



the firing line

Official Newsletter of the Cherry Creek Gun Club, Inc. - Founded in 1950

September 2014 - Vol. LXIV No. 9

Inside the Black Market for Guns



Frank Minitier

Across a conference room table on the 35th floor of a Manhattan high rise were three agents with decades of experience investigating gunrunning and other crimes for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). One of the many questions I wanted to answer in my book *The Future of the Gun* is where criminals really get guns. I hoped these ATF agents could help.

So I said, "Just tell me how it really is guys, how do criminals get guns?"

Agent Charles Mulham tossed his head as he asked, "Where to begin?"

I replied, "How about with how much handguns go for on the black market?"

Agent Mulham said, "Well, a quality pistol like a Glock might go for double or triple retail. Lower-quality guns, however, are often worth only \$100 or \$200 more than retail."

Agent Mulham and the other two agents—John Curtis and Jason Zamaloff—all weighed in and agreed there is no precise formula for what handguns go for on the street, but basically guns are so

readily available the black-market price is typically just a few hundred dollars more than retail.

A few hundred dollars doesn't seem like much of an incentive to tempt a licensed gun dealer into going to the dark side. I commented that even for double or triple retail someone with a business

to lose would be an idiot to risk a felony conviction by trying to sell guns under the counter for such profits.

The agents lost their poker-face expressions for a moment as they nodded agreement.

Agent Mulham said, "Sometimes an employee might steal guns or something, but gun store owners

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Annual BBQ and Swap Meet set for Saturday, September 20

Mark your calendars for Saturday, September 20, as the date for the CCGC Annual Barbecue and Swap Meet.

The cost is \$10 per person, instead of \$15 as in the past. There is also a cost of \$20 per family. If you pay your 2015 renewal dues before or on the day of the Barbecue, it will be free.

The Swap Meet will again feature members selling firearms-related merchandise of all kinds, along with an FFL to help with transfers.

Swap Meet Rules

1. People who are selling at the Swap Meet must pay for the BBQ in order to sell.
2. Sellers can pay dues early to get the free BBQ and also be eligible to sell.
3. Sellers should bring their own chairs, table(s), etc. to display

items to sell. Non-gun sales will be outdoors.

4. No commercial businesses will be allowed to sell, just individuals.
5. Case all guns to and from the building - All guns will be inspected and ziptied for safety.
6. Only guns will be displayed in the building; other sellers will be outdoors.

Pre-payment is appreciated. Send payment to the club address shown above or drop the payment in the guest fee slot on the vault door. Be sure it is in an envelope and mark it with the names of who the payment is for and that it is for the picnic.

If you decide to attend the Swap Meet as a vendor, please contact Mike Thomas at ccgc_potshots@gmail.com so a list can be made before publication in a special *Potshots*.



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facebook <https://www.facebook.com/CherryCreekGunClubInc?ref=hl>

Information about CCGC:
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CCGC also publishes....



Timely news and information for members

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Inside the Black Market for Guns

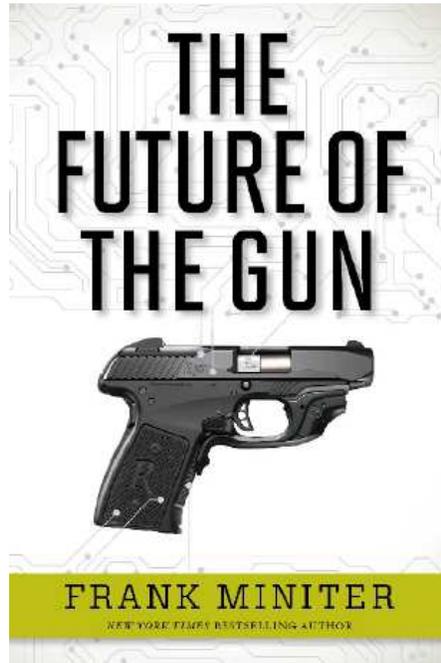
are rarely the problem.”

This prompted me to ask how often the ATF visits any particular gun dealer.

Agent Curtis said, “To tell you the truth some establishments might go five or even ten years without a visit from us. If, however, we trace crime guns to a particular FFL we’ll show up at their establishment unannounced and, if we think it necessary, we’ll investigate them.” “Sometimes,” said Agent Zamaloff, “guns out there,” he waved his right hand at 35th floor windows and the New York City streets below, “are found at a crime scene soon after being sold at a store. The gun, of course, was sold to someone who doesn’t have a criminal record—a straw purchaser. The straw purchaser buys the gun for someone who can’t. Sometimes a straw purchaser will even learn that a gun has turned up in a crime and will quickly report it as being stolen; either way, this gives us a chance to open and possibly broaden an investigation into what might be a number of individuals involved in a gunrunning ring.”

Agent Mulham then said, “We can show you some undercover surveillance video of a gunrunner we caught in Brooklyn, as the case has been adjudicated, if you like.” I said I’d like that very much. They used a laptop wired to a projection screen to show video of a man from Brooklyn named James Brady, a felon who moved to Alabama and came up with a very stupid criminal scheme. He talked women in Alabama who didn’t have criminal records into buying handguns and shotguns for him from Alabama gun stores. He then put the guns in his car’s trunk and drove to Brooklyn, New York, to sell the guns. A contact on the

street tipped off Agent Zamaloff who was then working in the field. “We met Brady posing as buyers. He indicated he had multiple buyers and could get us more guns,” said Agent Zamaloff as the undercover video showed Brady, a

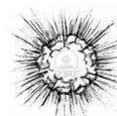


heavysset man wearing jean shorts that went just passed his knees, showing off pistols and putting a bag full of guns in his car’s trunk. “We took him down fast to keep the rest of his guns off the streets,” said Zamaloff. “We ended up busting his straw purchasers as well.” “That’s a very good and simple example of an interstate gunrunning operation,” said Agent Mulham. “This one was small, others are more complex.” This made me wonder how many of the guns going to criminals are coming from small-time mugs like Brady using straw purchasers. Though Brady was technically the head of an interstate gunrunning operation, he was really just a smalltime crook with a stupid plan to drive a trunk load of guns from Alabama to New York City.

Agent Mulham replied, “Criminals get guns from a lot sources.” The three agents then explained that about 80 percent of the crime guns found in New York City come from out of state. That makes sense; after all, New Jersey and Connecticut are within commuting distance of New York City. They also said the average “time to crime” (the time it takes for a gun sold from a gun dealer to make it to a criminal’s hands and then to a crime scene) is 12 to 13 years in New York City. “In that time a handgun could easily go through four or more owners,” said Agent Mulham. I asked, “So basically the guns seized at crime scenes aren’t leading back to gun stores, but to thefts or other sales?”

They nodded agreement. This made me refer to the ATF’s statistics to get them to explain what’s behind some shocking

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Blast From the Past

Does this young Soldier look familiar?



numbers. I noted that the ATF estimates that 190,342 guns were lost or stolen in the U.S. in 2012. Most of those guns (177,898) were lost or stolen from private residences and vehicles, but 5,762 firearms were reported as being stolen from Federal Firearms Licensed (FFL) dealers—gun stores, pawn shops, and so on. The thing is, though those numbers are alarming, the ATF officially says the number of guns stolen from private hands is a guesstimate based on different sources of data. The ATF's "2012 Summary: Firearms Reported Lost and Stolen" report explains, "This is raw data that has not been substantively reviewed by the FBI, has not been screened for duplicates or other data entry issues, and does not account for firearms that were subsequently found or recovered." The ATF does, however, say the number of guns stolen from FFLs is a good statistic because in 1994 Congress required FFLs to report the theft or loss of any firearm from their inventories to both the ATF and to local police within 48 hours of discovery. When I'd previously asked the ATF about the number of stolen guns, ATF Agent Tim Graten, acting deputy chief of public affairs, said, "I really don't have a good explanation. If we suspect the guns are being sold illegally we'll start an investigation. There are instances where we've revoked Federal Firearms Licenses. Part of that figure is likely from bad record keeping—our agents work with people who have FFLs to get their records in compliance." "So," I asked, "what's going on behind these numbers?" Agent Curtis said, "We have a small staff here in New York and we do a lot more than overseeing FFLs. We're also responsible for monitoring alcohol, tobacco and explosives. In my particular over-

sight area we have about 1,000 FFLs to check up on. Some are big stores, such as Gander Mountain outlets, and others are small gun shops."

Agent Curtis then handed me a printout. It was an example of a database gun dealers are required to keep. The gun stores have to maintain up-to-date records of the firearm's make, models, serial numbers and other criteria in their store and those they've sold. He explained, "Most do a good job, but the record keeping of a few is less than ideal. We work with them and if they're consistently not keeping comprehensible records we can start an investigation and possibly revoke a Federal Firearms License."

"What you're saying is some of those missing guns are really just record-keeping errors?" I asked. "Some of them."

It was clear they didn't have any way to further substantiate the numbers, but then that's the nature of a black market. So we shifted gears and Agent Zamaloff said, "Sometimes a gun is used in multiple offenses and our IBIS system helps us link the crimes."

Agent Zamaloff oversees the operations-control center of this New York City office. They call the central room "The Bubble." When multiple guns need to be traced fast to solve a murder or perhaps to stop more shootings in New York City and State, this room comes to life with technicians analyzing data and making calls to track down information on particular guns. The windowless room looks like one of the operational rooms in the Jason Bourne movies—desks with phones and computers circle the room where someone in charge can pace about leading the team. The serial number, make, model and forensic information from each gun's ballistics are sent to this ATF

Manhattan office. ATF staff enters the information into a database called the Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS). The TV drama "CSI: Crime Scene Investigation" often mentions IBIS, which is the software platform of the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) Program spearheaded by the ATF. In this way this ATF office assists the New York Police Department and/or other law-enforcement agencies in ongoing investigations.

Agent Zamaloff continued, "One time we found a .357 Magnum revolver that had been used by a bunch of different gang members in the Bronx over several years to kill people. That gun was simply one of the gang's favorite community guns."

"Community guns?"

He explained, "Gangs often share a stash of illegal weapons. Whoever is guarding the drugs that night gets a gun."

Next, even with the technology they have available, the agents explained, it's difficult to statistically explain where the guns that make it to the illegal market come from. Over the years the ATF and other government organizations have tried to answer this difficult question. In 1991, the ATF estimated that 37 percent of armed criminals obtained firearms from street sales, 34 percent from criminal acts and associates, 8 percent from relatives, 7 percent came from dealers, and 6 percent from flea markets and gun shows. More recently, a Bureau of Justice Statistics survey of state prison inmates convicted of gun-related crimes determined that 79 percent of them bought their firearms from "street/illegal sources" or "friends or family." These "illegal sources" included thefts of firearms, black market purchases of stolen firearms and

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straw purchases.

I mentioned these studies and the agents agreed that criminals will find a way to arm themselves if they so desire.

Now, as a condition for the interview I'd agreed not to ask these cops policy questions, as ATF agents are enforcers not policy makers, so I couldn't ask them for recommendations on how to make the system better. Still, these findings make it clear that requiring all private sales of firearms be put through the National Instant Background Check System (NICS) wouldn't do anything to stop criminals from getting guns, as criminals are already largely getting their guns through thefts, straw

purchases and other illegal means. Later, my interviews with former inner-city gang members would confirm this. They told me they have no difficulty getting guns. A few even said they could introduce me to some people. I declined, of course, but I also asked if they found gun-control laws to be a deterrent. To a person they said "no." The illegal gun market, as it turns out, is as diverse and shadowy as any black market. Nevertheless, there is a moral to the story. The basic lesson I drew from meeting the ATF agents is they're never going to get all the bad guys' guns—even in London where handguns are completely banned the bad guys often have handguns.

Instead, what cops need to do is go after the bad guys. As they do, they need to respect the good people's right to own and carry guns. When they do this the vast majority of law-abiding gun owners become part of the solution to making the streets safer.

As he walked me out of the ATF's Manhattan office Agent Mulham said, "I don't care if a guy like you has a million guns. What I'm after are the bad guys and their guns." There is a lot more to this story of course, but all the rest is in *The Future of the Gun*.

<http://www.forbes.com/sites/frank-miniter/2014/08/12/inside-the-black-market-for-guns/>

CCGC Meeting Formats

General Meetings

1. Members who wish to address the Board will check in with the Secretary prior to the meeting (see Open Forum - #11 below)
2. Call meeting to order
3. Pledge of Allegiance
4. Presentation of guests
5. Approval of minutes
6. Ongoing board/committee reports – Maintenance, Outreach, Programs, Rules
7. Correspondence
8. Old business
9. New business
10. Introductions/Voting on new members
11. Topics of interest to Club members – Open Forum
12. Adjourn

Board Meetings

1. Members who wish to address the Board will check in with the Secretary prior to the meeting
2. Call meeting to order
3. Pledge of Allegiance
4. Presentation of guests & allow members to speak
5. Approval of minutes
6. Ongoing board/committee reports – Maintenance, Outreach, Programs, Rules
7. Correspondence
8. Old business
9. New business
10. Adjourn



Sighting In A Hunting Rifle

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IxIHTGyPhm0>

(d) No off-hand, (standing, kneeling, sitting or prone), shooting allowed unless you have been qualified for off-hand shooting in the Tube. Off-hand qualification must be done by making arrangements with one of the Tube Custodians. You must use the largest caliber rifle you plan to use in the Tube.

QUALIFYING FOR POSITION SHOOTING IN TUBE

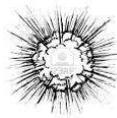
The 100-yard underground range is to be used primarily for shooting from a supported position while sitting at one of the three benches. They are provided mainly for the purpose of zeroing rifles and evaluating hand-loaded ammunition used for more precise shooting. Those two tasks don't normally require shooting from unsupported positions such as off-hand (standing), sitting, kneeling, or prone.

Historically, however, it has been possible to qualify to do position shooting from/through the open doorway leading to the walkway by arranging a session with one of the tube qualification instructors. To become authorized to shoot off-hand, sitting, kneeling or prone from/through the doorway a member must be able to keep ten shots out of ten shots within the seven ring of an NRA official competition SR-C target, while standing without leaning against, bracing against, resting upon the door or door jam in any way. A sling, however, may be used.

Having shot that "course of fire", and demonstrating safe gun handling techniques while doing so, to the satisfaction of the tube instructor, the member will be authorized to shoot all the aforementioned positions from the doorway.

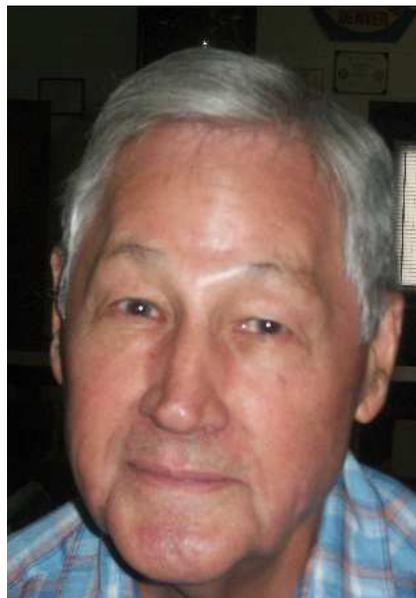
Junior Members who successfully complete the position shooting qualification "course of fire" must, of course, be individually supervised by an adult member of the club while participating in all subsequent shooting sessions in the tube. Qualifying to do position shooting in the tube does not permit him/her to allow other members or guests to do the same just because he/she is there to "supervise".

Only a MEMBER who has successfully completed the special qualification process for doing position shooting may actually practice using the aforementioned positions. And while doing so, it is imperative that members ensure the muzzle of the firearm protrudes beyond the door jam into the walkway area.



Blast From the Past

It's Chuck Towne, long time CCGC Secretary



Remember: Load One –Shoot One -Spot One.

Prior to individuals scheduling a qualification session with one of the tube instructors he/she should strive to ensure he/she can place ten shots in a twenty-four inch diameter circle from a distance of 100 yards while shooting off-hand (standing). It is strongly recommended that members practice with a .22 rimfire rifle at 25 yards on one of the pistol ranges until ten shot groups measuring five inches in diameter can be shot consistently. That would equate mathematically to twenty inch groups at 100 yards and might indicate the member could do that well with the rifle he would want to qualify and practice with in the tube. A trial run with that particular firearm at an outdoor range first, however, would be a good idea.

You can join the NRA or renew your membership just by clicking the NRA logo to the left. Right now, your one-year membership through this link will be discounted by \$10*.

All CCGC members must be NRA members, and joining through this link helps support the club and its activities.



** As of March 30, 2008. The discount is offered by the NRA and is subject to change at any time without notice.*

<http://membership.nrahq.org/default.asp?campaignid=XC018056>

Visualization as a Defensive Training Tool

Andy Loeffler



B-27 target (left) suggests human opponent but without specific form, making it perhaps easier for us to visualize the details. Photo: author

First, the good news: there is a powerful resource available to you ... right now ... free of charge ... that can greatly increase the value of your defensive training and practice!

The bad news? You might already be using this resource without realizing its potential and how it can affect what you are doing to prepare yourself for an encounter with a violent assailant.

What I'm talking about is something that your brain is already doing, countless times, under every imaginable circumstance, every day: the power of visualization. Put simply, visualization is part of our standard-equipment mental software that allows us to put shape to things that aren't really there. Most of us have no problem understanding and taking advantage of this on-board survival mechanism. After all, without even doing so consciously, we will allow a simple line drawing, piece of comic-book art, or black-and-white photograph to stand in for the three-dimensional flesh-and-blood attacker against whom we may have to do battle. In fact, this ability extends to amorphous, abstract humanoid shapes. Anyone who

has ever trained on any B-27 type silhouette, military "E" target, or IPSC die cut will attest that, while these items don't look much like the folks living next door, it isn't too hard to recognize what they are intended to be.

Military Targets

The concept of how "real" the target may appear is more important than you might think. For example, history tells us that a balance must be achieved to train soldiers effectively for battle. Combat experience demonstrated over and over again that soldiers did not associate a bulls-eye target with an enemy fighter and would not reliably call upon the same skills to shoot it, making traditional marksmanship training somewhat less relevant.

Changing over to highly realistic targets revealed a different problem: targets that had an abundance of recognizable human characteristics weren't being shot, either. And this — alarmingly — might include actual enemy soldiers!



Although you can train on nearly any target, a humanoid bottle featuring a defined hit area (left) is likely the best for visualization and skill-building exercises. Secondary aiming points are always a bonus. Photo: author

Although you can train on nearly any target, a humanoid bottle featuring a defined hit area (left) is likely the best for visualization and skill-building exercises. Secondary aiming points are always a bonus. Photo: author

The solution came from recognizing the bigger problem. Soldiers in combat were historically (largely) miserable creatures, reluctantly thrown into horrible circumstances by forces beyond their control. This meant that, while they would fight hard and well, they were only highly motivated to kill the enemy if they themselves were in immediate serious danger. So the idea was to create a target that suggested a human form but without enough detail to provoke a sympathetic response. Thus the classic silhouette target was born.

As time went by, wars ended and soldiers returned to peacetime and civilian life. Those who continued to train with firearms brought their familiar silhouette with them, making those the most common kind of training target available to us today.

Targets for Self-Defense Practice

However, we legally-armed citizens training to survive a close encounter of the worst kind don't get the same benefit that a warfighter might get from this type of target. After all, our plausible circumstances are that while minding our own (presumably lawful and normal) business, we are suddenly and unexpectedly confronted with a lethal threat. That we possess all the needed motivation to defend ourselves should be a foregone conclusion!

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What all this means is that our self-defense target should be as real as possible. But we can't ignore the benefits of the target having a specific marked area, such as a box or circle that indicates the high center chest. Otherwise, we are denied the performance feedback so critical to core skill development.

So what is the solution? Visualization, of course! We can look at that dry, flat piece of paper ... look directly at that amorphous "bottle" shape ... and turn it into a three-dimensional bad guy, complete with hair, eyes, teeth, and body odor! Targets that are photographs of real people don't work as well for visualization, mostly due to the fact that we see them for what they are: still photographs.

Although it might seem counter-intuitive, a defensive target that lacks detail makes it easier for our imagination to "fill in the blanks."

The more authentic we allow our envisioned threat to become, the greater the urgency of our response to it. So this is the first function of visualization: bringing a higher degree of realism to our training by providing something that isn't really there.

Force-on-Force Training

The second function of visualization is not nearly as appreciated but is just as important. Visualization allows us not only to see what isn't really there — it also allows us to experience events that aren't really happening! Long story short, a highly realistic bad guy isn't doing us much good unless he can be made to behave as a bad guy would behave. Relatively few flesh-and-blood attackers will stand there in front of us, completely motionless, while we get ready to shoot them. Fewer still will remain there once the bullets start flying. By using visualization, we can as-

sign movement and reaction to our bad guy.



Author finds photo-realistic targets less useful because they look exactly like what they are: still photos of real people. That they occasionally remind me of people I know doesn't help! Photo: author

In an ideal world, we could have targets that think, react, and allow us to shoot at them. Reactive scenario force-on-force training provides these elements, but it is complex and resource-prohibitive. Also, in all but the highest levels of intensity, participants in force-on-force scenarios know they might be stung by a simulator round or bruised by a paintball, not maimed or killed by a bullet, and that can affect their behavior, reducing the realism of the exercise.

I am not saying that such training doesn't have value. But it is, at best, an occasional opportunity for most armed civilians. Further, when it does happen, it generally denies us the benefit of having to manage full-power recoil, muzzle blast, and marksmanship errors from our actual defensive gun.

So when it comes down to it, most of us will do what we have always done — experience the vast majority of our defensive shooting practice on a range, using live ammuni-

tion and static, inanimate targets.

Visualizing Events

How do we make the best of such imperfect conditions? We visualize the target to represent the living, three-dimensional threat. We imagine the movement of a living assailant, remembering that what we are shooting at in front of us would only remain in that orientation for a split-second, and the longer it takes us to recover from recoil and fire more shots, the less likely those shots are to be as accurate as we see on our paper target. This is partly why shooting at a photograph of a bad guy pointing a revolver at you, seeing holes all over the paper and saying, "Hey look! I got him in the elbow!" doesn't qualify as high-quality "training."



We begin (and continue) our defensive shooting training from a position where the gun is already up and out of the holster. Photo: author

Visualization adds further value if we find ourselves in a constrained practice environment. For example, I often explain to students that the value of training with real guns firing real bullets is so great that we intentionally begin our training "in the middle of the movie." What I mean is that we are jumping into our self-defense scenario already in progress, not at its chronologi-

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cal starting point. This is because it would be insanely reckless to begin one's defensive handgun training with a loaded gun, in a holster, under concealment. We must first get a handle on the mechanics of shooting the gun, to include generally safe direction and finger elsewhere but the trigger, before getting into presentation from the holster.

So we are doing our shooting by extending out from the high compressed ready position, but it is critical to understand that in reality we would not be stopped at that position — at all — while a lethal threat was present. We can instead use the power of visualization to “see” in our mind's eye what had already occurred in our scenario.

That is: ... I was walking through the parking lot with my armload of groceries ... fumbling for my car keys ... my cell phone started ringing ... “Who the hell is calling me at 11:30 at night!?” ... out of the corner of my eye, I catch a sudden movement ... a guy I don't recognize is popping out from behind the parked car I'm walking past ... I see the knife ... OMG he's right on top of me ... I drop the grocery

bags as I spin away ... hand dives to gun ... gun comes straight up out of the holster ... orients toward the attacker ...



Our ability to visualize how we got to that position helps put it into the proper context. This adds value to our training. Photo: author

And now we hit the pause button on our mental DVD player. We can clearly see that we would be, for a fraction of a second, in a physical orientation that closely resembles the high compressed ready position.

At this point, we can train part two of our story, the part in which we drive the gun out to full extension and fire multiple rapid shots into the high center chest of the attacker.

Correctly using visualization has helped put our actions into the proper context and compelled us to act with urgency as we envision the attacker's reaction to being shot at.

Thus we have highly effective live-fire training, despite the fact that we didn't actually draw the gun from concealment and our bad guy is a bottle-shaped phantom printed on a long sheet of paper.

Ongoing Practice

As our self-defense training progresses, we will of course make good use of the holster. We will participate in some level of force-on-force training, as available. We will expand the conditions and circumstances for which we will be prepared.

But when our only training and practice opportunities are at the shooting range — sandwiched into a narrow booth and where drawing from the holster is prohibited — we can hang our paper practice target and call upon our gift of imaginative visualization to add perspective and help make our training as real and relevant as it can be.



FIREARM FUNNIES



Pyramyd Air offers new discount program to gun club members

My name is Val Gamerman and I am President of Pyramyd Air. As the largest online airgun dealer in the world, Pyramyd Air will give your club members a discount on virtually every product we carry.

Our U.S. gun club program (we call it PANDA - Pyramyd Air National Discount Advantage) gives your members a discount on just about everything we sell. Orders of at least \$150 (after the discount) earn

free shipping, too. In addition to member benefits for every order placed by your members that we ship your organization will get a quarterly rebate check.

Call or email me to learn more about our gun club program, get discounts, free shipping, club rebates and promotions:
1-216-896-0893 x 255
or val@pyramydair.com

**Cherry Creek Gun Club
General Meeting
August 8, 2014**

Present – Jim Bailey, John Buglovsky, Jack Orischak, Jack Priest, Tom DeHerrera, Gary Trisdale, Bill Spinuzzi

Absent – Mike Thomas, Clark Calve, Pete Dickson
Members wishing to speak - None

1. Call meeting to order
2. Pledge of Allegiance
3. Presentation of guests - None
4. Approval of minutes of previous meeting - Accepted
5. Board/Committee Reports - None
6. Correspondence - None

7. Old Business

Jack Orischak / Jack Priest

- Update on tag program for Guest sign-ins – Jack O. and Jack P. presented the tags with strings and labels. Labels will ask for Guest name, Date, Member Name. The procedure will be written up and started over the next couple of weeks

- Update on picnic / swap meet– September 20 – Jack O. suggested that there be \$10 fee per person, \$20 fee per family including all family members up to age 16, age 16 discretionary contribution, age 12 and under free- passed. There will be a person with an FFL at the picnic. All firearms are to be inside on the tables. Only firearms will be on the tables, not the rest of peoples' items, those are to be outside on the tables. There will be only personal items and do not allow anything like a commercial store to setup and sell. This picnic is open to all members, their family and friends. Try to generate interest in the club and possibly new members.

- Club Gun Checkout – Jack O. will contact Paul Figlia, a club member who is an attorney and well-versed on the new gun laws about the procedure for checking out the guns to members. Jack was given the OK to do this. Jack Priest will also pursue another avenue for information from the state. Gary Trisdale stated that the .22 LR Jr. Rifles Do Not get checked out.

- Painting the floor on the west range. This will be scheduled to be done in the next few weeks. Jack O. got the OK to offer payment to club members who would like to help to work off the Maintenance Fee that they paid. This will be left to Jack's discretion to say who is paid and who is not.

Bill Spinuzzi

- Update on front door release button / timer – Will not change anything at this time.

- Update fire department and Knox box keys and cards – Cummingham Fire Dept has helped get the electronic door access card verified; it works on all door readers. They also now have a key to the East and the West door. If these door tumblers are ever changed, let Bill Spinuzzi know so arrangements can be made to always have the correct door keys in the Knox Box for the Fire Department access.

- Review and vote to accept the membership section for rules – Tabled until the BOD meeting

- Position shooter qualification review – Carlton met with the club member and he shot and passed the certification test to be able to shoot in the doorway in different positions. He was given a hanging badge to be worn with his key entry card. All information has

been placed in his folder and the database notes have been updated to be able to keep track of this qualification.

8. New business

Jim Bailey – Updated financial statement? - Income Tax? – Got info from John. Will be worked on by due date in November

Suggestion box will be put up by Tom D. this week

Mr. Spurges, who asked at the last meeting about doing Boy Scouts, is not a CCGC Member.

Jack Orischak – Jack asked for a \$600 allotment for chairs to replace the current chairs and also to be used outside for seats at the picnic. Some discussion, "Bring your own Chairs to sit in" - Tabled until BOD Meeting.

Bill Spinuzzi

- 2015 renewals will be mailed out September 1 – Need to have the survey questions before this time.
- What if ... renewals and surveys and payment are made before or at the picnic free picnic? – Tabled until BOD Meeting

- What if ... BOD paid membership dues the year after a completed 12 month BOD term is served? – Tabled until BOD Meeting

- Membership 2014 numbers update – 568 Current 2014 paid members

- NRA Compliance – 100% compliance next expiration date is August 30th for some members.

Tom DeHerrera - 2200 orange targets have been taken from the locker that he, Alan Montoya, Clark Calve and Carlton Steubing have keys for.

Watch for these targets to be used at the club.

9. Introductions/vote on applications for membership – 3 new members voted in and accepted in as new members: **Jeffrey Johnson, Alan Kozub, Phillip Belcher**
10. Open Forum – Topics of Interest to Members – Nothing New
11. Adjourn – motion to adjourn, seconded, meeting over 7:35 PM

Submitted by Bill Spinuzzi, substituting for Michael Thomas

**Cherry Creek Gun Club
Board Meeting
August 29, 2014**

Present – Jim Bailey, Jack Orischak, Mike Thomas, Jack Priest, Bill Spinuzzi, Clark Calve, Tom DeHerrera, John Buglovsky, Pete Dickson

Absent – Gary Trisdale

Members wishing to speak – Jack Gaynor

1. Call meeting to order
2. Pledge of Allegiance
3. Presentation of Guests/Allow Members to Speak
Jack Gaynor – letter of application for Emeritus Status - Approved
4. Approval of minutes of previous meeting - Approved
5. Board/Committee Reports - None
6. Correspondence
Chamber flags offer received in mail; Clark Calve will make some with trimmer cord
7. Old Business
Jim Bailey/Jack Orischak - B-B-Q/Swap Meet rules – Saturday, September 20, 11am – 4pm. \$10 per person, \$20 per family (under 16), pre-pay if possible. Swaps are outside, guns sales are inside; FFL will be available. Bring your own chairs. More publicity in newsletter

and on website.

Final vote on bylaw/membership changes (Must be completed for 2015 Renewals to go out) - Jack Orischak – motion, Jack Priest – second – Approved

Final vote on guest pass changes – in process, tags now available, clipboard for more accountability on sign-in requested

Jack Priest – asked for several guest passes for Vic Stevenson, HVAC consultant – Approved

Tom DeHerrera – Found it is not possible to add a cool air vent to the Tube from the Meeting Room due to space constraints; continue as usual

8. New business

Jim Bailey - Cut grass – will be done this coming week according to Clark Calve

Financial statement - None

Bill Spinuzzi - Can we offer free picnic to members who pay 2015 Dues, return the completed Survey, before or on the day of the picnic? – Jack Orischak – motion, John Buglovsky – second - Approved



Review the Survey Questions and cover letter. (Must be completed for 2015 Renewals to go out) – no problems seen with questions, several thought idea was good

With all the above completed, renewals can go out and will be mailed September 7, 2014.

Discuss a paid membership for Board Members the year after a completed 12 month BOD term is served.- Hold for future discussion at a Board Meeting

Comcast damage outside the building – Repaired last weekend shortly after it was discovered

Outside Cameras – Can get new system with 12 UV cameras for about \$1,000; may be able to also extend existing camera system, although age becomes an issue

9. Adjourn

Executive Session - Hear from Alan Montoya regarding Tube incident

Respectfully submitted, Michael Thomas, Secretary

CCGC members need an e-mail address

CCGC is trying to advance its ability to communicate with the membership.

It is imperative that you have an e-mail on record with us.

We need to know how to effectively communicate in a timely manner with all members.

You can drop a message in the Guest Fee slot on the vault door where it will be picked up and sent on.

From the Policy Book - Keep this page in your range bag

Rifle Tube Limitations:

1. All members sighting in new rifles or new configurations, and all guests, must initially fire from the Crutch, located at the 25-yard position. Move to the 100-yard bench rest position only after firing from the Crutch and verifying the shots are within three inches of point of aim.

2. No 50 BMG is allowed! Other very large calibers can be problematic. If in doubt as to a certain cartridge, contact one of the Tube Instructors.

3. A member may load up to 10 rounds in a magazine, shoot one and spot one. The impact of each shot must be verified before firing another round. If the target is not impacted, return to the Crutch at the 25-yard position to verify shot pattern. The Tube is designed for sight-in, load development, and other activities performed on a shot-by-shot basis.

4. SPOT every shot! If you do not see where your round hit, you may have hit the Tube wall. Tube damage must be reported immediately. Failure to report/acknowledge Tube damage may result in suspension or expulsion as a member of the Club by the Board of Directors.

RIFLE TUBE RULES

1. Use your Magnetic entry card when entering the Tube.

2. No shotguns, select-fire or full-automatic firearms allowed.

3. No tracer, armor piercing or incendiary ammunition is allowed.

4. Only paper or cardboard targets are to be used.

5. Rifles are to be used as a single-shot firearm; every shot must be spotted.

6. If you or anyone goes down-range, all firearms must be made safe; in the rack, action open and unloaded.

7. Bench Rest shooting only, No Off-Hand Shooting unless you have prior qualification from the Tube Instructor.

8. If you have a new rifle/scope, have dropped, damaged or are unsure of where your firearm shoots, you must go to the crutch and re-zero your firearm to three inches from your target point. You can then move back to the 100-yard bench position to shoot one round. If you cannot find the round on the target, go back to the crutch.

9. If you accidentally hit the Tube record it in the logbook; Name, Time, and Location. Location is indicated as the distance from the target and the use of the clock system (i.e.: 30 yards @ 9:00).

10. Use the logbook to note any damage, lights out, safety, or maintenance-related items.

11. If the Tube is occupied when you arrive, make your presence known to the shooters. The member present, shooting the longest, should relinquish their position within one hour.

12. Guests are the responsibility of the member bringing them. Member must remain with guest at all times. The member must record their name and the guest's name

in the log book. Member and their guests must use the same shooting position.

13. All guests are required to shoot from the crutch, shooting within (3") three inches of their point on the target. They can then shoot one round from the 100-yard bench position. If you cannot find the round on the target go back to the crutch.

14. Clean your shooting position: Police your brass, sweep, remove targets and dispose of all items in the proper containers.

15. Turn off all heat, lights, exhaust fans, and chronograph screens when you leave.

PURPOSE OF THE CLASS

Due to the construction of the shooting tube, it is prone to damage and due to the limited number of shooting positions, member cooperation is needed. The prime intent of this class is to make members aware of the special need for safety, to limit the potential for damage and to apprise shooters of the need for member cooperation. Tube use is a privilege not a right.

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

1. The Tube has three positions, #1 and #2 are for right hand shooters, #3 is for left hand shooters.

2. Target paper is provided at the target location. A clean piece may be attached to the target back board and your individual targets may be attached to the target paper. Use paper targets only when shooting in the Tube.

3. Permanently mounted chronograph skyscreens are installed at positions #1 and #3, Your Oehler chronograph controller (some Pact controllers) can be connected to the installed skyscreens with the jack connectors, which are located under each shooting bench.

4. A permanently mounted spotting scope is provided at each position so each shot on target can be spotted.

SAFETY

1. All guns must be racked, unloaded, with action open anytime a shooter goes downrange.

2. All shots should be located one at a time. The gun must be used as a single shot. (a) .22 Semi-autos, that are tube fed, may have a maximum of 5 rounds in the tube magazine at any one time. (b) .22 Clip-fed rifles may have a maximum of 5 rounds in the clip at any one time.

3. Do not cock the firearm or close the action until you have lined up on the target.

4. It is mandatory that eye/ear protection be worn at all times while shooting.

DAMAGE CONTROL:

1. In an attempt to control any damage to the Tube and enable damage to be tracked and repaired, access to the Tube is limited to those who have completed the training class.

2. Access is enabled by the use of your magnetic entry card. Each time a member enters the Tube, their time of entry is recorded by the computer control system.

3. It is most important that all members use the Tube "card in" even if they are able to enter when someone else opens the door.

4. If a member detects recent damage to the Tube that has not been marked or repaired, they should note this in the logbook, the damage location and the date/time it was found. Location is determined as the distances from the target, not the firing line, and use of the clock system (i.e.: 25 yards @ 9:00).

5. If you should happen to fire a round into the Tube wall or cause damage, report the damage by noting it in the logbook. Reported damage will not be cause for censure, but unreported damage will.

6. When firing from the 100-yard shooting position, each shot must be spotted using the installed spotting scope or your own scope. If you are unable to account for your round from the 100-yard position, go back to the crutch and re-zero.

CRUTCH

A crutch is located 25 yards from the target. When a gun is used that has not been zeroed, it must be shot from the crutch position to assure that all shots from the 100-yard position will impact the target board and not have the potential to hit the Tube. The Tube is for testing safe loads and for checking zeros. If you are not absolutely sure of your zero, take your unloaded firearm to the crutch and fire from there to adjust your point of aim and bullet impact to within (3") three inches. Further zero adjustments can then be made from the 100-yard positions. Target backing paper is provided and we encourage you to use a clean piece to track your shots.

MEMBER COOPERATION:

1. If two members are shooting and a third member comes to use the Tube, the member who has been there the longest should relinquish their position within an hour.

2. The Club guest policy: Shooting members may bring an individual guest to the facility up to six (6) times, after which they should apply for membership in the Club. Your name and the guest's must be put in the logbook every time you bring a guest to the facility.

3. A member and their paying guest must use the same shooting position unless no other members are shooting.

4. No member will have exclusive use of the Tube. (Tube class and maintenance excepted)

5. If during your shooting session you should note damage, lights burned out, or any other safety/maintenance related items, note it in the logbook.

6. Each shooter is expected to pick up all patches, brass, targets and other related cleanup items and put them in the proper containers. Do not clean your gun with the barrel sticking through the porthole, as the patches will accumulate on the ground in front of the firing line.

7. The following are ABSOLUTELY NOT ALLOWED in the Tube:

(a) No shotguns, Slug guns, Full-automatic or controlled-burst firearms. No multiple-projectile, shot loads, or shot shells are to be fired in any firearm.

(b) No timed or rapid fire.

(c) No tracer, armor piercing or incendiary ammunition.

September 2014

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2	3	4 Juniors 5:00 to 10:00PM Both Ranges	5	6
7	8	9 Pin Shooting 6:30 to 9:30 PM West Range	10 Small bore 5:00 to 9:00 PM East Range	11 Juniors 5:00 to 10:00PM Both Ranges	12 General Meeting 7:00 PM East Range Closed	13
14	15	16 Pin Shooting 6:30 to 9:30 PM West Range	17 Small bore 5:00 to 9:00 PM East Range	18 Juniors 5:00 to 10:00PM Both Ranges	19	20 CCGC Annual Barbecue and Swap Meet
21 Airgun Season resumes - 9 am, West Range	22	23 Pin Shooting 6:30 to 9:30 PM West Range	24 Small bore 5:00 to 9:00 PM East Range	25 Juniors 5:00 to 10:00PM Both Ranges	26 Board Meeting 6:00 PM East Range Closed	27 2700 Match Season begins 6:00 AM to 6:00 PM East Range
28	29	30 Pin Shooting 6:30 to 9:30 PM West Range				
<p><i>Summer Board Meetings May - September New start time - 6:00 pm Members welcome!</i></p>						

October 2014

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1 Small bore 5:00 to 9:00 PM East Range	2 Juniors 5:00 to 10:00PM Both Ranges	3	4
5	6	7 Pin Shooting 6:30 to 9:30 PM West Range	8 Small bore 5:00 to 9:00 PM East Range	9 Juniors 5:00 to 10:00PM Both Ranges	10 General Meeting 7:00 PM East Range Closed	11
12	13	14 Pin Shooting 6:30 to 9:30 PM West Range	15 Small bore 5:00 to 9:00 PM East Range	16 Juniors 5:00 to 10:00PM Both Ranges	17	18
19 Airguns - 9 am, West Range	20	21 Pin Shooting 6:30 to 9:30 PM West Range	22 Small bore 5:00 to 9:00 PM East Range	23 Juniors 5:00 to 10:00PM Both Ranges	24	25 2700 Match 6:00 AM to 6:00 PM East Range
26	27	28 Pin Shooting 6:30 to 9:30 PM West Range	29 Small bore 5:00 to 9:00 PM East Range	30 Juniors 5:00 to 10:00PM Both Ranges	31 Board Meeting 6:00 PM East Range Closed	