, all expenses paid, to the 5.11 Bighorn Lodge for the competition. Using firearms donated by Glock and Remington, participants faced courses of fire that required them to demonstrate proficiency with pistols, rifles and shotguns under conditions simulating situations encountered on the street. The layout of the courses remained a secret until the day of the competition. Points were awarded for accuracy and speed, with NRA Law Enforcement Instructor staff serving as range officials.

The three top-performing teams from the first eight weeks of the competition were invited back to the lodge, with their families, for the final event and a shot at winning an equipment package valued at \$100,000 for their department. Turning in a score of 1,460 points at the final were McDonald and Windsor, followed closely by officers Joe Maines and Mark Paghi of the Dallas Police Department with 1,372 points. Finishing third was the Maine team of Officer Rodney Merrit, Washington County Sheriff's Department, and Sergeant Jake Scott, Machias Police Department. For their efforts, the second- and third-place teams received equipment packages for their departments worth \$50,000 and \$25,000, respectively.

"The competition during the final event was so close that no one knew who was going to win until the scores were actually computed," said Dan Costa, CEO of 5.11 Tactical. "However, the Challenge meant much more to the participants than just competition. The whole event was about giving these law enforcement officials a chance to relax, share stories and just have fun. It was a way for supporters like NRA and other sponsors to thank those working in law enforcement for putting their lives on the line."

The 5.11 Challenge was designed to foster a sense of community across the law enforcement profession, and casual activities gave the event a vacation-like feel. Along with top-notch meals and accommodations, contestants were treated to guided trout fishing and a tour of the nearby Custer Battlefield National Monument.

"The event brought together officers from many different backgrounds for training in a fun environment," said Ron Kirkland, Director of the NRA Law Enforcement Activities Division. "NRA has been excited about participating in the 5.11 Challenge from the very beginning and looks forward to continuing its support for this most worthwhile competition in the future."

Since 1960, the NRA Law Enforcement Activities Division has trained more than 50,000 Law Enforcement Firearm Instructors. Each year, nearly 2,000 new instructors are trained in NRA Law Enforcement Firearm Instructor Development Schools, resulting in more than 11,500 active NRA-certified law enforcement firearms instructors nationwide.

In addition, the NRA Law Enforcement Activities Division offers a complete shooting program to police departments and law enforcement agencies, as well as directs Police Pistol Combat competitions. This NRA-sanctioned Law Enforcement Shooting Competition Program includes the National Police Shooting Championships, supported by the \$100,000 Davidson's Law Enforcement Endowment of The NRA Foundation. For more information about the NRA Law Enforcement Activities Division, Firearm Instructor Development Schools and the NRA Law Enforcement Shooting Competition Program, log on to: www.nrahq.org/law.

For details on next year's 5.11 Challenge, visit: www.511challenge.com.

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**For information on
NRA programs
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<http://www.nrahq.org/law>**