

L.E.A.D.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES DIVISION



Amtrak Policeman Named NRA Law Enforcement Officer of the Year



Officer Rodney Chambers
Amtrak Police Department

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.

On the evening of June 9, 2003, Officer Chambers was on patrol at Union Station -- the Washington, D.C. area's largest train station -- when he was dispatched by Amtrak Police Department's National Communications Center to investigate a report of a man with a grenade on the West Porch.

The suspect had just tried to rob a store inside Union Station by threatening to detonate the device if the clerk did not give him

money. The attempt was abandoned when a group of customers entered the store.

Officer Chambers located the suspect walking away from Union Station, heading toward North Capitol Street N.E. When Officer Chambers stopped the suspect, he turned around, dropped a cloth from his hands to display part of the grenade, and pulled the pin. As the suspect started to drop the grenade, Officer Chambers made an heroic, split-second decision. He quickly grabbed the suspect's hand and squeezed it around the grenade, which prevented the device from activating.

Disregarding his own safety, Officer Chambers wrestled the grenade from the suspect's control as another officer arriving at the scene moved in and placed the suspect in custody. Chambers

then moved as far away from bystanders as he could, placing him at risk but hoping to minimize casualties if the grenade he was holding exploded. He held onto the grenade for about 20 minutes while waiting for bomb disposal officers to arrive. During this time he noticed that the grenade was leaking a detergent-based substance, which led the officer to believe the device was homemade, and more unpredictable than standard military-issue grenades.

The bomb disposal officers arrived and carefully took possession of the grenade; the next morning technicians were able to determine that it was inoperable. The suspect had taken a grenade body and tried to turn it into an explosive device by packing a substance inside the grenade.

At the time of the incident, Officer Chambers had no way of knowing the condition of the grenade and without hesitation risked his own life to protect others. Because Officer Chambers was able to make the right decision under tremendously stressful conditions, there were no injuries to citizens, other safety personnel or the suspect.

As Amtrak's Chief of Patrol John O'Connor said during a press interview, "Officer Chambers ran to the danger and not away from the danger. This represents the finest in Law Enforcement."

Ron Kirkland, NRA's Director of the Law Enforcement Activities Division, added that, "Officer Chambers' courage, decisive action and split-second judgment exemplify the best qualities of an officer. He is a credit to his department and to the law enforcement profession. NRA is proud to honor him."

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. For more information, contact Emma Baliff, NRA Law Enforcement Activities Division, 11250 Waples Mill Road, Fairfax, VA, 22030; call (703) 267-1649 or email: lead@nrahq.org.

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. For more information, go to www.nrahq.org/law/index.asp, or call (703) 267-1632 or 1635.

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H.R. 218 - The Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004

When Is This Thing Going To Start Working?

By Christopher A. Conte,

National Rifle Association/ Institute for Legislative Counsel

The right to defend yourself and your family while off the job or out of your state reached a milestone with the passage of the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004 ("LEOSA," commonly called HR 218, is codified at 18 U.S.C. 926B and 926C.) From signing to present, however officers have been asking, "When is this thing going to start working so I carry out of state safely?" For a variety of reasons there is no clear answer nor will there be for some time to come. This article is not a primer or explanation of the law. The goal is to give those who have already read the law an overview of why there are problems and outline some realistic solutions.



False presumptions and politics are among the problems that keep LEOSA from working.

Understanding the Politics is the Key to Understanding the Problems

The initial idea was simple, "Why can't cops carry a gun anywhere in the U.S.?" Some, especially those opposing private gun ownership, came up with a lot of reasons. None of them were valid. The real problem for the opponents is that LEOSA, and the law it is paired with, the Firearm Owners Protection Act ("FOPA," 18 U.S.C. 926A) are federal pre-emptions of state and local law, not a license. Moreover, even active officers outside their jurisdiction are civilians.

For these "reasons" there were some that had to support the idea but wanted all the limits they could get. Two things in turn limited them. As a result the law as passed lacked adequate definitions as to scope, applicability and qualification -- for starters.

The Three Biggest Problems:

"There's No There, There"

LEOSA was written on the false presumption that every state ran its law enforcement operations like a federal bureaucracy. The administrative and support structures the law presupposed do not exist. Although some states have training and performance standards in most cases they are "suggested." In many more states, no statewide standards exist. The situation is further complicated by the fact that approximately 85% of all sworn officers are attached to departments of 20 or fewer. LEOSA was not built for any of this.

"You Ain't from Around Here, Are You?"

The biggest mistakes administrators and politicians make are focusing on how to regulate their own people and over reading what the law requires. Until the police know what it takes to make an arrest under local laws and in compliance with LEOSA they cannot make the necessary modifications to existing enforcement standards. Turn this around then to see the real picture -- what good are your department's standards as imposed on you if they are not recognized the next county or state over?

"Your Papers Please"

There is no central registry of who is or is not a law enforcement officer, let alone a "qualified law enforcement officer" or a "qualified retired law enforcement officer" under LEOSA. You cannot verify law enforcement credentials without impeding the person claiming the protection. Such delay, if not tied to other grounds to detain, could be considered a violation of the pre-emption.

Answer -- K.I.S.S.: Keep It Simple Sir

Uniform application, predictability and reliability require uniform standards. For LEOSA to work the answers must be simple, obvious and cheap. If standards are going to cost money they will not happen uniformly and will not be predictable or reliable. The first thing that is needed is a clear and simple prosecutorial policy set in coordination with law enforcement. Easy enough on paper but not how policy is normally developed.

There is another reason to do it this way -- cover. On the enforcement end, what is the downside of taking the "bust 'em all, let the courts sort them out" approach some jurisdictions have used in the past with FOPA? Simply this -- you could become the direct, personal and uninsured target of a civil rights suit.

The Inability to Verify Law Enforcement Status

If you are presented with what appear to be legitimate law enforcement credentials you do what you would always do -- run their driver's license. If you have reason to take them into custody for any reason other than possession of a gun you do what you would always do -- verify that the driver's license and any other identification is legitimately issued.

"Qualification"

The law states that retired officers must meet active duty qualifications, but active duty officers must only meet state or department standards, "if any." Retired officers must, however, have proof of annual qualification. Qualification is not training, nor must it be testing. Qualification properly includes certification of lawful compliance.

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About the Author

Christopher A. Conte has served as Legislative Counsel for the National Rifle Association's Institute for Legislative Action since June 2000. Before joining NRA, Mr. Conte was in private trial practice for eleven years where among other matters he represented individual officers in civil, criminal and administrative matters, usually involving firearms issues.

He is currently admitted to practice in CT, MD, and the District of Columbia. As Legislative Counsel, Mr. Conte develops NRA litigation strategy in defense of the Second Amendment and advises state and federal lobbyists on matters of policy and legislative construction and interpretation.

U.S. Military Receives NRA Police Training

By Jorge Amselle

The traditional job of the U.S. military has been changing dramatically since the end of the cold war, and the pace of change has only accelerated with the war on terrorism. Starting with peacekeeping, the duties assigned to American soldiers began to place them more frequently in contact with civilian populations and take on assignments more closely related to police work than warfare. This change has only become more pronounced today since soldiers must deal with insurgents who wear civilian clothing and mix with civilian populations.

It is hardly surprising then that the military is seeking out law enforcement training for its men and women, and no one trains more police instructors than the National Rifle Association's Law Enforcement Activities Division (LEAD). "Almost 2,000 public and private law enforcement and military instructors received NRA firearms training in 2004 alone," according to Ron Kirkland, Director of LEAD. Since 1960, LEAD has trained over 50,000 Law Enforcement Firearm Instructors, and over 12,000 NRA Certified Instructors are currently training police officers nationwide.

"NRA Instructors have provided training to all branches of the military but particularly to the Marine Corp in Camp Pendleton and Camp Lejuene as well as the Navy. In fact we have a class scheduled for Navy personnel stationed in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba," said Glen Hoyer, NRA's Law Enforcement Training Manager. "We have also trained U.S. State Department personnel based in Afghanistan."

Gunner's Mate 2nd Class Petty Officer Byron D. Brinkley is currently based at the U.S. Naval Station in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and arranged for NRA to teach an instructor course there.

"I chose NRA police training because we as military instructors these days have to be diverse. One day I will be shooting 9MM and shotgun with base security, and the next day I will be out with the Coast Guard shooting .50 cal. and M60s. I believe that this training will help our unit and the Joint Task Force attached here significantly," he said.



The changing role of the U.S. military, which has increased contact with civilians, has prompted them to seek traditional law enforcement training through the NRA.

NRA Law Enforcement Firearm Instructor Development Schools develop and enhance both instructor skills and firearm handling skills of all students so they can effectively teach their officers to win lethal encounters. The curriculum is designed to prepare students to develop and conduct safe, effective, reality-based and agency-related firearm training. All classes and range exercises are conducted at the instructor level, with students conducting many of the range exercises to gain experience. Students are exposed to a wide variety of shooting techniques, training methods, and tactical philosophies, which allows them to choose what best serves their students.

It was this focus on reality-based training and the reputation of NRA law enforcement schools that resulted in Adjunct Instructor Terry Bryson conducting two instructor courses in Afghanistan for U.S. State Department personnel. "The classes came about because the other instructors found out that I was an Adjunct for the NRA and they were very interested in becoming NRA certified, which is highly regarded in law enforcement circles," said Bryson.

"One of the many benefits of NRA training is that we provide instruction on movement drills such as pivots and turns, firing on the move, and lateral movement. Officers should know that their feet are not nailed down," he added.

Each of the seven Instructor Development Schools consists of a minimum of 44 contact hours of training over a five-day period. The schools consist of the following disciplines: Handgun; Handgun/Shotgun; Tactical Shotgun; Patrol Rifle; Select-Fire; Precision Rifle; and soon to be added, Tactical Shooting Instructor.

According to Hoyer, other branches of the U.S. military have expressed interest in NRA Law Enforcement training, including the Air Force. "NRA's Law Enforcement Activities Division remains committed to serving the training needs of America's military and law enforcement community, and we look forward to our continuing partnership with those on the front lines of America's war on terror, both at home and abroad," said Hoyer.



Petty Officer Byron Brinkley sought out NRA law enforcement training for his unit in Guantanamo Bay.

To learn more about NRA law enforcement training, please contact the Law Enforcement Activities Division at (703) 267-1640 or e-mail at: LEAD@nrahq.org, or visit online at <http://www.nrahq.org/law/training/training.asp>.

New Research Center Unravels the Mysteries of Officer-Involved Shootings

By **Charles Remsberg**



As an officer and a trainer you know how fast media distortion and public misconceptions about the use of deadly force can turn a legitimate shooting by police into a vortex of controversy.

As emotions flare, some questions may seem almost impossible to answer credibly. Like:

- How can an officer claim he was facing a direct, immediate threat when the

suspect ended up shot in the back?

- Why did officers continue to fire rounds even after the offender went down and the alleged threat was neutralized?
- How can a round fired by an officer be an “unintentional discharge” when police are trained to keep their finger off the trigger until they intend to shoot?

Now you have a valuable new resource for scientifically based information about the dynamics of lethal encounters that not only can take the mystery and inflammatory accusations out of high-profile shootings but also can help you make your law enforcement training more realistic and effective.

The Force Science® Research Center, launched a few months ago at Minnesota State University-Mankato, is exploring a wide array of nettlesome issues related to police use of force, and is achieving some groundbreaking discoveries.

“Our goal is to document what really happens in terms of time and motion when an officer and an assailant clash in life-threatening conflict,” explains the executive director, Dr. Bill Lewinski, a prominent specialist in police psychology and behavior. “And what actually happens, compared to what people think happens, is often very surprising.”

Although Lewinski stresses that the FSRC maintains strict scientific neutrality in its research, many of its findings are ending up aiding officers who make good-faith decisions in controversial use-of-force situations. For instance:

Back shots. Analyzing repeated time-coded, video-taped experiments with multiple officers and subjects, Lewinski and his team have documented that a suspect can go from a threatening, frontal stance to running away in as little as .14 second. That’s half the time it took the fastest officer in these studies to react to a cue to stop shooting. Thus an officer can decide to shoot when the suspect is an immediate threat and by the time the round impacts, the offender has turned—moving so fast that the officer can’t stop the shot or even comprehend that the turn has taken place.

“Extra” shots. Once the average officer who is firing to save his life perceives a stimulus to stop shooting, it takes him an

absolute minimum of .3 to .6 second to process that information and stop firing, Lewinski’s research shows. During that lag time, he’s likely to make an additional two or three trigger pulls. Thus, what may look like deliberate “overkill” is really an unavoidable mind-body reaction.

Unintentional shots. Research currently underway has established preliminarily that despite training to avoid unintentional discharges, officers under high stress may still allow their finger to creep inside the trigger guard, without being aware they are doing so. Once there, the trigger can be pulled as an unavoidable reaction to being startled or knocked off balance or even to suddenly gripping something firmly with the opposite hand.

Other studies from FSRC challenge the conventional wisdom about using shell casing ejection patterns to establish the position of a shooter, the advisability of waiting until a threatening weapon is visible before reacting with deadly force, an officer’s capability of remembering details of life-threatening events, and the true value of certain popular “survival” tactics in reducing lag time.

Articles detailing these findings can be found in the Force Science News Archives, on the Web at www.forcesciencenews.com. Additional articles of interest may be found in the Publications/Articles section of the Force Science Research Center Web site: www.forcescience.org. [The following direct link to these articles may also be used: <http://www.forcescience.org/articles/index.html>]. You will also find a Force Science Research Center column on the PoliceOne Web site at: www.policeone.com

Recently FSRC was given the first production model of the new MILO Range use-of-force simulation system by the manufacturer, IES Interactive Training of Littleton, CO. This latest and most sophisticated simulation equipment will allow unique explorations of new research topics, including officer perceptions in low-light level, how “contextual cues” affect decision

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About the Author

Chuck Remsberg co-founded Calibre Press, Inc., the original Street Survival Seminar and the Street Survival Newslite, authored three of the best-selling law enforcement training textbooks, and helped produce numerous award-winning training videos.

His nearly three decades of work earned him the prestigious O.W. Wilson Award for outstanding contributions to law enforcement and the American Police Hall of Fame Honor Award for distinguished achievement in public service.

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

April 18-22	Topeka, KS – FULL
April 25-29	Pearl, MS ⁴
April 25-29	Memphis, TN
May 2-6	Tuscaloosa, AL
May 2-6	Pittsburgh, PA – FULL
May 2-6	Cibolo, TX (near San Antonio)
June 6-10	Trinidad, CO
June 6-10	Garden City, KS
June 6-10	Allentown, PA (near Phila.) – FULL
June 13-17	Allentown, PA (near Phila.) – FULL
June 20-24	Bloomington, IL
June 27-Jul 1	Elizabethtown, KY
July 11-15	Muscle Shoals, AL
July 11-15	Panama City, FL
July 18-22	Vancouver, WA
July 25-29	Trinidad, CO
Aug 1-5	Jonesboro, GA
Aug 15-19	Vancouver, WA
Sept 12-16	York, PA
Oct 10-14	Las Vegas, NV ³
Oct 17-21	Evansville, IN
Oct 17-21	St. Charles, MO
Oct 24-28	Carville, LA (LSU)
Nov 7-11	Pearl, MS ⁴
March 6-10 2006	Tupelo, MS

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)
Oct 24-28	Lusby, MD

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

April 11-15	Beaver Falls, PA (near Pgh.)
April 11-15	Modesto, CA
April 18-22	Athens, AL
April 18-22	Cañon City, CO – FULL

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
Oct 31-Nov 4	Las Vegas, NV ³
Oct 31-Nov 4	Lusby, MD
Nov 7-11	St. Charles, MO
Nov 7-11	Gulfport, MS
Dec 12-16	Abilene, TX

PRECISION RIFLE INSTRUCTOR

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
Nov 14-18	Las Vegas, NV ³

SELECT-FIRE INSTRUCTOR

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:

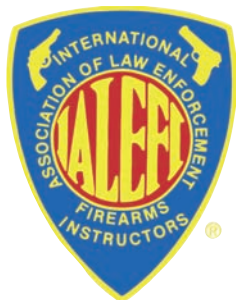
(703) 267-1635 • snutter@nrahq.org

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

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 a table in the exhibitor's hall to provide cur-



rent 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 Division 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>.

Refuse To Be A Victim®: A Perfect Fit for Community Policing Efforts

By **Stephanie L. G. Henson,**

Manager, NRA Women's Programs Department

In the early 1990s, the NRA received requests from women who wanted crime prevention and personal safety information. Since one of the Association's goals, as cited in Article II of its bylaws, is "To promote public safety, law and order and the national defense," the development of such a program was a natural fit.

Launched in 1993, Refuse To Be A Victim® included information about a wide variety of crime prevention and personal safety strategies and devices covering automobile, home, personal and travel security. During three-hour seminars, members of community groups, educational institutions, associations and corporations heard positive and negative aspects of each strategy or device. They were then able to select those they wished to integrate into their daily lives and to create a personalized safety strategy.

In 1997, NRA's Board of Directors voted to make the program co-ed in recognition of the program's relevance to both men and women. Initially, the program was only taught by, and offered to, women. Today, both men and women are certified instructors and seminar participants.

Refuse To Be A Victim® has changed as crime has changed. Most of the subjects taught in the 1993 seminars are still being taught today, but the material has been updated and enhanced. The advent of crimes such as identity theft, and increased Internet scams led to expansion to help people avoid identity theft and cyber crime as well.

The creation of specialized modules – designed for senior citizens and persons with physical disabilities, children and the workplace – has provided instructors with the means to customize presentations.

Refuse To Be A Victim® is also very popular with law enforcement agencies and crime prevention groups. While certified instructors come from all walks of life, more than 28% are law enforcement officers. Numerous departments have had offi-

cers certified by NRA to conduct seminars as part of their community policing initiatives. Many other organizations endorse it, such as the Virginia Crime Prevention Association (VCPA), which has incorporated it into its training schedule for crime prevention officers. Patrick Harris, Executive Director of the VCPA, said, "This course is a valuable tool that helps crime prevention officers show people how they can control their crime risks at home, work and while traveling, by removing the opportunities that lead to crime."



More than 28 percent of Refuse To Be A Victim instructors come from the law enforcement community.

Refuse To Be A Victim® is continuing to evolve. To accommodate the demand for certified instructors nationwide, the program's volunteer hierarchy is being revised. For the first time, senior regional counselors will be trained. These dedicated volunteers will now train regional counselors. (Up to this point, staff conducted regional counselor training.)

This move is expected to increase the number of regional counselors nationwide, and since regional counselors train certified instructors, it is expected to increase the number of certified instructors nationwide as well.

Refuse To Be A Victim® has touched thousands of people nationwide. Its common-sense approach to crime prevention and personal safety is easy to understand and implement. If you would like to help make a difference in your community by becoming a certified instructor, call (800) 8611166, email refuse@nrahq.org, or visit www.nrahq.org/rtbav/instructor.asp.

Would You Like to Become A Refuse To Be A Victim® Certified Instructor?

Officers interested in becoming certified instructors first need to complete a written application which assesses professional, educational and community service experience; public speaking experience; motivation for pursuing certification; and plans for bringing the program to their communities. Successful applicants typically exhibit the following qualities -- professionalism, good public speaking skills, self-motivation, an interest in maintaining the program's high standards and a desire to help others.

Officers who plan to conduct seminars as part of their official duties are eligible for a discounted instructor development workshop tuition rate. Such officers are also eligible to receive limited amounts of program material free of charge.

The Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004

Continued from page 2 not an active employee of the state. Why? Liability!

What about "Liability"

Much is said of "liability" surrounding LEOSA. Most all of it is wrong, which is why I do not list it as a problem but a suggested solution. About the only way to create real exposure for a department would be to train and directly qualify a person in the use of deadly force as an active duty police officer and then turn them loose as a private citizen.

Many departments have an "off duty" course of fire that is much simpler, involves no threat management training and frequently prohibits qualifying with a duty gun. Why? Liability! Other jurisdictions license private instructors to certify private guards, and armed commercial security. The instructor is licensed and under the authority of the department or state but is

The Future of LEOSA

The simpler the process and less involved the government is the less exposure there will be. For some reason, though (like too much lawyering) the whole situation has been turned on its head. LEOSA exists but as of now only as a concept. The NRA has been working hard with law enforcement at all levels to make it work and we will continue to do so. Rank and file officers need to be involved. They must let their leaders, departmental and otherwise (including politicians) know they want the law to work as supported by most Americans -- simple, cheap and broad. Until then the courts, facing all the wrong fact patterns, will write the outline of LEOSA.

Forensic Science

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making, how scan patterns vary, how the presence of multiple offenders affects judgment and much more.

"As more hidden truths about armed encounters are discovered and revealed, officers and trainers will be able to develop more realistic tactics for survival on the street and civilians such as jurors, the media and community leaders will better understand police performance in controversial force situations," Lewinski predicts.

Already, findings from the Center have been introduced as evidence in grand jury hearings and in both civil and criminal courtroom proceedings and have helped clear officers of wrongdoing in a variety of controversial shootings.

To keep current with the latest research disclosures regarding use of force and other law enforcement issues, you can sign up for Force Science News, a free electronic newsletter published biweekly by the Center by visiting www.forcesciencenews.com and clicking on the "signup" button at the top left of the page.

Law Enforcement Web site:
<http://www.nrahq.org/law>

For information on
NRA programs
or membership, please call
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