



NRA LAW ENFORCEMENT QUARTERLY

U.S. Border Patrol's Robert Vadasz Continues Dominant Reign at NRA NPSC

The world's best law enforcement and police marksmen once again descended upon Albuquerque, New Mexico, to put their skills to the test in the NRA National Police Shooting Championship, and once again, the U.S. Border Patrol's Robert Vadasz asserted his dominance, winning his tenth championship.

Vadasz, whose victory marks his ninth consecutive NPSC championship, finished this year's championships with a final score of 2991-226X, improving on his 2017 title-winning score of 2983-218X. El Paso, Texas' Tony Simmons placed second with his 2972-173X, and fellow Texas Ben Morrow of Alpine rounded out the top three, scoring 2971-189X.

This year's High Scoring Woman honors went to Stefanie Diaz of Santa Clarita, California, whose 2956-166X earned her a third consecutive women's championship. Newcomer Matthew Dagg of Oklahoma City notched High Scoring First Time honors, finishing with a 2928-153X final, and Germany's Steffen Vogt won the High Scoring International award, tallying a 2947-166X final score.

A complete listing of final results from the 2018 NRA National Police Shooting Championships, as well as results from previous years, is available online at <https://lecompetitions.nra.org/national-police-shooting-championship/match-results-by-year>.

The NPSC was designed to encourage law enforcement professionals to practice and enhance their firearm skills via competition. By using NRA-standardized law enforcement courses of fire, officers can assess their skill levels while departments evaluate the effectiveness of their training programs in practice.

The championships are open to public and private law enforcement members and select law enforcement members of the U.S. military. Unlike a lottery or qualification-driven match, all eligible officers are welcome to participate in the NPSC.

The NPSC's storied history began in 1962 with the inaugural National Police Revolver Championships, held in Bloomington, Indiana, won by Columbus, Ohio police officer Larry Mead. The championships took their current name in 1989, and celebrated its 50th anniversary in 2012.

The NRA thanks the City of Albuquerque and the Albuquerque Police Department for hosting this year's NPSC and for their tireless support, without which the competition would not be possible.

Additionally, the NRA Law Enforcement Division thanks Glock, DeSantis Gunhide, Gargoyle Performance Eyewear, Walther, Smith & Wesson, Ruger, Mossberg, Kahr Firearms Group,



Rocky Boots and Apparel, TRU-SPEC, and Present Arms for their support of the NRA Law Enforcement Division and the NPSC.

Lastly, NRA thanks the competitors, staff and volunteers who travelled to Albuquerque from across the nation and around the globe to participate in and support this tremendous competition.

To learn more about the NRA National Police Shooting Championship, visit npsc.nra.org. Information about other NRA Law Enforcement shooting programs, including the Police Pistol Combat and Tactical Police Competition programs, can be found at lecompetitions.nra.org.



Thank you, NPSC Supporters!



Scenes from the National Police Shooting Championships



Clockwise, from top left:

A competitor participates in the NPSC Shotgun Championships.

Military participation at the NPSC has increased.

The production match has been very popular and is growing.

Competitors from as far away as Germany come to the NPSC.

Carpenter v. U.S.

The Supreme Court Limits Law Enforcement Use of Some Cell Phone Data

Cell phones have become an important investigative source for law enforcement. Almost everyone carries a cell phone these days that contains their important personal contacts, text messages, location histories, and other types of personal information. In most cases, courts have allowed law enforcement to access that information only after having obtained a warrant. One question, though, was whether law enforcement needs a warrant to access data not stored on the device itself but held by a third party. The U.S. Supreme Court gave part of an answer to that question in the June 2018 case of *Carpenter v. U.S.*

It was an interesting case. In 2011, Detroit police arrested four men suspected of – ironically – robbing Radio Shack and T-Mobile for cell phones. One of the men confessed and identified 15 others who had participated in the robberies in Michigan and Ohio over the course of four months. The suspect also surrendered the cell phone numbers for those alleged conspirators. Prosecutors then used that information to apply for court orders to obtain the cell phone records for Timothy Carpenter and some of the other suspects.

In this case, the type of records police sought was cell-site location information (CSLI). CSLI are time-stamped records generated each time a cell phone taps into the closest wireless network cell site. Most modern cell phones create these signals several times a minute. The closer the cell sites are to one another, the more accurate the reading showing where the cell phone is located when it sends the signal to the cell site. In Carpenter's case, law enforcement was able to gather an average of 100 points a day showing the location of Carpenter's cell phone within a range of 0.5 to 2 miles for each point.

It was good evidence showing

where Carpenter's phone was – and so where *he* probably was – over a span of 127 days. In fact, the FBI agent who offered expert testimony at Carpenter's trial was able to produce maps showing Carpenter's phone near four of the robberies. This, according to the prosecutor, confirmed that Carpenter was "right where the ... robbery was at the exact time of the robbery." Carpenter was convicted of six counts of robbery and five counts of carrying a firearm during a federal crime of violence and sentenced to over 100 years in prison.

The Stored Communications Act (SCA) allows law enforcement to compel the disclosure of CSLI when officers provide "specific and articulable facts showing that there are reasonable grounds to believe" that the records are "relevant and material to an ongoing criminal investigation." Probable cause to get a warrant is not required. On appeal, though, Carpenter argued that his CSLI should have been suppressed on the grounds that allowing the use of this information should indeed require a warrant under the Fourth Amendment.

The lower courts didn't buy Carpenter's argument. They pointed to the "third-party" doctrine, which allows law enforcement to obtain, without a warrant and probable cause, information that an individual has already voluntarily shared with a third party. In their view, the CSLI signal data was no different from bank records and pen registers (devices that record outgoing landline phone numbers), information that the Supreme Court had previously held are not subject to the warrant requirement. Because an individual voluntarily turns this information over to a third party, that person can have no expectation of privacy in it.

The Supreme Court in *Carpenter* viewed it differently though. According to the Court, unlike bank records

or pen registers, CSLI is a "tireless and absolute surveillance" that is "detailed, encyclopedic, and effortlessly compiled" by law enforcement and that provides an "all-encompassing record of the holder's whereabouts." According to the Court, it gives law enforcement "near perfect surveillance, as if it had attached an ankle monitor to the phone's user." As a result, this cell-site information is far more revealing than records of phone calls or bank transactions, and by disclosing the individual's locations, has the potential to reveal that person's "familial, political, professional, religious, and sexual associations."

The Court's decision was narrow. Law enforcement access to some stored CSLI may still not require a warrant. The Court wasn't clear on how much, only that the warrantless access to 127 days of stored data in this case was too much. And the Court expressly stated that it was not addressing access to real-time CSLI, "tower dumps" (information about all devices that connected to a particular cellphone tower within a certain period of time), other records that could incidentally disclose location information, and more conventional surveillance techniques such as security cameras. And exceptions to the warrant requirement for exigent circumstances still apply.

One of the fallouts from *Carpenter* is that companies that collect CSLI may push back on law enforcement requests for this data without a warrant. And the case could support future challenges to law enforcement's access to other personal information held by wireless carriers and mobile apps. Keep an eye out for more cases as courts try to balance individuals' Fourth Amendment rights to their digital profiles and the needs of law enforcement.

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Communicating With NRA's Law Enforcement Division

Because good communication is always important, and because of some recent changes, I want to address how to contact the NRA Law Enforcement Division, and how to get information from our website. The first thing to know is that a lot of the information that you're looking for is probably on our website. The LED site was recently redesigned, so even if you were very familiar with it previously, you should probably go over to <http://le.nra.org> and have another look. You can get to the LED part of the website by going through the main NRA site by clicking on "Menu", then "NRA Programs", then "Law Enforcement", but it's probably simpler to enter the address and go there directly.

One of the changes is in the schedule of schools. Previously, we had one training schedule that showed all of the schools in chronological order. Now, each instructor discipline has its own schedule. Clicking on the link for

"Law Enforcement Training" brings up a page that has all of the instructor disciplines listed, and under each discipline is a schedule for just that type of school. So if you're looking for, say, a Patrol Rifle Instructor school, you don't have to sort through all of the other schools to find one. On the same page that lists the instructor schools under Law Enforcement Training is a link to the Tuition Free Schools, and information on how to host a school.

Even if you were previously familiar with our website, you should probably head on over to the new site and roam around a bit to see how it's currently laid out.

If you have questions that you need to have answered, calling on the phone may not be your best bet unless you know for sure who is the correct person to contact. If you do need to call, the general number for the Division is 702-267-1640. Sending

an email to le@nrahq.org might be a better choice, since that mailbox is checked by several people, so it improves your odds of getting a reply in a timely manner.

Another issue that crops up frequently is people who have a question but contact the wrong department. Remember that aside from the Law Enforcement Division, the NRA also has civilian firearms instructors over in Education & Training. If you do a search on the NRA site for "Instructors", you'll probably end up contacting E&T, not LED. The good folks at E&T often send over phone calls or emails that they have received that are questions for LED, which slows down the process of answering your questions.

So remember, <http://le.nra.org> for the website, le@nrahq.org for email questions, 703-267-1640 for phone questions, and we'll do our best to provide the needed information.

2019 NRA Law Enforcement Firearm Instructor Development Schools

<http://LE.NRA.org/Training> • LE@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 = \$645 per person

HANDGUN & SHOTGUN

Jan 28-Feb 1	New Smyrna Beach, FL
Mar 11-15	Florence, AL
Apr 1-5	Siloam Springs, AR
Apr 8-12	Tuscaloosa, AL
Apr 8-12	Coatesville, PA
Apr 15-19	San Antonio, TX
Apr 29-May 3	Frederick, MD (public LE & military only)
Apr 29-May 3	New Smyrna Beach, FL
May 13-17	Garden Plain, KS
May 20-24	Gunnison, CO
May 20-24	Pearl, MS
Jun 10-14	Florence, AL
Jun 17-21	Leesport, PA
Jul 8-12	Garden Plain, KS
Jul 15-19	Florence, AL
Aug 12-16	Florence, AL
Sep 9-13	Florence, AL
Sep 16-20	Summerville, SC
Oct 21-25	Florence, AL
Nov 4-8	Allison Park, PA
Nov 11-15	Pearl, MS
Nov 18-22	Leesport, PA
Dec 2-6	Stapleton, AL
Dec 16-20	San Antonio, TX

HANDGUN

Jan 28-Feb 1	Mesa, AZ
Feb 18-22	Harvey, LA
Mar 4-8	Summerville, SC
Mar 25-29	Florence, AL
Apr 15-19	Richland, WA
May 6-10	Florence, AL
Jul 29-Aug 2	Frederick, MD (public LE & military only)
Oct 21-25	New Smyrna Beach, FL
Nov 18-22	San Antonio, TX

PATROL RIFLE

Nov 26-30'18	Pass Christian, MS (public LE only)
Jan 14-18	Chino, CA
Mar 11-15	Ashland, OR
Mar 18-22	Pearl, MS
Mar 25-29	Eustis, FL
Apr 8-12	Allison Park, PA
Apr 15-19	Summerville, SC
Apr 22-26	Florence, AL
Apr 22-26	Richland, WA
May 20-24	Florence, AL
May 20-24	Garden Plain, KS
Jun 10-14	Coatesville, PA
Jul 15-19	Tuscaloosa, AL
Jul 15-19	Leesport, PA
Aug 5-9	Garden Plain, KS
Aug 19-23	Chehalis, WA
Sep 30-Oct 4	Summerville, SC
Oct 14-18	Florence, AL
Nov 4-8	Florence, AL
Nov 4-8	New Smyrna Beach, FL

PRECISION RIFLE

Apr 1-5	New Smyrna Beach, FL
Jul 22-26	Garden Plain, KS
Sep 9-13	Florence, AL
Nov 4-8	Tuscaloosa, AL

SELECT-FIRE

Jun 17-21	Garden Plain, KS
Sep 9-13	New Smyrna Beach, FL

TACTICAL SHOOTING

Feb 25-Mar 1	Eustis, FL
Apr 8-12	Florence, AL
May 6-10	London, OH
May 13-17	West Bloomfield, MI
May 13-17	Summerville, SC
May 20-24	San Antonio, TX
Jun 3-7	Garden Plain, KS
Jun 10-14	Frederick, MD (public LE & military only)
Aug 19-23	Leesport, PA
Aug 26-30	Chehalis, WA
Sep 9-13	Tuscaloosa, AL
Oct 21-25	Pearl, MS
Nov 11-15	Florence, AL

TACTICAL SHOTGUN

Feb 11-15	Tuscaloosa, AL
Apr 15-19	Fountain, CO
Aug 19-23	Garden Plain, KS
Oct 14-18	San Antonio, TX

Instructor Recertification

Starting on January 1, 2019, the cost for recertification for NRA Law Enforcement Firearms Instructors will increase to \$35 for one certification and \$60 for two or more. If you have all seven of our certifications, the cost for recertification will still be \$60.

The recertification form with the new costs will be available at le.nra.org/law-enforcement-training/instructor-certification before the first of the year, and recertification notices mailed out after January 1 will include the increase. If your certification expires shortly after the first of the year but you send the application in early, you can still pay the current fee.



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Protect your bottled drink and keep it cool at the same time with our Tactical Koozie!

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

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www.NRALE.org



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Scan this code with your smartphone or tablet to get more information about the NRA Law Enforcement Division.

NRA Law Enforcement Firearm Manuals and Training Aids



To order training aids and materials on CD:
<http://LECDs.nra.org>

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



NRATM



DISCIPLINES AVAILABLE:

**Handgun Handgun/Shotgun
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.