LSA Quarterly

2015 Legislative Excellence Award

The LSA thanks Sen. Rick Ward, III for his support on issues related to the legal ownership and use of firearms.

Senator Rick Ward, III (R, District 17)

Contents

2016 LSA Annual Meeting and Elections

When? Sunday, 21 February 2016 at 10:00 AM

Where? Cabela's
2200 W Cabela's Parkway
Gonzales, LA 70737-5154
225-743-3400
Get Directions

What? The Annual Meeting of Members occurs each year in February. During the Annual Meeting, the current Officers and Directors of the Association will present numerous reports, including the financial report, membership report, legislative activity and goals, along with other information that will be of interest to our members. Each year at the Annual Meeting, the Members-in-Good-Standing present at the meeting will elect five Directors for a three-year term and two Alternate Directors for a one-year term.

The Officers of the Association are selected by the Directors from the Directors. The 2015 Officers and Directors are:

Officers
President: Daniel E. Zelenka, II (**term expires 2016**)
Vice-President: Dan Plunkett (term expires 2017)
Secretary: Paul Prokop (term expires 2018)
Treasurer: Jay D. Hunt, III (term expires 2018)
Member-at-Large: John Laws (**term expires 2016**)

Directors
OPEN (**term expires 2016**, Director moved to Texas)
Paul Angrisano (**term expires 2016**)
Jim Biermann (term expires 2017)
Gordon Hutchinson (term expires 2017)
Ronald (Buck) Kliebert (term expires 2018)
Gerald E. (Jerry) Liuzza (term expires 2017)
George Petras (term expires 2017)
Ted Torres (term expires 2018)
Chris Vinson **(term expires 2016**)

Alternate Directors
1st Alternate Barret Kendrick (**term expires 2016**)
2nd Alternate Clifford Grout (**term expires 2016**)

It Done "*Blowed*" Up
or
How I learned to follow advice that could save my life.

By
Jay D. Hunt, Ph.D.

This article is about loads that are <u>unsafe</u> in ANY rifle. Please do not use the loads in this article for the basis of reloads. Check your loading data against a reliable source before attempting to work up a load.

I'm not going to use names in this article to protect the guilty. I was sitting in my recliner reading an article while sipping my favorite single malt Scotch whisky and loving on one of my three vizslas who had won the prize of Dad's lap for this particular evening when the phone rang.

"Hello."

"Jay, I need you to run a pressure calculation for me."

"Okay, let me get to my computer. Ready. "Whatcha got?"

".300 Winchester Magnum, 26" barrel, 168 Gr. Sierra MatchKing, 71.0 Gr. IMR-4198."

"Okay…wait…what? You mean IMR-4831."

"No…IMR-4198."

"That much IMR-4198 will blow that rifle up!"

"You think? I'm sending you the pictures now."

While looking at the pictures sent to me I asked, "Is the guy still alive?" In fact, the person who made this mistake was surprisingly barely injured. One cannot say the same about the rifle. Apparently, the reloader accidentally grabbed the wrong container of powder. I did the calculations that the caller had requested. The sheet is shown at the end of this article and is pretty technical. But, here is the bottom line. The average allowable chamber pressure for a .300 Winchester Magnum is 62,366 PSI as established by SAAMI. For IMR-4198, 71.0 Gr. behind a 168 Gr. Sierra HPBT MatchKing bullet would generate a maximum chamber pressure of 115,943 PSI, almost twice the allowable maximum. Look at the red line in the graph. On the other hand, 71.0 Gr. of IMR-4831 behind the same bullet generates only 54,364 PSI, well below the safe upper limit.

Given the paucity of ammunition over the last several years, and the high price of ammunition when one could find it, a great number of people have started reloading their own ammunition. In fact, reloading one's own ammunition has a lot to offer in the way of benefits including price savings, increased accuracy, increased velocity, the ability to use different premium bullets, and it's just plain fun.

I started reloading when I was 12-years-old under the very watchful eyes of my twin uncles, who ensured that no harm came to me or the rifles I had borrowed from them. Over the next 40 years, I've learned a great deal about reloading and how to avoid accidents. Here is a list of rules or guidelines that can save you a whole bunch of heartache.

1. It seems like it would not need to be said, but sadly, it does: do not use the internet as the sole source of information for a load. Anyone, regardless of their experience or credibility can post a load on the internet. I do use the internet to obtain information on loads, but I subscribe to a reputable service: LoadData.com. This website is published by the same people who publish *Handloader, Rifle,* and *Successful Hunter* magazines. I will also use the websites of powder manufactures for information on loading data. When I find a load on the internet I always use the common sense test to determine if the load might be safe. I confirm the load using published data and run the load through QuickLoad© before even considering dumping powder into a case.

2. If the velocity seems too good to be true, it is! The laws of physics dictate muzzle velocity and one may never, ever break the laws of physics. Think back to your high school physics (you did pay attention, didn't you?) and recall the formula for Newton's Second Law

   $$F = ma$$

   where,
   F is force (caused by the burning of powder in the case),
   m is mass (the weight of the bullet), and
   a is acceleration (the change in velocity from resting to the bullet's peak velocity).

   If we rearrange the formula (applying some of that Algebra you swore you'd never use!), we see that

   $$a = F/m$$

   To make a bullet go faster, one must either reduce the mass of the bullet or increase the pressure of the reaction in the case to increase force. There is no other way to make this work. The problem is that all SAAMI-recognized cartridges have an industry peak pressure. Exceed that pressure at your own risk!

3. Never have more than one container of powder open and on your loading bench at any one time. In my 40 years of reloading experience, I have only broken this rule a handful of times, and in those few instances I almost made a catastrophic mistake. Don't break this rule.

4. Distractions cause mistakes. I was loading 6 mm HAGAR rounds for a high powered rifle competition a couple of years ago and had the television above my reloading bench tuned to the Saint's game. Because I was dumping powder into cases, and because the cases could not physically hold a double load (dumping powder into the same case twice), I felt it was safe watching the game. What I didn't count on was not dumping powder into five cases. I was well on my way to winning the Master Class when I squeezed the trigger on the 600-yard line and heard "CLICK" but no "BOOM!" Oh, no. It happened five times that day and I dropped a whopping 50 points from "saved rounds." In a sport where one must never drop more than 15-20 or so points to win the Master Class, it is impossible to drop 50 points in a single stage. Doom on Jay…

5. Another thing that one would assume need not be said is, drinking and loading do not mix. Really. Don't do it.

6. IMR-4895 and H4895 (and many other combinations with the same number) are NOT interchangeable. Consult specific data for the powder you are using.

7. Do not use relative burn rate charts to select an alternate powder you have in your possession for a load using a powder with a similar burn rate that is not in your possession. This is tricky business and will quickly get you in trouble unless you have years of experience and a lot of reloading know how.

BULLET WEIGHT

168 GR. HDY BTHP

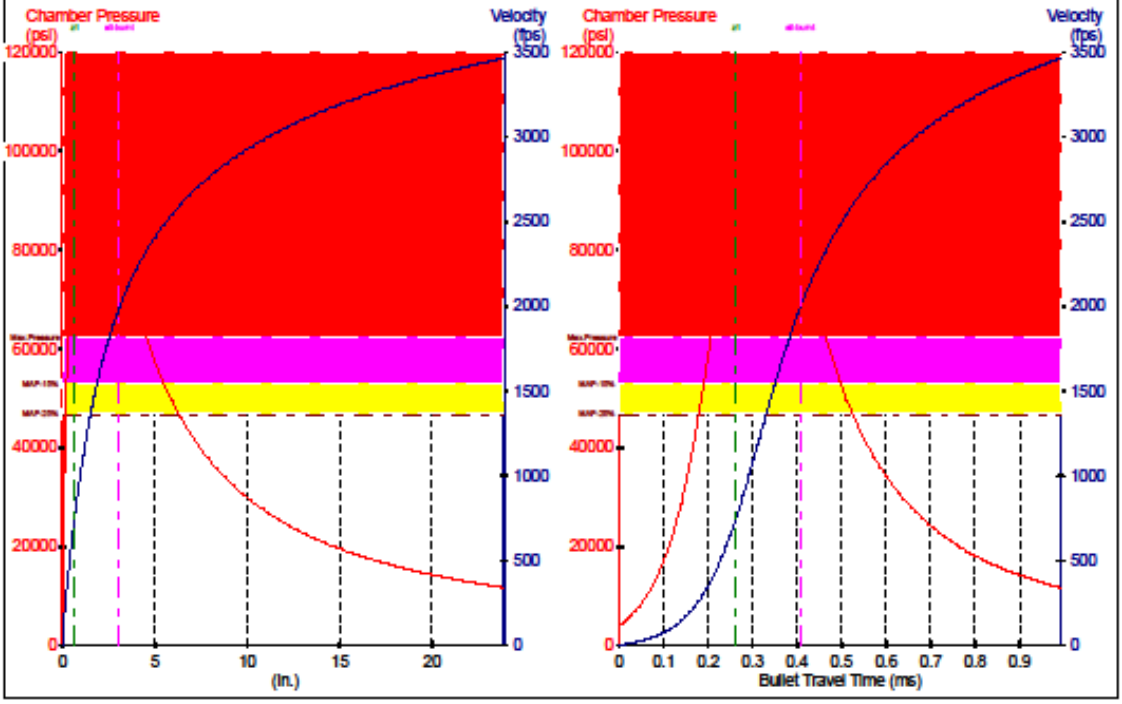
				Starting Loads			Maximum Loads		
Manufacturer	Powder	Bullet Diam.	C.O.L.	Grs.	Vel. (ft/s)	Pressure	Grs.	Vel. (ft/s)	Pressure
Hodgdon	H4831	.308"	3.340"	72.0	2,876	45,100 CUP	75.5	3,023	51,400 CUP
IMR	IMR 4831	.308"	3.340"	70.0	2,854	50,500 PSI	75.5C	3,115	62,700 PSI

.300 Winchester Magnum

WARNING: Since we have no control over equipment or data which may be used with this program, no responsibility is implied or assumed for results obtained through its use. Input data and results may be incorrect or wrong. Therefore the use of this data for loading ammunition can cause serious injury to personnell and material. The computer-results had to be checked against data available in current loading manuals. **LOT-TO-LOT VARIATIONS OF POWDERS, PRIMER SUBSTITUTION AND COMPONENT CHANGE OFTEN RAISE PRESSURES TO UNSAFE LEVELS. THE USER MUST ASSUME THE ENTIRE RISK OF USING THIS DATA FOR LOADING PURPOSES.**

User Data:	**Date:7-Mar-2015**		**Time:11:12:16**	**File: *.dat**	
Comment	**UNSAFE LOAD**				
Cartridge / Caliber	**.300 Win. Mag.(W)**		**Bullet**	**.308, 168, Sierra HPBT MatchK**	
Maximum Average Pressure, allowed	62366 psi.	4300 bar (Piezo CIP)		with boattail	
Groove Caliber	0.308 in.	7.82 mm	Bullet Weight	168.0 gr.	10.89 gm
Case Capacity, overflow	93.8 gr. H2O	6.09 cm³	Bullet Length	1.215 in.	30.86 mm
Case Length	2.620 in.	66.55 mm	Bullet Seating Depth	0.495 in.	12.57 mm
Cartridge O.A. Length	3.340 in.	84.84 mm	Barrel/Tube Length	26.0 in.	660.4 mm
Shot Start / Init Pressure	3626 psi.	250.0 bar	Cross Section Area of Bore	0.07335 in.²	0.4732 cm²
Propellant type	**IMR 4198**				
Charge Weight	71.0 gr.	4.601 gm	Load Density	210.2 gr./in.³	0.831 gm/cm³
Heat of Explosion, Potential	253.4 J/gr.	3910 J/gm	Energy Density of Charge	53242 J/in.³	3249 J/cm³
Propellant Solid Density	402.1 gr./in.³	1.59 gm/cm³	Used Ratio of Specific Heats cp/cv	1.238	
Burning Rate Factor Ba	0.891 1/s		Weighting Factor	0.5	
Burning Function Limit Z1	0.572		Prog.-/ Degressivity Factor a0	-0.325	
Factor b	1.38		Bulk Density	208.6 gr./in.³	0.825 gm/cm³
Calculated and Estimated Data:					
Bullet Shank Seating Depth	0.345 in.	8.76 mm	Capacity Displaced by Seated Bullet	0.0337 in.³	0.553 cm³
Useable Case Capacity	0.3379 in.³	5.537 cm³	Bullet Travel at Muzzle Exit	23.87 in.	606.42 mm
Loading Ratio("Density") / Filling	100.7 % - compressed		Charge Fraction Burnt at Shot Start	1.54 %	
Predicted Data:					
Maximum Chamber Pressure	115943 psi.	7994 bar	Bullet Travel at Pmax	1.28 in.	32.6 mm
at Muzzle Exit:					
Bullet Velocity	3464 fps.	1055.8 m/s	Pressure at Muzzle	9675 psi.	667 bar
Bullet Energy	4476 ft.lbs.	6068 Joule	Bullet Barrel Time	0.918 ms	
Propellant Burnt	100.0 %		Ballistic Efficiency	33.7 %	

D A N G E R : PRESSURE EXCEEDS ALLOWED MAXIMUM LEVEL !
Real maximum (peak) of pressure is reached while bullet moves within barrel.
End of combustion reached before bullet's base passes muzzle.

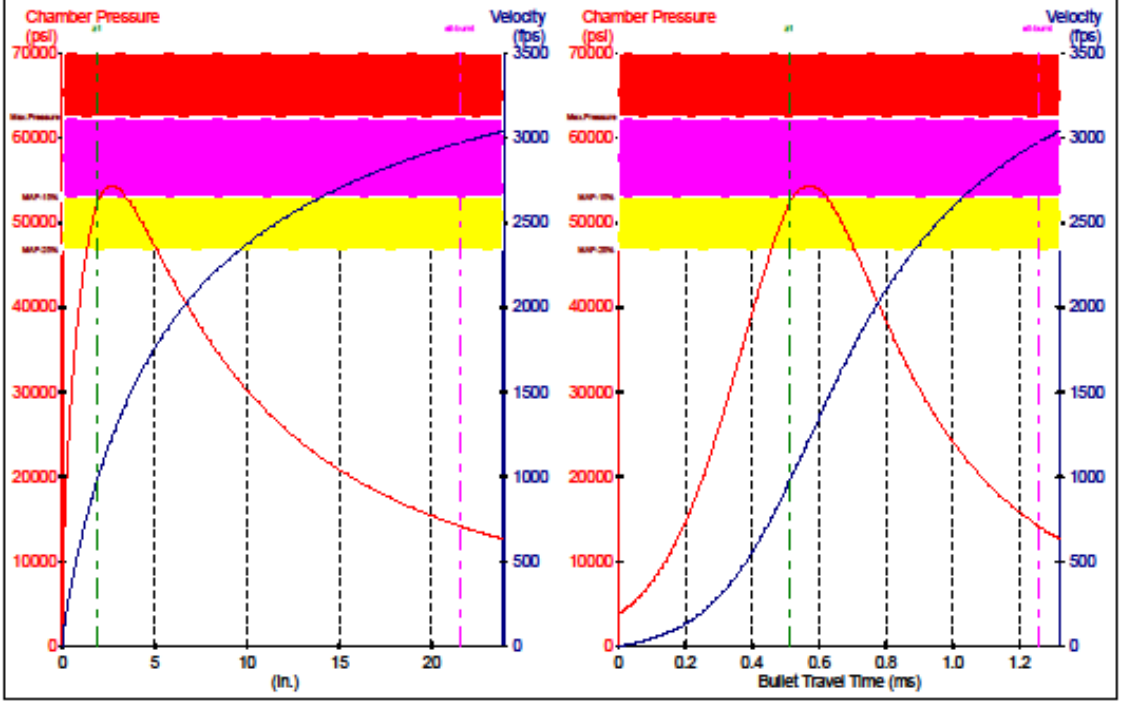


.300 Winchester Magnum

WARNING: Since we have no control over equipment or data which may be used with this program, no responsibility is implied or assumed for results obtained through its use. Input data and results may be incorrect or wrong. Therefore the use of this data for loading ammunition can cause serious injury to personnel and material. The computer-results had to be checked against data available in current loading manuals.
LOT-TO-LOT VARIATIONS OF POWDERS, PRIMER SUBSTITUTION AND COMPONENT CHANGE OFTEN RAISE PRESSURES TO UNSAFE LEVELS. THE USER MUST ASSUME THE ENTIRE RISK OF USING THIS DATA FOR LOADING PURPOSES.

User Data:	**Date:7-Mar-2015**		**Time:11:11:18**	**File: *.dat**		
Comment	**Safe Load**					
Cartridge / Caliber	**.300 Win. Mag.(W)**		**Bullet**		**.308, 168, Sierra HPBT MatchK**	
Maximum Average Pressure, allowed	62366 psi.	4300 bar (Piezo CIP)			with boattail	
Groove Caliber	0.308 in.	7.82 mm	Bullet Weight		168.0 gr.	10.89 gm
Case Capacity, overflow	93.8 gr. H2O	6.09 cm³	Bullet Length		1.215 in.	30.86 mm
Case Length	2.620 in.	66.55 mm	Bullet Seating Depth		0.495 in.	12.57 mm
Cartridge O.A. Length	3.340 in.	84.84 mm	Barrel/Tube Length		26.0 in.	660.4 mm
Shot Start / Init Pressure	3626 psi.	250.0 bar	Cross Section Area of Bore		0.07335 in.²	0.4732 cm²
Propellant type	**IMR 4831**					
Charge Weight	71.0 gr.	4.601 gm	Load Density		210.2 gr./in.³	0.831 gm/cm³
Heat of Explosion, Potential	241.1 J/gr.	3720 J/gm	Energy Density of Charge		50652 J/in.³	3091 J/cm³
Propellant Solid Density	404.63 gr./in.³	1.6 gm/cm³	Used Ratio of Specific Heats cp/cv		1.239	
Burning Rate Factor Ba	0.442 1/s		Weighting Factor		0.5	
Burning Function Limit Z1	0.465		Prog.-/ Degressivity Factor a0		2.05	
Factor b	1.911		Bulk Density		222.8 gr./in.³	0.881 gm/cm³
Calculated and Estimated Data:						
Bullet Shank Seating Depth	0.345 in.	8.76 mm	Capacity Displaced by Seated Bullet		0.0337 in.³	0.553 cm³
Useable Case Capacity	0.3379 in.³	5.537 cm³	Bullet Travel at Muzzle Exit		23.87 in.	606.42 mm
Loading Ratio("Density") / Filling	94.3 %		Charge Fraction Burnt at Shot Start		1.63 %	
Predicted Data:						
Maximum Chamber Pressure	54364 psi.	3748 bar	Bullet Travel at Pmax		2.67 in.	67.7 mm
at Muzzle Exit:						
Bullet Velocity	3042 fps.	927.1 m/s	Pressure at Muzzle		10447 psi.	720 bar
Bullet Energy	3451 ft.lbs.	4679 Joule	Bullet Barrel Time		1.268 ms	
Propellant Burnt	100.0 %		Ballistic Efficiency		27.3 %	

Check Loading Manuals for Safe Minimum Charge Weight to Avoid Hazardous Ignition Conditions like Secondary Explosion Effects !
Real maximum (peak) of pressure is reached while bullet moves within barrel.
End of combustion reached before bullet's base passes muzzle.



LSA Life Member Danny Macgregor wrote an open letter to his friends and family. Those who read it reported that it helped them understand his disability so much that they urged him to share it with a larger audience. Danny has asked us to share his letter in the *LSA Quarterly*.

To friends and loved ones of the hearing impaired (I am one),

Here is some insight to dealing with us who are hearing impaired. I apologize for being this way because I see how exasperated you get at having to repeat yourself constantly, or worse, dealing with the constant misunderstandings. To at least some degree my hearing loss was my own fault. So I am sorry. I wrote this over several weeks as thoughts came to explain things better. I still am not satisfied.

Hearing impairment is the ONLY handicap that elicits anger as opposed to sympathy. People don't get angry at somebody when they can't see. They don't get angry at someone who can't walk. But, people get very upset at folks who can't hear. Perhaps this is because it is not a handicap that is before their eyes. It can't be seen. It also cannot be imagined or even induced. A person can experience blindness by simply closing their eyes or turning out the lights so it is easy to imagine blindness. A person can experience what it is like to not have use of a limb by simply not using it, so it too is easy to identify with. But there is nothing that you can do to shut off your hearing completely. Ear muffs and plugs together can only dampen it and if your frequency hearing range is normal the sounds may be lower but still clear. Add in the element of tinnitus (ringing in the ears) and there is NO way for the person with normal hearing to relate. The closest one could come to the combination of hearing loss and tinnitus would be to try to communicate and sleep near a constantly running turbine engine. Please notice and consider the use of the word "constant" in the previous sentence. Can you imagine trying to carry on a conversation, every single conversation, under a running jet engine? Do you think that you could sleep there? How long could you keep your composure under the "constant" barrage of high pitched Eeee

Not understanding what you said does not mean that I do not care about what you said.

PLEASE understand that while you hear complete words, I hear interrupted sounds that I have to put in context with the conversation that I think we are having. It equates to a lot of educated guesses. Context or subject changes rock my world!

You hear "Fifty-five cents." I hear "_i_ty _i_ _ent_." If we are talking about money, I will likely understand you. But if we were talking money and you switched over to a critical decision to be made, I am going to think that something cost you fifty-five cents when you really said "it's pretty important,"

I'm not as dumb as I appear. It's just that I am trying to put together a single horizontal line of jigsaw pieces with lots of pieces missing to picture what it is you are saying. As a result I have to keep going backwards to previous puzzle pieces to guess at what the end picture actually is. In other words, I am always a few words behind in terms of understanding. As such I may miss some key words in the process of playing catch up.

A person who has been to seminars on communication would say, "You should always repeat back what the person said to assure proper understanding. If you don't understand then you should ask for clarification." Well let's try that with a simple conversation about what to have for lunch and see how long it goes and how much patience you are going to have with me by the fourth time that I repeat back to you wrong about what kind of salad you want.

The whole clarification/repeat/ask cycle is not conducive to having people "want to" talk to you. I know this from a lifetime of personal experience so I avoid and assume as best I can. Remember, people are NOT patient with the hearing impaired or as my friends call me, "you deaf bastard."

So here is what frustrates me about communicating with you who are NOT hearing impaired:

I will ask you to repeat what you said and tell you that I am hard of hearing and you will repeat yourself at the same or lower volume while looking down at the register. You will do this every single time no matter how many times we repeat the cycle.

I will repeat that I am hard of hearing even louder so that you understand and you will look around nervously as if people are looking at you and sheepishly talk back to me in a hushed tone because you are now embarrassed.

We are standing next to one another talking in a noisy environment so I will turn my best ear towards you and lean in closer to your mouth and you instinctively back your head away and talk lower because of the proximity of my ear to your mouth.

You will call out to me from another room and I can't understand you. So I ask you where you are and you reply, "I'm here." Because I can't tell sound direction I ask, "Where's here?" And you reply, "Right here." Lather, rinse, repeat.

Even when I actually get you to understand my difficulty and you speak more clearly or loudly, five minutes later in a new conversation we are back to the status quo. You can't see my handicap. Outta sight...outta mind.

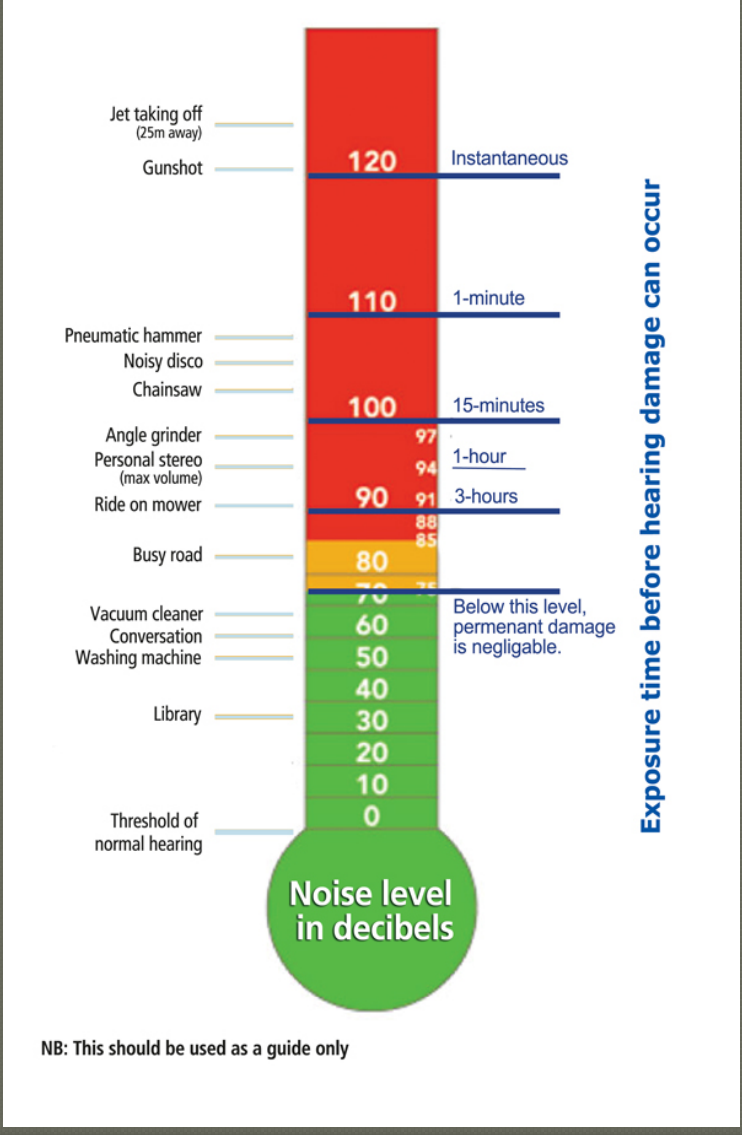
So in summation:
If it is important to <u>you</u> that I understand you then do your part and remember the wooden wall between us.

If I give you some dumb answer to a question that you didn't ask, it's very okay to laugh and call me a deaf bastard and start over again.

I would pay HUGE sums of money to hear normally.

If you got this from me it's because I do care very much about what you have to say.

Danny



2015
Legislative Excellence Award

The LSA, in recognition of the state legislator who by action has demonstrated the highest commitment to the protection of Second Amendment rights, established the Louisiana Shooting Association Legislative Excellence Award in 2010. The honor requires a unanimous vote of the Board of Directors.

In 2015, the LSA is honored to name Sen. Rick Ward, III (R, District 17) as the winner of our Legislative Excellence Award. Sen. Ward is chairman of the Judiciary A committee in the Senate.

Previous Honorees

2010: Rep. Ernest D. Wooton

2011: Rep. Cameron Henry

2012: Sen. Neil Riser

2013: Rep. Jeff Thompson

2014: Rep. Joseph Lopinto

My Introduction to NRA Conventional Pistol Competition
By
Paul Angrisano

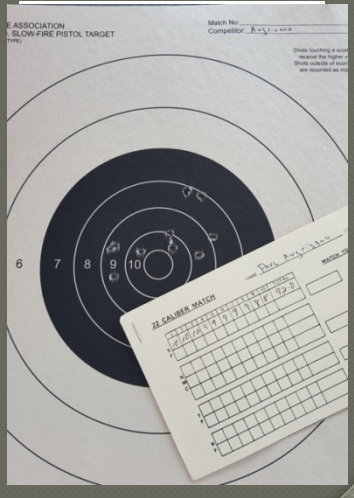
My shoulder is a bit sore and I've found a new shooting sport that I intend to pursue. I arrived at Palo Alto Rifle and Pistol Club the morning of September 26 and shot my first Bullseye match. Bullseye is an interesting game that forces accuracy fundamentals to their extreme. Over the years I've dabbled in a variety of shooting competitions and I think Bullseye is (as a shooting buddy of mine says) the *"ne plus ultra"* of trigger control exercises.

Recently I was hanging around some LSA board members who started talking about Bullseye and how they have opened up the pistols available to be shot from the previously restrictive guidelines. This piqued my curiosity as I have a particular .45 ACP that I wanted to push to the limits and I have a .22 Long Rifle that is commonly used in the competition.

Bullseye is properly shot at up to 50 yards while holding the gun with one hand. The match I shot was at a reduced distance of 25 yards using targets that are proportionally sized. The NRA B-16 25 Yard Slow Fire target is 9.66" wide, with an X-ring of 0.67" and 10-ring that is 1.51" in diameter. The 7-Ring is the last black ring, giving you a 5.32" black circle to focus on at 25 yards. It looks pretty small downrange. Holding the gun with one hand isn't foreign to me, but today set my record for shots fired one handed. The total course of fire is 180 rounds. You begin with a .22 LR, then a center fire over .32 caliber, then a .45 ACP – each for 20 rounds of slow fire, 20 rounds timed fire, and 20 rounds rapid fire. Many choose to shoot their .45 ACP for the center fire portion as well, but some prefer other calibers, with 9mm being the most common. A complete proper match would be fired at both 25 and 50 yards, and with a total of 270 rounds. Details of a complete course of fire can be found here: http://www.bullseyepistol.com/comp.htm

The weekend prior to today's match, I shot my HK USP Expert at 25 yards to zero and felt pretty good about the results. Here is where I will confess I didn't realize: bullseye is fired exclusively one handed. One handed shooting is different than two handed shooting. I was also shooting the 50 yard target at 25 yards. Never forget pride goes before the fall.

I was lucky enough to cut my teeth on a Smith & Wesson Model 41 chambered in .22 LR. My father bought it new from Gretna Guns before I was born and as I grew up the Model 41 was what I shot. I'd guess I would have put no less than 15,000 rounds through it before he gave it to me on my 30th birthday and it served me well at the match. I got to PAR&PC a little early, played around with my zero a little, but was pleasantly surprised with how well the .22 LR shot and felt like I was relatively well dialed in with my USP Expert .45 ACP.



The first two strings comprise ten rounds fired out of two magazines with five rounds each. You have ten minutes to shoot ten perfect shots. I was happy to turn in a 91 out of a possible 100 points. While my card recorded a 92, that was bad math on the part of my shooting buddy – let's call him "Dan" - who gave me a free point for good luck. The rest of

the .22 LR course went well, and I was a few points ahead of my shooting buddy. Everything was going smashingly as we proceeded into the center fire portion. I had decided to shoot my Expert .45 ACP in the second and third parts of the match.

In 2012, I was fortunate enough to tour the HK manufacturing facility in Oberndorf, Germany. I was already a true believer and have spent some time shooting the HK USP line of pistols. That trip reinforced to me that they are made to an exceptionally high standard. After my first string of slow fire I was again very pleased. At first glance, I had one right outside the black in the six or seven ring … no big deal, slow down a bit, use more of the time allotted… and then "that guy" showed up. The miss. A clean miss. One round that had failed to generate even a single point. The next string I fell apart and went from 8 in the black to 4 and then fatigue began to rear its ugly head. My lead from the .22 LR portion had disappeared and I was now behind my buddy in the points. I decided to throw a Hail Mary and pulled a SIG Model 220 out of my range bag for the .45 ACP portion. I am a fan of the Model 220 and have shot it a good bit, and at 12-15 yards with two hands it will reliably punch out the center of a target. With one hand I instantly regretted my decision; my scores further plummeted. I pulled the USP Expert back out and went on to finish reflecting on how much more I need to work out my shoulder if I'm going to continue shooting this discipline.

12 years ago I made my first trip to Thunder Ranch and learned how to properly shoot, then shoot and move, then shoot moving targets, and then put that all together. After that experience shooting a stationary target while standing still seemed a lot less challenging. After today, I suspect that if I can get to the point that I can settle down and master the skills well enough to keep the bullets where they belong in the black, shooting with two hands will be a little easier.

Getting started is easy. You'll need a reasonably accurate .22 LR – the field is full of everything from a basic Ruger 22/45 to high end full custom pistols. The rules appear to accommodate a variety of pistols these days. A .45 ACP that can shoot a 4-6" group at 50 yards is probably sufficient to get started, particularly at 25 yards. Realize that most center fire bullseye guns are purpose built and shoot as tight as 1.5" at 50 yards, so if you get hooked this is a great excuse to buy at least one and as many as three guns. I'm inclined to think that if I do my part, my S&W Model 41 and USP Expert .45 ACP are mechanically capable of getting me to "Expert" classification. The only variable I see that may cause me trouble is the "trigger nut."

2016 M1 Garand Raffle

All Proceeds Support Junior Shooting Programs in Louisiana

Previous Years' Totals
2010: $3793
2011: $5021
2012: $4359
2013: $4276
2014: $1839
2015: $978

Donations are $1.00 per Chance!

The 2015 Winner was **Edgardo R. Diaz** of Thibodaux, Louisiana
The 2016 Winner could be…YOU!

LSA
Louisiana Shooting Association

To obtain raffle tickets, please complete the form, make a check payable to the Louisiana Shooting Association, and mail to:

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

Drawing to be Held on **October 15, 2016**
Winner need not be present at drawing to win
Please $5.00 minimum purchase for mail orders.

M1 Garand Raffle Ticket Request Form

Name _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ ST_____ Zip _____

E-mail Address _____

Daytime Phone Number _____

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

☐ I would like to save the cost of postage by having the LSA hold my ticket stubs and send a confirmation e-mail that my donation was received.

☐ I would prefer that the LSA mail my ticket stubs to me.

About the LSA

Second Amendment Rights

LSA serves as your consistent pro-gun voice on state and local levels. Its legislative committee monitors legislation in Baton Rouge and alerts members when a concerted effort is needed to defeat anti-gun bills.

Education/Training/Public Service

LSA promotes the responsible use of firearms in the home for private defense. It supports and promotes hunter education, CMP programs (including the sale of M1 Garands to members), and education and training of sports shooting programs for adults and juniors.

Hunting and Conservation

LSA maintains good communication and cooperates with the state Hunter Safety Coordinator and the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.

Communication

LSA publishes a newsletter to keep the membership informed to pertinent legislation and up-to-date on other LSA programs. The LSA maintains a website, which provides up-to-date information for members on important issues related to fire-

LSA President, Daniel E. Zelenka, II

The Louisiana Shooting Association was incorporated in 1966 as an organization of individual members and affiliated clubs for the purpose of supporting the shooting sports.

- **LSA is affiliated with the Civilian Marksmanship Program, National Rifle Association, and the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice.**
- **LSA is an organization to which affiliated clubs look for service, competition sponsorship, instruction, and help in any field of the shooting sports.**
- **LSA is an organization that encourages and promotes training in hunter safety, marksmanship, and junior shooting.**
- **LSA is an organization totally committed to the promotion and protection of legitimate firearms owners' constitutionally-guaranteed right to own, bear, and use firearms for the protection of home and family, sport hunting, target shooting, and any other lawful purpose**

LOUISIANA SHOOTING ASSOCIATION, INC

For More Information, Contact
Jay D. Hunt, Treasurer/Acting-Secretary
350 Quill Court
Slidell, Louisiana 70461-4127

Phone: (985) 781-4174
Fax: (985) 781-4301
E-mail: jdhunt3@louisianashooting.com

LOUISIANA SHOOTING ASSOCIATION, INC

Working for its members right here at home in Louisiana.

Your Official NRA-Affiliated State Association for Louisiana

Louisiana Shooting Association

www.louisianashooting.com

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

Name _____

Mailing Address _____

City, ST Zip Code _____

E-mail Address _____

Daytime Telephone _____

Evening Telephone _____

FAX _____

PLEASE PRINT!

It is the policy of the LSA to only use E-mail addresses for official, important LSA communication. You will not receive junk mail, offers, jokes, or any other non-essential e-mails from the LSA, nor will you name, address, telephone number, or e-mail address be shared with any outside party.

LSA Number (Renewal, if known) _____

NRA Number (optional) _____

USA Shooting Number (optional) _____

Shooting Club Memberships _____

_____

_____

NEW POLICY: Memberships will be valid for a period of 1 year from the date of application.

☐ Individual: $10.00/year _____ years

☐ Junior: $5.00/year _____ years
For those under age 20 only, Date of Birth_____

☐ Individual Life Membership: $200.00

☐ Club: $25.00/year _____ years

☐ Club Life Membership: $250.00

Signature _____

Date _____

Membership Amount _____
Convenience Fee (3% only if paying by credit card) _____
Total _____
Make Check Payable to Louisiana Shooting Association

Name of Referring Member, if any (PRINT!) _____

Credit Card No. _____
Expiration Date _____ CV2 _____
Name on Card _____
Signature _____