



# NRA LAW ENFORCEMENT QUARTERLY

LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING • COMPETITION • BENEFITS

## NRA Names Texas Trooper Law Enforcement Officer of the Year

The National Rifle Association has announced the selection of Trooper John Richard "Rick" Smith as its 2006 Law Enforcement Officer of the Year. Trooper Smith was selected for this distinguished award based upon his acts of valor on August 20, 2006, in Midlothian, Texas.

On that day, Trooper Smith and other members of his shift monitored a police radio transmission of "Shots Fired – Officers Down" from the Midlothian Police Department. Smith and four other Texas state troopers immediately responded to the call and quickly arrived on the scene. Smith was first to reach the incident, and found that three Midlothian police officers had been shot by a gunman when they attempted to investigate a complaint of a bullet breaking a nearby window. When the Texas troopers arrived, the gunman was barricaded in his apartment. Two of the wounded officers were pinned down and were unable to move to safety.

Smith and his fellow troopers provided cover, which allowed paramedics to remove one of the wounded officers from the scene. The other officer was trapped in an exposed position and was immobilized from five gunshot wounds. Trooper Smith left his place of cover and ran into the open area to assist the wounded officer. Exposing himself to the gunman's fire, Trooper Smith was soon joined by two other troopers and managed to pull the injured officer to safety.

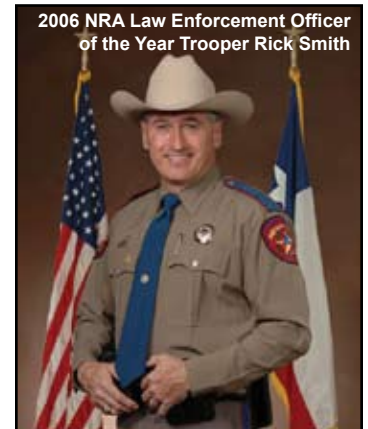
Just moments later, however, while attempting to deploy into a more advantageous location, Trooper Smith again exposed himself to fire and was shot in the face by the barricaded gunman. The 9mm bullet entered Smith's face just under his right eye, shattered his jaw, and entered his neck. Smith, temporarily paralyzed, was dragged to safety by his fellow troopers. The eight-hour standoff finally ended when the gunman took his own life.

In recognition of Trooper Smith's heroic actions, the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) awarded him the Commissioner's Medal of Valor and the DPS Purple Heart. The Midlothian Police Department also recognized Trooper Smith's courageous performance by presenting him with the department's Medal of Valor and Purple Heart.

Commenting on Trooper Smith's actions, John Sigler, NRA 1st Vice President and a retired Police Captain, said, "There is no greater measure of an officer's devotion to duty than to risk his life in defense of the life of another officer. Trooper Smith's actions on that day in Midlothian, Texas, were, without a doubt, above and beyond the call of duty. Trooper Smith's selfless act of heroism stands as a shining example of what being a policeman is all about – doing what needs to be done to protect and defend the lives of others. The people of the State of Texas should be very proud of Trooper Smith and what he did that day in Midlothian."

When informed of his selection as NRA Law Enforcement Officer of the Year, Trooper Smith said, "Being chosen for this prestigious award is truly an honor. It's a humbling experience for me, and I am very grateful."

Trooper Smith has to his credit nearly 30 years of law enforcement service. He is a graduate of the FBI National Academy, and prior to his current service as a trooper in the Texas Department of Public Safety, Smith served for 20 years with the Dover (Delaware) Police Department, and was the department's chief of police from 1992 until his retirement from the department in 1997. He and his wife Roberta (a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Air Force) subsequently moved to Texas, and Smith became a Texas state trooper in 2001.



NRA's 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. This award is sponsored in part by Component Engineers, Inc. of Wallingford, CT. To obtain an entry form for nominating a candidate for the 2007 Law Enforcement Officer of the Year Award, call 703-267-1632, send email to [devangelista@nrahq.org](mailto:devangelista@nrahq.org), or visit [www.nrahq.org/law](http://www.nrahq.org/law). Entry forms must be completed and submitted by September 1, 2007. 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.

# One Cop's Views on Right To Carry

*In response to our request, Sheriff Kevin Beary of Orange County, Florida recently gave us his personal thoughts on citizens' right to carry a concealed firearm.*

**NRA:** Can you briefly describe your background in law enforcement?

**KB:** I've been a cop for 31 years. I've done patrol work, detective work, and commanded a SWAT team at the Orange County Sheriff's office and Kennedy Space Center for 13½ years. I've been sheriff for 14 years, and as sheriff, I still work the streets.

**NRA:** As a cop, do you support the right to carry a firearm; and if so, why?

**KB:** I absolutely do, because I've seen where well-trained citizens carrying a firearm have responded to save another life. I've had incidents in my own county where armed citizens stopped an attack. I had a gentleman who was coming home at two o'clock in the morning, a man who worked a late shift. His motorcycle broke down, and they tried to rob him. I've had homeowners who were protecting their property. We had a robber go after a guy with a heart condition. In all these cases, the citizens were armed and used their firearms to defend themselves.

In short, I think this is a perfect time for well-trained and armed citizens to protect themselves and protect their property and protect their families.

**NRA:** Whenever a state enacts Right to Carry legislation, critics allege that it might actually increase crime, or create an "OK Corral" atmosphere. Have you seen any evidence of that in your state?

**NRA:** Some critics argue that women who carry a firearm stand a better chance of having the gun taken away and used against them, than of using it to protect themselves. What do you think of that?

**KB:** Ok, I'll throw it back on you. Are you going to tell me that my female cops are going to be any less effective than my male cops? No. To me, that's a stupid statement. It's all about training. It's all about physical conditioning and the ability to handle a stressful situation mentally to take care of the business. So I don't buy that argument.

One of the most decorated cops that I've had in my agency is a young lady by the name of Jennifer Fulford-Salvano. She is the most decorated law enforcement officer in the Orange County Sheriff's office history. Because she took her training seriously and had a survival attitude, she was able to kill two suspects who were trying to kill her. She just got promoted to corporal. So I don't buy that female issue.

**NRA:** So what do you think about retired law enforcement officers being allowed to carry?

**KB:** I support that because I can tell you I've been in incidents over my 31 years as a law enforcement career where off duty cops from other jurisdictions came up on the other side of the road and helped me out.

**NRA:** Since this is a law enforcement publication, let's talk about the practical aspects of concealed carry – for law enforcement officers. Do you have any advice on holster types, holster positions, or types of carry guns?



Sheriff Kevin Beary of Orange County, Florida.

parts of your body. You can wear it on the front, you can wear it on the side and then put a large shirt over it. I think it's personal preference. But whatever holster you're going to utilize, you want to practice with it and make sure that you've actually gone to the range. Put yourself under stressful conditions so you know how to get that gun out of the holster and or out of the shoulder rig.

**NRA:** Is there anything else that you'd like to add that we haven't yet discussed?

**KB:** I think this is a good time for the NRA and its members to stand up. We've seen many, many times double digit increases in robbery and murder across our country. What we need is for NRA members to get on the front line and work with the cops. They need to help solve the crimes in the neighborhood and in the street. They need to support legislation that'll get guns out of the bad guys' hands. And one other thing – cops shouldn't shy away from the Eddie Eagle Program. We've used that for years. It's really an effective program in teaching gun safety to children.

“ **THIS IS A GOOD TIME**  
for the NRA and its members to stand up ...  
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to get on the front line and work with the cops. ”

**KB:** No, I have not seen that in our state. I think what legislators and critics need to concern themselves with – as well as good-old fashioned NRA members – is working with the cops to take guns out of the hands of the bad guys. Then hammer the guys for using the guns improperly.

**KB:** I'll tell you, a good, secure holster is a good way to go. It all depends on the situation. If you're going to conceal it in Florida, it's hard to wear a jacket when it's 98 degrees out. I'm a big fan of the Blackhawk, what I call the old tanker holster. It's a shoulder rig and you can move it around to different

Find up-to-the-minute information on this topic.

Visit [www.nraila.org/issues](http://www.nraila.org/issues) and click on **Right-To-Carry**.

# NRA Again Trains Record Number of Police and Military Instructors

For the fifth consecutive year, the National Rifle Association's Law Enforcement Activities Division (LEAD) trained a record number of police firearm instructors from the ranks of city, state and federal law enforcement agencies, as well as military units and security contractors.

In 2006, NRA trained 2,056 law enforcement instructors in the tactical use of handguns, shotguns, patrol rifles, select-fire and long-range rifles. Police instructors trained by NRA are offered classroom and dynamic range instruction in order to help them develop and conduct safe, effective and reality-based firearm training for their own departments and agencies.

"The need for contemporary firearm and tactical training for law enforcement officers is greater than ever," said Ron Kirkland, Director, NRA Law Enforcement Activities Division. "NRA is proud to respond with state-of-the-art training that police instructors can implement when teaching their own officers the specialized skills they need to protect the public."

NRA has also expanded its efforts with the military to train combat troops in police tactics, as soldiers in overseas

urban areas take on duties such as house-to-house searches. In addition, with the increased privatization of U.S. military security, NRA has continued to expand its role in the training of private contractors, as well as traditional military security forces, in police firearm tactics.

Such efforts take NRA trainers around the globe. In 2006, for the first time, NRA conducted military training at the U.S. Naval Base in Yokosuka, Japan. Military personnel in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Guantanamo Bay, Cuba have also benefited from NRA training.

Qualified officers who cannot personally attend NRA training classes may still purchase the highly regarded training manuals used in the courses, available in print and on CD-ROM, and other police training aids as well. Visit <http://materials.nrahq.org> for more information.

Since its inception in 1960, LEAD has trained more than 50,000 law enforcement instructors, and more than 12,000 NRA Certified Instructors are currently training police officers and military personnel at home and abroad.

## NRA Law Enforcement Training Endowment

NRA's Law Enforcement Activities Division is committed to enhancing the professional skills of law enforcement officers through state-of-the-art training, competitive shooting programs, and benefits.

Many of these programs are made possible through The NRA Foundation's Law Enforcement Training Endowment, which is supported especially by major contributions from Davidson's ([www.lawgun.com](http://www.lawgun.com)) and Brownell's ([www.brownells.com](http://www.brownells.com)). Additional named endowments include: Bruce Nelson, Harry and Florence Reeves, Harlon B. and Maryann Carter, and Component Engineers, Inc. Acorn Fund.

For information on contributing to any of these endowments, call 1-877-NRA-GIVE.

## Beyond Tactics: Enhancing Decision-making Skills During Critical Incidents

BY LAURA A. ZIMMERMAN, Ph.D.

During critical incidents, good tactical skills alone will not ensure officer survival; officers must also possess exceptional decision-making skills. Critical incident decision-making entails interpreting danger cues, trusting intuition, and knowing instantly the best course of action. This type of decision-making often involves a great deal of uncertainty, thus officers have to "think on their feet" and adapt quickly to incoming information.

For example, an officer makes a traffic stop, the motorist suddenly exits the car and, for no apparent reason, becomes belligerent. The officer must decide whether to negotiate with the motorist or use force to subdue him. In most critical situations, there is limited time to determine what is occurring and rarely time to evaluate action choices, yet the consequences resulting from a particular action are often severe.

Police training tends to focus on tactical skills with little focus on how officers should

think about situations and make decisions. Tactical training often requires that officers practice until their skills become automatic. By similarly training officers to perceive and process information during critical incidents, highly efficient and effective decisions may also become automatic. Through years of experience, officers develop this automatic, "intuitive" decision processing ability. Training can foster these efficient decision-making skills in less experienced officers, without waiting years for expertise to develop naturally.

A recent study investigated police decision-making during critical incidents and evaluated the usefulness of decision-making training. The objectives were to understand the decision processes of novice and experienced police officers, and develop a training course to enhance their decision-making skills. If the officer in the above example had prior decision-making training, he may better recognize threat indicators and more quickly determine the situation is dangerous. He would more readily shift his

goals from issuing a traffic citation to protecting his own safety, and more accurately decide to either use verbal negotiation to calm the motorist or draw a weapon and use force. The officer would later be able explain why he chose a particular course of action. In this project, officers with varying levels of experience (1-29 years) engaged in:

- Reality-based training scenarios using non-lethal marking cartridges
- Intensive interviews, providing information about their decision processes during the simulation
- An 8-hour in-class critical incident decision-making course

The purpose of this training approach was to enable participants to optimize their decision-making abilities, make better cognitive and tactical decisions, build expert knowledge and skills, and become more aware of the decision cues and situational factors that played into their decisions.



BY JUSTIN McDANIEL

The 16-hour flight was longer than Marc Lipp usually travels to conduct law enforcement firearm training. As a staff instructor in NRA's Law Enforcement Activities Division, Lipp is often called upon to travel around the country to train police and military firearm instructors in the tactical use of their equipment.

But last November, Lipp made a special trip to the Far East to train naval firearm instructors and private security contractors under the command of Afloat Training Group Western Pacific, which is stationed at the U.S. Naval Base in Yokosuka, Japan. The weeklong training exercise, which was scheduled at the Navy's request, culminated with nine men receiving NRA Law Enforcement Handgun-Shotgun Firearm Instructor Certification, allowing them to train other military and private security personnel in the safe and effective use of firearms.

"We train the trainers," said Lipp. "After going through one of our training schools, police and military firearm instructors take the knowledge they have gained to train 100 or maybe 1,000 others."

Each year, LEAD conducts approximately 100 firearm instructor training schools, including dozens that directly and indirectly train servicemen and women. Military firearm instructors who attend LEAD schools receive the same training as their law enforcement counterparts. The only difference is the scenarios change when NRA teaches the military.

"The core curriculum is the same as a regular law enforcement firearm training school, but the challenge is to make the scenarios relevant to military circumstances," Lipp said. "We create drills to make what we teach more realistic, such as how to deploy people in real-life environments. We call this 'street realistic.' The same techniques that we teach to police have worked for military missions."

Contact and cover was one such technique that Lipp taught the troops in Japan. This system requires teams of



two, where one team member contacts and communicates with an adversary, while a second teammate observes, or covers, in the event that a confrontation ensues. Lipp also taught handgun transition drills, which direct troops through the necessary steps for quickly and efficiently switching to a handgun if their long gun malfunctions during combat. Similarly, the students practiced incapacitation drills, where they were taught what to do if wounded, such as using their support hand to un-holster and fire a handgun.

In addition to receiving NRA certification, the sailors who completed the training class at Yokosuka were also eligible to apply for certification as U.S. Navy small arms instructors, a credential that can only be awarded at the Navy Small Arms School in San Diego, Calif., unless sailors take the NRA course, that is.

"The NRA certification is recognized by the U.S. Government," Lipp said. "We serve not only to augment the Navy's small arms training, but we can give them more in terms of tactical training."

That training has proven to be so beneficial that the Navy has already requested another NRA handgun-shotgun school in Japan, and a law enforcement

patrol rifle school is in the works. The quality of the training that military personnel receive, as well as the ease of getting personnel trained – both in terms of cost and logistics – are largely responsible for the demand.

"We go to the host instead of them coming to us," said Lipp, who has also traveled to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba to conduct firearm training. "It is so cost effective for both law enforcement agencies and the military for us to go to them. It would probably cost 20 times more for students to come to us instead of bringing our services to them. And the professionalism and proficiency of the military personnel that we train far outweigh any logistical challenges that we face traveling overseas."



Don't miss the 2007 NRA Annual Meetings in St. Louis, MO, April 12-17.

Visit [www.nraam.org](http://www.nraam.org) for more information.

# Introducing Don Evangelista: Retired Chicago Sergeant to Manage NPSC

*There will be a new man in charge when the 45th NRA National Police Shooting Championships (NPSC) commence in Albuquerque, N.M., on September 30, 2007. Don Evangelista, a retired Chicago police sergeant and veteran NPSC competitor, is the new NRA NPSC Coordinator. Don was born in Hawaii and moved with his family to Chicago when he was seven. He is married and has five sons. Recently, he sat down for an introductory Q & A on his law enforcement and competitive shooting background.*

**NRA:** Can you tell us a little bit about your police experience?

**DE:** I started with the Chicago Police Department in 1970 as a patrolman. From there I worked in two special operations groups – field special operations and mass transit special operations – before moving on to the Intelligence Division's Organized Crime Section. I was promoted to sergeant in 1977, where, over the years, I worked in patrol, the Training Division Range, the Communications Department and the Detective Division. I retired as a sergeant from the Detec-

tive Division in 2001. After retiring, I worked part-time in a seven-man department in River Woods, Ill.

**NRA:** Having spent more than 30 years in law enforcement, does one moment from your career stand out as the most memorable?

**DE:** There were innumerable personal moments when people exhibited empathy and camaraderie in times of crisis. I can't name a specific instance. It's the personal relationships I've had that have impressed me the most about being a police officer.

**NRA:** As the coordinator for the most prestigious police shooting competition in the world, can you talk a little bit about your own competitive shooting background?

**DE:** I started to shoot competitively in 1969 in bull's-eye matches. I began to compete in Police Pistol Combat matches beginning in 1970, and I shot in four Nationals in the 1970's. We started a police combat league in the Chicagoland

area with the Illinois Police Combat Association around 1975. Later, we (the Illinois Police Combat Association) partnered with the Illinois Police Association to run the Illinois Governor's Twenty matches, and I was on the Governor's Twenty for 17 years. In 1986, I was a member of the Chicago team that took the Police Hardball Match at Camp Perry. I was also in charge of the Chicago police range for eight years.

**NRA:** Having competed at NPSC four times yourself, what is your vision for NPSC, and what plans do you have for the future?

**DE:** My vision is to broaden the appeal of NPSC. I want to build a broader base where competitors will see NPSC as their ultimate goal and be able to compete with the best police shooters in the world. We want to hold more service gun matches, which will be used as a stepping stone for field officers to gain more experience and identify the training they need to be competitive at the NPSC level. We want to focus on getting more regular street officers involved with NPSC.

**NRA:** What is the greatest benefit to police personnel who participate in NPSC?

**DE:** Competition is a test of training. It exposes strengths and weaknesses. NPSC will definitely tell you where you need to re-train. Essentially, there are two skills that a police officer should have. The first is safe manipulation of his/her equipment. NPSC requires officers to safely load, unload and re-holster their firearms. The second skill is accuracy. Police officers are responsible for every round they fire. When a round leaves the barrel, it is not just a projectile going down range. It becomes a check for a million dollars. We have to make sure that the person with that responsibility is well-trained. And that's what NPSC does; it tests manipulation skills and accuracy.





# NRA Names Recipients of 2006 Jeanne E. Bray Scholarships

Continuing the tradition of service that Jeanne E. Bray made to the law enforcement community, the NRA has announced three recipients of the 2006 Jeanne E. Bray Scholarships. This program was established in memory of a distinguished police officer, and to help children of law enforcement officers achieve their educational goals. Since the inception of the program in 1988, NRA has awarded just under \$500,000 to 91 students.

The three recipients will receive \$1,000 scholarships for up to eight semesters for a total of \$8,000. Those students include: Jessica Elizabeth Hammond of Alachua, FL; Michael Alan Douthit of Shipperville, PA; and Bryce Patrick Fargher of St. Helens, OR. Fargher was thrilled to learn that he had won.

"When I first found out that I was selected as a winner of this scholarship, I was overwhelmed for receiving such an honor," Fargher said. "The very thought that this was from the NRA, the national defender of our right to bear arms, gave me such a thrill."

The runner-up for the Jeanne E. Bray Scholarship was Nicole Marie Middleton

of Jessieville, AR. She will receive a \$500 scholarship for up to eight semesters for a total of \$4,000.

Bray was a nationally recognized authority on self-protection and personal safety, and an NRA Board member. A veteran of the Columbus Division of Police, she made groundbreaking strides for women in law enforcement. She was the first female officer to participate in the detectives' bureau training program and became a detective trainee. She was the first woman assigned to the burglary squad and was a homicide detective at the time of her death.

Bray was also an accomplished pistol shooter. She was the first female officer to earn the NRA Police Pistol Marksmanship "Distinguished" bar. She won the Women's Police Pistol Championship five times and competed on the Columbus, OH pistol team.

The qualities of hard work and devotion to duty that Bray had when keeping the Columbus streets safe are found in the 2006 scholarship winners. Ron Kirkland, Director of NRA's Law Enforcement Activities Division, said that these recipi-



Ofc. Jeanne E. Bray

ents tend to be very high achievers. "To be chosen for this means that you've beaten out some of the brightest young students currently in or bound for college," he commented.

For more information on the requirements for the 2007 Jeanne E. Bray Scholarship, please call or e-mail Sandy Elkin at (703) 267-1131 or [selkin@nrahq.org](mailto:selkin@nrahq.org). Also visit [www.nrahq.org/law/lebenefits.asp](http://www.nrahq.org/law/lebenefits.asp).

"Beyond Tactics," continued from p. 3

## Findings

Data from the interviews indicate that police officers develop decision-making skills in a similar manner to experienced decision-makers in other critical incident domains. Specifically, information obtained from police officers reveals that:

- Experienced officers spend more time assessing the unfolding situation; novice officers focus on taking actions that fit prescribed procedures and context-free rules of behavior.
- Experienced officers more often develop strategic maneuvers and long-range plans that tilt the current situation in their favor.
- Experienced officers are better able adjust actions to fit the changing situation; novice officers remain on the same course of action, even in the face of new information.
- Experienced officers more readily perceive the important verbal and nonverbal indicators, interpret those indicators, and make predictions about the suspect's future actions.

## Training

Based on these findings, it is possible to construct training that incorporates the knowledge and skills of experienced officers and passes these skills on to less experienced officers. Officers reacted positively to the training presented in this project and thought it provided vital tools for surviving critical incidents. The carefully crafted scenarios forced officers to interact with the role-player to determine if he was the suspect and determine his level of danger. The intensive interview helped officers understand the reasoning behind their actions and verbalize the cues and factors that played into their decisions. In-class exercises such as decision-making games, video critiques of actual events, and class discussions allowed officers to gain from each other's experiences.

Decision-making is a vital component in all police work and it is a skill that can be enhanced with practice. Decision-making training fosters experience and provides practice in the "thinking" side of tactical skills training.

## Bio

Dr. Laura Zimmerman currently works at Klein Associates/ARA. Klein Associates is world-renowned research organization specializing in understanding how experts use their knowledge and intuition to make complex, high-stakes decisions during critical incidents. Their work has been highly influential in understanding decision-making in military, aviation, firefighting, and medical environments. Dr. Zimmerman is a Texas certified law enforcement instructor (TCLEOSE). She used her background in legal/cognitive psychology to create a 16-hour Eyewitness Interview and Identification course. She also developed the 8-hour Critical Incident Decision Skills Training course. For a more detailed summary of this research and training, information about ongoing work at Klein Assoc., or if you would like to be involved in future research/testing of training programs, please contact the author at [lzimmerman@ara.com](mailto:lzimmerman@ara.com).

# 2007 NRA Law Enforcement Firearm Instructor Development Schools

[www.nrahq.org/law/training](http://www.nrahq.org/law/training)  
[lead@nrahq.org](mailto:lead@nrahq.org) • (703) 267-1640

New schools are added often. Check website frequently for current Training Schedule.

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

**NRA Tuition = \$525 per person**

## HANDGUN & SHOTGUN INSTRUCTOR

March 12-16	Florence, AZ
March 26-30	Mexico, MO (near Columbia)
April 2-6	Bethlehem, PA (east)
April 23-27	Jackson, NJ
April 30-May 4	Tuscaloosa, AL
May 7-11	Epping, NH (SIGARMS Academy)
May 7-11	Philippi, WV
May 21-25	Cañon City, CO
June 4-8	Trinidad, CO
June 4-8	Allentown, PA (east)
June 11-15	Allentown, PA (east)
July 9-13	Pittsburgh, PA (west)
July 23-27	Trinidad, CO
Sept 24-28	Brandywine, MD
Oct 1-5	York, PA (east)
Oct 15-19	Las Vegas, NV <sup>1</sup> (public LE only)
Oct 15-19	Defiance, MO (near St Charles)
Dec 3-7	Panama City, FL

## HANDGUN INSTRUCTOR

May 14-18	Wausau, WI
June 4-8	Castle Rock, CO <sup>2</sup> (public LE only)
Aug 27-31	Cañon City, CO
Sept 10-14	Castle Rock, CO <sup>2</sup> (public LE only)

## PRECISION RIFLE INSTRUCTOR

March 26-30	Columbiana, AL
April 23-27	Memphis, TN
June 4-8	Fairbanks, AK
Aug 6-10	Philippi, WV
Sept 24-28	Jackson, NJ
Oct 29-Nov 2	Pittsburgh, PA
Nov 26-30	Las Vegas, NV <sup>1</sup> (public LE only)

## SELECT-FIRE INSTRUCTOR

May 21-25	Morgantown, WV
Aug 13-17	Castle Rock, CO <sup>2</sup> (public LE only)
Nov 12-16	Florence, AL

## PATROL RIFLE INSTRUCTOR

March 5-9	Gastonia, NC
April 2-6	Fort Pierce, FL
April 16-20	Cañon City, CO
May 14-18	Philippi, WV
June 25-29	Pittsburgh, PA (west)
July 9-13	Carson City, NV
July 9-13	Castle Rock, CO <sup>2</sup> (public LE only)
Aug 13-17	Allentown, PA (east)
Aug 20-24	Florence, AL
Aug 20-24	Smithton, PA (west)
Sept 17-21	Castle Rock, CO 1 (public LE only)
Sept 17-21	Jackson, NJ
Nov 5-9	Las Vegas, NV <sup>1</sup> (public LE only)

## TACTICAL SHOTGUN INSTRUCTOR

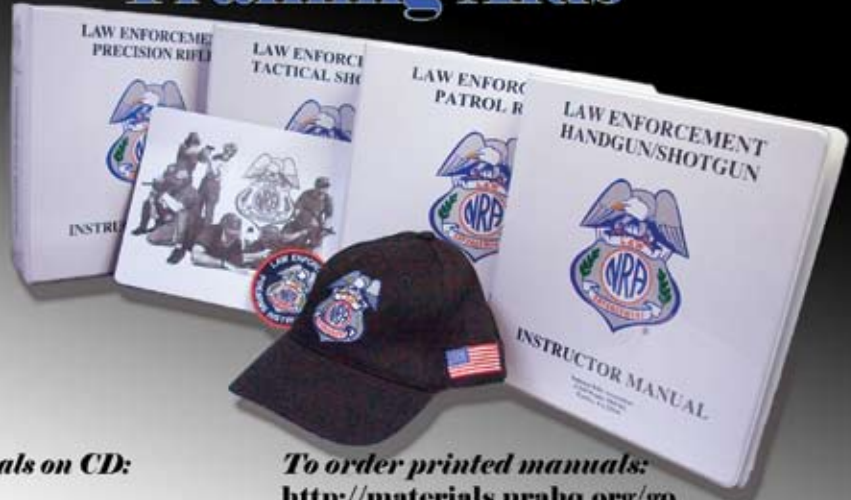
April 2-6	Ontario, Calif.
June 11-15	Castle Rock, CO <sup>2</sup> (public LE only)
June 11-15	Smithton, PA (west)
Oct 8-12	Gastonia, NC
Oct 29-Nov 2	Tuscaloosa, AL
Nov 5-9	Carson City, NV
Nov 12-16	Pittsburgh, PA (west)
Nov 26-30	Florence, AL

## TACTICAL SHOOTING INSTRUCTOR

March 26-30	Abilene, TX
Apr 16-20	Smithton, PA (west)
Apr 16-20	West Richland, WA
Apr 30-May 4	Jackson, NJ
May 7-11	Knoxville, TN
May 21-25	Florence, AL
July 9-13	Philippi, WV
July 23-27	Allentown, PA (east)
Sept 24-28	Modesto, CA
Oct 29-Nov 2	Las Vegas, NV <sup>1</sup> (public LE only)
Oct 29-Nov 2	Panama City, FL

To apply to footnoted Instructor Schools, call:  
1 Las Vegas, NV – Vern Zuleger (702) 828-4291  
2 Castle Rock, CO – Audra (303) 660-7593

# NRA Law Enforcement Firearm Manuals and Training Aids



To order training aids and materials on CD:  
[www.nrahq.org/law/training/](http://www.nrahq.org/law/training/)

To order printed manuals:  
<http://materials.nrahq.org/go>



**NRA**



**DISCIPLINES AVAILABLE:**  
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**Patrol Rifle Tactical Shotgun**  
**Precision Rifle**

Sales of these items are restricted to NRA Certified Instructors, sworn Law Enforcement Officers, bona fide Law enforcement agencies, armed security companies, and the U.S. military. Once your order is received, you may be contacted by a member of the Law Enforcement Activities Division to verify eligibility.

Law Enforcement website:  
[www.nrahq.org/law](http://www.nrahq.org/law)

For information on NRA programs or membership, please call (800) NRA-3888

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