

# STATE SHOTS



Affiliated with the NRA and CMP

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## The President's Column

by Fred Edgecomb

30 years ago I was involved in lobbying for the NRA and I remember frequently the debate with the gun control groups was about what the 2nd Amendment really meant. Gun control groups said that there had been no decisions by the Supreme Court backing up the NRA's opinion on the meaning of the 2nd Amendment. During the last 30 years there has been progress in defining our rights to own and keep firearms largely because of a balanced Supreme Court and a balance of federal judges around the country. Several justices are going to be replaced by the next President and that will shift the balance of the court dramatically. Antonin Scalia a conservative justice

died earlier this year and will be replaced by the new president. The court was evenly balanced with Scalia on the bench but you can bet a conservative will not be nominated by Hillary Clinton. There are several other justices that are set to retire and they will be replaced by progressive nominees if the wrong person is elected.

Cases involving gun rights could be negatively affected by a progressive court. The gun control crowd has said over and over that the 2nd Amendment is

a collective right not an individual right. In other words they believe that we do not have the right to own guns. They also believe that what they call assault weapons should be outlawed, and those are any guns that hold more than 5 rounds. Some countries have banned guns that hold more than 2 rounds and that is the path we are on if a progressive Supreme Court comes to be in the US. We hear them say that the founding fathers did not mean for the 2nd Amendment to allow assault weapons because they had not been envisioned yet. It is clear to most of us that it covered standard military small arms of the time which means it should cover standard military small arms of our times. The gun control folks would be glad to limit us to military small arms of the 18th century. A progressive court is going to hurt our gun rights and empower the government to put more restrictions on the law abiding citizen's right to keep and bear arms.

Already we have over 24,000 gun laws on the books in the US, so when was the last time you heard of a conviction for gun law violation? Look at Chicago, there are shootings every day and the police seem powerless to do anything about it. They have the toughest gun control in the country and gun crime is rampant, how is it working out for them? As we see in places like Chicago only the police and criminals have guns and the public is at the mercy of the bad element of society and that is what the progressives want.

We all have a duty to vote this fall because it will be the most important election in my 73 years for gun rights. Be sure you know each candidates view on guns and vote accordingly. We also have a duty to speak our views to all those who will listen. Speak out and Vote.

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www.ncrpa.org

P.O. Box 4116

Pinehurst, NC 28374

Fred Edgecomb, President

Nick Hopman, Editor  
 newslettereditor@ncrpa.org

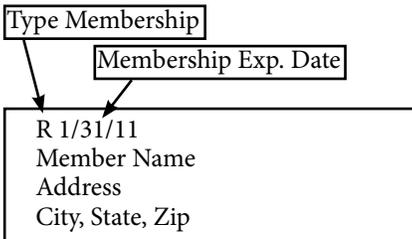
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**Newsletter Label**

The following is an explanation  
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- TL** Temporary Life
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**PRESS RELEASE**

**NORTH CAROLINA  
 RIFLE & PISTOL ASSOCIATION**

Recently, allegations have been disseminated within the firearms community and beyond that the National Rifle Association and the North Carolina Rifle & Pistol Association played some role in the insertion of wording in North Carolina House Bill 562 relating to release forms for the disclosure of mental health orders to sheriffs as part of the handgun permitting process. Such allegations are erroneous. The National Rifle Association and the North Carolina Rifle & Pistol Association played no role in the insertion of such language in House Bill 562. Neither organization condoned, consented to, or facilitated such language either before or after the fact of its insertion or ultimate passage.

House Bill 562 was enacted into law as Session Law 2015-195, which resulted in the amendment of N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-404 to include a requirement for “a signed release, in a form to be prescribed by the Administrative Office of the Court, that authorizes and requires disclosure to the sheriff of any court orders concerning the mental health or capacity of the applicant to be used for the sole purpose of determining whether the applicant is disqualified to receive a permit . . .” This wording was unfortunate and has resulted in lengthy delays of the permitting process across the state. The North Carolina Rifle & Pistol Association takes great exception to any inference that such language was the result of any connivance by it or by the National Rifle Association with other stakeholders in the legislative process.

**NCRPA FINAL GUNSMITH  
 SUPPORT RESOLUTION 8/30/2016**

**RESOLVED:** The North Carolina Rifle and Pistol Association (NCRPA) supports our North Carolina gunsmiths’ rights to engage in traditional machining activities on legal, existing firearms neither intended nor destined for export. The NCRPA thus opposes recent U.S. State Department efforts to regulate our gunsmiths as arms export manufacturers, opposes requiring them to register with the U.S. State Department’s Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, and opposes requiring them to pay an annual \$2,250 federal fee.

# ATF 41F Ruling should keep suppressors available to NC sportsmen

by Vance R. Parker, J.D., M.B.A.

Suppressors (silencers) remain popular and legal in North Carolina. North Carolina law allows suppressors to be used by civilians for hunting, target shooting, and home/business self-defense purposes.

But because they were associated with gangland crimes back in the 1930s, suppressors were included with the firearms and devices regulated by the 1934 National Firearms Act. Under the act, the ATF requires federal registration of suppressors, background checks, and limitations on transfer and possession. Violations carry harsh penalties, including up to \$500,000 for certain NFA tax evasion offenses and up to 10 years in federal prison for violations of the Act.

In reality, suppressors are infrequently used in crime. The National Shooting Sports Foundation reports that less than .1% of homicides tried in federal courts involve suppressors. Despite their highly-regulated status, suppressors have valuable sporting and self-defense uses. Sportsmen willing to tolerate the extra regulations report the following benefits:

**TARGET SHOOTING.** Suppressors protect hearing on the gun range, and allow normal conversation between range participants, because ear protection does not have to always be worn. In addition, suppressor usage can reduce the noise transmitted to neighbors from an outdoor gun range. A suppressor can improve shooting accuracy, because it can reduce recoil and decrease muzzle rise. Also because recoil is reduced and the sound is dampened, shooters have less trouble with anticipatory “flinching” before the shot;

**HUNTING.** Because hunting frequently requires unimpeded hearing to locate game, hunters rarely wear ear protection. But the muzzle report from the rifles, shotguns, and pistols used in hunting can permanently harm hearing. Hunting with a silencer can allow a hunter to track game normally with no ear protection, and preserve hearing when he shoots. Because of lower recoil, less muzzle rise,



and less anticipatory flinching, a hunter may get off a second or third shot more quickly, allowing him to take game more humanely. And hunting with a suppressor is less likely to bother neighbors;

**SELF-DEFENSE.** In an enclosed home or business, it is unlikely that the owner will use ear protection if he must fire at an intruder. However, any shots fired in an enclosed space like a home or business may permanently damage the owner’s hearing, and may distract concentration. Using a weapon with a silencer for self-defense may improve accuracy, improve concentration, and preserve hearing.

The NFA gun trust remains the preferred method for purchasing suppressors. In its January 2016 ATF 41F ruling, the ATF did add a notification regulation which requires every “responsible person” associated with a gun trust (the gun trust grantor(s) and trustee(s)) to notify his local Chief Law Enforcement Officer (CLEO; normally the county Sheriff) of the proposed suppressor purchase. In addition, each “responsible person” must undergo a background check, submit two FBI fingerprint cards, and two photographs.

But because the new regulations only require CLEO notification instead of CLEO permission when a gun trust purchases a suppressor, and because NC laws allow civilians to use suppressors legally, sportsmen, sportswomen, and self-defense practitioners who are willing to follow the NFA laws and regulations, should enjoy unimpeded access to suppressors in North Carolina.

# Learning From Recent History, Gun Owners Should Choose Privacy When Passing Down Their Firearms Collections

by Vance R. Parker, J.D., M.B.A.



All sportsmen and sportswomen, who own from one to an entire collection of firearms, should carefully determine the best way to pass down their firearms to the next generation. Using a revocable living trust to pass down the firearms quickly and privately to loved ones instead of a standard will makes the most sense for North Carolina firearms owners.

Regular firearms (standard-length manual or semi-automatic rifles, shotguns, and pistols) have long been passed down to the next generation as a bequest of personal property in “simple will” documents. But unfortunately, passing down firearms using a simple will does not make good sense for many gun owners, for these reasons:

**Public Process.** The probate legal process accompanying a will following death, where the deceased person’s property is passed down to beneficiaries, is a public process;

Because of such public disclosure, thefts of valuables identified in probate (such as firearms) some-

times occur;

**The State Tracks Estate Firearms.** NC probate procedures require each individual firearm in an estate to be separately identified and receipted during probate;

**Probate is Expensive.** Many assets which go through probate are charged probate fees, and probate is complicated enough that many estates need to hire an attorney to assist them through the probate process;

**Probate is Slow.** The probate process may take a year or more, with assets potentially tied up in probate for months;

**Simple Wills Do Not Contain any Firearms Transfer Provisions.** Simple wills typically have no provisions insuring that the gun transfer process is done legally—will executors not familiar with the proper gun transfer process may be criminally liable for an improper transfer, with prison terms up to 10 years in length, and thousands of dollars in fines possible;

**The Gun Owner’s Estate May Be Financially Liable For Improper**



## The Jr. Highpower Rifle Team Would like to Thank

### Keith Hoverstad

With donations like those of Keith Hoverstad the State Association has been able to keep junior programs running. The State Association has always fought hard to run junior programs. And with donations from you and Keith the State Association will continue to buy powder and bullets and entry fees to Camp Perry for our junior shooters. It is more and more difficult to get and keep the attention of juniors in these times we live in. It is important to teach gun safety, marksmanship skills, and Second Amendment philosophy unrestricted by budget constraints when we do get their attention.

*Thank You*  
*Keith*



Gun Transfers. If an estate firearm is not transferred properly by an untrained executor, and as a result that firearm causes harm or injury, an aggressive plaintiff's lawyer may seek to attach estate assets as compensation.

No gun owner would voluntarily wish for his family gun collection to be tied up in probate and publicly disclosed, but that is how the process works in North Carolina. And no gun owner wants his family gun collection publicly disclosed thus subject to theft.

During North Carolina probate, each individual firearm in a deceased gun owner's collection is required to be separately identified and receipted, with each receipt kept by the county government. Unfortunately, recent history teaches us that our government cannot always be trusted to protect such sensitive gun owner information.

For example, in the weeks following the December 14, 2012 Sandy Hook school shootings, The New York Journal News published an interactive map, made with state government-collected information, displaying the names and addresses of gun permit owners in New York's Westchester and Rockland counties. This disclosure caused a nationwide furor among gun owners.

Australia's 1996 gun confiscation program largely relied on government data (such as the data identifying individual guns that North Carolina collects in probate) to identify and collect citizens' firearms that had recently been outlawed by the Australian government.

## REVOCABLE LIVING TRUSTS ALLOW FIREARMS TO BE PASSED DOWN PRIVATELY

Revocable living trusts (RLTs), a common estate planning tool, provide significant benefits to gun owners. When valuables, such as firearms, are transferred to beneficiaries via RLTs, the process is private, not public—in fact, firearms passed down via RLTs do not have to go through probate.

The NFA gun trusts that most gun owners have heard of are actually modified revocable living trusts. But because NFA, Title II firearms (including silencers, short-barreled rifles and shotguns, and automatic weapons) are so strictly regulated, NFA gun trusts are too restrictive for most gun owners who typically do not own a NFA weapon or device.

A properly-designed RLT for the regular firearms owner combines proper gun transfer provisions for the RLT's trustees while being flexible enough to also hold all of the gun owner's other types of valuables, financial assets, and real property, keeping all of the gun owner's various assets out of probate.

In summary, a properly-drafted general revocable living trust (with gun transfer provisions) can provide these benefits to gun owners:

Guns not inventoried. The owner's gun collection will not be inventoried by the state;

Private transfer. The owner's firearms and valuables are transferred privately;

No delays. Gun transfer happens without the delays of probate;

Cost effective—the same trust that holds the owner's firearms can hold his other valuables, financial assets, and real property;

Improper firearms transfer prohibited. Trust provisions prohibit improper firearms transfer, including transfer to prohibited persons.

Protect your farm, collectibles, and life savings with affordable estate planning.

At Vance Parker Law, we help landowners pass down their land to the next generation, and help sportsmen and sportswomen properly protect their firearms collections and pass them down safely.

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# The Supreme Court and the Second Amendment: Understanding the Court's Landmark Decisions

Reprinted from [www.ammo.com](http://www.ammo.com) <http://ammo.com/articles/second-amendment-supreme-court-cases-guide>

Supreme Court Second Amendment Cases The Second Amendment is one of most fundamental provisions of the Bill of Rights, and one of the most fiercely debated. Since it was first put to paper, legal scholars, gun owners and anti-gun activists have engaged in an endless discussion over the meaning and scope of the Second Amendment, and for most of that time, gun owners have been on the losing side of the argument.

Time and again, the pro- and anti-gun factions of American society have appealed to the Supreme Court, the last judge of the law, for a resolution of their differences. Except in its earliest ruling on the Second Amendment, the Supreme Court held that American citizens had no inherent right to bear arms. According to the highest court in the land, the Second Amendment only protected the states' right to maintain a militia, not an individual's right to possess firearms.

Gun owners were not the only ones affected by the Supreme Court's earliest interpretation of the Second Amendment. Under the same ruling that allowed states to restrict gun ownership, states were also allowed to pass laws to favor certain religions, ban certain kinds of speech and outlaw certain kinds of assembly. By restricting the Second Amendment, the Supreme Court left the First Amendment seriously weakened for many years. In a very real way, the right to bear arms is the guarantor of all other rights, and any threat to the Second Amendment endangers the entire Bill of Rights.

It was only in 1925 that the Supreme Court ruled that states had to respect the First Amendment, guaranteeing freedom of speech, press, religion and assembly. It would take nearly another century for the Supreme Court to protect the Second Amendment from the states and to guarantee an individual's inviolable right to keep and bear arms for hunting and self-defense.

As a gun owner and an American citizen, you have a duty to defend your rights. Simply exercising your right to gun ownership is not enough. It's also imperative you learn the history of landmark Supreme Court cases that have decided and will continue to decide



the scope of the Second Amendment in the years to come.

## **Selective v. Total Incorporation**

For most of its history, the Supreme Court has applied the Bill of Rights selectively to state and local governments, particularly with the Second Amendment.

Even the Supreme Court led by Chief Justice Earl Warren, which incorporated almost all the provisions of the Bill of Rights in the 1960s, largely ignored the Second Amendment. Until very recently, the Supreme Court has ruled that the Second Amendment is not “fundamental” to liberty, unlike the rights to freedom of speech, religion and assembly, which state laws cannot restrict.

From *United States v. Cruikshank* in 1875 to *District of Columbia v. Heller* in 2008, the Supreme Court held that states can impose broad restrictions on firearm possession without violating the Constitution or the Bill of Rights. Thanks to the decisions handed down in *Columbia v. Heller* in 2008 and *McDonald v. Chicago* in 2010, states are now bound to respect the Second Amendment. Even today, however, firearm possession is not an unlimited right. State and local governments are allowed to restrict and regulate firearms in a “reasonable” manner.

## **United States vs. Cruikshank (1875)**

### Supreme Court Second Amendment Cases

The United States v. Cruikshank was the Second Amendment's first real test under the incorporation doctrine. For gun owners, Cruikshank marked the start of more than a century of unchecked regulation by the states.

The case arose during a disputed gubernatorial election between Reconstruction Republicans and Democrats in Louisiana. Both the Democratic and Republican candidates for governor claimed victory. President Ulysses S. Grant sent in federal troops to support the Republican government, but Democrats refused to acknowledge their loss.

The state's nearly all-black militia gathered at the Colfax County courthouse to prevent the Democratic candidates from assuming local offices. Members of the White League, an armed paramilitary group of white Democrats, attacked and killed more than a hundred militiamen, an event which became known as the Colfax County Massacre.

Because state courts would not bring murder charges against whites for killing blacks, federal charges were brought against the White League for violating the black militiamen's right to bear arms and freely assemble.

The Supreme Court overruled the convictions of Cruikshank and other White League members, arguing that the First and Second Amendments apply only to the federal government, not state or local governments nor individual citizens. The Court wrote that the "Second Amendment has no other effect than to restrict the powers of the National Government."

In legalese, the Supreme Court ruled that the right to keep and bear arms is an "unincorporated" right, and only Congress was barred from restricting the Second Amendment, not states or individuals. Although states could restrict citizens' gun rights, they couldn't outlaw guns altogether. Doing so would deprive the United States of its "well regulated militia."

The Court held in United States v. Cruikshank that the individual had no inherent Second Amendment rights. For more than a hundred years, this interpretation of the Second Amendment would go largely unchallenged. An individual's right to bear arms would be left up to the states, to allow or restrict as they deemed fit.



## **Presser v. Illinois (1886)**

The next major Supreme Court case about the Second Amendment came a decade after United States v. Cruikshank, and supported its conclusion that states had the power to restrict the right to keep and bear arms.

It started in Illinois, where Herman Presser gathered and trained his fellow German-American industrial workers in military drills, maneuvers and tactics. They called themselves the Instruct and Defend Association. Presser wanted to build a militia to oppose the private security firms like Pinkerton that were often hired by employers to break strikes and intimidate workers.

After Presser and four hundred of his fellow militiamen paraded through Chicago armed with rifles, he was arrested and charged with violating the state's laws against military organizations. Presser argued that the state's law was unconstitutional, as the Second Amendment granted him the right to form and maintain his own "well regulated" militia.

The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment it had made in the Cruikshank case: the Second Amendment did not apply to the states and so the states were free to regulate or ban private militias and guns in any way they chose.

The Court also interpreted the Second Amendment only to guarantee a state's right to maintain a "well regulated" militia, but not an individual's right to bear arms. In other words, outside of service in a state-approved militia, citizens had no inherent, personal or private right to bear arms for the purposes of hunting or self-defense.

## United States v. Miller (1939)

In 1934, the Roosevelt administration signed the National Firearms Act into law. The NFA was inspired by the government's failed Prohibition policy under the Eighteenth Amendment and the explosion of heavily armed organized crime that followed. The NFA imposed a \$200 mandatory registration tax on so-called Title II weapons like machine guns, short-barreled rifles, shotguns and suppressors that were allegedly popular with bootlegging gangsters. In today's dollars, that tax would be about \$3,540, which made purchasing such Title II weapons very expensive for law-abiding citizens and bootleggers alike.

In addition to paying the tax and registering the weapon with the Miscellaneous Tax Unit, which would later be folded into the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, owners of Title II weapons had to secure written permission from the agency before moving a controlled weapon across state lines.

United States v. Miller began when a pair of bank robbers, Frank Layton and Jack Miller, were stopped by a patrolman while traveling from Oklahoma to Arkansas in 1939. The two men were carrying an unregistered sawed-off shotgun and were arrested under the NFA's Title II weapons provision.

Miller and Layton challenged the National Firearms Act as a violation of the Second Amendment, but skipped town during the Supreme Court's deliberation.

With no one to speak for the plaintiffs, the government held that the National Firearms Act was constitutional, arguing that the law was a revenue-collecting measure only, and not a gun control law. Because Miller and Layton transferred the shotgun across state lines, it fell under the Commerce Clause of the Constitution, which grants the federal government the right to regulate interstate trade.

The government also argued that the Second Amendment only protects the right to keep and bear arms that could reasonably be used by a "well regulated militia." Other than point out that Miller's shotgun had never been used in militia service, the government made no compelling argument that sawed-off shotguns could never have a place in a militiaman's hands. The argument rested on the "collective" interpretation of the Second Amendment, which holds that the right to keep and bear arms exists only to guarantee the states' right to an effective militia, and is not an inherent individual right.

The Supreme Court favored the government's argument and held the NFA was constitutional, but the Miller decision remains controversial to this day. Because the Supreme Court accepted the government's argument that only guns that could "reasonably" be used in a militia are protected by the Second Amendment, by its own admission, machine guns could very well be protected.

Years later, the Supreme Court would reinterpret the Miller decision to mean that the Second Amendment only applies to certain kinds of weapons, but did not decide whether those are related only to militia service or to hunting and personal defense.

The constitutionality of California's assault weapons ban, which rests on the Miller decision allowing restrictions on "unusual" or "dangerous" guns, is now being challenged in light of the Supreme Court's recent rulings in Heller and McDonald.

## District of Columbia vs. Heller (2008)



### Supreme Court Second Amendment Cases

The Second Amendment did not fully protect an individual's right to keep arms for self-defense until a policeman challenged the District of Columbia's handgun ban in 2008.

Since 1976, the District had implemented a covert ban on handguns by prohibiting residents from carrying unregistered handguns while refusing to issue any registrations. Residents could have an unregistered handgun in their homes, but it had to be unloaded, disassembled or rendered inoperable by a trigger lock.

Under the ordinance, residents of the District could not even carry an assembled, loaded handgun from room to room in their own homes without a registration!

Dick Heller, a D.C. special policeman, applied to register a handgun he planned to keep loaded in his home. The District refused, and Heller filed suit on Second Amendment grounds to overturn the ordinance.

After a narrow 5-4 vote, the Supreme Court held that D.C.'s handgun ban violated an individual's Second Amendment right to bear arms for lawful purposes such as self-defense.

Crucially, the Supreme Court ruled that the right to keep and bear arms is an individual right, unconnected with service in a militia. 122 years after Presser, the "individual" interpretation of the Second Amendment finally got its day in court and won.

The Court's opinion, written by the late Justice Antony Scalia, was careful to make sure the Heller decision could not be interpreted too broadly.

"Like most rights, the Second Amendment right is not unlimited. It is not a right to keep and carry any weapon whatsoever in any manner and for whatever purpose," Scalia wrote.

The Court's decision in Heller could not be used to overthrow laws preventing felons and the mentally ill from buying firearms, or allow citizens to carry firearms into schools or government buildings. The Court ruled that only weapons "in common use" like handguns are protected by the Second Amendment and that dangerous or unusual weapons could still be prohibited.

The Supreme Court's decision in Heller established the individual's right to keep and bear arms in federal enclaves like the District of Columbia, but it did not prevent states from continuing to put blanket restrictions on firearms. The right to keep and bear arms was not fully incorporated to the states until 2010, in McDonald v. Chicago.

### **McDonald v. Chicago (2010)**

The case arose when a few Chicago residents challenged a city ordinance that effectively banned the possession of handguns.

Like the District of Columbia, Chicago banned handguns by requiring them to be registered while

refusing to issue any registrations.

Otis McDonald, a retired maintenance engineer and a hunter, legally owned shotguns. But he thought they were unwieldy in the event of a robbery, and so he wanted to purchase and register a handgun to defend his home. In 2008, McDonald joined three other Chicago residents in a lawsuit to challenge Chicago's handgun ban as a violation of their Second Amendment rights.

In another narrow 5-4 decision, the Supreme Court held that the Second Amendment applies to the states and reaffirmed its ruling under Heller that the right to keep and bear arms is an individual right guaranteed by the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The decision overturned *United States v. Cruikshank*, where the Supreme Court held that the Second Amendment is an unincorporated right that applies only to the federal government and not to the states.

The Court's opinion, written by Justice Alito, argued that the individual right to keep and bear arms for self-defense is "deeply rooted" and "fundamental" to the American ideal of liberty, and that handguns were the "quintessential self-defense weapon." The Court also struck down Chicago's requirement to keep handguns in the home unloaded and inoperable, arguing that it interfered with the lawful use of handguns for self-defense.

The McDonald case upheld the individual's right to possess guns for self-defense and hunting, again overruling the "collective" interpretation of the Second Amendment established by the Presser case, which held that the right to bear arms only exists to support the states' right to an effective militia.

After nearly a century and a half of debate, the Supreme Court ruled that the individual's Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms for lawful purposes could not be abridged by the states.

### **Current Second Amendment Challenges**

The Supreme Court's landmark decisions in Heller and McDonald have led to a host of challenges to state and municipal restrictions on the right to bear arms.

In 2014, in *Palmer v. District of Columbia*, a federal judge overruled the District's ban on carrying ready-to-use firearms in public. The same year, a federal judge struck down New York's seven-round ammunition limit. In *Peruta v. County of San Diego* and *Richards v.*

Prieto, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals overturned restrictive concealed-carry requirements in some California counties.

Gun rights advocates are finally on the winning side, but serious obstacles still remain. Legal challenges to assault weapon bans in California and New York have failed even in light of the Supreme Court's rulings in Heller and McDonald, thanks to the controversial legacy left by the Miller case.

California's Fourth District Court ruled in 2013 that AK- and AR-type semi-automatic rifles are at least as "dangerous" and "unusual" as short-barreled shotguns, which were prohibited by the Miller decision. So far, challenges to assault weapon bans have not made it out of lower-level state and federal courts, blocked by the Miller ruling that only weapons "in common use" are protected by the Second Amendment. In the absence of a definitive Supreme Court ruling, it's still up to the states to decide which types of weapons are "dangerous" or "unusual."

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## Skills Check: Mix Up Your Shooting Drills

by Ed Head - Tuesday, August 16, 2016

One of the core principles of defensive-handgun shooting suggests it's always best to fire two shots to the center of mass. Usually referred to as the Standard Response (SR), there are some very good reasons for preaching this solution to a deadly-force encounter. Handgun bullets are notoriously poor at stopping deadly threats. If our objective is to stop the bad guy from continuing to do whatever it was that compelled us to shoot, it's generally better to fire more than one round so as to have a better chance of getting the aggressor to stop. Why do we teach shooting the center of mass? Simply because it's the biggest target and we will be more successful in disrupting the bad guy's evil intent if we can get a couple of quick hits by aiming at the largest target.



The Standard Response (SR) is a very good idea, but there may be occasions when something else is required. These may include multiple assailants or aggressors who don't stop right away—even after being shot a couple of times. In these cases the Non-Standard Response (NSR) is called for, or, as I like to describe it, shoot them until they go away. For training purposes, it's important to avoid getting locked into one response or the other. So, I suggest you break up your training with both SRs and NSRs.

If you have access to a turning-target system, you can face the targets for random times and shoot them until they turn away. During which, you might have time to fire one, three or six shots or more, depending upon how long the target faces you. Another variation is to shoot two or three targets each time they turn—those being the target next to or on either side of your target. For example, on three targets, you may want to try shooting one round on each of the first two targets and two to the third (one, one, two). You can practice these drills with a partner if you don't have a turning-target system. Set up one to three targets and have your training partner call out the number of rounds to fire. "Three" could indicate the need for three shots on one target while "Two, two, two" would call for two shots each on all three targets.

As always, start slowly and carefully and speed will follow. When I run these drills, I usually start off by having the shooters come to a low-ready (muzzle down, two hands on the pistol) starting position and don't allow them to holster until told to do so. I do this because people can get a little excited sometimes and, without thinking, may quickly holster in an unsafe manner. Remember: speed holstering is evil—don't do it! After the shooters are accustomed to the drill, it's OK to let them work from the holster and re-holster on their own, but only after making their firearm "safe" before holstering slowly and carefully.

While the Standard Response is a solid one it's an even better idea to mix up your training regimen by adding non-standard responses to your defensive toolbox.

## 2016 North Carolina Shooting Sports Games High Power Rifle

The High Power Rifle phase of the 2016 N.C. Shooting Sports Games was held at the N.C. National Guard Range In Butner on April 16. 29 competitors entered the match. The weather was good, Cool and breezy. The match was an 800 aggregate fired at 200, 300 and 600 yards.

The match winner was Dr. Marc Pilatto of Greenville N.C. Firing a 774-18x. Marc received a gold metal for his efforts. Second place went to Mike Gibbs of Greensboro with a score of 669-23x. Taking the silver medal. Third place and the bronze metal went to Sgt. Cody Shields of the Ohio National Guard. Cody fired a 768-18x.

In the Jr. category Jessica Hudson Of the Jr. Marksmanship Support Group Fired a 756-15x for gold. Eva Wiegleb from the N.C.R.P.A. Jr. Rifle Team won silver with a 732-8x and Robert Hudson from Jr. marksmanship Support Group took bronze.

Top sharpshooter honors went to Peyton Kimball N.C.R.P.A. Jr. Team Wes first with a 728-10x. Joseph Landes of Mooresville was top expert with a 757-19x. Mike Gibbs won top honors in the master category firing a 769-23x. First high master was Marc Pilatto with a 774-18x.

It was a great day of High Power rifle competition. Thanks to all the competitors for turning out to support the match. The shooting sports are alive and well in N.C.

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## 2016 N.C. Service Rifle State Championship Match

On July 9th 31 service rifle shooters assembled on range 4 at the N.C. National Guard facility (Camp Butner) located in Stem N.C. to decide who the 2016 State Champion would be. The day was sunny and the winds from lite to brisk. The Match was an 800 pt aggregate made up of four 200 point matches. The first match of the day is always standing slow fired at 200 yds followed by sitting rapid fire also fired at 200 yds. When the 200 yd line is complete we move back to 300 yds and shoot prone rapid fire. When the 300yd match is complete we move back another 300yds to 600yds and shoot prone slow fire. Each match is 20 shots fore score plus 2 sighting shots.

The standing match was won by Jr. shooter Jessica Hudson firing a 192-3x. Jessica is a member of the Junior Marksmanship Support Group (JMSG) Jr. Rifle Team. In the sitting rapid fire match Jim Fitz fired a 200-14x. He put all his shots in the 6 inch 10 ring and 14 of those went in the 2 inch x ring. Now that is good shooting. At 300 yd Rapid fire Douglas Cornett from Roxboro fired a 200-9x on virtually the same target as is used at 200 yds. Real fine marksmanship. At 600yds Tim Moore a Virginian, fired the best score of the day with a 195-7x.

In the 800 aggregate match (all four matches combined) top Marksman honors went to Grey Huffstetler with a 725-5x. Grey is a JMSG team shooter. In the Sharp Shooter category Lauren Brown also of JMSG fired a 745-17x. The Expert category was bested by our own NCRPR Jr rifle team member Josh Blalock won with a 754-15x. Josh will be starting engineering school at N.C. State this fall. In the master category Jessica Hudson from Virginia won with a score of 773-16x . Jessica is also a member of the Under 25 Palma Team. Palma is shot with an iron sighted .308 Winchester at 800,900 and 1000 yards. And she is real good at it. First High Master went to Doug Armstrong of Lexington firing a 769-17x. Doug is a master machinist and works for Richard Childress Racing.

The actual match winner was Tim Moore firing a 779-16x BUT the N.C. State Service Rifle Champion must be an N.C. resident. That being the case the trophy and title of 2016 N.C. State Service Rifle Champion goes to Christopher Blankenship From Jacksonville N.C. firing a 774-20x. It was a great weekend filled with great shooting. A good time was had by all.

# Gun Clubs & Associations of North Carolina

## ALAMANCE COUNTY

Alamance Wildlife Club  
Roger Phillips PO Box 55  
Burlington, NC 27216  
(336) 584-7744  
[www.alamancewildlifeclub.org/  
contact.html](http://www.alamancewildlifeclub.org/contact.html)

Durham Pistol and Rifle Club  
Post Office Box 965  
Durham, NC 27702  
(336) 567-0981  
[www.dprc.org](http://www.dprc.org)

Handgunners Inc.  
4325 S. NC 49  
Burlington, NC 27215  
(336) 570-1015

## ALLEGHANY COUNTY

Alleghany Rifle Association, Inc.  
PO Box 986  
Sparta, NC  
Contact: Lou Morrison (Sec/Treas)  
336-657-0878  
Email: [lou@alleghanyrifleclub.com](mailto:lou@alleghanyrifleclub.com)  
Web: [www.alleghanyrifleclub.com](http://www.alleghanyrifleclub.com)

## ASHE COUNTY

Ashe County Wildlife Club  
PO Box 1229  
West Jefferson, NC 28694  
[www.acwlc.org](http://www.acwlc.org)  
(336) 246-9705

## BLADEN COUNTY

Kelly Sportsmen's Club  
944 Old Jones Road  
Kelly, NC 28448 (910) 669-3030  
[ksclub@intrstannet](mailto:ksclub@intrstannet)

## BRUNSWICK COUNTY

Ant Hill Shooting Club  
Richard E. Timberlake  
Leland, NC 28451  
Home: (910) 371-6391  
Fax: (910) 371-6391  
Email: [barb9re@aol.com](mailto:barb9re@aol.com)  
[www.anthillrange.com/](http://www.anthillrange.com/)

Ant Hill Shooting Range  
Hwy 211 at Midway Road  
Bolivia, NC 28422  
(910) 371-6391

Outback Shooting Range  
6019 Simmons Road  
Ash, NC 28420  
(910) 287-5525

Ye Olde Gun Club &  
Shooting Range  
Route 211  
Southport, NC  
(910) 278-3763

## BUNCOMBE COUNTY

Asheville Rifle & Pistol Club  
100 Sandy Spring Drive  
Arden, NC 28704  
(828) 684-1013 (range)  
[ashevillefirleandpistolclub.org](http://ashevillefirleandpistolclub.org)

On Target Indoor Range  
George Blazier  
Arden, NC 28704-1652  
Home: (828) 779-0654  
Work (828) 274-0028  
Fax: (828) 654-8232  
Email: [oblazier1@charternet](mailto:oblazier1@charternet)  
[www.ncsection.org/OnTarget/  
ontarget.htm](http://www.ncsection.org/OnTarget/ontarget.htm)

## CABARRUS COUNTY

Long Creek Rifle & Pistol Club  
Concord, NC  
(704) 827-9077

## CASWELL COUNTY

Caswell Ranch Shooting Sports  
Dean Brevit  
Prospect Hill, NC 27314  
Office: (336) 562-2628  
Email:  
[caswellranch@embarqmail.com](mailto:caswellranch@embarqmail.com)

## CATAWBA COUNTY

Catawba Valley Rifle & Pistol Club  
4457 Rifle Range Road  
Conover, NC 28613  
(828) 256-8755

Catawba Valley Wildlife Club  
PO Box 544  
Hickory, NC 28603  
(704) 462-2582  
[www.cvwc.org](http://www.cvwc.org)

## SPRINGS ROAD GUN CLUB

Indoor Shooting Range  
3462 Springs Road NE  
Hickory, NC 28601  
(828) 638-6671  
[www.springsroadgun.com](http://www.springsroadgun.com)

## CHATHAM COUNTY

Hickory Mountain Rifle and Pistol Club  
422 N. Holly Avenue  
Siler City, NC 27344  
(919) 742-3017

## CHARLESTON COUNTY, SC

Palmetto Gun Club  
PO Box 12127  
Charleston, SC 29422-2127  
[www.palmettogunclub.org](http://www.palmettogunclub.org)

## COLUMBUS COUNTY

The Gun Exchange Shooting Range  
2440 Red Hill Road  
Whiteville, NC 28472  
(910) 642-5840

## CRAVEN COUNTY

B & R Guns Outdoor Range  
Rick Weigel  
Havelock, NC 28532  
Home: (252) 447-5826  
Work: (252) 447-5476  
Fax: (252) 447-5476  
Email: [brguns@cconnect.net](mailto:brguns@cconnect.net)

Craven County Law Enforcement Of-  
ficers Association  
P.O. Box 823  
New Bern, NC 28563  
(252) 633-5091  
[www.ccleoa.tripod.com](http://www.ccleoa.tripod.com)

## CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Crosse Creek Rifle & Pistol Club, Inc.  
c/o 1798 Potomac Road  
Fayetteville, NC 28304  
(910) 977-6200  
Email: [membership@CrosseCreekRi-  
fleandPistolClub.com](mailto:membership@CrosseCreekRifleandPistolClub.com)  
[www.CrosseCreekRifleandPistolClub.  
com](http://www.CrosseCreekRifleandPistolClub.com)

Wagram Sportsman Association, Inc.  
9540 Giles Road  
Linden, NC 28356-9329  
(910) 436-6264  
Email: [wpngr@aol.com](mailto:wpngr@aol.com)

## DARE COUNTY

Outer Banks Gun Club  
PO Box 118  
Mann's Harbor, NC 27953  
[obxgc.org](mailto:obxgc.org)  
(252) 255-5055

## DAVIDSON COUNTY

Piedmont Handgunners Association  
P.O. Box 913  
Thomasville, NC 27361  
(336) 869-1865 [www.phashoots.com](http://www.phashoots.com)

## DURHAM COUNTY

Durham County Wildlife Club  
3616 Hopson Road  
Morrisville, NC 27560  
(919) 544-1306  
[www.dwcw.info](http://www.dwcw.info)

## NC POLICE COMBAT PISTOL LEAGUE

7315 Cassam Road  
Bahama, NC 27503  
(919) 620-0114  
[www.ncpolicepistolleague.com](http://www.ncpolicepistolleague.com)  
[info@ncpolicepistolleague.com](mailto:info@ncpolicepistolleague.com)

Nor-Sou Hunting Club  
421 Grist Mill Lane  
Durham, NC 27712

## FORSYTH COUNTY

Yadkin Valley Sportsman Club  
PO Box 186  
King, NC 27021

## GRANVILLE COUNTY

North State Shooting Club  
Butner, NC  
[www.northstateshootingclub.com](http://www.northstateshootingclub.com)

## HARNETT' COUNTY

Range One Public Shooting & Gun  
Shop  
1333 Loop Road  
Bunnlevel, NC 28323  
(910) 893-9887  
<http://range-1.com>

## IREDALE COUNTY

Competitive Shooters of Statesville  
Paul V. Hendrix  
Jamestown, NC 27282-0070  
Home: (336) 819-8070  
Email: [pvhendrix@yahoo.com](mailto:pvhendrix@yahoo.com)

## JOHNSTON COUNTY

Eastern North Carolina Pistol Club  
3966 Highway 70 West  
Princeton, NC 27569  
(919) 920-5933

Shooters Club, LLC  
PO Box 618  
3966 Hwy 70  
West Princeton, NC 27569

## JONES COUNTY

Twin City Rifle Club, Inc.  
PO box 158  
Pleasant Hill, NC 27866-0158

## LEE COUNTY

San-Lee Gun Club, Inc.  
PO Box 2544 Riddle Road  
Sanford, NC 27330

Deep River Sporting Clays  
284 Cletus Rd,  
Sanford, NC 27330  
Bill Kempffer  
919-774-7080

## MECKLENBURG COUNTY

Mecklenburg Wildlife Club  
2301 Wildlife Road  
Charlotte, NC 28214  
(704) 399-3733  
Mailing Add: PO Box 668404  
Charlotte, NC 28266

Richmont Hunt Club  
426 Chillingworth Lane  
Charlotte, NC 28211

## MOORE COUNTY

Fayetteville, RSA Inc.  
Jon Merricks  
Vass, NC 28394  
Home: (910) 245-4769  
Work: (336) 613-3035  
Fax: (910) 944-7575  
Email: [jmuspsa@yahoo.com](mailto:jmuspsa@yahoo.com)  
[www.ncsection.org/FPSAIfpsa.htm](http://www.ncsection.org/FPSAIfpsa.htm)

L&S Pistol Region Club  
PO. Box 1344  
Pinehurst, NC 28370  
(910)-295-4834

# Gun Clubs & Associations of North Carolina

Moore County Wildlife & Conservation Club, Inc. 1820 Camp Easter Road Carthage, NC 28337  
www.mcwcc.org

Range 14 Marksmanship Committee  
Jon D. Smith  
Whispering Pines, NC 28327  
Home: (910) 949-2535  
Work: (910) 308-0302  
Email: range-14@hotmail.com

## NEW HANOVER COUNTY

Buccaneer Gun Club  
P.O. Box 681  
Wilmington, NC 20402  
www.buccaneergunclub.org

Shooter's Choice  
6789 Gordon Road  
Wilmington, NC 28411  
(910) 350-0GUN (0486)  
www.shooterschoiceplus.com

## ONSLOW COUNTY

Flatwoods Gun Shop, Inc.  
357 Riggs Road  
Hubert, NC 28539  
Phone: 910-353-7593

## PENDER COUNTY

Stone Bay Firing Range  
Camp Lejeune, NC  
Coastal Carolina Rifle Club  
4th Street  
Surf City, NC 28445

## PERSON COUNTY

Hycos Shooting Club  
(336) 364-9700  
www.hycosshootingclub.com.

## PITT COUNTY

Down East Garand Shooters  
Greenville, NC  
Clint Randles  
(252) 931-5575 (day)  
(252) 774-9338 (evenings)  
downeastgs@embarqmail.com

Paradise Hunting Preserve  
3993 Bill Adams Road  
Grimesland, NC 27837  
(252) 746-2748  
www.paradisehuntingpreserve.com

Pitt County Wildlife Club  
P.O. Box 101  
Greenville, NC 27835  
(252) 321-4378  
www.pittcountylifeclub.org

## POLK COUNTY

Polk County Gun Club  
1243 Little Mountain Road  
Columbus, NC  
www.polkcountygunclub.org

## RANDOLPH COUNTY

Riverside Gun Club  
PO Box 2817  
Asheboro, NC 27204  
(336) 889-2772  
http://riversidegunclub.org

## ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Rockingham County Gun Club  
2111 Scott Road  
Brown's Summit, NC 27214  
(336) 621-2513 after 6:00 p.m.  
www.rockinghamcountygunclub.com/

## ROWAN COUNTY

Marcel William's Range  
East Rowan High School  
175 Saint Luke's Church Road  
Salisbury, NC 28146  
(704) 279-1408

Rowan County Wildlife Association  
P.O. Box 612  
650 Majolica Road  
Salisbury, NC 28145  
Contact Mr. Fred Bowers  
(704) 202-3487  
Email: buckshotbowers@earthlink.net  
www.rcwanc.com

## RUTHERFORD COUNTY

Asheville Practical Shooting Assoc.  
Tyrone Phillips  
Lake Lure, NC 28746  
Home: (828) 691-0801  
Work: (828) 691-0694  
Email: ladygunlover@yahoo.com  
http://apsagunclub.tripod.com/

Piedmont Gun Club  
P.O. Box 1354  
Rutherfordton, NC 28160  
(828) 287-4736  
www.piedmontgunclub.org

Walnut Grove Gun Club  
Carmel Lane  
Bostic, NC 28018  
(828) 248-1405  
Email: ross01@rfic.net

## SAMPSON COUNTY

Coharie Shooting League  
201 West Arrowhead Drive  
Clinton, NC 28328  
(910) 592-5279

## STANLY COUNTY

Bear Creek Gun Club  
Albermarle, NC

Efird's Rifle Range  
20766c Saint Martin  
Road Albermarle, NC 28001  
(704) 982-3196

Tuckertown BR Range  
Richfield, NC  
(704) 933-2885

## UNION COUNTY

Charlotte Rifle & Pistol Club (CPRC)  
12833 E. Independence Boulevard  
Stallings, NC 28105  
www.cr-pc.org

## WAKE COUNTY

Personal Defense & Handgun Safety Center, Inc.  
301 Tryon Road  
Raleigh, NC 27603  
(919) 779-6880 www.pdhsc.com

Sir Walter Gun Club  
Contact Martin Little  
Raleigh, NC 27613  
Home: (919) 846-6740  
Work: (919) 323-5060  
Email: uspsa@sirwaltergunclub.com  
Range is in Creedmoor, NC  
www.sirwaltergunclub.com

Shooting Sports, Inc.  
PO Box 58753  
Raleigh, NC 27658

Wake County Firearms Training and Education Center  
3921 Old Holly Spring-Apex Rd.  
Apex, NC 27539-9147  
www.wakegov.com/firingrange/default.htm

## WATAUGA COUNTY

Watauga Gun Club  
P.O. Box 2316  
Boone, NC 28607  
(828) 264-6539

## WAYNE COUNTY

US Practical Shooters Association, North Carolina Section  
Richard Moser  
Goldsboro, NC 27534  
Home: (919) 735-9117  
Email: rmoser38@bellsouth.net  
www.ncsection.org

## WILKES COUNTY

Blue Ridge Rifle & Pistol Association  
PO Box 269  
Millers Creek, NC 28651  
Wade Parsons  
(336) 973-3744

## YADKIN COUNTY

Carolina West Shooting Club  
P.O. Box 398  
Nebo, NC 28761  
(828) 659-9741  
a6navy@hughes.net  
www.carolinawestshooting.org

**The NCRPA  
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Durham Pistol & Rifle Club



Without your continued support, we would not be able to continue our mission to teach, encourage and support the young shooters of N.C.

# NCRPA Directory

## PRESIDENT 2016

Fred Edgecomb  
106 Bluefish Lane  
Kure Beach NC 28449  
910-385-7733  
fredgecomb@gmail.com

## VICE PRESIDENT 2016

Sam Summey  
103 Gordon Drive  
Flat Rock NC 28731  
828-606-3080  
spsummey@bellsouth.net

## SECRETARY

Charles "Chuck" Danzer  
177 Sury Lane  
Hendersonville NC 28791  
Sfhabu10@gmail.com

## TREASURER 2016

Eli Colotta  
10417 Crestwood Drive  
Charlotte NC 28277  
704-847-8847  
elicolotta@aol.com

## PUBLIC RELATIONS 2016

"Chief Lobbyist"  
Dennis Allen  
PO Box 4116  
Pinehurst NC 28374  
d@ncrpa.org

## DIRECTOR 2016

Rick Swaim  
212 Four Sons Farm Rd.  
Dobson, NC 27017  
(336) 374-4822  
rkswatm@myrna.com

## DIRECTOR 2016

H.J. "Walt" Walter  
PO Box 39  
Flat Rock NC 28731  
828-693-9904  
Hwalter2@earthlink.net

## DIRECTOR 2016

Keith Miller  
210 Sevenstone Dr  
Cary NC 27513  
atlshrug@pobox.com

## DIRECTOR 2017

George Valsame  
203 Tom Avenue  
Castle Hayne, NC 28429  
gtv@ipass.net

## DIRECTOR 2017

Clark Hardesty  
1914 Basset Trail  
Greensboro NC 27410  
(336) 253-7302  
clark2245@gmail.com

## DIRECTOR 2017

David Prest  
PO Box 4116  
Pinehurst NC 28374  
910-295-2480  
dprest@pinehurst.net

## DIRECTOR 2018

John Ayala

## DIRECTOR 2018

Dave Meador  
2720 Big Daddy's Rd  
Pikeville NC 27863  
919-735-2316  
lizmeador@earthlink.net

## DIRECTOR 2018

Vance Parker  
1035 Chester Rd.  
Winston-Salem, NC 27104  
(336) 768-0481  
vance@parkerlaw.com

## PAST PRESIDENT

David McFarling  
2204 Old Oxford Road  
Chapel Hill NC 27514  
mcfarlingdh@gmail.com

## SMALLBORE RIFLE

Sam Ballard (v)  
1297 Burnside Rd.  
Manteo, NC 27954  
(252) 473-1395  
Sam\_sailor@yahoo.com

## CONVENTIONAL PISTOL

Clark Hardesty  
(336) 253-7302  
clark2245@gmail.com

## GUN SHOW COORDINATOR

David E. Fitzmorris (v)  
P.O. Box 10173  
Goldsboro, NC 27532  
(919) 736-2853  
dfitznra@aol.com

## HIGH POWER RIFLE

David McFarling  
2204 Old Oxford Rd., E.  
Chapel Hill, NC 27514  
mcfarlingdh@gmail.com

## HUNTER-SAFETY

Rick Swaim  
212 Four Sons Farm Rd.  
Dobson, NC 27017  
(336) 374-4822  
rkswatm@myrna.com

## LAW ENFORCEMENT LIAISON

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## MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN

David Prest  
P.O. Box 3155  
Pinehurst, NC 28374  
(910) 295-2480  
dprest@pinehurst.net

## NRA TRAINING COUNSELOR

Instructor Liaison  
Eric Shuford  
207 Travilah Oaks Lane  
Cary, NC 27518-2245  
(919) 363-0658  
eshuford@earthlink.net

## RANGE DEVELOPMENT

Dave Meador  
2720 Big Daddy's Rd.  
Pikeville, NC 27863  
(919) 735-2316  
lizmeador@earthlink.net

## SILHOUETTE RIFLE / PISTOL

Vacant

## TOURNAMENTS

David McFarling  
2204 Old Oxford Road  
Chapel Hill NC 27514  
mcfarlingdh@gmail.com

## YOUTH PROGRAMS

David Prest  
P.O. Box 3155  
Pinehurst, NC 28374  
(910) 295-2480  
dprest@pinehurst.net

## NRA Contacts

### NRA REP - EASTERN NC

Lloyd Edwards  
P.O. Box 608  
Norlina, NC 27563  
(252) 456-2097  
(252) 456-2154 fax  
(252) 722-3168 cell  
ledwards@nrahq.org

### NRA REP - WESTERN NC

Robert "Doug" Merrill  
P.O. Box 441  
Fairview, NC 28730  
(828) 628-0410

### NRA—ILA LIAISON

Anthony Roulette  
11230 Waples Mill Dr.  
Fairfax, VA 22030  
(703) 267-1215  
aroulette@ghtrahq.org

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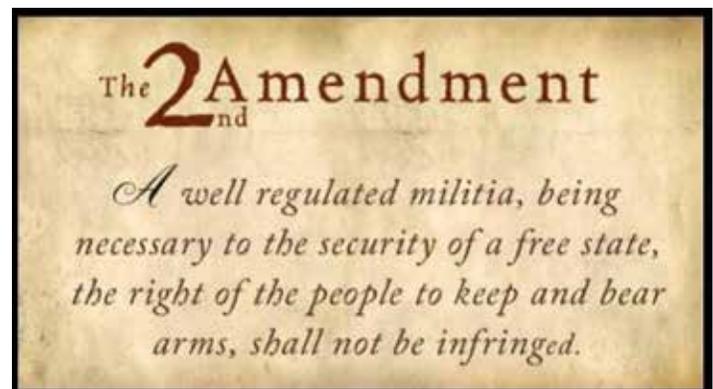
Edie Fleeman  
5000 Mandel Road  
Durham, NC 27712  
(919) 389-9710  
edie.nra@gmail.com

### NRA BOARD MEMBER

H.J. "Walt" Walter (v)  
P.O. Box 39  
Flat Rock, NC 28731  
(828) 693-9904  
hwalter2@earthlink.net

### NRA Board Member

Bob Sanders  
109 Candlewyck Drive  
Winston-Salem, NC 27104  
(336) 659-2999  
gunlaw@triad.r.com





North Carolina Rifle & Pistol Association  
P.O. Box 4116, Pinehurst, NC 28374  
(Vol. 41, No. 3)

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### North Carolina Rifle & Pistol Association

P.O. Box 4116, Pinehurst, NC 28374

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Please print clearly and provide complete information so your membership can be processed correctly.

Mr/Mrs/Ms \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
Last Name or Club Name First Name MI

Street \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Birthday \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ Phone (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ NRA# \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address \_\_\_\_\_

Check Desired Membership

#### INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP

- Annual -1 year \$ 30.00
- Annual - 5 Year \$ 125.00
- Junior -1 year \$ 15.00
- Junior Life (under 12 yrs. old) \$ 175.00
- Life Membership \$ 300.00
- Term Life Membership \$ 325.00  
5 quarterly payments @ \$65.00 ea
- Senior Life—60 Year Plus \$ 175.00
- Endowment Member \$ 500.00
- Patron Member \$ 750.00
- Benefactor \$ 1000.00

#### CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP

- Annual Corporate Sponsor

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- 1 Year Adult Club Membership \$ 40.00
- 3 Year Adult Club Membership \$ 100.00
- 1 Year Junior Club Membership \$ 20.00
- 3 Year Junior Club Membership \$ 50.00

Payment Enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Club Affiliation Membership  New Membership  Renewal

State Rep District \_\_\_\_\_ State Senate District \_\_\_\_\_

U.S. Representative District \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_

mail to: **David Prest, Membership Secretary**  
**P.O. Box 4116**  
**Pinehurst, NC 28374**