



# LSA QUARTERLY



The Louisiana Shooting Association

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# A View from the Shooting Range

## By Michael G. Strikmiller

### Part 1 of 3

I have been working as a Range Officer at the Honey Island Shooting Range for the past 13 years. I am a NRA Certified Range Safety Officer and have been shooting Highpower with the AR platform for the past 14 years, classified NRA Expert. Over the last 7 years I have won a few medals in the CMP Games at Camp Perry with various old military rifles. I feel somewhat qualified to discuss some things that I notice with rifle shooters for this article especially those getting ready for hunting season.

At the Honey Island Shooting Range I predominately work the rifle line with fellow Range Officer and Highpower competitor David LaBalle. This is the time of year when we are in the beginning of hunting season where those getting ready for the big hunt want to see if their tool of choice will be able to hit the mark. Typically there are what I will call three classes of hunters that come out to perform this task: hunter/shooter; hunter; and new to the sport hunter wannabe. Each will approach the objective in a unique and sometimes humorous way. Let's look at it.

First the hunter/shooter: These are the individuals that are seen at the range on a routine basis. When not hunting they are at the range plinking, practicing for competition or checking out a new load. Often they have some very high end rifles and scopes with the occasional black powder rifle or scoped handgun. For their routine to hunting season they bring out the rifle(s) that will be with them during the next hunt and usually something else to play with. They set up their target at 100 yards, pull out their box of favorite reloads or a couple of boxes of factory ammunition usually one very old the other new.

Setting up on the sandbag style rest that they brought with them they load a round of what they consider their favorite hunting load. Bang! Pause Bang! Pause Pause Bang! Three shots, one minor adjustment, and the target has three holes looking like a 1 inch cloverleaf. If they are using factory ammunition this is done with the old box first, as this is what they set up their rifle with, which is missing 9-12 rounds. The first three shots are with the old pet load to see if all is well and now one round out of the new box which are the same load just new purchase. It yields the same results, a 4 leaf 1 inch clover. To insure a good successful hunt most of these guys bring only fresh reloads or factory ammunition with them for the hunt. No errors or excuses!

Scope covers are now put in place and it's time to play or practice with their target rifle. You see, this group of people loves to shoot as well as hunt. They maintain their equipment and skills on a regular basis with the confidence that out in the field they will make a clean kill shot taking their limit as the game presents itself. These are the easiest people to work with at the range. They are confident in what they do, knowledgeable in firearms, respectful of others and extremely safe in their shooting adventures. Shooting and hunting are their sports.

So what can we learn from this group of shooters? First of all, if you are going to hunt with a rifle your success will depend more on your ability to shoot than the equipment that you use. Whatever rifle/ammunition combination that you do use, knowledge of its capabilities will play a large part on your success in the field. Being a good shooter doesn't necessarily make you a good

hunter but being a successful hunter requires good shooter skills. Finally, if you take care of your equipment it will take care of you. There should be no rust on this equipment!

In the next installment I will look at the plain hunter group that makes its visit to the range to get sighted in for the hunting season. This is the group with the most variety of firearms and skill levels.

## Is Your Scope Really Squared on the Rifle?

By  
Jay D. Hunt, Ph.D.

When I was a teenager, mounting a scope on a rifle was merely a process that involved throwing the scope into the rings, eyeballing the crosshairs for "squareness," and tightening down the rings. I mean, when one's average shot was less than 100 yards, it really didn't matter too much if the scope was actually squared or not. Or, did it? Honestly, I had no concerns back then, so I have no clue now if it mattered.

As I aged, I transitioned from my first rifle, a sporterized 8 X 57mm Mauser, to the first rifle I bought with my own money, a Ruger M77 in 7mm Remington Magnum. As this was the only rifle I owned when I was in college, I used that rifle on EVERYTHING, from groundhogs to beavers to hogs to deer. I mounted a fancy scope with a drop compensator on that rifle (I still own it), but I missed "things" out at 500 yards, even though the analog computer in the scope predicted that the shots should hit their mark. My shooting abilities had grown with age, but my scope mounting abilities apparently had not. I still threw the scope into the rings, eyeballed it, and headed to the field.

Alas, I didn't lose hope, as help arrived in a tiny and very inexpensive product by Wheeler Engineering designed to make mounting that scope easy, fast, and, best of all, level! The product is called the "Level-Level-Level Crosshair Leveling Kit" (Wheeler Engineering #: 113088) and it sells for about \$20. The kit comes with two levels that are magnetized (which, by the way, really isn't that useful, as the scopes and many bases are made of aluminum). The larger of the levels is designed to attach to the rifle on a flat surface so that one may level the rifle. I have found that many of today's rifles don't have a flat surface on which to mount the level, so I typically use

the flat surface of the scope base, which is attached to the rifle, to level the rifle.

The smaller level is then applied to the elevation turret of the rifle. In theory, one may then rotate the scope until both the scope and the rifle are level, thus ensuring that the crosshairs in the rifle are squared to the plane of the flight of the bullet.



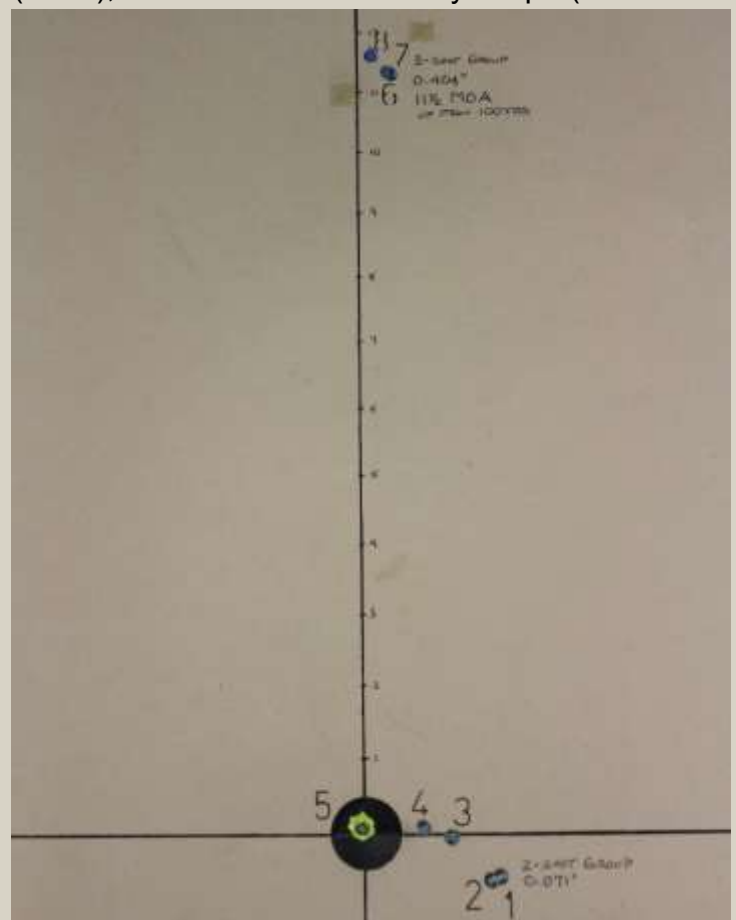


So, now that the scope is mounted to the rifle, how can one check that the scope is truly level? The best way, of course, is to fire your rifle at different distances, say 100 yards and 600 yards. The first step is to zero your rifle so that it hits the center of the target at 100 yards, and then adjust the elevation on the scope so that it hits the center of the target at 600 yards, **WITHOUT** touching the windage turret. Drive back to 600 yards and let fly. If the bullets strike the center of the target at both distances, your crosshairs are centered. Naturally, this has to be done on a day with no wind.

What? You don't have access to a 600 yard range, or you can't seem to make it out to the range on a windless day? Fear not! You can do the same test on your 100 yard range by simulating a 600 yard shot. First, make an inverted "T" as shown in the picture to the right. Use a square or other measuring device to make sure your horizontal line is perpendicular to your vertical line. Make the lines thick enough to see through your scope so that you can hold your crosshairs on the inverted "T." When you staple your target, bring a level (at least 18") so that your horizontal line is truly horizontal.

During the test for this article, I fired two shots at 100 yards (Numbers 1 and 2) without adjusting the windage, resulting in a 0.071" 2-shot group. I then adjusted the elevation and windage (shots 3-5) until the scope was centered at 100 yards (shot 5). Finally, I adjusted the scope's elevation knob up 11½ minutes of angle (MOA), which is 92 clicks on my scope (1/8" at 100 yards), to zero the rifle for a 600 yard shot. I then fired a 3-shot 0.404" group. (The holes covered by the tape are a different load that I was testing). In case you're wondering, the load used in this test is .223 Remington, PMP Cases, Wolf NCSR primers, 23.8 Gr. IMR-8208 XBR behind a Berger 70 Gr. VLD bullet fired from a Winchester target rifle. The bullets like to be in the lands of the barrel, and result in  $3088 \pm 18$  FPS. And, by the way, if you're worried that those Russian-made, cheap Wolf primers aren't any good, I suggest you try them. They're great!

Note that even though I used the Wheeler Engineering Level-Level-Level tool to mount the scope, I am still about ½ MOA to the right when the scope is set at 600 yards. I hear you asking, "so what?" Keep in mind that a ½ MOA alignment issue results in the bullet impacting the target approximately 3 inches to the right at 600 yards. This would be fine for hunting at any reasonable distance, say 300 yards where the slight cant would cause one's bullet to impact 1½" to the right. To correct the error, loosen the rings and



rotate the scope a tiny bit clockwise. Tighten the rings and repeat the test, first re-zeroing the rifle at 100 yards. (Hint: If you put a witness mark across the scope tube and a ring with paint or lead pencil, it makes controlling your adjustment in the rings much easier.)

The rifle used for this illustration is fired exclusively in F-Class competition at 600 yards in which the X-ring on the F-Class target is 3 inches wide. For competition, the rifle is set for 600 yards and the elevation knob is rarely touched. The windage knob is adjusted on each shot for the prevailing wind, so again, the you may get away with a slight cant of the scope.

My advice to you is that if you're planning on heading to the field to take long shots on game, I strongly recommend that you try this test before you watch that trophy trot into the distance because your scope was not squared in the scope mount. You owe it to the animal to hit it where you aim!

## PROJECT APPLESEED

By  
Dan Plunkett

“Ready on the right. Ready on the left. All ready on the firing line . . . Fire!” At that, I had 55 seconds to drop to a seated position and put ten rounds on two targets. This was the second stage of the AQT (a course of fire based on the Army Qualifying Test) at my first Project Appleseed event. It was brutally hot at the Eunice Rifle and Gun Club (the bank clock in town reported 101 degrees), but I was having the time of my life.



Project Appleseed ([www.appleseedinfo.org](http://www.appleseedinfo.org)) is a rifle marksmanship program run by the Revolutionary War Veterans Association, a non-profit group committed to promoting civic virtue through rifle marksmanship clinics. The RWVA runs Shoots nationwide, and expects to run 1200 events in 2012. The instructors are volunteers, so the cost is kept very low. For two days of instruction, men pay about \$70; women, children, and law enforcement shoot for \$10 or less. The program is designed for inexpensive-to-shoot .22 caliber rifles. (Shooters can use a centerfire rifle, if they prefer, for some or all of the course when the range set-up permits higher calibers.) Most of the course is taught at 25 meters, using scaled down targets based on the Army Qualifying Test (AQT). Depending on the range and the progress made by the shooters, there may be an opportunity for shooting at longer distances.

The Appleseed course of instruction teaches the use of the USGI sling in the standing, sitting, and prone positions. Appleseed also suggests that shooters replace the factory sights on their rifles with military-style peep sights. The products sold by Tech-Sights are very popular. Scopes are also allowed. Except for the sling, which is an essential element of the instruction, this is definitely a “run what you bring” event. Although participants are expected to bring their own rifle, the instructors can usually arrange a loaner if necessary.

Every event starts with a safety briefing, even before rifles are brought to the line. To insure consistency across the program, the rules are taught (and enforced) the same way by every instructor. The result is a marksmanship program suitable for everyone from children to retirees. It is not uncommon to see three generations of a family shooting together.

Experienced shooters might wonder what they can learn alongside children and grandparents. That's a fair question. Ask Jamie Franks, a Top Shot competitor. Using Appleseed's method of shooting, his AQT scores soared at his first Appleseed (<http://www.jamiefranks.com/jamies-first-appleseed>). If Appleseed can improve Jamie's rifle skills, what can it do for you?



Early on day one, an instructor introduces Project Appleseed's joint purpose: reminding Americans of our early heritage, of the freedoms fought for and secured by our forefathers. The history focuses on the events of April 1775. The first story relates the events leading up to Paul Revere mounting his horse for his famous ride and reminds us that the colonists, who woke up on April 19, 1775 as part of the British Empire, had choices to make about their future. Would they be willing to risk everything to fight for their freedom? Early that morning, at Lexington Green, the First Strike of the Match did not produce the flames of liberty. With the gravity of those events hanging heavy in the air, the attention turns from the shots of the British muskets back to rifle marksmanship.

After the safety briefing, a few minutes getting equipment ready, and the First Strike, the pace picks up quickly. Without any coaching, each shooter puts 13 rounds on a “Redcoat target.”

Three shots each at scaled targets measure the ability to hit a silhouette at 100, 200, 300, and 400 yards. All three shots must hit the mark to demonstrate proficiency. After all, one could be luck and two could be coincidence! The last shot is aimed at a rectangular target simulating a shot at 250 yards (but more on that in a minute). Very few shooters “clear” that first Redcoat. That test is repeated later though, and almost everyone shows marked improvement.

Now, about that 250 yard target. That tells the story of Captain Morgan, a colonial militia commander. To determine who to add to his rifle company, Morgan gave each man one shot at a shingle hung 250 yards downrange. A hit earned the man a spot in Morgan’s ranks; a miss, and the man was asked to join another group – or perhaps to serve as a Cook.

After the Redcoat, students are introduced to shooting with a sling. As in the military, the sling is an essential part of the shooting platform. For prone and sitting, Appleseed teaches the loop sling. In standing, the hasty or hasty-hasty sling is used. For the unfamiliar, using a sling can be awkward. A well-tightened sling can be a bit uncomfortable, though virtually everyone shoots better with a properly adjusted sling. As the shooter adjusts to using the sling, his groups tend to tighten up quickly. This is one time that “no pain, no gain” is certainly true!

The first shooting position taught is prone. As the most stable position, it gives the shooters an opportunity to develop confidence. The key elements (the “steady hold factors”) of prone are demonstrated and the shooters return to the line to practice on one inch squares. Soon, shots start to group, then those groups get smaller. Once the groups have some consistency, sights can be adjusted to bring the group on target. Appleseed teaches “Inches, Minutes, Clicks” so that every shooter will learn how to make the proper adjustments on any rifle.



Between each course of fire, the instructors call the line cold (after checking every rifle) and proceed downrange with the shooters to check the targets. Shooters are taught how to “read” their target to diagnose their own faults. That skill will come in handy at future range sessions.

Before long, it is time to break for lunch. As the shooters dine from brown bags, the instructors relate the Second Strike of the Match. Again, the choices facing the loosely organized colonial militia are emphasized. Would they risk their lives by fighting against the mighty British Regulars, considered the finest fighting force of the day?

The history stories at Appleseed focus on the contributions of ordinary men, supported by their wives and families. School children learn (or at least used to learn) about John Hancock and Sam Adams, but few know about men like General William Heath, an ordinary farmer. His tactics, however, almost resulted in a complete rout of the British on the first day of fighting.



After lunch, the steady hold factors for the sitting position are presented. For those who cannot get into a cross-legged position, the instructors demonstrate alternatives. In fact, physical limitations should not discourage shooters from attending an Appleseed. The courses of fire can be modified to accommodate just about anyone who wants to learn to shoot a rifle.

After practicing in the sitting position on more squares, the last position (standing) is covered. Standing is the least stable position and most shooters' groups expand. Fortunately, on the AQT targets, the standing stage features the 100 yard (and therefore largest) target. The targets get smaller for sitting and smaller still for prone.

The sling and the steady hold factors form two legs of the shooting "stool." The third is NPOA (Natural Point of Aim). Without NPOA, a shooter with good coordination might be able to shoot decent groups, at least until his muscles tire. But he likely will not be able to shoot accurately rapidly, as he spends time manipulating his sights back on target for each shot. By using NPOA, the shooter will see the sights settle back on the target after each shot.

Shooters are taught how to find and test their NPOA in every shooting position. A drill that amounts to (safely) shooting blindfolded illustrates how consistently one can shoot using NPOA. If the shooter finds his NPOA and his sights are on target, the result can be a ragged hole.

By mid-afternoon, it is time to shoot the AQT. The course of fire has four stages, each calling for 10 timed shots. Each target has a three point, a four point, and a five point zone; thus, a perfect stage is 50 points. In the first stage, the shooter fires at a 100 yard target from the standing position and has two minutes to complete the task. In the second stage, the shooter starts in a standing position, but transitions to sitting and has only 55 seconds to fire two, change magazines, and fire eight more. In Stage 2, there are two targets, scaled down to represent a 200 yard challenge. Stage 3 features a transition from standing to prone, and another magazine change. The 10 shots – on three "300 yard" targets – must be fired in 65 seconds. The final stage counts double, but these are 400 yard shots. In Stage 4, the challenge is not finishing in time. Here, the test is shifting NPOA from target to target. Stage 4 has four targets and the shooter will not score well unless he shifts his NPOA each time.

If time permits, the first day concludes with another Redcoat target. Most shooters will see improvement. In any event, the second day presents the opportunity for more practice. A typical Shoot runs from 8:30 to about 5:30 (or as long as daylight permits) both days. However, the RWVA works with the host range to make sure that local customs and laws are observed. For example, at some ranges shooting cannot begin before a certain time on Sunday. So that no time is wasted, those non-shooting hours are used for extra instruction on topics like reading wind and estimating distance. Appleseed enjoys excellent relationships with shooting ranges around the country and it is common for a range to host events again and again.

At every Shoot, the second day starts with another safety briefing and a review of the fundamentals. Then it's more squares and some new drills to test NPOA and check for bad habits (like flinching). After everyone is warmed up, the parade of AQT's starts. Most shooters are eager to earn their Rifleman patch (by scoring 210 or higher on an AQT) and want as many chances as possible. As Jamie Franks found out, however, the AQT can be a humbling experience. It is typical for it to take two (or more) Appleseed weekends for a shooter to earn his patch. Notably, every Appleseed instructor has demonstrated his shooting skill by earning a Rifleman patch. By the time an instructor is ready to run an event, he will have put in more than 100 hours at Appleseed events.

The stress of shooting for a score is broken up by more history stories. Some of the favorites feature the “Dangerous Old Men.” These colonists may have been past their prime, but they “knew well what they were about.” Another popular course of fire at Appleseed pits the shooters against very small targets, what many of us called “plastic army men” as kids. At 25 meters, that toy approximates an 800 yard shot. It makes Captain Morgan’s test look easy!



However, those plastic soldiers are as close to military tactics as an Appleseed event gets. If you want to learn tactics or strategy, this is not the event for you. Appleseed is about marksmanship, not “operations.” Similarly, Appleseed is not the place to debate government policies or lobby for a political candidate. The only politics you will hear about occurred more than 225 years ago. But implicit in the history lessons and in the benedictions offered each day is a clear message: our forefathers risked everything for liberty and it is up to us to preserve it.

Some say that Appleseed is a marksmanship program that teaches some history. It is closer to say that Appleseed is a civics course that teaches marksmanship. Either way, the program provides a very safe and very enjoyable way to exercise our rights and learn more about our great nation. Are you ready to accept the challenge? Are you a Rifleman or a Cook?

\*Dan Plunkett (dplunkett@cox.net) is an Appleseed Instructor-in-Training.

## Have you met the 21<sup>st</sup> Century AR-15? By Paul Angrisano

When most people hear “AR-15” they think of a military configuration rifle in 5.56 or 223 Remington which is understandable since the vast majority of AR-15’s produced until recently are chambered in that caliber. The AR has always had the capability of being chambered in other calibers but in the past decade some manufacturers have begun to really wring out the potential of the platform. If you haven’t looked lately, a few new calibers take the AR from the .22 caliber range into a whole new world of performance.

The reason for the revolution is simple. The AR’s modular platform is easy to customize. Modern manufacturing techniques provide better results at a lower cost even in small runs. It’s a simple job to swap out barrels. Changing the bolt is quick. Mating the upper and lower with pins allows one lower to serve multiple uppers. The size of the magazine well means the sky is the limit for what bullets you can push through the gun. Right now there are conversions that anyone can swap in seconds ranging from 22 Long Rifle to 50 BMG repeaters. The AR-15 is the only platform that can make such a claim.

There are three particular calibers that have caught my eye - the 300 AAC Blackout, the 6.5 Grendel, and the 458 SOCOM. There are countless other calibers you can stuff into the gun, but I will focus on these three since they cover the spectrum of plinking, self defense, long range target shooting, and all types of hunting from deer to dangerous game.

The 300 AAC Blackout, or 300 BLK, represents the pinnacle of development using the .308 projectile from a standard AR-15 and existing magazines without losing capacity. This concept originated as the 300-221 wildcat, was further refined as the 300 Whisper(R) by JD Jones of SSK Industries, and finally standardized with SAAMI by Remington and Advanced Armament Corp under the direction of Robert Silvers. The parent case is the commonly available 223/5.56mm, and the cartridge can use standard .308 size bullets ranging in weight from 100-240 grains. The range of weights represents the versatility of the round – it is a true dual purpose cartridge that excels in both roles: the 300 BLK can shoot a supersonic bullet that delivers more energy than the 7.62x39 round of AK-47 fame at 300 meters, but it can also shoot a 220 grain bullet at subsonic velocity through a suppressor... quietly. The 300 BLK is so quiet, the sound is comparable to an HK MP-5 SD, the previous benchmark for suppressed weapons. The 300 BLK also delivers a bullet that weighs twice as much and has a far superior ballistic coefficient.

The result is a round that carries substantially more energy than a 5.56mm M4 but uses less powder due to the greater efficiency - which means much less flash and blast and greater terminal effects, even from a short barrel. It also fits in a standard AR-15 magazine since the parent case is a 5.56mm. The bolt is also the same since the case head is from the same cartridge. As a matter of fact, all you have to do is change the barrel and buy some ammo, or buy a new upper. As icing on the cake, while the 300 performs very well out of a 16” barrel, it can exceed the energy of 5.56mm from a much shorter barrel. This allows phenomenal performance out of a 9” short barreled rifle that is very compact, even with a suppressor attached. The 300 Whisper always fascinated me, but I wasn’t willing to go down Wildcat Road. The 300 BLK delivers a refined product and I expect it to take the market by storm. Remington is producing an array of ammunition beginning at \$12.99 a box MSRP, and over 75 companies have announced or are already selling products for it. Lots more information is available at <http://300aacblackout.com/>

The 6.5 Grendel is another purpose built round that excels in the AR-15 platform. It was designed to be a lightweight, low recoil, long range accurate performer and it does all these things. Arne Brennan started with the goal of developing a round that was, for all practical purposes, equal to the 7.62x51 while using the standard AR-15 chassis. Alexander Arms and Mr. Brennan teamed up and a star was born. The 6.5 Grendel carries more energy down range past the 400 yard mark than a standard NATO 7.62x51 round, while providing 25 rounds of ammunition out of a standard size AR-15 magazine. The recoil is half that of a 7.62x51. Alexander Arms initially held a trademark on the round, but recently released it to be used without cost. Now the round is a SAAMI standard and can be manufactured without royalty. Manufacturers have taken notice.

The 6.5 Grendel is so inherently accurate that production rifles routinely shoot MOA or better out to 600 yards. Alexander Arms claims an effective range of 1200 yards. The Grendel commonly shoots 90-140 grain rounds. The point of diminishing returns for velocity is a 19.5" barrel, which allows a muzzle velocity of 2,700 FPS with a 108 gr bullet. Terminal performance is excellent, long range ballistics are outstanding, and bullet selection is substantial. The 6.5 Grendel already has a strong following, but I suspect it will eclipse its current competitor, the 6.8 SPC/II, and become the favored intermediate AR-15 round. Rumors abound that Wolf is going to be producing a low cost steel cartridge in the near future – if that happens, the 6.5 should explode in popularity. The 6.5 is an ideal all purpose round, ideal for medium game like whitetail deer and hogs, while also being capable of anything for target purpose from plinking to half mile shooting.

The 458 SOCOM is simply a bruiser. The brain trust at Teppo Jutsu came up with the round as a "no questions asked" terminal performance knock out. The 458 SOCOM delivers huge bullets of .458 diameter ranging from 250 to 600 grains. The round uses a standard AR-15 magazine with a standard follower, providing a capacity of ten very large rounds. With ballistics comparable to a 45-70 Government, this gun can do just about anything you need do inside 200 yards. There is no free lunch – the gun kicks like a 12 gauge, the bullets come at a substantial cost, and you will never see it on the shelves of Wal-Mart. That said, the "cool factor" of the 458 is off the charts.

You want to talk about power? According to various energy calculations like the Taylor Knock Out, the 458 provides energy sufficient for dangerous African game up to and including the elephant. You won't find me testing the theory personally, but I do know lions, tigers, bears and the Russian boars that frequent Louisiana swamps would all be wise to avoid anyone with a 458 SOCOM. Consider that a 300 gr bullet at 2,100 FPS is a standard load, as is a 500 gr at 1,300 FPS. More and more hunters are turning to these big bore show stoppers as a final solution. You can find out more at <http://www.teppojutsu.com/>.

There are countless other rounds for the AR out there – the 17 Remington, 6.8 SPC/II, 50 Beowulf, to name a few. That said, I believe the three I have focused on will stand the test of time and eventually be known as rounds that can handle the vast majority of tasks we ask of our rifles. I suspect that in a few years when people see an AR-15 they will no longer assume it is a 5.56.

# 2012 M1 Garand Raffle

## All Proceeds Support Junior Shooting Programs in Louisiana



### Donations are \$1.00 per Chance at Winning this Rifle!

The 2011 Winner was Anthony Fairchild of St. Gabriel, Louisiana  
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To obtain raffle tickets, please complete the form, make a check payable to the Louisiana Shooting Association, and mail to:  
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Drawing to be Held on **October 15, 2011**  
Winner need not be present at drawing to win  
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### M1 GARAND RAFFLE TICKET REQUEST FORM



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Daytime Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ tickets at \$1.00 per ticket. Total Enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_



**The Louisiana Shooting Association**  
An NRA-Affiliated State Association

Membership Application

Louisiana Shooting Association  
c/o Jay D. Hunt  
350 Quill Court  
Slidell, LA 70461

New Member                       Renewal

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LSA Number (Renewal, if known) \_\_\_\_\_  
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**NEW POLICY:** Memberships will be valid for a period of 1 year from the date of application.

Individual: \$10.00/year \_\_\_\_\_ years

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Membership Amount	_____
Convenience Fee (3% only if paying by credit card)	_____
Total	_____
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---

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## LOUISIANA SHOOTING ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING!!

The 2012 Annual Meeting of the Members and Elections will be held on Sunday, February 26, 2012 at Cabela's in Gonzales, LA. Registration will begin at 9:30 AM and the meeting will begin at 10:00 AM. It is our desire to finish the meeting as close to noon as possible. All members are urged to attend and to participate. You must be a member to vote on 5 Directors as well as any other business that comes before the meeting. Those members who need to renew their memberships will be allowed to do so before the meeting and to participate in the elections. Your membership expires/expired on: 05/04/12 (note, 00/00/00 means you are a life member).

This is a great chance for you to become more involved with the LSA. If you feel that you have something to offer the LSA, please consider running for one of the Director positions. If you are interested, please e-mail Dan Zelenka at [dzelenka@couhigpartners.com](mailto:dzelenka@couhigpartners.com) and let him know of your interests. Door prizes will be given through a random drawing of those members who attend the meeting.

## HAVE AN ARTICLE TO PUT IN THE NEWSLETTER?

I'd like to invite all LSA members to share any article they have written that pertains to the shooting sports or activities. With the growth of the organization over the years we have seen many experts over a wide range of disciplines and backgrounds join the association. We would like to welcome those of you to share your wealth of knowledge. If you have an article that you'd like to submit, please email it to [thetedeo25@yahoo.com](mailto:thetedeo25@yahoo.com) with "Article for LSA" as the topic.

## CREATE AN ACCOUNT

If you joined LSA using a paper application form, please go to the LSA website, <http://www.louisianashooting.com> and create an account. By doing so, you will greatly assist the Association's secretary in getting information to you. You will also be sent automatic renewal announcements. You must have an account to join or renew online or to purchase LSA merchandise from the LSA online store.

