

APPLICATION TO HOST GSSF OUTDOOR MATCHES

Please review the current Volume of the GLOCK Report for rules and course of fire information.

Complete the following application to the best of your ability. Please include any pertinent information you would like to add with your application.

Thank you for your interest in the GSSF program.

If you need additional space to provide discussion or answers, please feel free to include them on a separate sheets as needed.

Host Club Contact Information:

Date of Application:	
Main Contact:	Alternate Contact(s) (if available)
Name:	Name:
Address:	Address:
Phone:	Phone:
Alt./Cell Phone:	Alt./Cell Phone:
E-Mail:	E-Mail:
Alt. E-Mail:	Alt. E-Mail:
If your application is successful, what do you wish the match to be named? (See GLOCK Report for examples)	

CONTACT DETAILS OF APPLICANT HOST CLUB:

Name of Applicant Host Club:
Mailing Address:
Physical Address of Range if Different from Mailing Address:
Phone (if available):
Alt/Cell Phone (if available):
E-Mail (if available):
Alt. E-Mail (if available):
Host Club Website (if available):
Latitude/Longitude (if available):

LOCATION/DETAILED DIRECTIONS TO THE HOST CLUB STARTING FROM AN EASILY LOCATED POINT; SUCH AS AN INTERSTATE HIGHWAY EXIT NUMBER. OR ATTACH A MAP:

QUESTIONS GSSF ASKS ITSELF WHEN CONSIDERING A NEW “HOST CLUB” APPLICATION.

1. DOES IT APPEAR THAT THE CANDIDATE HOST CLUB COULD DRAW “ENOUGH” ENTRIES TO CONTINUE IN THE GSSF PROGRAM OVER TIME?

2. IS THERE ALREADY ANOTHER CURRENT GSSF HOST CLUB IN THE SAME GENERAL REGION OF THE CANDIDATE HOST CLUB? (IE, WOULD IT BE ADVISABLE TO ESTABLISH A SECOND GSSF MATCH IN THAT GENERAL REGION KNOWING THAT TO DO SO WOULD EXPEND THE RESOURCES THAT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH A VIABLE GSSF MATCH IN ANOTHER PART OF THE COUNTRY THAT DOES NOT CURRENTLY HAVE ONE OR IS “UNDERREPRESENTED”?)

3. DOES THE POTENTIAL GSSF HOST CLUB HAVE A FACILITY SUITABLE TO SUCCESSFULLY CONDUCT A GSSF MATCH?

4. DOES THE POTENTIAL GSSF HOST CLUB HAVE THE PERSONNEL NECESSARY TO SUCCESSFULLY CONDUCT A GSSF MATCH?

5. DOES THE POTENTIAL GSSF HOST CLUB HAVE THE EQUIPMENT NECESSARY TO SUCCESSFULLY CONDUCT A GSSF MATCH OR IF NOT, CAN THE HOST CLUB OBTAIN IT, OR IF NOT IS GSSF IN A POSITION TO SUPPLY IT?

Discussion of the above questions.

Question #1. DOES IT APPEAR THAT THE CANDIDATE HOST CLUB COULD DRAW “ENOUGH” ENTRIES TO CONTINUE IN THE GSSF PROGRAM?

Also,
Question #2. IS THERE ALREADY ANOTHER CURRENT GSSF HOST CLUB IN THE SAME GENERAL REGION OF THE CANDIDATE HOST CLUB? (IE, WOULD IT BE ADVISABLE TO ESTABLISH A SECOND GSSF MATCH IN THAT GENERAL REGION KNOWING THAT TO DO SO WOULD EXPEND THE RESOURCES THAT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH A VIABLE GSSF MATCH IN ANOTHER PART OF THE COUNTRY THAT DOES NOT CURRENTLY HAVE ONE?)

Generally speaking, GSSF wishes to get “the most bang for the buck”. GSSF’s budget and personnel resources are limited. There are also only so many weekends available to conduct GSSF matches. GSSF therefore seeks to increase average match size from year to year wherever and whenever possible. Here are the entries that GSSF matches have drawn for the past several years.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF GLOCK SPORT SHOOTING FOUNDATION MATCHES BY CALENDAR YEAR

	# of Stage Setups, 2013	# of ROs, 2013	2015 as of 6/12/15	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Griffin, GA	6/7/5	101	961	907	713	876	597	---
Morganton, NC	3/3/3	127	877	794	649	670	526	456
Orlando, FL		53	872	749	683	680	561	379
Okeechobee, FL			741	503	---	---	---	---
Clearwater, FL	4/3/2	85	667	437	487	487	---	---
Montgomery, AL	4/4/3	41	665	584	383	---	---	---
Tallahassee, FL		---	624	517	---	---	---	---
Dayton, OH		50	503	466	331	344	268	---
Carrollton, TX		41	464	451	341	409	379	280
Yolo, California		29	405	437	352	298	226	243
St. Paul, MN	2/2/2	46	394	322	320	302	295	268
Reno, NV		11	364	271	230	226	227	149
Park City, KY	2/2/2	36	346	266	246	---	---	---
Dickson, TN		37	344	351	271	250	198	---
Grand Island, NE		15	338	239	158	210	189	160
Sparta, IL	2/2/1	14	323	242	182	155	---	---
W. Monroe, LA		15	280	223	173	164	106	---
Holmen, WI			268	---	---	---	---	---
Thibodaux, LA		32	256	226	205	217	145	157
Buenos Aires, Argentina			203	---	---	---	---	---
Boulder City/LVegas,NV		23	189	---	299	331	425	298
Boise, ID			135	112	---	---	---	---
Conyers, GA	7/8/4	70		1,341	1,095	1,046	1,023	744
Dawsonville, GA	4/4/3	98		867	751	658	629	505
St Augustine, FL	4/4/3	43		720	622	---	---	---
Topton, PA		37		701	398	408	356	309
Summerville, SC		43		582	428	391	346	---
Lexington, KY		70		515	402	432	359	297
Jackson, NJ		36		508	343	379	359	318
Marietta, OH		63		503	422	413	388	405
Richmond, CA		37		499	521	438	420	342
Beckley, WV		31		437	374	364	300	---
Mobile, AL		42		402	300	361	---	---
San Antonio, TX		38		383	248	380	302	326
Atlanta, IN				372	---	---	---	---
Greeley, CO	2/2/2	30		350	270	242	226	244
Piru, CA		24		320	351	342	324	242
Portland/Dundee, OR		19		318	229	259	278	200
Albany, OR		16		292	189	249	236	215
Hallsville, MO		23		290	304	280	266	256

Bremerton, WA		24		278	223	222	203	174
Wellington, KS	2/2/1	41		266	175			
Brighton, MI		28		248	265	232	215	200
Fulton, NY		21		242	195	227	194	158
Milwaukee, WI		21		242	222	206	178	149
Tucson, AZ		22		201	194	187	181	157
Sioux Falls, SD		9		193	125	133	---	---
Salt Lake City, UT		10		188	113	139	---	131
Missoula, MT	2/2/1	17		187	186	210	172	153
Montevideo, Uruguay				112	---	---	---	---
Johnstown, PA			New	---	---	---	---	---
Park City, NY			New	---	---	---	---	---
Discontinued Matches								
Prospect Hills, NC	3/3/2	30	---	487	420	---	---	---
Norco, CA		51	---	459	390	331	303	221
Pryor, OK			---	232	---	---	---	---
Reevesville, SC		44	---	---	153	145	105	---
Columbia, SC			---	---	---	465	380	380
Knoxville, TN			---	---	---	371	376	287
Indianapolis, IN			---	---	---	331	336	241
Pensacola, FL			---	---	---	---	365	300
Oxford/Creedmore, NC			---	---	---	---	---	419
Waldorf, MD			---	---	---	---	---	282
Anniston, AL			---	---	---	---	---	268
Totals	N/A	Avg ~39	10,219	20,832	15,931	15,460	12,962	10,313
Number of matches (Calendar)			22 of 52 to date	50	46	44	40	37
Avg. Entries per match			464	417	346	351	324	279
			2015 to date	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010

Generally speaking, GSSF seeks matches that can sustain a minimum of about 300 or more entries AND can increase in size from year to year.

If you closely examine the above figures, you may notice that generally speaking the larger matches are east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio rivers in the eastern region of the USA or west of the Sierra and Cascade mountains in the west. Generally speaking, the areas in the region between those areas are so far apart that they generally do not draw enough entries to sustain a continuing GSSF match from year to year.

GSSF does maintain smaller matches in this region from year to year to maintain, hopefully grow, a presence in those areas of the country or because it suits the general needs of our parent corporation GLOCK, Inc. to do so.

Considering the above please give us your thoughts as to how many competitors you expect to draw and any ideas you may have to get them to attend a GSSF match at your host club:

Questions #3, #4, and #5 are interrelated.

Question #3; DOES THE POTENTIAL GSSF HOST CLUB HAVE A FACILITY SUITABLE TO SUCCESSFULLY CONDUCT A GSSF MATCH?

Question #4; DOES THE POTENTIAL GSSF HOST CLUB HAVE THE PERSONNEL NECESSARY TO SUCCESSFULLY CONDUCT A GSSF MATCH?

Question #5; DOES THE POTENTIAL GSSF HOST CLUB HAVE THE EQUIPMENT NECESSARY TO SUCCESSFULLY CONDUCT A GSSF MATCH OR IF NOT, CAN THE HOST CLUB OBTAIN IT OR IS GSSF IN A POSITION TO SUPPLY IT?

STAGE SETUP REQUIREMENTS DISCUSSION:

An "entry" at a GSSF match consists of the aggregate score from three stages; "Five to GLOCK", "GLOCK 'M", and "GLOCK the Plates". There are several different versions of "Five to GLOCK" and "GLOCK 'M" for variety from match to match. GSSF matches usually erect multiple identical (at a given match) setups of the stages to facilitate getting competitors through the match in a timely fashion.

The cardboard target normally used is the 18" x 30" NRA D-1 "Tombstone" cardboard target. These are provided by GSSF.

An insufficiently supported wet, target will "curl" forward towards the shooter. Pastors will not stick to a wet target. Thus, if the targets get too wet, the match itself cannot proceed.

Thus, some care must be taken in pre-selecting proper target stand materials and in properly erecting target assemblies so that matches may proceed, rain or shine.

Target sticks 4' in length usually provide insufficient target support and should be avoided. Target sticks 5' in length are preferable. However, it is often difficult to find 10'-length stock that can be cut in half to provide two 1"x 2" x 5' target stand sticks. However, if a bundle of 12 1"x 2" x 8' sticks is cut at 5 feet, you get 12 5' sticks and 12 3' sticks. The 12 3' sticks can then be overlapped by a foot, screwed together with 1" drywall screws, thus yielding another six 5' sticks. If a club has a table saw and table saw operator available, it is most cost effective to make 1"x 2" x 5' target stand sticks by buying and cutting to size, readily available 2" x 4" x 10' timbers.

Especially when rainy match conditions are expected, the best overall target arrangements use a target stand that is leaned forward slightly toward the shooter, with two 5' target sticks. To this is firmly stapled a "backer" consisting of a D-1 target inside a 30-gallon opaque plastic garbage bag. The backer bag does not need to be a clear bag. This backer assembly is then stapled at the top of the 5' sticks at the point on the target where the straight side of the D-1 target ends and the semi-circle portion at the top of the target begins. This generally places the very top of the target about 70" above the ground.

The NRA D-1 target itself is then clamped not stapled, to the front of the plastic-enclosed backer, with two medium "binder clamps", at the top and bottom. Such clamped targets can be readily replaced when necessary, without having to find staple guns and staples.

In rainy conditions, rain generally falls straight down. The target being leaned towards the shooter, the rain then mostly falls on the plastic-cardboard-plastic backer "sandwich". The D-1 target itself is therefore sheltered from the rain somewhat, stays dry, and the match can continue in the rain, without having to shoot, score, and paste through bothersome, hard to find, clear plastic dry-cleaning bags.

As rain is often accompanied by some wind, some care should be taken to ensure that the target sticks, and target, do not "flop" back and forth loosely in the target stand and thus, expose the target to the rain. Something should be wedged behind the target sticks to firmly "jam" the target stick/target assembly forward, toward the shooter. If available, empty 12-gauge shotgun hulls often work well for this purpose.

Target heights can be varied to ensure that bullets passing through the targets come to rest safely in the impact berms. Targets are placed at different distances ranging from 15' to 75' from the shooting position. Target heights, distances between the targets and the shooting position, and distances between targets can be varied to fit a given range facility so long as all individual stage setups are functionally identical.

Range equipment needed for a "Five to GLOCK" setup consists of 5 such target stands for the NRA D-1 targets .

Normal range equipment needed for a "GLOCK 'M" consists of four of the same target stands and one "ring and paint" steel target, usually USPSA "Pepper Popper" or equivalent. Steel targets can vary so long as the steel erected on all individual stage setups are functionally identical. Steel targets used have included USPSA "US Popper" targets as well as "Steel Challenge" targets.

Steel targets are placed at 33' to 60' from the shooting position depending on the "GLOCK 'M" version used.

Should a host club have sufficient steel targets to do so, 3 "knock down" steel targets may be erected in "knock down" rather than "ring and paint" mode on each individual stage setup. The new "Pocket GLOCKS" Division needs to always be shot in "ring and paint" mode due to the lower power of the .380 round.

Range equipment needed for a "GLOCK the Plates" setup consists of a "Bianchi" Plate Rack or the smaller version generally called a "Speed Rack". The plates themselves are normally round, 8" in diameter, but can vary at a given club provided all plate racks used for the match are functionally identical. Again, the Plates used for the new "Pocket GLOCKS" Division need to always be shot in "ring and paint" mode due to the lower power of the .380 round.

New GSSF host clubs often do not have all of the recommended equipment, especially the Plate Racks. They understandably do not wish to make the financial commitment to purchase such equipment when they do not know if they are going to wish to continue in the GSSF program after the first year or two that they participate.

The alternative in such cases is the "all paper" options of both "GLOCK 'M" and "GLOCK the Plates".

The paper option of the "GLOCK 'M" substitutes one additional cardboard target for the steel target.

Five additional paper target stands can substitute for a plate rack when the paper option of "GLOCK the Plates" is used. However, when using the paper option for the "Plates" the host club loses the remote reset capability of the rack and therefore the host club needs two, or possibly three, complete "Paper Plates" stage setups to substitute for one actual plate rack with the additional target stands, personnel, and range facility that that entails. In other words, the host club needs as many "Plates" stage setups as "Five to GLOCK" and/or "GLOCK 'M" stage setups.

For locations within a one day drive of GSSF Headquarters outside of Atlanta, Georgia, GSSF can often supply the steel targets necessary to fully equip four "knock down" or twelve "ring and paint" "GLOCK 'M" stage setups and up to six "GLOCK the Plates" stage setups. This area generally includes all of Florida to the south and the general area south and east of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and as far north as the Washington, DC area.

By the third year of its participation in the GSSF program any GSSF host club outside of that area is expected, and host clubs inside that area are requested, to obtain their own steel targets sufficient to equip its own respective annual GSSF matches.

New host clubs can sometimes arrange for GSSF to finance their acquisition of such equipment which is subsequently set against the per-match entry compensation GSSF normally pays to the host club for as many successive years of annual GSSF matches as are necessary to “pay” for the equipment provided by GSSF “up front” to the new Host Club. This is discussed further in the “Compensation” section below.

NUMBER OF STAGE SETUPS REQUIRED FOR A SUCCESSFUL GSSF MATCH.

We have observed that at the GSSF matches that are best received by our individual members, those members are generally able to arrive, shoot their match entries, and leave in no more than about three hours. If it takes longer the member often has a negative experience and is not as likely to return to that host club’s match the next year it is held, nor bring new shooters with them.

To accomplish this generally requires the host club to erect, man, and run MULTIPLE, identical stage “setups” of the three basic match stages.

A GSSF match usually runs from between 9AM to about 4 to 5PM each of the two weekend days that it is held. A period of about 7 hours. Also generally speaking, about 60% to 70% of GSSF entries are shot on Saturday and the remaining 30% to 40% on Sunday. In deference to local churches, some matches cannot begin until later on Sunday.

The rule of thumb is that a single stage setup of “Five to GLOCK” or “GLOCK ‘M” can conduct one “entry” about every 5 minutes, or about 12 per hour. Therefore, a theoretical GSSF match setup that consisted of only one of each of the three stage setups (a 1/1/1 setup) could only cycle about 80 entries per day, or 160 entries for the entire two-day match.

Matches that generally draw less than 200 entries from one year to another are often discontinued after having been given several chances to increase in size. Therefore, for a minimum, sustainable, average sized GSSF match of about 250 match entries, the potential host club should plan to erect and man a minimum of two each of “Five to GLOCK” and “GLOCK ‘M” and one “GLOCK the Plates” (hereinafter referred to as a 2/2/1 stage setup). The number of stage setups set up, manned, and run at some representative GSSF matches of various sizes are listed above for your review.

For matches from 250 to 300 entries the host club should plan for a 3/3/1 or 3/3/2 setup. For matches from 300 to 400 entries the host club should plan for a 4/4/2 or better setup.

Please note that the all time record GSSF match used an 7/8/6 setup to run 1,341 match entries!

Again, since 60-70% of entries are encountered on Saturday the above setup numbers can often be reduced by about 1/3rd for Sunday. That is, a match that runs 3/3/2 setups on Saturday could often be reduced to 2/2/2 or even 2/2/1 on Sunday.

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

It is ALWAYS better to erect more setups than “needed” as the quicker all the GSSF member participants can be cycled through the match, the better they like it and the more likely it will be that they will both return and bring friends and family to participate as well. It also allows for future growth in the match from year to year.

It also reduces the workload on the Range Officers. Many hands make for light work.

Overworked Range Officers are less likely to participate the next time.

The “rule of thumb” is that you need three Range Officers to man each stage setup. Add about another 25% for relief’s, etc.

Therefore, for a 2/2/1 setup you would need about 15 Range Officers during “peak” hours plus about 4 relievers for a total of about 19 or 20 ROs.

A 3/3/2 setup should have about $(8 \times 3) = 24 + (25\% \text{ of } 24) = 6 = 30$ ROs, and so forth.

The average number of Range Officers for all 2013 GSSF matches was about 39.

Most Range Officers do not need any special training or certification. Most RO duties consist of scoring and administrating the shooting order and can be done by most people with reasonable intelligence. For those ROs who actually supervise shooters, those individuals who have training and/or experience in Range Officering at other pistol shooting competitions such as IDPA or USPSA matches, are preferable.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

“WHAT DOES THE HOST CLUB GET FROM GLOCK FOR HOSTING A GSSF MATCH?”

For the first 200 entries or less, the Host Club receives two certificates redeemable for GLOCK Firearms.

For every “round” 100 entries above 200 entries, the Host Club receives an additional certificate.

For entries “above” the last round 100 entries, the typical per-entry fee to the host club is usually set at \$4. Or the Host club can pay GSSF the difference for an additional certificate.

For example, let us assume a GSSF match totaling 470 match entries.

The Host club would receive 4 GLOCK certificates for entries 1-400.

The remaining 70 entries can be handled either of two ways at the discretion of the Host club.

Either:

- GSSF pays the host club at \$4 per entry ($70 \times \$4 = \280).

Or

- The Host club pays GSSF the difference ($(500-470) \times \$4 = \120) for a fifth GLOCK firearms certificate.

As previously mentioned, some new host clubs wish to acquire steel targets such as plate racks and Pepper Poppers that can not only be used by the host club for the GSSF match, but for other club activities during the rest of the year. In such cases GSSF can often arrange for the purchase of the targets, the cost of which is then set against the resulting match entries at \$4 per entry for as many successive years of GSSF matches as are necessary to offset the initial acquisition costs. The Host Club is responsible for subsequent maintenance of the targets. Depending on the location of the new Host Club GSSF can sometimes deliver such targets in conjunction with the match itself, saving on shipping costs. If a Host Club is going to purchase steel targets from GSSF it must be firmly agreed to between the Host Club and GSSF at least three months prior to the match date so that GSSF has enough lead time to have the targets fabricated or refurbished, and/or delivered in time for the match, as the case may be.

“WHAT DO THE RANGE OFFICERS GET FOR WORKING A GSSF MATCH?”

Each RO gets a hat and an RO shirt. The RO also gets his or her choice of several GLOCK products. In most cases, one such item for each day worked to a maximum of two. Some, more expensive, items require two days worth of Range Officering for one item. Such items include magazines for GLOCK firearms, GLOCK Field knives, “gun rugs”, other GLOCK merchandise items, a one-year membership in GSSF, or a no-charge entry to the GSSF match itself. Of course, the ROs are also free to shoot the match itself and are therefore eligible for the match awards as well.

Your comments regarding the above with respect to your host club. Use additional sheets of paper if need be:

Empty rectangular box for comments regarding the host club.

Add any additional comments or questions for which you need answers from GSSF:

Empty rectangular box for additional comments or questions for which answers are needed from GSSF.