

# MTOA Newsletter - March 2006

## Patrol Rifle... To Suppress or Not to Suppress, That is the Question

By Carl R. Hospedales - MTOA Executive Board

I write this article not to preach, but to generate discussion on the use of suppressors within Law Enforcement. What is a Suppressor? A Suppressor, also known as a Silencer, Low Signature System, or "Can", are automatically thought of as equipment of Spies and Special Forces. As equipment of the "Government Elite". Suppressors are used to eliminate 2 of the 3 items that generate sound when a firearm is discharged.

1. Muzzle Blast (Hot gas exiting the barrel).
2. Sonic Crack (As the round passes the transonic speed, approx 1120 ft/sec).
3. Cycle action of the firearm (Physical movement of the slide, bolt carrier, etc.).

In truth suppressors aren't silent, they only reduce the level of sound produced by approximately 30dB (Decibels), subject to suppressor design. What does 30dB mean? In a nutshell the normal sound level for a rifle report is somewhere between 150dB - 160dB. Reducing the sound level by 30dB, according to research in Europe, has a dramatic effect. The European Union Department on Safety & Sound Risk have a limit set at 140dB, so with the 30db reduction, 160dB becomes 130dB, well below the Safety Sound Risk. In the US the testing standards for suppressors are MIL-STD-1474 for those of you wanting to conduct further research. Other benefits of a suppressor are the elimination of muzzle flash and reducing recoil by 20% - 30%. All these benefits not only allow for stealth operations, but they reduce and recoil, and cause confusion as to the exact location of the shooter. They can be attached to the patrol rifle with either a quick-connect device or threaded onto the barrel after the removal of the flash suppressor. Some suppressors are maintenance free, others you have to clean after a specified number of thousands of rounds as per the manufacturer instructions. The size & weight of suppressors vary also from 6oz to 24oz in weight. If you are considering the employment of a suppressor, consider having it permanently attached to the patrol rifle with a schedule of routine maintenance. Once attached, re-zero the rifle with its new suppressor. The choice of suppressor should be a measured result between noise suppression efficiency, maintenance, durability and cost. But remember this, in today's world, quality costs money, like a good suit it may be costly at the time but it's the one suit you are still wearing years later.

A common misconception is that if you have a suppressor you require sub-sonic ammunition. This is not the case. In fact, unless you are considering conducting Black Operations, sub-sonic ammunition would cause you more problems than its worth for a patrol rifle. A word of caution with regard to 5.56mm or .223

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ammunition with lead-tipped bullets; due to the metal property of the lead and the heat build up in the barrel and suppressor when employed in full auto, the thermal radiation affects the ballistic trajectory performance of this caliber causing the rounds to yaw excessively, degrading the suppressor to approx 200 rounds before failure of sound suppression.

The potential use of the patrol rifle in a life or death situation brings me to the weapons report and hearing safety issue. Hearing is irreparable, once lost or damaged, it's lost and damaged forever. With the educated policy makers, and the movement from patrol shotgun to patrol rifle for liability and greater engagement distance etc... Remember the saying, "The only reason you have a handgun, is so you can fight your way back to your long gun". Bringing the Patrol rifle into the Law Enforcement inventory is a good thing, but how many officers carry hearing protection while on patrol, let alone would have time to put on hearing protection during a critical incident. That is the time a suppressed patrol rifle comes into its own. I hear some of you saying I would never use it, or for the amount of occasions I have had to deploy a patrol rifle it's not worth it. All I would remind you is to take a look at the captured Al Qaida operators training video with the direct targeting of Law Enforcement Officers while on duty (Never Say Never...). In some police departments the financial cost negates the purchase, with the average cost of a suppressor at \$780 USD each, you will find it cheaper by researching prices. The cheapest I found was \$375 USD, the most expensive was \$1350 USD. The larger police departments with full-time specialist teams would not have a problem and have the financial muscle to purchase, but the smaller police departments with part-time specialist teams or, only have the patrol rifle for the supervisor's vehicle; it would be difficult to justify the expense. This is where the manufacturers could help by possibly offering used, manufacturer-refurbished suppressors at a greatly reduced cost to smaller police departments, or consider other incentives for the smaller police departments.

I mentioned earlier "liability" for a reason. With the constant shadow of legal action against officers who discharge their firearm, it makes logical sense that an officer with a patrol rifle is only responsible (Liable) for discharging 1 round at a time (Well aimed shot placement) with the extended engagement area of up to 150 yards, unlike the 12gauge shotgun with 00 buck with an effective combative distance of 18 yards. Why 18 yards some would ask?? Simply put, the 8-9 pellets discharged from the shotgun spread 1 inch for every yard of travel, and the average human's centre of mass is 18 inches across. Beyond that the shot pattern keeps spreading and the officer who discharged the 00 buck is accountable for each pellet, in the eyes of the law. Some would argue about patrol rifle ammunition over penetration, but with new law enforcement frangible duty ammunition available on the market, and ammunition testing results carried out by the FBI Ballistics Research Facility at Quantico, VA, that argument is redundant. Managers please take note; a sign of a good police department is having proactive rather than reactive policy development. (As for the Shotgun lovers reading this article, don't misunderstand me, the shotgun has its place in the Law Enforcement inventory, as a breaching tool for door entries and deployment of less lethal munitions. Also from my military

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years the shotgun is great for jungle warfare, and as far as I am concerned, in the dark, there is no other sound in the world to attract people's attention more, than racking a shotgun, even when it's not loaded.)



### **Suppressor Manufacturers:**

Advanced Armament Corp: Norcross, GA

AWC System Technology: Phoenix, AZ

GEMTECH: Boise, ID

Sound Technology: Pelham, AL

SWR: Evens, GA

BRUGGER & THOMET AG: Thun, Switzerland

REFLEX SUPPRESSORS: Haarajoki, Finland

STAY SAFE!



# MTOA Newsletter - March 2006

## Tactical Body Armor

By Carl R. Hospedales - MTOA Executive Board

Why do we wear body armor? To protect the Law Enforcement Officer (LEO), by reducing the threat of death and/or serious bodily harm from ballistic injury, both hostile and friendly. To go home at the end of the Shift with the same amount of holes in your body that you started the Shift, any additions are bad!

“Bullet Proof” vests do not exist, “Bullet Resistant” vests do exist and the reason I say this, is in my travel in both Canada and the US I am surprised at the level of ignorance when it come to the individual LEO knowledge on the performance of their personal body armor. The normal LEO in North America (USA and Canada) wears a National Institute of Justice (NIJ) certified Level IIA or II vest, primarily to protect the officer from his own firearm. With Tactical Officers who conduct high risk operations where the threat is uncertain they prepare for the worst, therefore they wear NIJ Level IIIA. This level of protection is tested to stop the following handgun ammunition only;

.22 LR RN, 40gr 1050 ft/sec  
.380 FMJ RN, 95gr, 1025 ft/sec  
.40 FMJ, 180gr 1025 ft/sec  
9mm, FMJ RN, 127gr 1090 ft/sec, 1175 ft/sec, 1400 ft/sec  
.357 Magnum, JSP 158gr 1400ft/sec  
.44 Magnum, SJHP, 240gr 1400ft/sec

So if your duty ammunition is anything other than the above or your threat ammunition is none of the above, it is fair to say that the NIJ Level IIIA standard is a bench mark for body armor performance, any testing conducted with ammunition not used in the NIJ testing (Special Threat or Non rated) should be indicated with a + indication (NIJ IIIA+). Also keeping in mind that NIJ level IIIA it will not stop rifle ammunition and Tactical Teams should ask the Body Armor manufacturer for, or should conduct their own testing on the body armor with the relevant Non Rated or Special Threat ammunition, so they have evidence of their body armor's performance... To this end I have attached a Soft Body Armor Performance Compliance Testing (PCT) Protocol; developed by Doug VanderPool. Doug is a former member of the US Army Special Forces (SGM Retired) and now a Police Officer in Pennsylvania on a SRT, who I am honored to have as a friend and colleague (My Older Brother!). He developed this protocol for in service body armor testing, but it can be used for Tactical Armor also. There is also NIJ testing conducted for various styles of Body armor; Front opening and side opening, the normal is for side opening vests, and for females there is also separate testing carried out by NIJ to allow for the female shape.

In North America, there are two standards for body armor performance. In the US its National Institute of Justice; NIJ 0101.04 2005 (26 September 2005). Further

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information is available at the following websites [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij) or [www.nlectc.org/justnet](http://www.nlectc.org/justnet) . The other is the Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB) Personal Body Armor; CGSB 179.1-2001 (April 2001), with further information available from this website [www.pwgsc.gc.ca/cgsb](http://www.pwgsc.gc.ca/cgsb) . In the United Kingdom (UK) for example they have their own standards for police body armor, the Home Office Scientific Development Branch (HOSDB) formally the Police Scientific Development Branch (PSDB) Body Armor Standards for UK Police 2003.

Both the NIJ and CGSB standards are similar in many ways; one of the major differences is that the CGSB standard has a Sub-machinegun (SMG) test with the 9mm ammunition specified by the end user. The test consists of a 3 round burst (Cyclic Rate of 800 Rounds/Min), in 3 groups, 75mm apart on a 15.8" x 15.8" inch armor panel must produce a Back Face Signature (BFS) no greater than 44mm (1.7 inches) both a NIJ and CGSB standard, this is the depth of depression made in the clay backing material, created by a non-penetrating projectile impact, of the backing material box. (Note: The UK Police BFS standard is 25mm). In the Tactical Operation environment I believe this additional SMG testing should be an officer safety standard. As an operator I would like to know and have the confidence in my armor, that if there is a SMG discharge my Body Armor has the ability to prevent any additional holes in my body. This additional testing should be part of any tactical armor performance specification, carried out by independent certified test laboratories.



(BFS at NIJ Testing)

To combat the rifle and shotgun threat there is the NIJ level III and IV. This hard armor comes in "Stand Alone" (No additional armor required) and "In Conjunction With" (Meaning it will give you the stated level of protection when worn with a specified level of soft body armor). These plates come in differing sizes 4"x8", 6"x8", 8"x10", 10"x12". Made from various materials such as ceramic, silicon carbide, etc... The ammunition used in the NIJ testing is;

Level III; 7.62mm FMJ (Military designation M80) 148gr, 2750ft/sec

Level IV: .30 cal AP (Military designation M2 AP) 166gr, 2850 ft/sec

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Any ammunition other than the NIJ test ammunition and multiple hits would constitute a + designation like the NIJ level IIIA+ (Level III+). The majority of manufacturers conduct their own in-house testing with Non Rated and Special Threat ammunition. As the end user it is your right to know and you should ask the manufacturer for the test results of their armor testing and if necessary seek independent testing.

Tactical Armor design also comes down to team requirements; this seems to vary with geographical location, some could say it's a fashion thing. In Ontario and Eastern Canada some teams are going toward a clean looking Tactical Armor with no attached pouches, with collars (some in suede), upper arm protection, and removable groin protection, opting to have their equipment in Load Bearing Vests (LBV). In Michigan, teams vary from fixed pouches to moveable pouches with snap & grid or the molle system.



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## Soft Body Armor Performance Compliance Testing (SBA-PCT)

By Doug Van der Pool - First Choice Body Armor & MTOA Member

### 1. Testing Protocol for Ballistic Armor:

Having looked at the testing protocols of manufacturers and noting that many, such as those in aviation, had initial and follow-on tests that they conducted. With this in mind, we wanted to develop protocols for testing used (worn) vests. There were two key points that we had to take into consideration:

- A. User treatment of the vest- unlike the pristine conditions that most manufacturers have in their factory, and those found in the testing laboratory at H.P. White, the PCT will be used to test a vest without any idea of how that vest was treated by its owner. If the officer took exceptional care of the vest by conducting routine maintenance, stored the vest properly, and never placed the vest in extreme environments (vehicle trunk in 140<sup>0</sup> or -10<sup>0</sup> F temperatures) then a reasonable “base” could be expected. However, that is usually not the case. Therefore we built our base on the premise of a vest that has been worn 21 days per month, in temperatures ranging from 114<sup>0</sup> to 50<sup>0</sup> (F), has been sopping wet from rain/perspiration 10-out-of-21 days, and has had the minimal amount of maintenance, e.g., one time every 6 months.
- B. Pass/Fail: The primary concern is “does the vest still stop bullets?” The secondary concern is Back Face Signature (BFS), or blunt trauma- what would be a reasonable amount of degradation to allow over an extended period of use. We also wanted to look at “reality” testing vs. laboratory testing, which we felt has artificial limitations.
  - Laboratory testing is conducted using six rounds per panel, panel sizes are normally extra large, using only four different rounds, rounds are shot at a distance of 16.4 feet/5 meters, and rounds are fired from a 9” barrel (Note 1). We wanted to increase the number of rounds, limit the shot area to 15” x 15”, shoot the panels with Law Enforcement ammunition, shoot the rounds using the median barrel length, and shoot the panel at the range most officers are shot at. With this in mind, the primary goal of the test is to verify that the vest stops bullets.
  - NIJ requires that a bullet striking a vest panel not exceed 44mm (1 ¾”) of BFS. But that test is conducted with freshly manufactured ballistic panels that are normally extra large- which are all factors that reduce the BFS. We took all of those factors mentioned in Paragraph A and felt that an increase of 33% was an acceptable increase in BFS for a vest with an

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average service age of 3.5 years. That means that a failure would be a round that exceeded 58mm (2 ¼"), an increase of 14mm (1/2") of BFS, which is survivable.

## 2. Performance Compliance Testing (PCT)

### A. **Distance:**

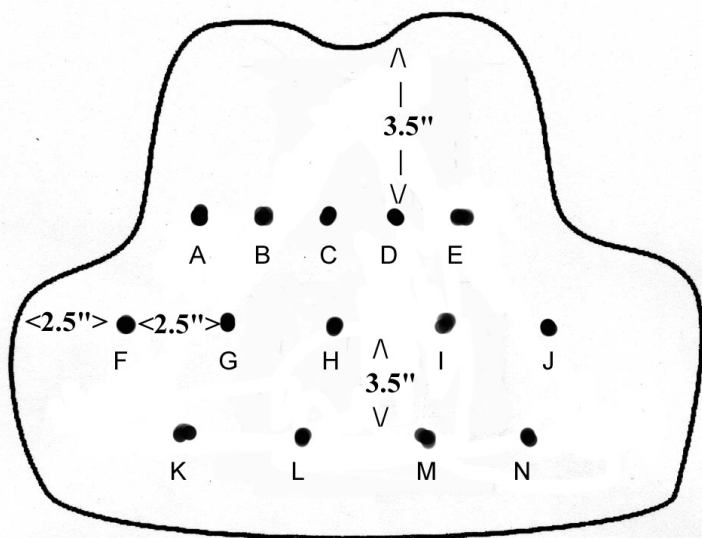
All test shots should be fired from a distance of exactly twenty-eight inches. This is based on the fact that the greatest numbers of officers, 296, were killed between 1993 and 2002 (Note 2) at distances from zero inches to five feet. Therefore, twenty-eight inches is the median distance for the ranges with the highest number of casualties.

### B. **Weapons and Ammunition:**

By using the weapons and calibers most often used by law enforcement, and quite often criminals too, we can establish a good benchmark for ballistic testing.

- **Weapon:** Glock firearms are the most widely used handguns in law enforcement, and the most popular calibers are; 9mm, .40 Cal and .45 Cal. The 4" barrel is the length used in most LE handguns and should be considered the median length for ballistic testing.
- **Ammunition:** Federal Hydra-Shok, Winchester SXT, and Speer Gold Dot are the primary types of ammo used by law enforcement. The test should be conducted with the following rounds, which are the most commonly used (see image for shot placement):
  - a) Federal 124 gr. 9mm Hydra-Shok
  - b) Federal 147 gr. 9mm Hydra-Shok
  - c) Federal 165 gr. 40 Cal Hydra-Shok
  - d) Federal 180 gr. 40 Cal Hydra-Shok
  - e) Federal 230 gr. 45 Cal Hydra-Shok
  - f) NIJ 124 gr. 9mm FMJ RN
  - g) Winchester 147 gr. 9mm SXT
  - h) NIJ 180 gr. 40 S&W FMJ, NIJ 158 gr. 357 MAG JSP (Level II) or NIJ 240 gr. 44 MAJ SJHP (Level IIIA)
  - i) Winchester 180 gr. 40 Cal SXT
  - j) Winchester 230 gr. 45 Cal SXT
  - k) Speer 124 gr. 9mm Gold Dot
  - l) Speer 147 gr. 9mm Gold Dot
  - m) Speer 180 gr. 40 Cal Gold Dot
  - n) Speer 230 gr. 45 Cal Gold Dot

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### B. Shot Placement:

- 14 rounds would be shot 2.5" apart, with a vertical distance between the panel edges and the rows of 3.5", and shot within a 15" x 15" section of any size vest panel. The 15" x 15" shot area requirement is based on the male vest, size Large/Regular, and is the most popular vest size. The average Large/Regular vest has a horizontal coverage of approximately 11", with 13" of vertical coverage, e.g., the median vest panel for testing.
- The shooter will begin at the bottom left side of the panel (K) and fire towards the right side of the panel. Then he/she will follow the same procedure at the middle row (F) and top row (A). This method is used to insure a penetration will not occur because of a spent bullet being struck by another bullet entering the armor.

### C. Field Testing:

- The "shoot box" will be constructed so that a 15" x 15" clay surface is presented, and the depth of the box will be between 3.5" – 4". If a larger box is used, the vest will have a 15" x 15" box drawn on the front panel with the "point of strike" for round H being in the center of mass.
- The panel would be placed flat and secured against NIJ approved clay at a temperature of 85<sup>0</sup> (F), which is the approximate temperature required to achieve a ball drop of 18-20mm IAW NIJ .04 testing. A temperature of 92<sup>0</sup> (F) will be used for NIJ .03 testing, which is the approximate temperature required to achieve a ball drop of 22-25mm.
- The weapon (handgun or fixed cannon) will be at 90<sup>0</sup> perpendicular to the panel during the test.

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## **3. Notes:**

*Note 1-* Pages 38 – 40, Performance Testing, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice, Selection and Application Guide to Personal Body Armor, NIJ Guide 100-01.

*Note 2-* Page 38, Table 33, Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed by Firearms, U.S. Department of Justice: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 2002

## **4. Conclusion:**

The PCT is based on our years of knowledge of weapons, ammunition and ballistic armor performance that was gained during our time in the military, law enforcement and manufacturing. It is the first step taken by anyone to develop a protocol for testing used vests. It will no doubt undergo updates, but considering the monumental concern regarding ballistic armor, we felt we had to help fellow officers in determining if their armor was safe.

This article is not written to preach but to stimulate the Tactical Operations community in regard to equipment performance and give them food for thought in equipment selection.

Stay Safe



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## WINTER PREPARATION

By Shawn Mortier - MTOA Executive Board

With winter well upon us now and a few more call-outs under our belts, cold weather gear is needed and used on a daily basis. But has our training changed for the weather and the amount of cold weather clothing / gear we must wear? With an additional Parka or Field Jacket over your gear / vest, do you find your cheek weld on your MP-5 or M-16 not as comfortable for an accurate, well placed shot? Or a quick sight picture on a "threat" as he presents himself in a dark basement? What about our fine motor skills with thick winter gloves on, while on an inner-perimeter at a barricaded gunman incident when "suspect #1" breaks and runs from a back window holding a pistol in a non-threatening manner but he still has to be stopped / secured and handcuffed? You, along with your team all wearing thick gloves because it is 20°F outside and you've been on location three hours now, how well can we shoot our long guns and pistols wearing cold gear? We all need to put in our reps at the firing range while wearing cold weather gear. Also don't forget offside / weak-side shooting while wearing extra clothing / gloves, lets not forget our favorite- The Gas Mask! Shooting is real "Fun" wearing a gas mask, but it is our job!! We have to work through the terrible cheek weld and the fog on the gas mask eye lenses from going into a 70°F dwelling from 20°F upon making that entry on that barricaded gunman incident.

Cold weather does bring some changes to tactics; perhaps a team may not be able to deploy chemical agents in a location due to the gas mask lens fogging issue. An on-scene commander may have to use a good diversion while his team is making entry instead of chemical agents filling a location. Each team should try to get some low light shooting in too.

Counter snipers know their rifles point of impact. A cold weather bore shot is different when its 15°F than when its 85°F or 90°F. A trip to the firing range is all that is needed to re-confirm their zero for the cold weather.

I have had the time to test and evaluate some good counter sniper gear, Swanks Voodoo Series, by MilSpec / Major Surplus. The Ultimate Drag Bag and "Bat Mat" (roll-up shooters mat) along with weapons case have been used and abused by our team with no problems. More Voodoo series gear can be viewed at website [www.majorsurplusnsurvival.com](http://www.majorsurplusnsurvival.com) . All this gear is designed by an experienced operator / counter-sniper who has "worked" with other gear that is just out "there" and there is a big difference when an operator has serious input on the design of tactical equipment. Until next time operators, train hard and train often, all we have is each other. Stay Safe.

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## ADVANCED COMBATIVE PISTOL COURSE

**Jeff Gonzales of Trident Concepts is returning to Detroit to conduct this Hi-Speed course for the MTOA.**

Jeff Gonzales is a combat veteran from the U.S. Naval Special Warfare SEAL Teams. He will be running this course for the MTOA to give advanced skills to our members using a pistol. If you've taken any of his courses in the past you know they are top-notch. This course will be even higher speed than the others.

**July 18-20, 2006**  
**Sumpter Twp PD Range**  
(Near Detroit Metro Airport)



To sign up for the course go to Trident Concepts Website at:  
[WWW.TRIDENTCONCEPTS.COM](http://WWW.TRIDENTCONCEPTS.COM)

Cost for the course is: \$550 per student.

Once signed up, Jeff will mail you an equipment checklist of everything needed.

Do **NOT** miss this opportunity to train with one of our Nation's elite.

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## **BASIC & ADVANCED SWAT SCHOOLS**

**Macomb Criminal Justice Training Center, Tactical Training Academy**  
**Basic & Advanced Tactical Officer Courses (MCOLES Certified)**

Dates & Location: **May 14 - 19, 2006 Camp Grayling, Michigan**

Tuition: (incl lodging & meals) **MCC Center Members: \$500 Non-members: \$700**

Registration & Course Information: **Call: 586-498-4050**

**For information you may e-mail the Coordinator at: [ATLJR@prodigy.net](mailto:ATLJR@prodigy.net)**

### **Be advised; this is not an 8-5 program!**

Training sessions will be longer than 8 hours in duration, and the total hours of this course is more than 40 hours. The intent is to take full advantage of the facilities and accomplish as much training as possible. If this presents an overtime problem, it should be settled with your department before you arrive at training.

It is expected that officers are proficient, and are qualified with the weapons they bring.

This is a physically demanding course! Participants should be in good physical condition prior to arriving.

### **Basic Tactical Officer Course**

The skills learned in this "Basic" course are applicable to patrol officers as well!

This program will provide officers with the basic skills they need to perform in a high-risk environment... Firearms operation, team tactics, scouting, formations, movement, building clearing, search & arrest warrant service and alternatives to deadly force will be addressed.

Students will be evaluated in a live-fire shoothouse and a final tactical exercise.

### **Advanced Tactical Officer Course**

Course Prerequisites: **All officers must be able to provide documentation that they have previously attended a basic tactical training program.**

This program will provide officers with the advanced skills to perform in a hostage rescue environment. Alternatives to deadly force, the use of less lethal munitions, diversionary devices and gas will be discussed. There will also be a strong emphasis on leadership development, planning, and command & control issues as they relate to a tactical team. Dry-fire and live-fire exercises will be conducted.

Course Objectives: **Advanced Firearms Techniques, Team Tactics, Building Clearing, Night Operations in Urban Terrain, Vehicle Assault, Open Terrain Searches, Live-Fire Scenarios to include Night Firing, Tactical Movement in Urban Terrain.**

**PLEASE POST THIS INFORMATION FOR YOUR OFFICERS!**

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# **2006 ANNUAL TACTICAL TRAINING CONFERENCE**

**Thursday - Friday, April 13-14, 2006**  
**Sumpter Twp, MI (Near Detroit-Metro Airport)**



### **Hands-On Training:**

**1-DAY COMBAT PISTOL:** Paul Castle, of SABRE Tactical Inc, hails from the United Kingdom where he has extensive experience with the British police. This combat shooting system, labeled the Combat Axis Relock (C.A.R.) system, is an unconventional approach to pistol shooting, and emphasizes rounds on target as rapidly as possible. Cost for this course is \$100.00.

### **Lectures:**

**WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION / EXPLOSIVES:** An FBI expert will discuss WMD / Explosives, etc as it relates to police work.

**IRAQ DEBRIEFING:** Discussion by an Independent Contractor, employed by the U.S. Government, on his experiences in Baghdad, Iraq in 2004-2005.

**THERMAL IMAGING:** Bullard Inc, a thermal imaging company, will discuss and demonstrate thermal imaging equipment, with attendees given a chance to use the devices.

**EQUIPMENT SHOW:** Numerous vendors will be on-scene displaying all the latest-and-greatest tactical equipment, with a raffle of equipment at the end of the conference.

**"DEBRIEFING SESSION":** Network with other members and discuss past call-outs, training / equipment issues, etc on Thurs evening. Pizza and beverages provided.

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## 2006 Tactical Training Conference



### Application for Training (Copy this form as needed.)

\_\_\_\_\_ **COMBAT PISTOL COURSE.... \$100**

**LECTURES, EQUIPMENT SHOW, AND GENERAL  
CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE IS FREE.**

Only complete application if taking the listed course.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Department: \_\_\_\_\_

Team: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**Conference registrations must be received no later than  
April 01, 2006.**

Upon receipt of completed application, MTOA will send attendees an information packet giving location, equipment needed, etc.

**\*\*\*LIMITED TRAINING SLOTS AVAILABLE\*\*\***

Submit all applications with payment to MTOA at P.O. Box 74384  
Romulus, MI 48184. Checks payable to: MTOA.

**Questions - Call (586) 948-3037**