



NRA LAW ENFORCEMENT QUARTERLY

Expanding Comfort Zones, Learning New Skills, and Healing

BY BROOKE MCKAY, C.O.P.S. MARKETING COORDINATOR

At a Concerns of Police Survivors' (C.O.P.S.) weekend retreat, the surviving families of America's fallen law enforcement officers learn to take another step on their difficult journey through grief. They are encouraged to push personal boundaries, address and conquer their fears, and feel a real sense of renewed self-esteem that will help them along their grief journey. Climbing a 50-foot tower, doing a ropes course, or picking up a gun can be a challenge in itself. The outdoor activities test survivors almost to the breaking point, but the sense of accomplishment sets their spirits soaring and they claim to feel a renewed sense of being in control of their lives; lives that have been shattered by the line-of-duty death of their loved one. The weekend retreats also offer the survivors strong support from their peers and mental health professionals which are important stepping stones on their grief walk.

Lynn Mossbrucker is the surviving spouse of Deputy Sheriff Timothy Mossbrucker of the Jefferson County (CO) Sheriff's Office, who was killed in the line of duty on April 28, 1995 during a shoot out at a grocery store. Lynn remembers attending her first C.O.P.S.' Spouses Retreat at YMCA Trout Lodge in Potosi, Missouri and shooting a gun for the first time. "I took the kids to a history museum the week before the retreat and they were doing a pretend gun fight. I knew the guns were pretend and they weren't real bullets, but I had a physical reaction that I couldn't control. My heart was pounding, I was sweating, and I couldn't catch my breath. I hated that feeling, being that scared, and feeling that out of control. So when I had a chance to come to the retreat and not knowing anything about guns... having never even touched a gun, I saw it as an opportunity to learn and be able to get a feeling that I was in control, not the gun."

Emily Beal-Nelis grew up in a hunting family, guns were always present, and she loved shooting sports that she shared with her husband, Trooper Jason Beal, Indiana State Police Department, killed in the line of duty on January 15, 2000. After Jason's death, Emily was simply unable to shoot a gun again until she attended C.O.P.S.' Spouses Retreat. Emily said, "It was extremely scary and emotionally difficult shooting the gun, but it empowered me and I felt less victimized. It was a hurdle I knew I had to overcome now that I was on my own."



Concerns of Police Survivors knows these outdoor activities and every fear faced makes the survivor stronger. Being surrounded with strong peer support makes it easier to overcome these fears...an important step in the grief process. Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc. was founded in 1984 and the organization's mission has always been to "rebuild shattered lives" of the surviving family members and affected co-workers of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty. C.O.P.S. has a membership of more than 15,000 surviving families. Unfortunately, that membership grows as 140-160 law enforcement officers are killed every year in the line of duty.

Every year, C.O.P.S. holds weekend retreats for adult children, siblings, spouses, affected co-workers, in-laws, and parents of fallen officers. C.O.P.S. also hosts a weeklong camp for the surviving children ages 6-14 and a wilderness experience for surviving teenagers. Visit www.nationalcops.org for more information on the organization and the programs offered to America's law enforcement survivors.

Question & Answers on the amendments to the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act

BY NRA-INSTITUTE FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION

1. Does the agency who qualifies me need to make a record of the make, model, caliber, or serial number of the firearm I qualify with?

No. LEOSA does not require the agency to maintain this information. This is a frequent concern given the statute's use of the term "type of firearm." LEOSA authorizes the carrying of a "concealed firearm" of the same "type" the individual receives certification for. As there is no case law interpreting this wording, the word "type" should be read to conform with the dictionary definition; something distinguishable as a variety. Accordingly, "type" of firearm should be read to mean either long gun or hand gun, which would permit you to carry any type of legal long gun or hand gun based on your qualification and not one particular make, model, or caliber. As an action outside of LEOSA requirements, the creation and maintenance of a database may expose the agency to liability, as discussed below.

2. The agency who qualifies me wants me to shoot their uniformed officer course of fire, rather than an off-duty or back-up course of fire. What does the law require?

The law is not clear, and only requires an individual to meet the active duty standards for qualification. An individual exercising their rights under LEOSA is not provided with the authority to act as a law enforcement officer, and is simply authorized to carry a concealed firearm based on their status. Accordingly, it would be advisable for agencies to use the off-duty or back-up course of fire. Mandating the use of uniformed standards requires an individual to meet standards designed for law enforcement purposes, while an individual carrying a firearm under LEOSA is not acting as a law enforcement officer, as they are either retired, or out of their jurisdiction.

3. Do I have to prove each year that I am still eligible to qualify by submitting to a background check, or is the identification card I was provided at separation sufficient?

No. The identification card is sufficient. As addressed below, some departments are now requiring background checks before issuing identification cards. Such unwarranted overregulation exposes that department to liability. The statute does not require a background check, and when issuing an identification card the agency is only providing certification with regard to one's past employment status; a statement of fact. Any department that requires a background check is creating more than just a statement of one's employment status which may expose the requesting agency to liability.

4. Does the agency I retired from, or the agency that qualifies me, have any liability or concerns for qualifying me?

No, LEOSA places the liability on the individual, however; many agencies are trying to impose unjustified requirements before issuing identification cards or training certification, such as background checks. Identification cards are simply a statement of fact by the agency that the individual is either an active duty or retired law enforcement officer. Requiring additional information to obtain an identification card makes it something more, and by doing so exposes

the agency to liability. The same is true for agencies which perform the firearms qualification certification. Any additional procedures required by the agency other than simply meeting their active duty standards creates a situation where the agency is certifying more than the statute requires and in some cases the uniformed standards qualification course/test may be seen as providing training in the use of a firearm in a law enforcement role, which may expose them to liability. Remember, LEOSA is a program for civilians who used to be cops or cops out of their jurisdiction. LEOSA should be administered like driver's licenses issued by your state; you are just certifying that a standard was met. Your state does the same with a driver's license, showing you met their standard. If you are in a wreck while driving, your state motor vehicle department isn't liable for your actions because you have their driver's license.

5. The department I retired from will not give me retirement credentials, what can I do?

This is a question we are encountering far too frequently, and regrettably there is no clear guidance that can be provided. LEOSA does not bestow either an explicit right to obtain the required identification or a federal remedy for a state agency's failure to issue one. Such refusal is foolish policy but it is a political issue, not a legal one.

6. I am active duty or retired military police. Does LEOSA apply to me?

No. LEOSA states that a law enforcement officer qualifies under the law only if they meet the statute's requirements, which include having statutory powers of arrest. Military police do not have statutory powers of arrest; however, other organizations within the DOD do, and individuals may qualify if they work for one of those agencies. DODI 5525.12 lists those organizations as: United States Army Criminal Investigation Command, Naval Criminal Investigative Service, Air Force Office of Special Investigations, Defense Criminal Investigative Service, Pentagon Force Protection Agency, and the National Security Agency. In order to be considered a qualified law enforcement officer by one of these organizations, the individual must currently serve or have served with them on or

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after the date the organization received statutory arrest authority. Please note that DODI 5525.12 has not been updated to reflect the October, 2010 amendments to LEOSA and this policy may change.

7. I have a Concealed Carry Permit/License issued by my state. I am also active/retired law enforcement. Am I allowed to carry in all states?

No. A state issued concealed carry permit or license is entirely different from the ability to carry a concealed weapon under LEOSA and has no relation to your service as a law enforcement officer. Your state's permit may qualify for reciprocity with other states, but it does not qualify you to carry in all states. Check with the State Police or the State's Attorney General's Office before carrying a concealed firearm in any state exercising reciprocity with the state of your permit/license, as laws change frequently and a state which previously recognized your permit may have changed its law.

8. I left my agency after serving 11 years and did not retire. Do I qualify for LEOSA?

Yes. LEOSA previously required retirement after an aggregate of 15 years service as a law enforcement officer. The October, 2010 amendments to the statute changed the requirement for a qualified law enforcement officer to an individual that separated (not necessarily retired) from service as a law enforcement officer after serving an aggregate of 10 years or more. For medical separation/retirement, see below.

9. I completed my probationary period as a law enforcement officer, but was injured shortly thereafter and separated from the agency due to a service-connected disability. Do I qualify under LEOSA?

Yes, if your agency determined that you had a service-connected disability and you were separated after completing any applicable probationary period. You must also meet the additional requirements contained in the statute.

10. I served three years at one agency and seven at another before separating. Do I qualify under LEOSA?

Yes. As long as your service at both agencies meets the requirements contained within the statute, you will have served an aggregate of 10 years and are considered a qualified retired law enforcement officer under the statute. The problem for you will be obtaining a retired identification card, as your current agency will likely require proof

of service from your first agency which they may or may not recognize. See question 4 above regarding the issuance of identification.

11. My agency will not provide me with the required firearm certification. What can I do?

You do not need to obtain the certification from your agency. Often, it is far easier to obtain the certification from another agency in the state or a qualified firearms instructor. LEOSA requires that you have, not less than one year before the date you are carrying a concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the state or a certified firearms instructor that is qualified to conduct a firearms qualification test for active duty officers within that state to have met the active duty standards for qualification in firearms training, as established by the state, to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm. If your state has not established standards, standards set by any law enforcement agency within your state to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm may be used. For "type," see question #1 above.

12. I meet all of the requirements contained in the statute, but I am a reserve officer. Do I qualify?

There are two sections of LEOSA which provide for the ability of Qualified Law Enforcement Officers and Qualified Retired Law Enforcement Officers to carry a concealed weapon in all 50 states. The first section deals with current law enforcement officers, and the second deals with retirees. Neither section draws a distinction between active duty and reserve officers. In October of this year, the language for the "retired" section was changed to allow for individuals that meet all of the requirements of the statute and who separated after 10 years of aggregate service as a law enforcement officer (or who separated after any applicable probationary period due to a service-connected disability, as determined by the agency) but who did not formally "retire" to be "qualified retired law enforcement officers" under the statute. Accordingly, as long as an individual meets all of the requirements of the statute it makes no difference if they are active or reserve, and they would be qualified to carry under LEOSA.

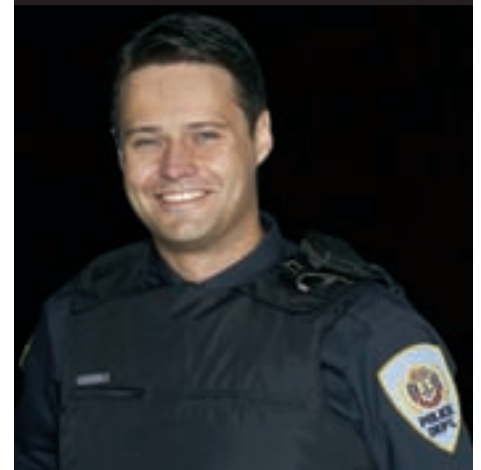
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Grassroots Terrorism and Considerations for Law Enforcement Response

BY NRA STAFF WITH LIEUTENANT COLONEL DAVE GROSSMAN

According to information released by multiple national media outlets, U.S. authorities received a substantial increase in the number of reports involving potential terror plots during the months of November and December 2010. On December 17, the *Boston Herald* reported that the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) released a warning to local law enforcement officials that stated, in part:

“We are concerned [that] terrorists may seek to exploit the likely significant psychological impact of an attack targeting mass gatherings in large metropolitan areas during the 2010 holiday season, which has symbolic importance to many in the United States.”

On the same day, *The Washington Post* published an article informing citizens that random inspections of passengers’ baggage would begin immediately on the Washington area mass transit system. While stating that the inspections were not a result of any specific threat or targeted information, the Metro Interim General Manager told *Post* reporters that “it’s good to vary your security posture.”

Heightened awareness of terrorist threats during the 2010 holiday was also evidenced by two highly publicized arrests that were made after the FBI intervened in two terror plot operations. In Oregon, Mohamed Osman Mohamud was arrested in an FBI sting operation after attempting to detonate what he thought was an explosive device at a Christmas tree lighting ceremony in Portland. Shortly after, Antonio Martinez, A.K.A. Muhammed Hussain, was arrested and accused of plotting to blow up a Baltimore military recruitment center. According to STRATFOR Global Intelligence, Mohamud attempted to

target a popular area with less security presence and monitoring than New York or Washington. The *Post* reported that prosecutors portrayed Martinez as “a man who was determined to cause as much harm as possible and sees himself as a holy warrior.” Both men were under the age of 22.

Not only are terrorist plots a heightened concern domestically, but internationally as well. On December 11, an explosive device was detonated in Stockholm where, prior to the blast, the perpetrator is alleged to have authored and sent an email to a Swedish news station warning of impending attacks. These grassroots efforts should be of great concern to the U.S. law enforcement community, especially the first responders. The images that were broadcast showing first responders in Mumbai being held at bay by devoted and well-trained militants with superior weapons should serve as a constant reminder of the importance of preparedness. One could imagine the feeling of helplessness felt by those responders who were forced to remain behind cover and wait for properly-equipped assistance to arrive while watching a murderous rampage unfold before them.

After terrorist plots and attacks like the ones mentioned above, many are asking forward-thinking questions, such as: How should law enforcement, all the way down to its smallest community, prepare for a real, and some say imminent, terrorist attack? Many professional trainers and scholars have devoted themselves to researching and analyzing events to author scientific material to help prepare for and combat terrorist incidents. One of the most notable of these professionals is Lieutenant Colonel Dave Grossman. Grossman is widely considered one of the world’s foremost experts on the study of violence. In a recent article titled “The ‘Perfect Day’ and our terrorist opponents’ possible plans for future attacks,” Grossman explained what has been referred to as “The Perfect Day” by describing some of the his-

torical events of the Sepoy Mutiny to the readers of *Inside Homeland Security* magazine. The article describes a day when indigenous groups rose against the British with nannies killing children, cooks poisoning food, and soldiers murdering their officers. Grossman explains that the idea of “The Perfect Day” of a grassroots murderous uprising is alive and well among those who will seek to attack the U.S. domestically.

Considering certain historical incidents as well as contemporary events, there is a reasonable concern that front line law enforcement officers will likely be called upon to respond to violent terrorist incidents perpetuated by low-level terrorist operators who are looking to amass a quick body count and shocking media coverage by unleashing violence at a shopping mall, stadium, or other popular yet minimally-protected public venue.

We recently had the opportunity to speak with Grossman about the recent events and what he believed front-line officers should do to prepare for future incidents. Grossman explained that Americans are seeing an increase in violence against the citizenry and especially law enforcement. Citing the broad-daylight ambush of the officers in Lakewood, Washington, Grossman stated that such attacks also serve to embolden others who seek to inflict harm upon local law enforcement communities. According to the National Law Enforcement Officers’ Memorial Fund, there was a 40% increase in LEO deaths from 2009 to 2010. Despite the increase in officer deaths, it is often reported that violent crime is decreasing across the nation. Grossman attributes this, in part, to the tendency of politically-driven police agencies to under-report crime in an effort to shield themselves from the political liabilities that come with a crime rate increase.

According to Grossman, terrorists have identified and are increasingly planning to engage soft targets. Grossman noted that the Mumbai attack was purposefully perpetrated against unarmed

civilians using rifles and small explosive devices. When asked if a Mumbai-style attack would be successful in America, Grossman responded, "Mumbai would work in Chicago, not in Dallas. Mumbai only works where no one can shoot back. If it were in Dallas, it would be a place where citizens can't carry (i.e. a stadium or other prohibited venue). Then it is all the more important that officers are carrying [firearms] off-duty."

When considering preparation for incidents such as the Mumbai attack, it is comforting that the expansion of the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act (LEOSA) has provided a means for many thousands of well-trained current and former law enforcement officials the legal authority to remain armed to protect themselves or others should the need arise. Grossman made the following recommendations for police officers and first responders to prepare for terrorist attacks:

- 1) Carry a firearm while off-duty.
- 2) Have a rifle or shotgun immediately available while in-service. A rifle is preferable, as with a rifle, an officer can keep 200 rounds of ammunition among five magazines. With a shotgun, 200 rounds of ammunition becomes cumbersome.
- 3) Prepare a "go-bag" or "bailout bag," something to sling over the shoulder with extra magazines and ammunition for a prolonged firefight.
- 4) Every SWAT Team should have a .50 rifle available for use in punching through cover and engaging barricaded targets.
- 5) There should be a smoke grenade in the trunk of every police car for use during downed officer rescue or when advancing under fire.
- 6) Airlift capability. Officers should cross-train with medevac or lifeflight EMTs. On-board officers can provide security for the aircraft and medical personnel, as well as use it as an aerial platform for insertion.
- 7) Cross-training and integration with fire departments. During the siege at Beslan, as well as during [the attacks

on] the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, fire was used as a type of weapon of mass destruction. Police should think of firefighters as combat engineers who can provide exceptional breaching and suppression capability as well as the ability to fight fires.

Grossman observed a tendency in the media to downplay incidents and to refer to those who murder and destroy as "shooters." Grossman opined that shooters are those law-abiding citizens at a shooting range or sportsmen & hunters. Those involved in carrying out these attacks should be appropriately referred to as "killers" or "murderers." Grossman then quickly pointed out that in the St. Valentine's Day Massacre of 1929, six suspected members of Bugs Moran's gang were killed, giving the incident the enduring title of "massacre." The Colonel questioned, "How often do we hear the term 'massacre' from the media, even when that is exactly what it should be titled? How many have to die for it to be called a massacre these days?" This was a clear illustration of Grossman's point of our tendency to downplay incidents.

"Every day that they don't attack us is a victory. It is another day to

infiltrate their cells, another day to break their codes and drop a Hellfire on their leaders." Grossman went on to describe the overlapping layers of protection that are in place for U.S. security, and how the successes of security operations go mostly unreported. He especially noted that it is important for first responders to be knowledgeable and alert to indicators of terrorist activities. Mentioning that terrorist tactics are tailored to defensive readiness, Grossman emphasized that all responders should be prepared for an incident regardless of jurisdiction size or location, again pointing out that the alleged suspect of the Portland bombing specifically chose that locale for its appearance as a soft target.

With these things in mind, it is ever important for the front-line law enforcement personnel to think critically about readiness; rehearse for dynamic, fast-moving incidents; ensure that proper equipment is in place; and train to dominate and win any fight. While training, officers should keep in mind that, in the words of Grossman, **"The enemy can be deterred. The enemy does not fear death; he fears failure. And that means he fears you."**



Lt. Col. **Dave Grossman**, U.S. Army (Ret.), is an internationally recognized scholar, author, soldier, speaker, and one of the world's most foremost experts in the field of human aggression, the roots of violence, and violent crime. As an Airborne Ranger infantry officer, and a prior service sergeant and paratrooper, he has over 23 years of experience in leading U.S. soldiers worldwide. Grossman retired from the Army in February 1998 and has since devoted himself to research, speaking, teaching, and writing. Grossman has combined his experiences as a former Army Ranger

and former West Point psychology professor and a professor of military science to become the founder of a new scientific endeavor, which has been termed "killology." In this new field, he has made revolutionary new contributions to our understanding of killing in war, the psychological costs of war, the root causes of the current "virus" of violent crimes that is raging around the world, and in the processes used to help victims of violence heal, in times of both peace and war. Grossman is the author of *On Killing*, which was nominated for a Pulitzer and is on the required reading list of the U.S. Marine Corps Commandant and the FBI Academy. He also wrote *Warrior Mindset* and coauthored *Stop Teaching Our Kids to Kill: A Call to Action Against TV, Movie and Video Game Violence*. His most recent book, *On Combat*, has also been placed on the U.S. Marine Corps Commandant's required reading list. On the Web, he maintains www.killology.com and www.WarriorSci.com.

DOWN & DEADLY

Force Science Proves the Super-speed Threat of Prone Suspects

BY CHARLES REMSBERG

So long as a hand remains hidden under a subject's prone body, he or she can potentially attack with deadly force faster than any approaching law officer can possibly react, according to the latest research from the Force Science Institute.

"The desperate urgency officers often feel to see and control a prone subject's hands is now scientifically established to be fully justified," says Dr. Bill Lewinski, FSI's executive director and lead researcher on the new study. "These findings have vital survival and legal implications for officers everywhere."

The challenge now, he says, is to devise training that adequately prepares LEOs to deal safely with prone suspects. "Ironically, a tactic often advocated for approaching such subjects appears, in fact, to expose officers to the greatest danger," Lewinski says.

The first-of-its-kind investigation, conducted with the help of the Hillsboro (Ore.) Police Dept., is part of an ongoing series of studies by FSI, the leading source of contemporary research on the human dynamics of officer-involved shootings and other police uses of force.

In Hillsboro, researchers time-tested 39 volunteers role-playing downed suspects. Prone out, each held a .22-cal. revolver loaded with blanks concealed under his or her chest or waist.

As time-coded cameras filmed the action from various angles, each subject fired five rounds as fast as possible in each of five different directions: from the chest up and ahead, to the left rear, and to the right rear, and from waist level to the left rear and to the right rear, as if trying to shoot an approaching officer.

Their actions were then meticulously analyzed to measure:

- 1) how long it took from the moment a subject started his or her first, detectable pre-attack movement (usually a shifting of feet or hips) until the gun discharged.
- 2) the time from the instant any part of the gun came into view from under the suspect's body until it fired.

"The results were staggeringly faster than we imagined," Lewinski says.

The average time from movement initiation to discharge across all the tested positions was 0.61 second. The fastest time was just 0.27 second. "That's not enough time for an officer to detect movement, comprehend what's happening, and react," Lewinski says.

Even more startling were the timings between first visibility of an object from under the subject and discharge. From three of the five positions tested, the fastest time was only one-tenth of a second. And from one position there was no time gap whatever; the first time the gun could be seen from any angle was the moment it fired.

"No officers in the world who can react before the discharge in those time frames, even if they are expecting a threat and have their gun up and ready!" Lewinski declares.

Some trainers teach that approaching a prone subject from the head is safest because the suspect has to lift up his torso to shoot. Yet, disturbingly, subjects in the FSI tests were able to shoot fastest when firing to the front and up at about a 45-degree angle. "In reality, the chest can be lifted and a gun pushed out with very little dynamic effort," Lewinski says.

Prone suspects tended to be slowest when shooting to the rear on the side opposite their gun hand. "Consequently, approaching from the feet may be marginally safer," Lewinski says. "But that's only a tentative suggestion. We're looking now to trainees for tactical strategies that can be additionally researched."

Meanwhile, Lewinski believes, the documentation of how quickly deadly threats can materialize from prone subjects should prove helpful in explaining to force reviewers why officers sometimes feel compelled to use vigorous physical tactics in gaining control of hidden hands.

[A fuller report on this study can be accessed at www.forcesciencenews.com. Check the Archives of *Force Science News* for Transmission #164. Implications are also discussed during the Institute's certification course in Force Science Analysis.]



Charles Remsberg is editor of *Force Science News* and author of the best-selling *Street Survival* series of books on officer safety tactics. His latest book is *Blood Lessons: What Cops Learn from Life-or-Death Encounters*. Charles has been involved with law enforcement training for more than three decades and was co-founder of Calibre Press and of the original *Street Survival Seminar*.

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HANDGUN & SHOTGUN

March 7-11	Ford City, PA (west)
Mar 28-Apr 1	Goddard, KS
Apr 11-15	Amarillo, TX
Apr 18-22	Florence, AL
Apr 25-29	Pearl, MS
May 2-6	Smithton, PA (west)
May 9-13	Canon City, CO
May 9-13	Pittsburgh, PA (west)
May 9-13	Port Hueneme, CA
May 9-13	Shreveport, LA
May 23-27	Memphis, TN
June 6-10	York, PA (east)
June 20-24	Allentown, PA (east)
June 20-24	Mexico, MO
July 11-15	Lake View Terrace, CA
July 18-22	Lake View Terrace, CA
July 18-22	Spokane, WA
Aug 1-5	Lake View Terrace, CA
Aug 15-19	Lake View Terrace, CA
Sept 12-16	Cottonport, LA
Sept 12-16	Goddard, KS
Oct 3-7	Ford City, PA (west)
Oct 3-7	Las Vegas, NV (public LE only)
Oct 10-14	Charleston, SC
Oct 17-21	Defiance, MO (public LE only)
Oct 17-21	Pearl, MS
Oct 17-21	Southampton, NY
Nov 14-18	Florence, AL

HANDGUN

Apr 4-8	Canada, CA
Apr 11-15	Littleton, CO (public LE only)
May 9-13	Richland, WA
June 13-17	Sturgis, SD
Sept 12-16	Stanton, MI

PATROL RIFLE

Feb 28-Mar 4	Florence, AL
March 7-11	Columbus, GA
Apr 4-8	Port Hueneme, CA
Apr 18-22	Bethlehem, PA (east)
May 9-13	Ford City, PA (west)
May 16-20	Richland, WA
May 23-27	Baton Rouge, LA
June 13-17	Charleston, SC
June 20-24	Goddard, KS
July 11-15	Sturgis, SD
July 18-22	Littleton, CO (public LE only)
July 18-22	Egg Harbor Twp, NJ
July 18-22	Smithton, PA (west)
Aug 8-12	West Monroe, LA
Aug 29-Sep 2	Coden, AL
Sept 12-16	Canon City, CO
Sept 19-23	Goddard, KS
Sept 26-30	Canada, CA
Sept 26-30	Memphis, TN
Oct 10-14	Ford City, PA (west)
Oct 31-Nov 4	North Chicago, IL
Nov 7-11	Pittsburgh, PA (west)
Nov 14-18	Pearl, MS
Nov 14-18	Southampton, NY

PRECISION RIFLE

Feb 28-Mar 4	Memphis, TN
April 4-8	Florence, AL
May 2-6	Lansing, KS
Aug 22-26	Coden, AL
Aug 22-26	Maryville, TN
Sept 19-23	Amarillo, TX
Oct 31-Nov 4	Las Vegas, NV (public LE only)

SELECT-FIRE

March 21-25	Baton Rouge, LA
May 16-20	Ford City, PA (west)
Aug 8-12	Maryville, TN
Aug 8-12	Spokane, WA
Aug 30-Sep 3	Tupelo, MS
Oct 3-7	Littleton, CO (public LE only)
Oct 10-14	Epping, NH
Oct 17-21	Florence, AL

TACTICAL SHOOTING

March 14-18	Florence, AL
March 14-18	La Junta, CO
Apr 11-15	Port Hueneme, CA
Apr 11-15	West Monroe, LA
Apr 25-29	Bethlehem, PA (east)
May 2-6	Mission, TX
June 13-17	Pittsburgh, PA (west)
July 11-15	Allentown, PA (east)
July 25-29	Egg Harbor Twp, NJ
Aug 1-5	Maryville, TN
Aug 1-5	Spokane, WA
Aug 22-26	Littleton, CO (public LE only)
Sept 12-16	Smithton, PA (west)
Oct 10-14	Covington, TN
Oct 17-21	Lansing, KS
Oct 17-21	Las Vegas, NV (public LE only)
Nov 7-11	Charleston, SC

TACTICAL SHOTGUN

March 21-25	Elizabethtown, PA (east)
Apr 4-8	Ford City, PA (west)
Apr 11-15	Bethlehem, PA (east)
Apr 11-15	Murfreesboro, TN
May 9-13	Gunnison, CO
July 11-15	Amarillo, TX
Aug 15-19	Maryville, TN


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