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2010-2012 NATIONAL STANDARD THREE-POSITION AIR RIFLE RULES

National Standard Three-Position Air Rifle Rules *is published by the National Three-Position Air Rifle Council. Council members are The American Legion, Boy Scouts of America, Civilian Marksmanship Program, Daisy/U. S. Jaycees Shooter Education Program, National 4-H Shooting Sports, The U. S. Army Marksmanship Unit, USA Shooting and the Army, Marine Corps, Navy and Air Force JROTC Commands.*

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For the 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 Competition Years

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Safety Rules for Air Rifle Ranges

The most important rules to follow in any range or target shooting activity are safety rules. This applies equally for air rifles as well as for all other types of firearms. These air rifle safety rules must be enforced at all shooting ranges by competition officials and coaches and followed by all shooters. All competitors, coaches and competition officials must know and conscientiously enforce these rules.

1. ***MUZZLE*** – Always keep rifle muzzles pointed in a safe direction. Rifle muzzles must never be pointed at other persons under any circumstances. On a range, the safest direction to point a rifle muzzle is usually up, or downrange towards the targets.

2. ***CLEAR BARREL INDICATOR (CBI)*** – Clear Barrel Indicators or CBIs are synthetic monofilament cords (0.065" – 0.095" dia.) in fluorescent orange or a similar bright color that are inserted into the bores of air rifles so that the ends of the CBI protrude out of both the muzzle and open breech. CBIs confirm that air rifles are unloaded. CBIs must be inserted in all air rifles when they are brought to a range or removed from a gun case on a range. CBIs may be removed only during preparation periods, change-over periods and firing times. The use of CBIs is mandatory in all Three-Position Air Rifle competitions.

3. ***RIFLE ACTION*** – Always keep rifle actions open, with CBIs inserted, except when the rifle is on the firing line between the beginning of the "preparation period" and the end of the firing period. When firing is finished or the rifle is laid down for any reason, the action must be opened and a CBI inserted in the bore. Spring-air rifles must be left uncocked and unloaded. The action may be closed when an air rifle is placed in a gun case, but the action must be opened and a CBI inserted when it is removed from the case. *Note: The only exception to this rule is for older spring-air rifles where the cocking lever cannot be left in the open position without damaging the mechanism.*

4. ***TRIGGER*** – Keep your finger off of the trigger until after placing the rifle in the shooting position and beginning to aim at the target. It is especially important to keep the finger outside of the trigger guard when loading the rifle and when lifting it up into position.

5. ***RANGE OFFICER*** – A Range Officer is in charge of firing on every range. The commands and instructions of the Range Officer or person in charge of firing must be obeyed. Range Officers must check rifles brought to the range to be sure actions are open and CBIs inserted. When shooting is finished, range officers must check rifles to be sure actions are open and CBIs inserted.

6. ***GROUNDED RIFLES*** – "Grounding" a rifle means opening its action, inserting a CBI in it and placing it on the firing point. Grounded rifles may not be touched until a Range Officer authorizes you to handle your rifle. Then you may pick up your rifle and get into a firing position with it. You may not, however, remove the CBI, close the action or dry fire with it until the Preparation Period begins. When you finish firing, open the action, insert a CBI and ground your rifle on the firing line. Leave the rifle grounded on your firing point until the Range Officer instructs you to handle again.

This is the Eighth Edition of the ***National Standard Three-Position Air Rifle Rules***. This edition of the Rules will be valid for two years, from September 2010 through August 2012. **All new rules or rules that were substantially changed from the Seventh (2008-2010) Edition are underlined**. Editorial or stylistic changes are not marked. These Rules incorporate numerous recommendations from junior shooting coaches and competition officials and have been coordinated with the 2009-2012 International Shooting Sport Federation Rules.

RULES HOTLINE

The National Three Position Air Rifle Council operates a Rules Hotline to answer questions, offer advice on how to organize competitions or provide official rule interpretations on behalf of the Council. Any coach, shooter or competition official may request assistance from the **National Council Rules Hotline** by calling 419-635-2141, ext. 1102 or 1131, or via email at *3PAR@odcmp.com*.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. GENERAL REGULATIONS 3
Introduction 3
Purpose of Rules 3
Intent and Spirit of Rules 3
Authority to Establish Rules 3
Application of Rules 3
Amendments to the Rules 3
National Jury of Appeal 4
Sanctioned Competition 4
2. SAFETY 4
Carrying and Handling Rifles 4
Clear Barrel Indicators (CBIs) 4
Grounding Rifles 5
LOAD 5
START 5
Completion of Firing 5
STOP 5
Loaded Rifle 5
Going Down Range 5
Removing Rifle From Firing Line 5
Using Rifle Cases 5
Range Safety Emergency 6
Personal Safety 6
3. ELIGIBILITY TO COMPETE 6
Individual Competitors 6
Teams 6
Equipment Classes 7
Special Categories and Classifications 7
4. AIR RIFLES AND EQUIPMENT 8
Equipment Classes 8
Sporter Air Rifle 8
Sporter Clothing and Accessories 11
Precision Air Rifle 12
Precision Rifle Sights 14
Precision Clothing and Accessories 14
General Equipment Rules for Sporter and Precision Classes 17
5. COMPETITION CONDITIONS 19
Shooting Positions 19
Coaching 21
Competition Events and Time Limits 21

Targets 23
Range Specifications 23
Competition Program 25
6. COMPETITION OFFICIALS AND THEIR DUTIES 25
Competition Director 25
Range Officers 25
Jury 25
Equipment Control Chief 25
Statistical Officer 25
Scorers 26
Team Coach 26
7. COMPETITION PROCEDURES 26
Entries 26
Firing Point Assignments (Squadding) 26
Equipment Control 26
Moving Equipment To/From Firing Line 26
Preparation Period 27
Beginning and End of the Competition 27
Five (5) Minute Warning 27
Two (2) Minute Warning 27
Leaving the Firing Line 27
Position Changeover Periods 27
Dry Firing 27
Sighting and Record Shots 28
Range Commands 28
Irregular Shots 30
Interruptions in Shooting 31
Malfunctions 32
Spectators and Media 32
Penalties for Rules Violations 33
8. SCORING TARGETS 34
Value of Shots 34
Score Protests 35
Manual Paper Target Scoring 35
Electronic Targets 37
Visual Image Scoring Systems 37
Breaking Ties 39
Results Lists 40
9. PROTESTS AND APPEALS 40
Protests of Competition Conditions 40
Appeals of Protest Decisions 40
10. FINALS 41
Final Round Procedures 41
Preparing for the Final 42
Conducting the Final 42
Special Circumstances in Final 44
11. NATIONAL RECORDS 45
School Age National Record Events 45
Youth Shooting Program Records 45
Age Group Records 46
Standards for Establishing Records 46
12. INDEX 47
13. APPENDIX 51
National Three-Position Air Rifle Council Programs 51
Junior EIC Award Program 53
Application Form to order Silver and Bronze EIC Badges 57
National Record Application Form 58

1.0 GENERAL REGULATIONS

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Three-Position Air Rifle shooting is the most popular form of shooting sports competition for youth of high school age or younger. Three-Position Air Rifle is based on the Olympic and international three-position rifle events so it has broad appeal both to shooters who want an accessible recreational sport and to shooters who seek the supreme challenges of high-performance international-style competition. There are two different Three-Position Air Rifle equipment classes. Precision Air Rifle is modeled after Olympic-style shooting and allows the use of specialized target rifles and equipment. Sporter Air Rifle is designed for organizations and competitors that want to compete with a minimum of equipment and expense. In both classes, competitors fire at targets at a distance of 10 meters in three different positions, prone, standing and kneeling. Three-Position Air Rifle provides young shooters with competitive shooting opportunities that are offered on a wide variety of easily accessible ranges, with equipment that is commonly available at affordable costs. In organizing competitions, every effort should be made to foster good sportsmanship, the development of positive life skills and an enjoyable atmosphere for all participants.

1.2 PURPOSE OF RULES

The purpose of these Rules is to establish a single national standard rulebook for Three-Position Air Rifle competitions in the United States. All competitors, team leaders and competition officials must be familiar with these Rules and ensure that they are enforced. These Rules may be used to govern any Three-Position Air Rifle competition, whether it is a major national event or a small event involving only two or three teams.

1.3 INTENT AND SPIRIT OF RULES

The Rules are intended to ensure fair competition for all. Anything that may give a competitor an advantage over others and which is not specifically authorized in these Rules, or which is contrary to the intent and spirit of these Rules, is prohibited. Range Officers and Juries may decide cases not provided for in these Rules, but any such decisions must be based on the intent and spirit of these Rules. **No decision by a Match Director, Range Officer or Jury may be made that is contrary to these Rules**.

1.4 AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH RULES

The National Three-Position Air Rifle Council establishes these rules and has the sole authority to amend or modify them. The Council consists of representatives of major organizations that are active in the promotion and development of Three-Position Air Rifle shooting in the United States. Council members are The American Legion, Boy Scouts of America, The Civilian Marksmanship Program, Daisy/U. S. Jaycees Shooter Education Program, 4-H Shooting Sports, The Army, Marine Corps, Navy and Air Force Cadet Commands, The U. S. Army Marksmanship Unit and USA Shooting. Council membership is open to other national shooting sports or youth-serving organizations that promote Three-Position Air Rifle shooting.

1.5 APPLICATION OF RULES

Each member of the National Three-Position Air Rifle Council agrees to use these Rules in all Three-Position Air Rifle competitions that they organize, conduct or sanction. Other organizations that promote youth shooting competitions are encouraged to use these Rules to govern Three-Position Air Rifle competitions that they conduct. This ensures that all Three-Position Air Rifle competitors and coaches have the same rules govern all competitions in which they participate.

1.6 AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES

The National Three-Position Air Rifle Council meets annually to review the ***National Standard Three-Position Rifle Rules*** and approve amendments to the Rules. Recommendations for rule changes may be submitted to the National Three-Position Air Rifle Council at this address:

National Three-Position Air Rifle Council
Camp Perry, P. O. Box 576
Port Clinton, Ohio 43452
3PAR@odcmp.com
Tel. 419-635-2141, ext. 1102 or 1131, Fax 419-635-2573

1.7 NATIONAL JURY OF APPEAL

The National Three-Position Air Rifle Council annually appoints a National Jury of Appeal consisting of three experienced, expert competition officials. The National Jury advises competition sponsors, coaches and competitors; issues advisory opinions concerning these Rules and decides protests. The National Jury is authorized to decide protests appealed to it by participants in sanctioned competitions (see Rule 9.2). Decisions by the National Jury on protests are final and cannot be appealed. Anyone who wants additional information concerning the Rules, who requests a rule interpretation or who wants to resolve a protest or dispute should contact the Council at the address above.

1.8 SANCTIONED COMPETITION

Sanctioned competitions are competitions that are officially recognized by the National Three-Position Air Rifle Council, the national governing body for three-position air rifle shooting in the United States. National Championship competitions conducted by organizations that are members of the Council are considered to be Council-sanctioned competitions without any further requirement to apply for sanctioning. Any team, club, JROTC unit or other group affiliated or enrolled with any organization that is a member of the National Three-Position Air Rifle Council may use these Rules to conduct a three-position air rifle competition and apply to have those matches sanctioned by the Council. All competitions sanctioned by the Council are listed in a national registry of upcoming events that is posted on the CMP website at *http://clubs.odcmp.com/cgi-bin/matchUpcomingSearch.cgi?designation=AIR*. Competitors in sanctioned matches are eligible to earn National Council achievement awards and National Records. The Civilian Marksmanship Program administers the Council's competition sanctioning program. To apply for match sanctioning, submit an ***Application to Conduct a Sanctioned Three-Position Air Rifle Match***. Types of matches that may be sanctioned are postal matches, leagues, regular shoulder-to-shoulder matches, CMP Cup Matches and Junior Olympic State Qualifiers. To submit a sanctioning application, complete a copy of the ***Application to Conduct a Sanctioned Three-Position Air Rifle Match*** that can be downloaded from the CMP web site at *http://www.odcmp.com/3P/Forms/SanctApp.pdf*. Send your completed application, with sanctioning fees and a copy of the match program to:

CMP Competitions—3-P Air Rifle
P. O. Box 576
Port Clinton, Ohio 43452
Email: *3PAR@odcmp.com*
Tel. (419) 635-2141, ext. 1102 or 1131, Fax (419) 635-2573

2.0 SAFETY

Safety is the foremost priority in all shooting sports. The safety of competitors, competition officials and spectators requires constant, disciplined attention to safe gun handling. Applicable safety rules for three-position air rifle competitions include both this rule (Rule 2.0) and the ***SAFETY RULES FOR AIR RIFLE RANGES*** printed on the inside front and back covers of this Rulebook. Every competitor is responsible for following all established safety rules and safe rifle-handling procedures. Any competitor who handles a rifle in an unsafe manner or violates safety rules so as to endangers another person may be disqualified.

2.1 CARRYING AND HANDLING RIFLES

All rifles must be carried and handled with maximum care at all times. Rifles may be carried to or from the ready area behind the firing line if their actions are open and CBIs are inserted. While in the ready area, competitors may adjust their rifles in preparation for firing if their actions are open and CBIs are inserted, but they may not remove CBIs, close rifle actions, point them or get into firing positions with them.

2.2 CLEAR BARREL INDICATORS (CBIs)

The use of Clear Barrel Indicators (CBIs) made of fluorescent orange (the recommended color) or a similar bright colored material and long enough to visibly protrude from both the breech and muzzle when inserted in the bores is mandatory in all Three-Position Air Rifle Matches. CBIs shall be inserted before an air rifle is brought to the range or when it is removed from a gun case. CBIs may only be removed during preparation, firing and change-over periods. When a stage of fire is completed, a CBI must be inserted and the rifle must be grounded. CBIs must remain inserted

after cleared rifles are removed from the firing line and as long as the rifle remains on the range. CBIs may be removed when air rifles are replaced in gun cases.

2.3 GROUNDING RIFLES

When the Range Officer authorizes competitors to move their equipment and air rifles to the firing line (Rule 7.4), they must immediately ground or bench their rifle on the firing point and not handle the air rifle again until the preparation period begins. Rifles must again be grounded after the completion of firing (see Rule 2.6).

2.4 LOAD

Rifles may be loaded only on the firing line after the command ***LOAD*** or ***START*** is given. The rifle barrel must be pointed up or downrange during the charging and loading procedure. If a pellet is loaded and fired before the command ***LOAD***, that shot must be scored as a miss on the first competition target (Rule 7.15.1).

2.5 START

Competitors may begin to fire at their targets only after the Range Officer gives the command ***START***. Any shot fired after the command ***LOAD*** and before the command ***START*** must be penalized two (2) points on the first competition target (see Rule 7.15.1). *Note: The command "**START**" should only be used to signal the start of shooting time when live-fire shooting is permitted, but not to begin a preparation or change-over period when live-fire shooting is not permitted.*

2.6 COMPLETION OF FIRING

After competitors fire the last shot in a position or stage, they must open their rifle actions, insert CBIs and ground their rifles on the floor or bench. After grounding or benching their rifles, competitors may make sight, stock or accessory adjustments or changes on their rifle, but they may not handle their rifles after the commands ***STOP-UNLOAD*** are given and the line is cleared.

2.7 STOP

When the command ***STOP*** or ***STOP-UNLOAD*** is given, shooting must stop immediately. Any shot fired after the command ***STOP*** must be scored as a miss on the last competition target (Rule 7.15.2). After the commands ***STOP-UNLOAD***, all air rifles must be in a safe, unloaded condition, with CBIs inserted and grounded or benched on the firing point. *Note: If a competitor uses a spring-air rifle where the cocking lever cannot be left in the open position without damaging the mechanism; the rifle may be left uncocked and unloaded.*

2.8 LOADED RIFLE

If a competitor has a loaded rifle after the command ***STOP-UNLOAD***, the competitor must remain in position with the muzzle pointed down range and inform the Range Officer that he/she has a loaded rifle by raising his/her hand. The Range Officer will then direct the competitor to clear the rifle by firing into a pellet discharge container or towards an area of the backstop where there are no targets (see Rule 7.15.4).

2.9 GOING DOWN RANGE

Whenever anyone goes downrange to change or retrieve targets or for any other purposes, all air rifles on the firing line must be grounded with actions open and CBIs inserted. No one may <u>touch or</u> handle air rifles while anyone is downrange.

2.10 REMOVING RIFLES FROM THE FIRING LINE

Rifles may be removed from the firing line only after all rifles are grounded or benched with actions open and CBIs inserted, the firing line is cleared by the Range Officer and the Range Officer gives instructions to remove rifles from the firing line. Any rifle that remains loaded must be unloaded before it can be removed from the firing line (see Rule 2.8). No rifle may be removed from the firing line during a competition until it is cleared by a Range Officer.

2.11 USING RIFLE CASES

Rifles may be brought to the range in hard or soft rifle cases. The Range Officer will determine and announce in advance whether gun cases may be opened or closed in the ready area behind the firing line or whether rifles may only be removed from or replaced into rifle cases on the firing line. Regardless of where rifle cases are opened, rifle actions must be opened and CBIs inserted just as soon as cases are opened. When cases are opened on the firing line, cases must be oriented so the muzzle points downrange when the case is opened. When a rifle is returned to

a case, the CBI may be removed, the action may be closed and the trigger released immediately prior to closing the case if this procedure is done on the firing line. Closing the action and releasing the trigger to discharge air or gas after the line has been cleared may only be done when authorized by the Range Officer.

2.12 RANGE SAFETY EMERGENCY

Any person who observes an unsafe situation anywhere on the range must notify a Range Officer immediately. If a Range Officer is not immediately available, any person may command STOP in a safety emergency where there is not sufficient time to call a range officer.

2.13 PERSONAL SAFETY

2.13.1 Eye and Hearing Protection

All competitors, team coaches and competition officials who are on or near the firing line are urged to wear eye protection. The wearing of hearing protection is optional for air rifle shooting. If special regulations for a competition or range require competitors or officials to wear eye or ear protection, that requirement must be published in the Competition Program (Rule 5.6).

2.13.2 Personal Hygiene

All competitors and other personnel who handle lead pellets are urged to not handle food during shooting and to thoroughly wash their hands immediately after completing shooting.

3.0 ELIGIBILITY TO COMPETE

3.1 INDIVIDUAL COMPETITORS

Any person may compete in School Age Three-Position Air Rifle competitions until 31 August of the year in which they graduate from high school or the equivalent. There is no minimum age limit. Competitors who represent schools must meet the eligibility requirements of their school or school's governing organization. Competitors who graduate from school at mid-semester or during the current school year continue to be eligible to compete until 31 August following that school year.

3.2 TEAMS

All teams consist of four competitors. Each team member must meet the eligibility criteria for the category that a team enters. Except for Organization Teams (see Rule 3.2.3 below), all four team members must be named before the competition starts. Teams must represent a club, school, JROTC unit or other similar organization. All team members must be members of or enrolled in the club, team, school or other organization. All team members must reside in the geographic proximity of the city where the club, team, school or other organization is based and participate regularly in its activities. Teams that enter competitions are subject to an eligibility determination by the Jury (Rule 6.3). Such determinations must be based on this rule. Jury decisions on team eligibility may be appealed to the National Jury of Appeal (Rules 1.7 and 9.2). **In cases where doubt exists regarding the eligibility of a team or individual members of a team to compete, or to avoid the possibility of disqualification at a competition, teams with a member who lives outside of the immediate geographic area of the club, school or organization may request an eligibility ruling from the National Jury of Appeal in advance.** *Note: It is the intent of this rule to foster competitions between legitimate club and school teams and to preclude the forming of all-star teams where the best competitors from different schools or clubs are assembled.*

3.2.1 Scholastic Teams

Scholastic teams consist of eligible competitors that represent one school or one JROTC unit. All team members must be enrolled in or be a member of that school or JROTC unit. A single JROTC unit that enrolls students from more than one school may compete as a Scholastic Team.

3.2.2 Club Teams

Club teams consist of eligible competitors that represent a club or other eligible organization. All team members must be members of the club or organization who reside in the geographic proximity of the city where the club or other organization is based and participate regularly in its activities in accordance with this rule.

3.2.3 Organization Teams

Competition Programs may alternatively specify that organization teams may enter a competition. When organization teams are eligible to participate, each club, team, school or other organization may enter as many individuals as they wish provided that they are members of or enrolled in that organization. The team score is the total of the top four individual scores from among all competitors entered by that organization.

3.2.4 Membership on More than One Team

A person may belong to two or more clubs, schools and/or a JROTC unit or other similar organization and may compete as a member of different teams in different competitions. However, no one may compete as a member of more than one team in one competition *(i. e., a shooter cannot fire on a school sporter team and a club precision team in the same competition)*.

3.3 EQUIPMENT CLASSES

Three-Position Air Rifle competitions usually have two equipment classes, Sporter and Precision. If a Sporter Class is offered, all rifles and equipment in that class must comply with the equipment rules for that class. If a Precision Class is offered, all rifles and equipment in that class must comply with the equipment rules for that class. If both Sporter and Precision Class events are offered in the same competition, individual competitors or teams may not enter in both the Sporter and Precision individual or team events in the same competition. A club, school or other organization may, however, enter individuals and one or more teams in Sporter Class competition and different individuals and one or more teams of different shooters in Precision Class competition.

3.4 SPECIAL CATEGORIES AND CLASSIFICATIONS

Competition sponsors are not required to use special categories or classifications in Three-Position Air Rifle competitions. Competition sponsors may, however, at their option, use any of the special categories listed here to establish separate competitor ranking lists and offer awards based on those categories. Categories that may be used include, but are not limited to:

3.4.1 Sex

Competitors may be divided into male and female categories.

3.4.2 Organizations

Competitors may be divided into groups of competitors who represent different types of organizations such as JROTC units, 4-H clubs, American Legion clubs, Boy Scout troops, BSA Venturing crews or other identifiable groups.

3.4.3 Special Age Groups

Competitors in the School Age category may be subdivided into the following age groups:

Age Group 1: Competitors who reach their 17th or 18th birthday in the calendar year of the competition or who are older than 18 and still meet the eligibility criteria for School Age competitors (see Rule 3.1).

Age Group 2: Competitors who reach their 15th or 16th birthday in the calendar year of the competition.

Age Group 3: Competitors who will not reach their 15th birthday in the calendar year of the competition.

3.4.4 Skill-Level Classifications

Competitors may be divided into groups based on average scores in previous competitions. Competitors may also be divided into groups based on current National Handicap Rankings established by the CMP or ranked according to handicapped scores.

3.4.5 New Shooters

Competitors who have limited experience in organized target shooting may be designated as “New Shooters” and special awards may be given to members of this category. New Shooters must be defined by the match program. *Note: New Shooters typically are competitors who began competition shooting within the past six, nine or 12 months and who are below a specified maximum age.*

4.1 EQUIPMENT CLASSES

Competition sponsors may conduct competition events in any of the following equipment classes. Each is based on the type of air rifles that competitors are permitted to use. The Competition Program must state which equipment classes are offered. If both Sporter and Precision Class events are offered in the same competition, the same individual competitors or teams may not enter in both the Sporter and Precision individual or team events (See Rule 3.3).

4.1.1 Sporter Class

In a Sporter Class event, all rifles and equipment in that event must comply with the Sporter Air Rifle Equipment Rules (Rules 4.2, 4.3 and 4.7).

4.1.2 Pneumatic Sporter Sub-Class

A competition sponsor may, as an option, offer special awards for Sporter Class competitors who use pneumatic air rifles. Competition sponsors may not exclude other legal sporter air rifles from the Sporter Class in that competition if they offer special awards for pneumatic air rifles.

4.1.3 Precision Class Competition

In a Precision Class event, all rifles and equipment in that event must comply with the Precision Air Rifle Equipment Rules (Rules 4.4, 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7). If no Sporter Class event is offered in the competition, competitors may fire Sporter Class rifles in a Precision Class event. Precision Class teams may include one, two or three competitors who fire Sporter Class rifles. A competitor who uses a legal Sporter Class rifle and clothing while firing as a member of a Precision Class team may be ranked in the individual rankings as a sporter class shooter if there are Sporter and Precision Class events in the same competition.

4.1.4. Open Class Competition

In an Open Class event, all competitors compete in the same class or event and all rifles and equipment must comply with the Precision Air Rifle Equipment Rules. Sporter Air Rifles may be used in open events. Sporter air rifles do not have to comply with the Sporter Class Rules when used in Open Class competition.

4.1.5 Use of Special Equipment

Any rifles, devices, equipment, accessories or apparel that could give a competitor an advantage over others, that are not specifically approved in these Rules or that are contrary to the spirit of these Rules are prohibited. The use of any special devices, means or garments that immobilize, provide artificial support or unduly reduce the flexibility of the competitor's legs, body or arms is prohibited. The competitor is responsible for submitting equipment to competition officials for inspection in cases where doubt exists. Competition Officials have the right to examine the competitor's equipment at any time to be sure it complies with these Rules.

4.1.6 One Rifle Per Competitor

No competitor in a Sporter or Precision Class event may use more than one rifle in a competition unless that rifle has a malfunction that cannot be repaired and is replaced with another rifle in accordance with Rule 7.17.

4.2 SPORTER AIR RIFLE

The Sporter Air Rifle is intended to be a low cost, entry-level rifle without specialized modifications. Sporter air rifles must be .177 caliber (4.5 mm) pneumatic, spring air, compressed air or CO_2 rifles with a muzzle velocity of 600 fps or less that comply with these requirements:

4.2.1 Approved Rifles

Air Rifles officially approved for Sporter Class air rifle competitions are the AirForce Air Guns Edge, Crosman CH2000 (CO_2), Crosman CH2009 (CO_2 or compressed air), Daisy M853/753/953/853CM (pneumatic), Daisy 888/887 (CO_2), Daisy XSV40 Valiant (compressed air) and the Air Arms T200 (compressed air) with a non-adjustable cheek-piece and buttplate. Daisy 887/888 rifles may have 2010 model replacement stocks. Any currently approved Sporter Class air rifle that is no longer available to junior clubs or teams at a cost of $525.00 or less will lose its Sporter Class approval when its price exceeds $525.00. Air rifles of that model that were purchased at a cost of less than that may continue to be used

in Sporter Class competitions. Any air rifle not included in this list that complies with the requirements of these Rules must be submitted to the National Three-Position Air Rifle Council for approval before it can be added to the list of approved Sporter Air Rifles. At competitions below the national championship level, competition directors may authorize the use of other lighter, lower-cost air rifles provided that only .177 cal. pellets are fired in them at velocities of less than 600 fps.

Notes Regarding Approved Sporter Class Air Rifles:

- Rule 4.2.1 approval of an air rifle as a legal Sporter Class air rifle confirms that a specific air rifle fulfills National Standard Rule 4.0 requirements for velocity, function, cost, weight, trigger weight capability and general configuration.
- The price ceiling specified in Rule 4.2.1 may be a price that is available to junior shooting programs through a manufacturer's special marketing program. Special marketing prices for junior shooting programs are available for Crosman and Daisy Sporter Class air rifles and are pending for Air Force Air Guns. For detailed information regarding special marketing programs, contact ***3PAR@odcmp.com*** or call 419-635-2141, ext. 1102 or 1131.
- Air Arms S200 air rifles or T200 rifles with adjustable cheek-pieces or vertically adjustable butt-plates are not approved sporter air rifles.

4.2.2 Weight of the Rifle

The total weight of the rifle with sights and attachments (sling not included) may not be more than 7.5 pounds (3.402 kg). If a compressed air or CO_2 rifle is used, the cylinder (full or empty) must be weighed with the rifle. Weight may be added to the rifle as long as the total weight of the rifle does not exceed 7.5 pounds. Weights may be added in any internal location. Any external weights (visible from outside the rifle) must be placed on the barrel or on the fore-end. Barrel weights must be within a radius of 30mm (1.2 in.) from the center of the barrel. Weights on the fore-end may not extend more than 50mm (2.0") from the fore-end. *Note: Weights attached to the barrel may extend no more than 30mm in any direction from the center-line of the bore. Weights may be attached to the fore-end rail as long as they protrude no more than 50mm from any surface of the fore-end.*

4.2.3 Trigger Weight

The minimum trigger pull for a sporter air rifle is 1.5 pounds (680.4 grams). The cocked trigger must be capable of lifting a weight of 1.5 pounds. Trigger pull weights must be checked with a fixed, hanging weight. When triggers are tested, the test weight must be lifted so that its entire weight is clear of its support surface. *Note: Merely shifting the weight on the support surface is not sufficient; the entire trigger weight must be lifted so that it is suspended above the support surface*. If a rifle does not lift the weight on the first attempt, a maximum of three total attempts may be made. The weight must be lifted on at least one of the three attempts. The competitor or competitor's coach may make one of the three attempts. If a trigger is weighed before a competition as part of an equipment inspection and it does not pass, the trigger may be adjusted and resubmitted for additional trigger weight tests. Competition officials may check trigger pull weights before a competition (during equipment control), during a competition or immediately after a competition. If a trigger is tested and fails to lift a 1.5 pound trigger weight during or after a competition, all scores fired with that rifle up to that time in that competition must be scored as zeroes. Electronic trigger testing devices may be used to check rifles, but any decisions regarding whether the trigger passes must be confirmed with a 1.5-pound trigger weight.

4.2.4 Stock

Sporter air rifle stocks must be symmetrically shaped so that either a right or left-handed competitor can use them. The length of pull of any Sporter Class stock may be adjusted by the use of spacers or other means. Stocks may be shortened so that they are shorter than the original factory minimum length of pull. Stock length may not be changed during a competition. If the stock has a cheek-piece that is adjustable in height (Daisy XSV40, Crosman M2000, AFAG Edge, Daisy 887/888 2010 model replacement stocks), the cheek-piece height must be fixed and marked or taped at the beginning of the competition and

may not be changed during a competition. If the stock has a vertically adjustable butt plate (Daisy XSV40, Crosman M2000, AFAG Edge), the butt-plate must be fixed in the centered or neutral position and may not be changed during a competition. The cheek-piece of any Sporter Class rifle that does not have an adjustable cheek-piece may be altered in height or thickness by the addition of wood, cardboard, tape or other material or the cheek-piece may be cut and a higher replacement cheek-piece installed. Altered cheek-pieces must remain symmetrical and may not be anatomically formed. Metal barrel supports may be substituted for plastic Daisy XSV40/AA T200 barrel supports provided the replacement supports have the same dimensions as the original barrel weight. The butt of the stock may be rough, checkered or scored to provide a non-slip surface, or covered with a non-slip material such as rubber or similar material or a rubber slip-on recoil pad, but the butt-plate of one approved air rifle may not be substituted for the butt-plate for another approved air rifle. The original butt-plate may also be removed. Wood, plastic wood or other material may be added to the lower, forward surface of the pistol grip, but the dimensions of a modified pistol grip may not exceed the maximum dimensions of the factory pistol grip on any approved Sporter air rifle. The cheek-piece or pistol grip may not be anatomically formed (special shaping to fit or hold the hand or fingers). The stock may be refinished or painted any color, however, except for modifications to the stock length or cheek-piece, no other external modifications to the stock are permitted.

4.2.5 Internal Modifications

The functioning of internal parts may be smoothened or improved, but only factory manufactured parts designed for that specific model rifle and functioning as they were originally intended to function may be used. It is permitted to polish, file or otherwise reduce the dimensions of the hammer rim or sear or to install a setscrew in the trigger guard of Daisy 853/753/953 air rifles as a means of reducing or controlling sear engagement. It is permitted to shorten the factory trigger spring as a means of adjusting trigger tension provided the trigger complies with Rule 4.2.3. *Note: The authorization to install a setscrew in Daisy air rifle does not permit the installation of a setscrew to limit trigger movement or over-travel after the trigger is released*.

4.2.6 Prohibited Modifications

Any alteration or modification of the external or internal dimensions of factory-manufactured parts of approved Sporter air rifles or the substitution of factory-manufactured parts from other air rifles or the substitution of parts that were not manufactured by the original manufacturer that is not specifically authorized by these rules is prohibited.

4.2.7 Sling Swivel/Hand Stop

A sling swivel or hand stop that is attached to a rail in the fore-end may be used. The sling swivel or hand stop, with the sling swivel folded flat, may not exceed 25 mm in depth, except that the adjustable hand stop provided with the Daisy 853CM is permitted. The sling swivel must be removed in the standing position, except that on sporter rifles where it cannot readily be removed, the sling swivel must be adjusted so that it does not contact the hand or glove in the standing position.

4.2.8 Sights

Only sights manufactured for and sold with Sporter air rifles are permitted. Sights not manufactured specifically for an approved Sporter air rifle (see Rule 4.2.8) are not permitted. Sights for the Daisy 753/887 air rifle (El Gamo-type) may be used on 853/953/888 air rifles. Modifications may be made to the El Gamo-type sight to reduce play or movement of the rear aperture holder. Riser blocks manufactured for the initial series of Daisy XSV40 air rifles may be used with the front and rear sights of those rifles, however, any XSV40 air rifle sold in 2003 or later that has a serial number with the letter “X” may not be used with riser blocks. Riser blocks may not be used on any other sporter air rifles. Any non-adjustable interchangeable front sight apertures or inserts may be used in approved Sporter air rifle front sights; different sized apertures may be used in different positions. An adjustable iris or adjustable aperture may not be used in the front or rear sight. Metal front sight bases may be substituted for plastic Daisy XSV40/AA T200 front sight bases, provided they have the same dimensions as the original sight base. No part of the front sight may extend beyond the apparent end of the barrel or barrel weight. A longer barrel or barrel weight may not be used to extend the sight radius beyond the rifle’s original sight radius as provided by the

manufacturer. Corrective lenses may be worn by the competitor, but may not be placed in the sights. Telescopic sight systems, sights with corrective lenses, light filters or spirit levels are not permitted.

4.3 SPORTER CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES

4.3.1 Clothing

Shooting jackets and special shooting pants are not permitted. A maximum of two loose fitting shirts or sweatshirts may be worn. A light, loose-fitting T-shirt or undershirt may be worn under the two shirts or sweatshirts. Shirts or sweatshirts may not be twisted or rolled or otherwise configured to provide additional layers of clothing thickness or to provide additional support for a position. Shirts or sweatshirts may not be tucked into the trousers (does not apply to the T-shirt or undershirt). A hook, safety pin or button attached to the sling arm or shoulder is allowed to prevent the sling from slipping. Special shooting sweaters, shirts or jackets with additional or special pads are not permitted. Pockets or double layers of material are not permitted on shirts, sweatshirts <u>or trousers</u> in any of the normal rifle or position contact areas (shoulder, sling location, under standing support arm, <u>knee</u>). One pair of ordinary sport or casual trousers or jeans is allowed. Trousers must not fit so tightly as to provide additional support. If a skirt is worn, it must fall loosely over the legs so that it does not support the legs or restrict their movement in the standing or kneeling positions. Hooded sweatshirts may be worn, but the hood must be down. *Note: Tight fitting undergarments such as Under Armour™ are not permitted because they vary in thickness and strength and do in some cases provide support*.

4.3.2 Shoes

Only normal low-cut, street-type or light athletic shoes are permitted. Shoes may not extend above the mid-point of the ankle and must have a flexible sole. Only one pair of shoes may be used and they must be a matched pair. Shooters may, however, elect not to wear shoes in one or more positions. All types of high-top boots, including military issue or “combat” boots, commercial shooting boots or special low-cut commercial shooting shoes are prohibited.

4.3.3 Sling and Sling Swivel

A shooting sling is allowed in Sporter air rifle events in the prone and kneeling positions, provided that it is no more than 1 1/4 inches (32 mm) in width. The sling must be a simple web, leather or synthetic strap, with no padding or special (asymmetrical) shaping. The arm loop may have a thin non-slip lining. “GunSnot” or “Mongoose” slings are approved for Sporter Class competition. Top Grip or a similar material may be stitched to the inside of the arm loop, but the lining may not be so thick as to provide padding. The sling may have a means of adjusting its length and a means of tightening the sling around the upper arm. Sling closure may be accomplished with a buckle, Velcro or other similar means. The sling must be worn only around the upper left arm and from there be connected to the fore-end of the rifle stock. The sling must pass along one side of the hand or wrist only. No part of the rifle may touch the sling except at the sling swivel/hand stop. The sling swivel may be adjusted between positions, but it may not be adjusted so that it contacts the hand or glove in the standing position.

4.3.4 Glove

Any ordinary glove or shooting glove is permitted. There is no thickness limitation for sporter class gloves. The glove may not be so stiff or tight that it artificially supports or binds the wrist so that it cannot bend.

4.3.5 Corrective Lenses and Eyeglasses

Corrective lenses may be worn by the competitor, but may not be placed in the sights. Competitors may wear normal prescription eyeglasses or contact lenses. Competitors may also wear protective eyewear. Special shooting glasses made solely for use in target rifle or pistol shooting are not permitted in Sporter Class competition.

4.3.6 Adhesive Sprays and Non-Slip Grip Materials

Adhesive sprays or similar sticky substances may not be used on the rifle, accessories or competitor’s clothing. Except for the butt of the stock (see Rule 4.2.4) or the lining of the sling arm loop (Rule 4.3.3), non-slip grip materials may not be used on the rifle.

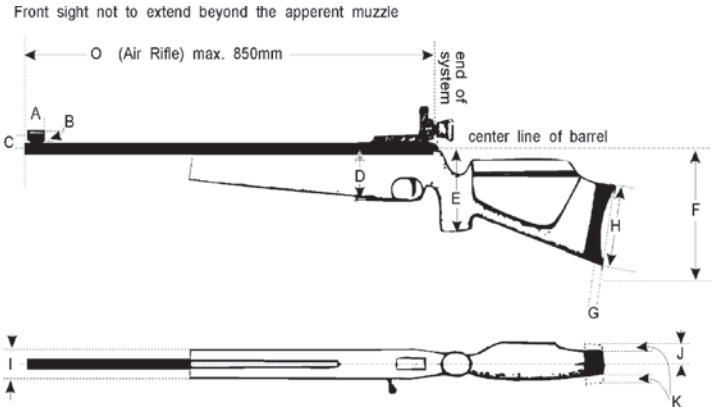
4.3.7 Special Devices

No pads or elastic bandages are allowed unless they are authorized for medical reasons under Rule 5.1.4.

4.4 PRECISION AIR RIFLE

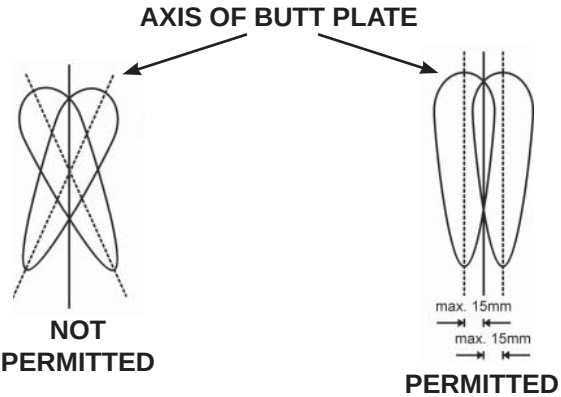
Any type of 4.5mm (.177 caliber) pneumatic, spring air, compressed air or CO_2 rifle with a muzzle velocity of 600 fps or less that conforms to the following specifications may be used.

Air Rifle Measurement Diagram and Table



	Item	Specification/Restriction
A	Length of front sight tunnel	50mm/2 in.
B	Diameter of front sight tunnel	25mm/1 in.
C	Distance from center of the front sight ring or top of post to center of bore either directly above or offset.	60mm/2.4 in.
D	Depth of fore-end	90mm/3.6 in.
E	Lowest point of pistol grip	160mm/6.4 in.
F	Lowest point of stock or toe of butt plate with the butt plate in its maximum downward position	220mm/8.8 in.
G	Depth of curve of butt plate (no hook butt plate permitted)	20mm/0.8 in.
H	Heel to toe length of butt plate	153mm/6.1 in.
I	Total thickness of fore-end	60mm/2.4 in.
J	Maximum distance (horizontal) of cheek piece from centerline of barrel	40mm/1.6 in.
K	Offset of butt plate parallel to the centerline of the normal end of the butt, left or right	15mm/0.6 in.
L	Trigger weight (no set trigger permitted)	Free
M	Weight with sights (as configured for the position where it is the heaviest)	5.5kg/12.125 lbs.
N	The front sight may not extend beyond the muzzle of the rifle or of any extension to the muzzle (barrel weight, sight extension)	
O	Total length of the Air Rifle system (from end of barrel or extension to rear end of the action or system)	850mm/33.46 in.

K - See diagram below. The butt plate may be adjustable up or down. The lowest point of the stock or toe of the butt plate, with the butt plate in its maximum downward position must not ex-



ceed 220 mm from the center line of the barrel. It may be offset parallel to the center line of the normal end of the butt plate left or right a maximum 15 mm or the complete butt plate (not part) may be turned on the vertical axis. Turning the butt plate on the horizontal axis is not permitted.

M - If the rifle is used in one or more positions with a removable fore-end and hand stop, it must be weighed as configured for the position where it weighs the most.

4.4.1 Exterior Weights

Weights can be added to the rifle as long as the total weight of the rifle, sights, and attachments, including the sling swivel or hand stop, does not exceed 5.5 kg (12.125 lbs.), as configured for any position. Only barrel weights that are within a radius of 30mm (See B above) from the center of the barrel are permitted. Barrel weights may be placed at any point along the barrel. Any other weights must be within the dimensions of the stock.

4.4.2 Hand Stop/Sling Swivel

The hand stop/sling swivel may not be attached to the rifle in the standing position.

4.4.3 Grip Material

Material that gives increased grip may not be added to the fore-end, pistol grip, butt plate, or lower part of the stock. Adhesive sprays may not be used on the rifle or competitor's clothing.

4.4.4 Barrel Extension Tubes

The total length of the air rifle system measured from the back end of the mechanism to the end of the barrel, including any extension to the barrel, may not exceed 850mm. Barrels and extension tubes must not be perforated in any way. Any construction or devices inside the barrel or tubes other than rifling and chambering for pellets are prohibited. The use of compensators or muzzle brakes is prohibited.

4.4.5 Pistol Grip and Stock Fore-end

Any protrusion, extension or depression on the front or side of the pistol grip designed to prevent the hand from slipping (such as a hand or heel rest) is not allowed. Fore-end riser blocks that do not exceed dimension D in Rule 4.4 (90mm maximum depth) when attached to the fore-end may be used in one or more positions or removed in one or more positions.

4.4.6 Adjusting the Rifle

The butt plate and cheek-piece can be adjusted between positions as long as the rifle continues to comply with the specifications given in the Air Rifle Measurement Diagram and Chart above.

4.4.7 Special Features

A thumbhole, thumb rest, palm rest, heel rest (Rule 4.4.5) and spirit level are prohibited. Detachable fore-end risers are not regarded as palm rests provided the dimension limit for the depth of the fore-end is not exceeded when they are in place (Rule 4.4 D) and the weight limit for the rifle is not exceeded (Rule 4.4 M). A detachable fore-end may be removed for one or two positions. Material may be added to the stock as long as it does not exceed maximum dimensions. Any addition must conform to the existing form and may not be anatomically formed.

4.5 PRECISION RIFLE SIGHTS

Any sight not containing a lens or system of lenses and meeting the following specifications/ restrictions may be used:

4.5.1 Corrective Lenses and Telescopic Sights

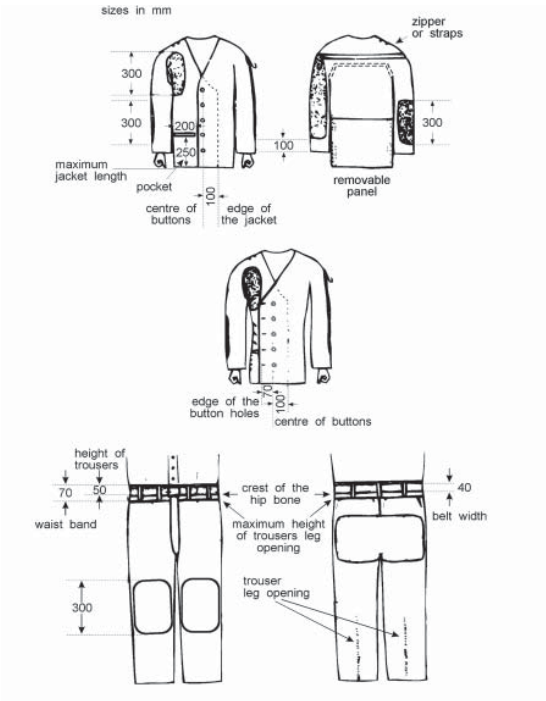
Corrective lenses and telescopes must not be attached to the rifle or sights. The competitor may wear corrective lenses and filters.

4.5.2 Light Filters

Light filters may be fitted to the front and/or rear sight.

4.6 PRECISION CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES

Only one (1) shooting jacket, only one (1) pair of shooting trousers and only one (1) pair of shooting shoes may be used in any competition. This does not preclude the shooter from using normal athletic type training clothes or shoes in any event or position. The jacket must be capable of being used in all three positions (prone, standing and kneeling) and must meet all other specifications in order to be approved for the competition. All shooting jackets, shooting pants and shooting gloves must be made of flexible material that does not change its physical characteristics, that is become stiffer, thicker, or harder, under commonly accepted shooting conditions. All lining, padding and reinforcements must meet the same specifications. Any lining, padding or reinforcement patches must not be quilted, cross-stitched, glued or otherwise affixed to the outer clothing layer other than at normal tailoring points. All lining or padding must be measured as part of the clothing.



4.6.1 Shooting Jacket

A shooting jacket meeting the standards of Rule 4.6 and the following specifications/restrictions is permitted (also see drawing of jacket above):

Thickness – The body and sleeves of the jacket, including the lining, must not exceed 2.5mm in single thickness and 5mm in double thickness at any point where flat surfaces may be measured.

Stiffness – The body of the jacket must be sufficiently flexible to meet ISSF stiffness test requirements (minimum of a 3 mm depression when using an ISSF-approved stiffness testing device). This requirement will only be tested and enforced at national-level competitions.

Length of Jacket – The jacket must not be longer than the bottom of the balled fist. In the prone and kneeling positions, the sleeve of the shooting jacket must not extend beyond the wrist of the arm on which the sling is attached. The sleeve must not be placed between the hand or glove and the fore-end of the stock when the competitor is in the shooting position.

Jacket Closure – Closure of the jacket must be only by non-adjustable means (e.g., buttons or zippers). The jacket must not overlap more than 100mm at closure. The jacket must hang loosely on the wearer. To determine this, the jacket must be capable of being overlapped beyond the normal closure by at least 70mm, measured from the center of the button to the outside edge of the buttonhole.

Straps, Laces, Bindings, Seams, Stitching or Other Devices for Support - All straps, laces, bindings, seams, stitching or other devices that may be considered artificial support are prohibited. However, it is permitted to have one zipper or not more than two straps to take up loose material in the area of the shoulder pad. No other zipper or other closing or tightening device is permitted other than those specified in these rules and diagrams.

Back Panel – The construction of the back panel may include more than one piece of material including a band or strip if this construction does not stiffen or reduce the flexibility of the jacket. All parts of the back panel must comply with the thickness and stiffness restrictions.

Pockets – One external pocket is permitted on the right* front side of the jacket. All inside pockets are prohibited.

Padding – Reinforcements or padding may be added on both sleeves to one half the circumference of the sleeve, and to the shoulder where the butt plate rests. On the sling arm, the pad may extend from the upper arm to a point 100mm from the end of the sleeve. The other pads may have a maximum length of 300mm. The maximum thickness of any reinforced or padded area, including the jacket material and all linings, is 10mm single thickness or 20mm double thickness.

Sling Keeper – Only one hook, loop, button or similar device may be fastened to the outside of the sleeve or shoulder seam on the sling arm to prevent the sling from sliding.

Velcro and Sticky Substances – No Velcro, sticky substances, liquid or spray may be applied to the outside or inside of the jacket, pads or equipment. Roughening the material of the jacket is permitted.

4.6.2 Shooting Pants

Shooting pants meeting the standards of Rule 4.6 and the following specifications are permitted (see trousers drawing above):

Thickness – The shooting pants, including the lining, must not exceed 2.5mm in single thickness and 5mm in double thickness at any point where flat surfaces may be measured. The maximum thickness of any reinforced or padded area, including the pants material and all linings, is 10mm single thickness or 20mm double thickness.

Stiffness – The body of the pants must be sufficiently flexible to meet ISSF stiffness test requirements (minimum of a 3 mm depression when using an ISSF-approved stiffness testing device). This requirement will only be tested and enforced at national-level competitions.

Fit - The top of the shooting pants must not fit or be worn higher on the body than 50mm above the crest of the hipbone. The trousers must be loose around the legs.

Waist Band and Its Closures - The waist band may not be more than 70mm wide and may be closed by one hook and up to 5 eyes, up to 5 adjustable snap fasteners, a similar closure or Velcro. Only one type of closure is permitted. A Velcro closure combined with any other closure is prohibited. <u>If the thickness of the waistband exceeds 2.5mm, a belt is not permitted. If a belt is not worn, the thickness of the waistband may not exceed 3.5mm</u>.

Waist Belt - To support the shooting pants only a normal waist belt not more than 40mm wide and 3mm thick or elastic suspenders may be worn <u>if the waistband thickness does not</u>

* References to “right” or “left” in these rules are given for right-handed shooters. “Right” and “left” must be reversed for left-handed shooters.

exceed 2.5mm. The belt buckle or fastener or doubled extension of the belt must not be used to support the left arm or elbow in the standing position.

Other Fasteners and Closures - Zippers, buttons, Velcro or other similar non-adjustable fasteners or closures may be used in the shooting pants only in the following places:

Only one other fastener or closure is permitted in the front to open and close the fly. The fly must not be lower than the level of the crotch.

Only one other fastener is permitted in each trouser leg. The opening (fastener) must not start closer than 70mm from the top edge of the trousers. It may, however, extend to the bottom of the trouser leg. One fastener is permitted either in the front of the upper leg or the back of the leg, but not in both places on one leg.

Padding – Reinforcements or padding may be added to the seat and both knees of the shooting pants. The seat pad must not exceed the width of the hips and not be longer than to cover the normal wear points on the seat of the wearer. When a shooter is seated with the trousers closed, the top of the seat patch must be at least 150mm below the top of the waistband/trousers. *Note: The requirement that competitors must be able to sit in a chair with the trousers closed was reinstated by the ISSF in 2010 as a means of controlling the height of the seat patch on shooting trousers*. The kneepads must not be wider than half the circumference of the leg and can have a maximum length of 300mm.

4.6.3 Undergarments and Training Clothing

Clothing worn under the shooting jacket and under the shooting pants must not be thicker than 2.5mm single thickness or 5mm double thickness. Only normal personal undergarments and/or training clothing that does not stabilize may be worn under the shooting jacket and shooting pants. Jeans and ordinary trousers may not be worn under the shooting pants. If shooting pants are not worn, jeans or ordinary trousers may be worn providing they do not give artificial support to any part of the body.

4.6.4 Shoes

Normal street or athletic shoes, no shoes or special shooting shoes may be worn in any position. The shoes worn must be a matched pair. All shoes worn during competitions must comply with the specifications shown in the chart. The sole must be flexible at the ball of the foot. As a means of testing the flexibility of the soles of shooting shoes, competitors may be required to walk normally in their shooting shoes with the shoes fully laced (Normal walking requires a heel down-heel up-toe up sequence with the knees bending.). Orthopedic inserts are allowed. All shoes must comply with these requirements (Also see diagram on next page):

	Item	Specification/Restriction
A	Maximum thickness of sole at the toe	10mm/0.4 in.
B	Overall length of shoe	According to size of wearer's foot
C	Maximum height of shoe	Not to exceed two-thirds (2/3) of total length of shoe (B+10mm)
D	Upper Shoe Material	The material of the upper part (above the line of the sole) must be of soft, flexible, pliable material, not thicker than 4mm/0.16 in., including all lining, when measured on any flat surfaces.
E	Extension of toe of sole in front of shoe (may be cut at an angle either on one or both soles) Note: no other extensions of sole in length and width are permitted.	10mm/0.4 in.

4.6.5 Sling

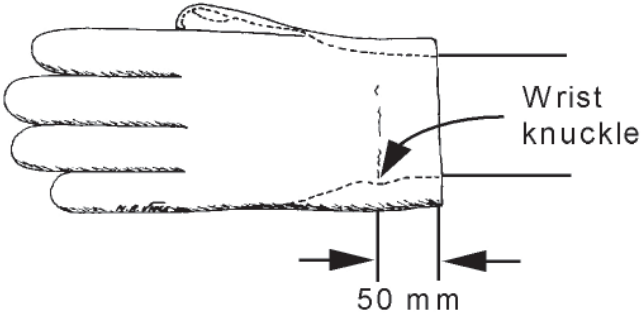
A shooting sling with a maximum width of 40mm is allowed in the prone and kneeling positions. The sling must be worn only over the upper part of the left arm (right arm for a left-handed competitor) and from there connected to the fore-end of the rifle stock. The sling must pass along one side of the hand and wrist only. No part of the rifle may touch the sling or any of its attachments except at the sling swivel and hand stop. The sling is not allowed in the standing position.

4.6.6 Glove

Any shooting glove meeting the following specifications/restrictions is permitted:

Thickness – Total thickness must not exceed 12mm, measuring front and back materials together at any point other than on seams and joints.

Glove Measurement - The glove must not extend more than 50mm above the wrist measured from the center of the wrist knuckle. Any strap or other closure device at the wrist is prohibited. However, a portion of the wrist may be elasticized to enable the glove to be put on, but it must leave the glove loose around the wrist.



4.6.7 Clothing Controls

Competition sponsors or organizers may examine shooters' jackets, trousers and other clothing for thickness, stiffness and dimensions by using ISSF-approved testing equipment. If clothing testing is done, the approval and disapproval of clothing items and the possible disqualification of competitors shall be done by applying ISSF testing standards and procedures (See Rule 7.4.6 in the ISSF regulations).

4.7 GENERAL EQUIPMENT RULES FOR SPORTER AND PRECISION CLASSES

The rules regarding general shooting equipment apply to all three-position air rifle competitors, whether they compete in the Sporter Class, the Precision Class or in Open competition.

4.7.1 Pellets

Only .177 caliber (4.5mm) pellets of any shape made of lead or other soft material are permitted.

4.7.2 Kneeling Roll

One cylindrical roll, placed under the instep of the right foot (left foot for a left-handed competitor), in the kneeling position is allowed. The roll cannot exceed a maximum of 25cm (10 in.) long and 18cm (7 in.) in diameter. The roll must be made of soft and flexible material. The use of binding or other devices to shape the roll is not permitted. The use of a kneeling roll is optional. *Note: The use of tape on a kneeling roll is permitted as long as the kneeling roll is cylindrical and not bound into a special, non-cylindrical shape*.

4.7.3 Spotting Scope

The use of an individual spotting telescope, with stand, to visually observe shots on the target is permitted in both Sporter and Precision classes. Spotting scopes are not permitted if the range is equipped with electronic targets.

4.7.4 Shooting Kit and Shooting Stand

A shooting kit, chair or shooting stand may be used as a rifle rest between shots in the standing position, providing the stand is not taller that the shooter's shoulders when standing normally. The shooting kit, chair or shooting stand may not be of such size or construction as to interfere with other competitors. When used as a rifle rest or pellet holder (kneeling position), the kit, chair or stand may be placed forward of the firing line. When using a rifle stand, competitors must take special care to be sure the muzzle of the rifle, when the rifle rests on the stand, is not pointed towards or near another competitor. Any rifle placed on top of the shooting stand must be held by the competitor; a rifle may not be allowed to rest freely on top of a shooting stand. When not used as a rifle rest or pellet holder (kneeling), the kit, or stand may not be placed forward of the firing line.

4.7.5 Shooting Mat

One ground cloth or mat of compressible material, with a maximum thickness of 5cm (2 in.), can be used for prone and kneeling positions, provided it is not constructed or used to provide artificial support. A folded mat may be placed under a shooter's position provided the thickness of any folded portion of the mat does not exceed 5cm (2 in.). Additional pads may not be used with shooting mats, whether the mats are provided by competitors or provided by the range for all competitors. Placement of the mat must not interfere with other competitors. *Note: The rule permitting the use of a ground cloth in standing was deleted in the 2010-2012 rulebook*.

4.7.6 Sound Producing and Communications Systems

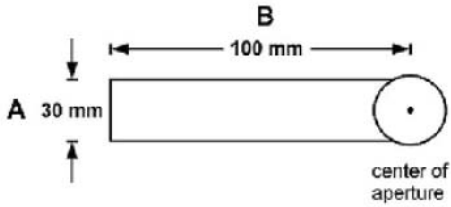
Only sound reducing devices may be used on the firing points and the area immediately behind the firing points during preparation and competition periods. Radios, tape recorders, Walkmans, iPods™, cellular phones or other types of sound producing or communications systems, including timers that beep or make audible sounds, may not be used in these areas during preparation and competition periods. Sound producing and communications systems may be used in the spectator and ready areas if they do not disturb competitors on the line. *Notes: Audible cell phone sounds must be turned off in all areas of the range during competitions because of their potential for disturbing competitors. Competitors' chairs are considered to be part of the area immediately behind the firing points. Competitors who are preparing to fire must be able to hear the commands and instructions of the Range Officers*.

4.7.7 Headgear and Blinders

It is permitted to wear a cap, hat or visor or to use blinders that comply with Rules 4.7.8 and 4.7.9. The cap or visor must be worn so that the area on the center of the forehead between the eyebrows may be seen when the shooter is viewed from the side. The cap or visor must be worn in such a way that it does not touch the rear sight of the rifle or any other object.

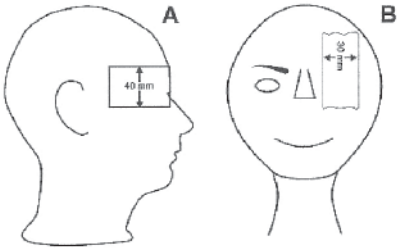
4.7.8 Rear Sight Blinder

A blinder may be attached to the rifle or to the rear sight of a Sporter or Precision Class air rifle. The blinder must be no more than 30 mm deep (A) and extend no more than 100 mm from the center of the rear sight aperture (B) on the side of the non-aiming eye. A blinder must not be used on the side of the aiming eye.



4.7.9 Head Blinders

It is permitted to use side blinders attached to the hat, cap, shooting glasses, or to a head band. Side blinders may not be more than 40 mm deep (A) and must not extend further forward than a line from the center of the forehead. It is permitted to use a blinder that is not more than 30 mm wide (B) over the non-aiming eye.



4.7.10 Bipod or Rifle Rest

A bipod or rifle rest may not be attached to the rifle (Sporter or Precision class) while shooting, but a bipod may be attached to the rifle to support it between stages of fire.

4.7.11 Start Numbers

Competition sponsors may prepare and issue start numbers to competitors to make it easier for range officers, spectators and media to identify competitors. Start numbers should display the name of the competitor, the school or club the competitor represents and the competitor's competition or start number. If a competition sponsor provides start numbers, all competitors must wear them unaltered during pre-event training and the competition. Start numbers must be worn on the back and above the waist.

5.0 COMPETITIONS CONDITIONS

5.1 SHOOTING POSITIONS

Competitors in three-position air rifle events fire in three different shooting positions, prone, standing and kneeling. In each position, no part of the body may touch the firing line. *Note: The rear edge of the marked firing line is the actual firing line*. In the prone position, the left elbow must be behind the firing line. In the standing and kneeling positions, the entire left foot must be behind the firing line. The rifle and other parts of the body may extend over and beyond the firing line as long as no part of the body contacting the floor is on or in front of the firing line.

5.1.1 Prone Position

- The competitor may lie on the bare surface of the firing point or on the shooting mat.
- The body is extended on the firing point with the head toward the target.
- The rifle must be held by both hands and one shoulder only.
- While aiming, the cheek may be placed against the rifle stock.
- The rifle may be supported by a sling, but the fore-end behind the left hand must not touch the shooting jacket.
- No part of the rifle may touch the sling or its attachments.
- The rifle must not touch or rest against any other point or object.

- The competitor's left (sling arm) forearm must form an angle of not less than 30 degrees from the horizontal, measured from the axis of the forearm.
- The right hand or arm may not touch the left arm, shooting jacket or sling.

5.1.2 Standing Position

- The competitor must stand free with both feet on the firing point surface without any other support.
- The rifle must be held with both hands and the shoulder (upper right chest) or the upper arm near the shoulder, the cheek and the part of the chest next to the right shoulder.
- The rifle must not touch the jacket or chest beyond the area of the right shoulder and right chest.
- The left upper arm and elbow may be supported on the chest or on the hip. If a belt is worn, the buckle or fastening must not be used to support the left arm or elbow.
- The rifle must not rest against any other point or object.
- The right hand may not touch the left hand or arm.
- The use of the sling, hand-stop or palm rest is not allowed. Detachable fore-end risers may be used on Precision Class rifles only (see Rule 4.4.7). The sling swivel may remain on a Sporter air rifle if it cannot be removed, but the left hand or glove may not contact the sling swivel. In Sporter air rifle, a sling may remain attached to the arm as long as it is not attached to the rifle or used to support the rifle in any way.

5.1.3 Kneeling Position

- The competitor may touch the firing point surface with the toe of the right foot, the right knee and the left foot.
- The rifle may be held with both hands and the right shoulder; the cheek may be placed against the stock.
- The left elbow must be supported on the left knee.
- The point of the elbow cannot be more than 100mm (4 in.) over or 150mm (6 in.) behind the point of the knee.
- The rifle may be supported by a sling, but the fore-end behind the left hand must not touch the shooting jacket.
- No part of the rifle may touch the sling or any of its attachments.
- The rifle must not touch or rest against any other point or object.
- If the kneeling roll is placed under the instep of the right foot, the foot may not be turned at an angle of more than 45 degrees.
- If the kneeling roll is not used, the foot may be placed at any angle. This may include placing the side of the foot and lower leg in contact with the surface of the firing point.
- No portion of the upper leg or buttocks may touch the firing point surface.
- If the competitor uses the shooting mat, he may kneel completely on the shooting mat or may have one or two or three points of contact.
- Only the trousers and underclothing may be worn between the competitor's seat and heel. The jacket or other articles must not be placed between these two points or under the right knee.
- The right hand or arm may not touch the left arm, shooting jacket or sling.

5.1.4 Physical Disabilities, Substituting Positions

Every effort should be made to encourage and facilitate participation by physically disabled persons, whether the disability is temporary or permanent, as long as the disabled person is not given an unfair advantage over other competitors.

- If a competitor has a physical disability, whether temporary or permanent, that prevents shooting in a position defined by the shooting position Rules (Rules 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3), he may substitute the next more difficult position. Kneeling may be substituted for prone,

or standing may be substituted for kneeling. Any substitute position must conform to the Rule for that position. The Competition Director or Jury must approve the substitute position.

- A competitor with a prosthesis or other device designed to accommodate for a disability may apply to the National Jury of Appeal for authorization to compete with that device. Medical documentation and photographs may be required.
- A competitor who has a cast or other temporary medical appliance may shoot while wearing that appliance if, in the opinion of the Competition Director or Jury, it does not provide any special advantage.
- A competitor who cannot sit on his right foot in the kneeling position may substitute a kneeling position in which he sits on his left foot and still fires from the right shoulder (Rule 5.1.3 requires that the competitor sit on the right foot) if an authorization to use this position is received from the National Three-Position Air Rifle Council.

5.2 COACHING

Coaching or assisting a competitor during a competition is only permitted under these conditions:

5.2.1 Coaching In Sporter Air Rifle

Coaching shooters on the firing line is permitted in Sporter Air Rifle events during the preparation or changeover periods and while the competitor fires sighting shots in any of the three positions. When the competitor fires his first record shot, coaching must stop and the coach must move to the rear of the firing line. After the first record shot, a competitor, while on the firing line, may only communicate with a Range Officer or Jury Member. If the firing line is so crowded that coaching will disturb other competitors, a competition sponsor may prohibit coaching on the firing line, but this should be done only if absolutely necessary. If coaching on the line in Sporter class is not permitted, this must be stated in the Competition Program. If mixed Sport and Precision Class relays are squadded, the Sporter and Precision class competitors should be squadded on separate areas of the firing line so that Sporter Class competitors may receive coaching assistance.

5.2.2 Coaching In Precision Air Rifle

Coaching while competitors are on the firing line in Precision Class events is prohibited. While on the firing line, a competitor may only communicate with a Range Officer or Jury Member.

5.2.3 Coaching During Competitions

With the exception of coaching on the firing line permitted in Rule 5.2.1, all coaches must remain behind the firing line from the start of the preparation period until the firing line is cleared after the kneeling position. During the preparation, changeover and competition periods, a competitor who wishes to speak with a coach must a) leave his rifle grounded on the firing line with the action open and a CBI inserted, b) notify the Range Officer and c) leave the firing line so as not to disturb other competitors. A coach may speak with a team member during the competition by obtaining permission from the Range Officer. The Range Officer will notify the competitor who must leave his rifle grounded on the firing line with the action open and a CBI inserted and leave the firing line to speak with the coach.

5.2.4 Coaching During Finals

Coaching while competitors are on the firing line during finals for Sporter or Precision Class events is not permitted. During a final, a competitor may only communicate with a Range Officer or Jury Member.

5.3 COMPETITION EVENTS AND TIME LIMITS

In Three-Position Air Rifle events, each position must be timed separately. This assures that all competitors can compete under relatively equal conditions and that competitors who use their full time limits are not disturbed by competitors who finish early. It also makes it possible to score targets more quickly. For each firing position, all competitors must have a preparation or changeover period for each position.

5.3.1 Individual Event, 3x10 or 3x10 Plus Final

The individual 3x10 course of fire consists of 10 shots each in the prone, standing, and kneeling positions, fired in that order. A Final may be added to the individual event (3X10 plus Final, also see Rule 10.0, Finals).

Individual 3X10 Event	Time Limit
Preparation period	10 minutes
10 shots prone	20 minutes
Change-over period	5 minutes--10 minutes if noted in Competition Program (see Rule 5.3.6)
10 shots standing	20 minutes
Change-over period	5 minutes--10 minutes if noted in Competition Program (see Rule 5.3.6)
10 shots kneeling	15 minutes

Special Sighting Period Option: For 3x10 events where a majority of competitors do not have spotting scopes, a separate sighting period of 10 or 15 minutes may be conducted after the preparation period and before the 10 shots prone stage begins. If this is done, the 10 shots prone stage time limit will be 15 minutes and competitors will still be allowed to fire additional sighting shots in all positions, if they wish, before starting record shots.

5.3.2 Individual Event, 3x20 or 3x20 Plus Final

The individual 3x20 course of fire consists of 20 shots each in the prone, standing, and kneeling positions, fired in that order. A Final may be added to the individual event (3X20 plus Final, also see Rule 10.0, Finals).

Individual 3X20 Event	Time Limit
Preparation period	10 minutes
20 shots prone	30 minutes
Change-over period	5 minutes--10 minutes if noted in Competition Program (see Rule 5.3.6)
20 shots standing	40 minutes
Change-over period	5 minutes--10 minutes if noted in Competition Program (see Rule 5.3.6)
20 shots kneeling	30 minutes

5.3.3 Individual Standing Event, 2x20 or 3x20 Plus Final

The individual standing position course of fire consists of two or three 20 shot series in the standing position. If electronic targets are used, the 40 or 60 shot events may be fired without a change-over period. A Final may be added to the individual event (3X20 plus Final, also see Rule 10.0, Finals)

Individual 3X20 Event	**Time Limit**
Preparation period	10 minutes
20 shots standing	40 minutes
Change-over period	5 minutes--10 minutes if noted in Competition Program (see Rule 5.3.6)
20 shots standing	40 minutes
Change-over period	5 minutes--10 minutes if noted in Competition Program (see Rule 5.3.6)
20 shots standing (60 shot events only)	40 minutes

5.3.4 Multiple Course Aggregate Championships

A Competition Program may provide for a multi-event competition that consists of a total or aggregate of two or more events or courses of fire that are described in Rules 5.3.1, 5.3.2 or 5.3.3. Multiple-course aggregate championships may last one, two or more days.

5.3.5 Team Events, 4 X 3X10, 4 X 3X20 or 4x40/60 Standing

Any competition may also include team events. Team events are conducted for four-person teams where each team member fires one of the individual courses of fire specified in Rules 5.3.1, 5.3.2 and 5.3.3 that do not include final round scores. Final round scores do not count in team scores.

Team Members - A Team consists of four (4) competitors. Each team should have an adult leader who is the Team Coach. Men and women may compete on the same team. No competitor may fire on more than one team in any team event. All team members must be named before the first team member begins to fire in the competition.

Team Score - Team and individual events may be fired concurrently or they may be scheduled and fired separately. When team and individual events are fired concurrently, the scores fired by each member of a team count for both individual rankings and team rankings. Team scores are calculated by adding the individual scores of the four team members.

5.3.6 Changeover Period Option

The five-minute changeover period between positions may, at the competition sponsor's option, be extended to 10 minutes for Precision Class relays if this extended changeover time is described in the Competition Program. If a competition has mixed relays and this option is used, all relays must be given 10-minute changeover periods.

5.4 TARGETS

Competitions may be conducted using either paper targets or electronic targets. Only official 10-meter air rifle paper targets with scoring ring dimensions established by the International Shooting Sport Federation may be used. Authorized targets bear approved designations of the National Three-Position Air Rifle Council (designated as NC-AR10 or Orion Scoring System) or the ISSF (with ISSF logo). NRA targets printed in 2003 or later (designated as AR5/1 or AR5/10) may also be used. Paper targets may be either single bulls-eye or 10-bulls-eye targets. 10-bulls-eye targets have ten record bulls-eyes and two sighter bulls-eyes.

5.4.1 Sighting Targets

Sighting targets or bulls must be clearly identified. When single bulls-eye targets are used, sighter targets should be identified with a black stripe or triangle in the upper right corner that can be clearly seen from the firing point. Competitors must be given two (2) sighting targets for each position. When 10-bulls-eye targets are used, two sighting targets are printed in the center of the target card and are identified by a guard ring printed around the sighting targets.

5.4.2 Record Targets

Record targets on 10-bulls-eye targets are numbered in consecutive order. On 10-bulls-eye targets, the competitor may shoot the record targets in any order, but the targets will be scored as if the competitor fired the targets in the numbered order printed on the target card. When two 10-bulls-eye targets are hung for a 20-shot series, the targets must be marked to identify which target is fired first.

5.4.3 Changing Targets

The Range Officer will determine whether coaches, competitors or range officials will change targets. The competitor is responsible for ensuring that the correct targets are hung. If possible, fired targets should not be handled by competitors.

5.4.4 Electronic Target Monitors

<u>When electronic scoring targets are used, the entire screen of the firing line monitors must be uncovered and visible to Range Officers</u>.

5.5 RANGE SPECIFICATIONS

5.5.1 Distance

The shooting distance measured from the target to the edge of the firing line closest to the competitor is 10 meters (32 feet, 9.7 inches).

5.5.2 The Firing Line and Firing Point

The firing line is the front edge of the firing point. It must be marked so that Range Officers and Competitors can see it. A firing point is the area immediately to the rear of the firing line designated for one competitor. The recommended minimum width of each firing point is 1.0 meters (39.4 in.). The recommended minimum length is 2.2 (86.6 in.) meters. There must be one firing point for each target. There must be ample room behind the firing points for Range Officers to move freely.

5.5.3 Target Location and Numbering

Targets and target holders must be centered on a line that is perpendicular from the center of the firing point. Target or target holders must be identified with numbers that are placed above or below the targets and that are large enough to be seen from the firing point. Targets are numbered consecutively, starting with target number one on the left. It is recommended that the numbers be on alternating backgrounds or contrasting colors (black on white, white on black, etc.).

5.5.4 Target Heights

Target holders on the range must facilitate the placement of the targets at the correct height. Correct target heights, when measured from the level of the firing point to the center of the target are:

- Prone position 0.5 meters (19.7 in.) (± 10 cm. or 4 in.)
- Standing position 1.4 meter (55 in.) (± 5 cm. or 2 in.)
- Kneeling position 0.8 meters (31.5 in.) (± 10 cm. or 4 in.)

When 10-bullseye targets are used, the center of the target is the point between the two sighting targets. All targets on a range must be hung at the same height. The tolerances allowed here are intended to accommodate variations from range to range; they do not permit target height variations for individual shooters on the same range. Ranges where paper targets are used may provide for hanging two 10-bull targets at the same height for one position. On ranges where the physical construction of the range or backstop prevents hanging targets at the correct height, the targets must be hung at the height that is as close as possible to the correct height. The Competition Program must inform competitors of the height that the targets will be hung if the correct target heights are not possible.

5.5.5 Shooting Tables

On ranges with fixed target heights (with targets or target carriers mounted at standing position height), tables must be provided to raise the competitors in the prone and kneeling positions to the height of the targets. The Competition Program must inform competitors when tables will be used for prone or kneeling. If tables are used, competitors are not required to keep all parts of their bodies on top of the table in prone, but they must have all parts of their bodies on top of the table in kneeling.

5.5.6 Lighting

A minimum illumination of 1000 Lux on all targets is recommended. The firing line area must also be well illuminated (a minimum of 800 Lux is recommended). Targets must be illuminated evenly, with no glare or distracting shadows on the targets. Indoor ranges must have artificial illumination that provides the necessary amount of light on the targets or firing points.

5.5.7 Outdoor Ranges

Three-Position Air Rifle competitions may be fired on outdoor ranges. Outdoor ranges should be built with overhead covers to protect competitors from the weather. Outdoor ranges should have wind flags visible to the competitors if pellets are exposed to wind during firing. Personal wind flags, wind gauges or similar devices are not permitted. *Note: Wind flags should be 5cm/2 in. x 40cm/16 in. strips of cotton cloth that are placed 2-3 feet high, 5 meters from the firing line, between every two firing points.*

5.5.8 Official Bulletin Board

An area easily accessible to competitors and coaches must be designated as the Official Bulletin Board. All official information bulletins and results lists must be posted at this location. An electronic bulletin board or display may also be used.

5.6 COMPETITION PROGRAM

A written document should be prepared to describe the conditions of the competition. This Competition Program or "official program" identifies the name of the competition, date(s), location, course of fire (events), time schedule, awards and any special conditions that will apply. The Competition Program is a supplement to the Rules. Conditions specified in the Competition Program also govern the conduct of the competition, however, nothing in a Competition Program may contravene any of these Rules. Range Officers and Jury Members may use the Competition Program to decide protests, however, if there is a conflict between the Competition Program and these Rules, the Rules will prevail.

6.0 COMPETITION OFFICIALS AND THEIR DUTIES

6.1 COMPETITION DIRECTOR

The Competition Director (Match Director) has primary responsibility for the safe, efficient conduct of a competition. In a major championship, an Organizing Committee with overall responsibility for the conduct of the competition may appoint the Competition Director. In a small competition, the Competition Director may also serve as a Range Officer or Scoring Officer. The Organizing Committee and Competition Director establish the conditions of a competition that are published in a Competition Program (Rule 5.6). The Competition Director appoints other competition officials. If any conditions of the competition must be changed, a Competition Director's Bulletin announcing the change must be prepared and posted on the Official Bulletin Board so all competitors and coaches can be informed. Competition Director Bulletins may not contradict or establish any conditions that are contrary to these Rules. The Competition Director must use his best judgment at all times and his behavior and decisions must be characterized by absolute impartiality, firmness, courtesy and consistent vigilance. In the application of these Rules, the Competition Director may confer with the Jury or may consult with the National Jury of Appeal.

6.2 RANGE OFFICERS

The Chief Range Officer is in charge of the conduct of range firing and is responsible for range safety and range operations. His duties include giving range commands, ensuring competitors' equipment and positions conform to the Rules, correcting any technical range faults, receiving protests, and resolving all irregularities such as disturbances, penalties, malfunctions, irregular shots, extra time allowed, etc. In larger competitions, Assistant Range Officers are appointed to assist the Chief Range Officer. Range Officers have the right to examine the competitor's positions and equipment at any time. During a competition, Range Officers should not approach a competitor while he is firing a shot. Immediate action must, nevertheless, be taken when a matter of safety is involved.

6.3 JURY

A three-member Jury may be appointed by the Competition Director to interpret and apply the Rules and resolve protests. One member of the Jury is designated as the Jury Chairman. Jury members should be persons who are familiar with these Rules and have experience in competitions. They may be Competition Officials, Team Officials, parents or competitors in that competition. Jury members may not rule on a matter in which they or their team are personally involved. The Competition Director will name a replacement for a Jury member who must excuse himself. Decisions by the Jury must be based on applicable Rules or, in cases not specifically covered by the Rules, must be governed by the intent and spirit of the Rules. <u>No Jury decision may be made that is contrary to these Rules. Written Competition Protests must be decided by a majority of the Jury</u>. Decisions by the Jury may be appealed to the National Jury of Appeal.

6.4 EQUIPMENT CONTROL CHIEF

The Equipment Control Chief is responsible for checking the rifles, accessories and clothing of both Sporter and Precision Class competitors before or during a competition starts to assure that the competitors' equipment complies with the rules. Equipment control examinations are not mandatory. However, the Competition Director may appoint an Equipment Control Chief and require competitors to have their equipment inspected prior to a competition.

6.5 STATISTICAL OFFICER

The Statistical Officer is responsible for all phases of results production during a competition. The Statistical Officer is directly responsible to the Competition Director. The Statistical Officer must

retain all fired targets until the expiration of the time allowed for challenges and protests. The Competition Director and Statistical Officer must appoint and train sufficient scorers to score all targets in a timely manner, according to these Rules. In a small competition, the Statistical Officer may also be a target scorer. The Statistical Officer must ensure that preliminary results are posted on the Official Bulletin Board in a timely manner and that a Final Results Bulletin is provided to team officials and competitors.

6.6 SCORERS

Scorers appointed by the Competition Director or Statistical Officer are responsible for fairly and impartially scoring targets. Scorers can be other competition officials, team officials or parents, but cannot be competitors. Scorers must be trained in the method of scoring used at that competition (manual, VIS or EST).

6.7 TEAM COACH

Each team must have a designated Team Coach. The Team Coach may be a coach, JROTC instructor, parent or other responsible adult. The Team Coach is responsible for all team members and for maintaining discipline within the team. Team coaches must cooperate with competition officials to assure safety, the proper conduct of the competition and good sportsmanship. Team Coaches must be familiar with the program, make entries and have team members report to the proper firing points on time and with approved equipment.

7.0 COMPETITION PROCEDURES

7.1 ENTRIES

Individual and Team entries must be completed before the start of the competition or before any competitor or team member begins competition firing. The competitor or team coach is responsible for properly filling out entry forms.

7.2 FIRING POINT ASSIGNMENTS (SQUADDING)

All competitors entered in a competition must be squadded or assigned to firing points through a random draw. Members of a team may be assigned to adjacent firing points on the same relay if those blocs of firing points are determined by the drawing of lots. If there is more than one relay in one day of competition, the Competition Director must normally assign the members of each team to two or more relays. Exceptions may be made when a team must fire together to accommodate travel schedule requirements or when different relays are scheduled on different days. When there are team events, any relay scheduled must have competitors from two or more teams.

7.3 EQUIPMENT CONTROL

Competition officials may require competitors to have their equipment checked prior to a competition to ensure that it complies with these rules. Equipment also may be spot-checked or checked by Range Officers on the line prior to the start of a competition. Team Officials and competitors must be informed in sufficient time before the competition regarding where and when they may have their equipment inspected. If a competition has an equipment inspection, then all competitors must report to the equipment control location prior to the start of the competition wearing their shooting clothing and with all equipment they will use. When equipment inspections are conducted, competitors and the equipment control staff complete an equipment control card or check-list, which the competitor must retain with his/her equipment during the competition. A distinctive seal is normally placed on major equipment items after they pass inspection.

7.4 MOVING EQUIPMENT TO/FROM FIRING LINE

The Range Officer must call competitors to the firing line and give them a short period of time before the preparation period begins to place their equipment on the firing line. If competitors complete firing before the firing time ends, they may leave the firing line, but they may not remove their equipment from the firing line until the command ***STOP*** is given at the end of the shooting time and the Range Officer has checked their rifles to be sure they are safe to be removed. Rifles and equipment may be removed from the firing line only after firing is complete and the Range Officer has given instructions to competitors to remove their equipment. *Note: This is to prevent disturbing competitors who are still firing.*

7.5 PREPARATION PERIOD

Competitors must be given a ten (10) minute preparation period before the start of shooting in the prone position. The preparation period begins with the command ***YOUR TEN-MINUTE PREPARATION PERIOD BEGINS NOW***. The Range Officer may not start the preparation period until after competitors are permitted to bring their equipment to their firing points (see Rule 7.4). Targets must be hung before the preparation period begins. The preparation period may not begin while anyone is down range. Competitors may handle their rifles, remove CBIs, dry fire and do holding and aiming exercises on the firing line during the preparation period.

7.6 BEGINNING AND END OF THE COMPETITION

The competition begins with the command ***START*** and ends with the command ***STOP***. All sighting and record shots must be fired between these commands. After competitors fire the last shot in a position or stage, they must open the rifle action, insert a CBI and ground their rifle on the floor or bench. After grounding or benching their rifles, competitors may make sight, stock or accessory adjustments or changes on their rifle, but they may not handle their rifles after the commands ***STOP-UNLOAD*** are given and the line is cleared. The Range Officer may command ***STOP*** before the shooting time expires if all competitors finish firing before the end of the time limit. All competitors on one relay must complete the prone position before starting standing and all competitors on one relay must complete standing before starting kneeling.

7.7 FIVE (5) MINUTE WARNING

The Range Officer must inform the competitors of the time remaining at five (5) minutes before the end of the shooting time with the command ***FIVE MINUTES REMAINING***.

7.8 TWO (2) MINUTE WARNING

The Range Officer must inform the competitors of the time remaining at two (2) minutes before the end of the shooting time with the command ***TWO MINUTES REMAINING***. The five and two minute warnings are advisory and competitors are still responsible for finishing within the official time limit whether or not the time warnings are given. The Range Officer may give additional time to a competitor if that competitor has an interruption or malfunction (see Rules 7.16 and 7.17).

7.9 LEAVING THE FIRING LINE

During the preparation, changeover and competition periods, a competitor who wishes to leave the firing line for any purpose must a) leave his/her rifle grounded on the on the firing line with the action open and a CBI inserted, b) notify the Range Officer and c) leave the firing line so as not to disturb other competitors.

7.10 POSITION CHANGEOVER PERIODS

Competitors must be given a five (5) minute changeover period before the start of the standing position and a five (5) minute changeover period before the start of the kneeling position. If targets are changed after each position, the changeover period may not begin until target changing is complete and Range Officers or other personnel have returned from downrange. During the changeover periods, competitors may set up their equipment for the next position, handle their rifles, dry fire and do holding and aiming exercises. Changeover periods may be extended to 10 minutes if this is done in accordance with Rule 5.3.6.

7.11 DRY FIRING

Dry firing is releasing the trigger mechanism on a cocked rifle without releasing a propelling charge (air or CO_2). Competitors may dry fire during preparation periods and competition as long as a propelling charge is not released. *Note: Not all air rifles are capable of dry firing when air or CO_2 cylinders are attached*.

7.12 RELEASE OF PROPELLING CHARGE

If a propelling charge is released without loading a pellet during the preparation or changeover period, the competitor must be given a warning for the first offense. For the second or any subsequent offences, two points must be deducted from the first competition shot. <u>If a competitor discharges gas during a final round preparation period, no warning shall be given and two points must be deducted from the first final round record shot. Any propelling charge released during the competition period must be scored as a miss. If this occurs while the competitor is firing sighting shots, this does not count (sighting shots do not count in the competitor's score). If this occurs</u>

after the competitor has fired the first record shot, the discharge of a propelling charge must be counted and scored as a miss. The first record shot occurs when a regular record shot has hit the target.

7.13 SIGHTING AND RECORD SHOTS

Only one pellet may be loaded at a time, regardless of whether the rifle has a clip or magazine.

7.13.1 Sighting Shots

An unlimited number of sighting shots may be fired only before the first competition shot in each position. Sighting shots must be fired within the time limit for that position, unless the Range Officer allows the competitor additional time because of a rifle or target malfunction. The release of propelling gas without loading a pellet may be done during sighting shots as a means of stabilizing the firing mechanism. The Range Officer may authorize sighting shots to be fired after the first competition shot if there is a malfunction or interruption or the competitor must be moved to another target. When two 10-bull targets are used, all sighting shots must be fired on the two sighter bulls on the first record target. The Range Officer may authorize firing sighting shots on the second target card in special circumstances. If a competitor fires sighting shots on both record targets (20 shot stages) before firing the first record shot, the Range Officer must be notified and a warning may be given. If the Range Officer is not notified regarding sighting shots fired on the second record target prior to the first record shot, the competitor shall be given a two (2) point penalty for each sighting shot on the second record target; penalties shall be applied to the score of that target. *Note: Special circumstances for authorizing the firing of sighting shots on the second target card include the firing of so many sighters on the first card that shot locations can no longer be identified or the need to fire additional sighters after a malfunction*.

7.13.2 Record Shots

Only one record shot may be fired at any single record target (bulls eye). Any shot fired after the first record shot is fired, including any discharge of propelling gas or an accidental discharge, must be scored as a record shot whether it hits the target or not.

7.14 RANGE COMMANDS

The Range Officer must conduct competition firing by using these commands and procedures (range commands for final round competition are found in Rule 10.3.8).

Command	**Action**
Before the competition:	Step 1: Before a competition, the Range Officer must prepare the range for firing. Competitors may not move their equipment to the firing line until the Range Officer calls them to the firing line.
RELAY NUMBER 1, YOU MAY MOVE YOUR RIFLES AND EQUIPMENT TO THE FIRING LINE	Step 2: After the range is prepared, the Range Officer calls the competitors to the firing line. This should be done approximately 15 minutes before the scheduled start time for that relay. Competitors must be given sufficient time to move their equipment to their firing points before the Preparation Period begins. Normally, not more than five minutes should be allowed for this. When competitors bring their rifles to the firing line, they must ground them on their firing points with actions open and CBIs inserted. Check to be sure each competitor is present, on the correct firing point and, if equipment control was conducted, has a completed equipment control card.
RELAY NUMBER 1, THE LINE IS CLEAR, GO FORWARD AND HANG YOUR TARGETS	Step 3, if required: After competitors move their equipment to the firing line, the Range Officer instructs the coaches, competitors or target handlers to go downrange and hang targets after first checking to confirm that all rifles are grounded on the firing points with CBIs inserted. No one may handle rifles while personnel are downrange.

YOUR TEN MINUTE PREPARATION PERIOD BEGINS NOW	Step 4: When target hanging is complete and all personnel have returned from downrange, the Range Officer begins the Preparation Period. Only after the Preparation Period begins, may competitors handle their rifles. During this period, competitors may get into their firing positions, remove CBIs and dry fire.
THIS IS THE PRONE STAGE OF THE THREE-POSITION EVENT. 20 SHOTS PRONE, TOTAL TIME 30 MINUTES (or the appropriate stage, event, position, number of shots and time), ***LOAD, START***	Step 5: At the end of the 10-minute preparation period (or 5-minute change-over period), the Range Officer announces the event to be fired and gives the commands to authorize competitors to load and begin firing. The time limit begins when the command START is given.
During the shooting time:	Step 6a: While competitors are firing, the Range Officer must constantly observe them to assist, answer questions, deal with malfunctions and resolve irregular shots. Step 6b: When competitors finish firing, they must open their rifle actions, insert CBIs and ground their rifles on their firing points. Competitors who finish firing may make adjustments to their rifles or step back from the firing line without disturbing other competitors. Competitors may not, however, remove their rifles or equipment from the firing line until instructed to do so by the Range Officer.
FIVE MINUTES REMAINING	Step 6c: When 5 minutes remain in the shooting time, the RANGE OFFICER announces the remaining time. If at any time during the competition, a competitor asks how much time remains, the Range Officer must inform that competitor of the amount of time remaining.
TWO MINUTES REMAINING	Step 6d: When 2 minutes remain in the shooting time, the RANGE OFFICER again announces the remaining time.
STOP, UNLOAD	Step 7: When the firing time has expired (or when all competitors have finished firing), the Range Officer gives the commands to stop firing and unload rifles. When the command STOP is given, any competitor with a loaded rifle must immediately stop attempting to fire any more shots. If all competitors have finished firing, the Range Officer must check to confirm that all rifles are grounded on the firing line with CBIs inserted.
If there is still a loaded air rifle on the firing line:	Step 8, if required: If a competitor has a loaded air rifle with a pellet in the barrel, the competitor must inform the Range Officer immediately by raising his/her hand. The Range Officer will then direct the competitor to discharge the rifle into a Pellet Discharge Container or at an area of the backstop where there are no targets.
THE LINE IS CLEAR, GO FORWARD AND REPLACE (or REMOVE) YOUR TARGETS	Step 9: When the Range Officer(s) has confirmed that all air rifles are unloaded, the Range Officer instructs the coaches, competitors or target handlers to change targets. If the last position has been completed, go directly to Step 11.

COMPETITORS, YOUR FIVE (or TEN) MINUTE CHANGEOVER PERIOD BEGINS NOW	Step 10: When targets for the next position are hung and the Range Officer confirms that all personnel are back behind the firing line, the Range Officer begins the changeover period. When the changeover period ends, the Range Officer must return to Step 5 and repeat Steps 5 through 9 for the next position.
COMPETITORS, YOU MAY REMOVE YOUR EQUIPMENT FROM THE FIRING LINE	Step 11: When all firing is complete, the Range Officer must confirm that all rifles are grounded on the firing points with actions open and CBIs inserted. The Range Officer then directs competitors to remove their rifles and equipment from the firing line.

7.15 IRREGULAR SHOTS

An irregular shot is any shot that is not fired in accordance with these Rules. Any competitor who has an irregular shot must immediately report this to the Range Officer. The Range Officer must make a written record of any irregular shots that occur during the match so that this record can be used by the Statistical Officer to properly score the targets. When paper targets are used, the written record should be made on the target itself.

7.15.1 Shots Fired Before the commands *LOAD* and *START*

- ◎ A shot fired before the command ***LOAD*** must be scored as a miss on the first competition shot; the competitor will only be permitted to fire sighters and nine record shots on that target.
- ◎ A shot fired after the command ***LOAD*** and before the command ***START*** must receive a penalty of two (2) points on the first competition target (bullseye).

7.15.2 Shots Fired After the Command *STOP*

A shot fired after the command STOP must be scored as a miss on the last competition target (bullseye).

7.15.3 First Sighting Shot is a Miss

If the first sighting shot on a 10-bullseye target is a miss, the competitor must immediately call the Range Officer. The Range Officer must verify that the first shot is not on a sighting target or within the sighter guard ring on the target. The competitor may then resume shooting under the supervision of the Range Officer. The Range Officer will observe the competitor's shots until the scoring rings are hit. The Range Officer must mark these shots as sighter shots after the target is returned. These shots will not be scored as misses. Any further shots outside the guard ring on 10-bullseye targets or outside the scoring rings of record targets will be scored as record shots and misses. No additional time is allowed for this procedure.

7.15.4 Loaded Rifle After *STOP*

If a pellet is still in the rifle after the command ***STOP*** is given, or if the rifle is charged, but not loaded, the competitor must remain in position with the muzzle pointing downrange and immediately inform the Range Officer by raising his/her hand. The Range Officer must then direct the competitor to unload the rifle by firing it into the backstop or a special pellet container. This shot must not be fired at a record target and may not count as a record shot. (See Rule 2.8)

7.15.5 Shots Not Fired

Record shots that are not fired within the time limit must be scored as a misses on the last competition targets (bullseyes) equal to the number of record shots that are not fired.

7.15.6 More Than One Shot on a Target (bulls eye)

When a competitor fires more than one shot on one target (bulls eye) in a three-position event he will not be penalized for the first two (2) such occurrences. The competitor must be given a two (2)-point penalty for the third and all succeeding misplaced shots. When a competitor fires more than one shot on a single target (bullseye) he must not fire a shot on

one subsequent target. The lowest scoring shot must be assigned to the target without a shot. Penalties for the third or subsequent occurrence must be assigned to the lower value shot that is transferred. *Note: If a competitor fires in a three-position event, the penalty must be applied when there are three or more targets (individual record bullseyes) in all three positions with more than one shot. For example, if one target in prone has two shots (one is left blank), one target in standing has two shots (one is left blank) and one target in kneeling has two shots (one is left blank), a two-point penalty must be applied to the kneeling score (this is the third such occurrence in one event)*.

7.15.7 Too Many Shots in a Position

If a competitor fires too many shots in a position (11 or more shots on one series or target card in a 3X10 event, (21 or more shots on two series or target cards in a 3X20 event), the extra shots must be annulled and a two (2) point penalty must be given for each excessive shot.

- ◎ If single-bull paper targets or electronic targets are used, the last shot(s) fired in that position must be annulled and a two-point penalty for each excessive shot must be deducted from the lowest value shot(s) or the lowest value shot(s) in the first series (target card).
- ◎ If one 10-bull target is fired, score the ten (10) lowest value shots (annul the highest value shots) and assign a two-point penalty for each excessive shot to the lowest value shot(s).
- ◎ If two 10-bull targets are fired, score the twenty (20) lowest value shots (annul the highest value shots on either target) and assign a two-point penalty for each excessive shot to the lowest value shot(s) in the first series (target card).

7.15.8 Crossfires

A crossfire occurs when a competitor fires a shot on the target of another competitor. If a competitor crossfires a sighting shot onto a sighting target of another competitor, he must not be penalized. If a competitor fires a sighting shot onto a record target of another competitor, he must be given a two-point penalty. If a competitor crossfires a record shot on the target of another competitor, the shot must be scored as a miss. If a competitor receives a crossfired shot, and it is impossible to determine which shot is his, he will receive the value of the highest undetermined shot.

7.15.9 Misfire

If a shot is fired and the pellet does not leave the barrel, the competitor must immediately notify the Range Officer. The Range Officer will assist the competitor in safely removing the pellet from the barrel. This shot will not be counted as a record shot and the competitor will be allowed to refire the shot.

7.15.10 Double Loading

If a competitor loads two pellets and fires both at the same time, the Range Officer must be notified. If the Range Officer determines that two shots on the target (*both are usually low*) are the result of a double loading the highest value shot will be scored and the lowest value shot will be nullified. The Range Officer must note the location of the nullified shot and mark this on the target after the line is cleared. If a competitor loads and fires two pellets while firing sighters and one or both shots hit outside of the sighter guard ring, the shot(s) must be scored as a record shot in accordance with Rule 7.15.3 and the competitor may no longer fire sighting shots.

7.15.11 Disputed Shot

If a competitor disclaims a shot on his target, he must immediately notify the Range Officer. If the Range Officer can confirm, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the competitor did not fire the shot, (*for example, when an adjacent competitor reports or has a missing shot*) the shot will not be credited to the competitor. If the Range Officer cannot confirm that the competitor did not fire the disputed shot, that shot must be credited to the competitor.

7.16 INTERRUPTIONS WHILE SHOOTING

When a competitor is interrupted, moved to another firing point, must repair a malfunction or must stop shooting during the match through no fault of his own, he is entitled to additional time and

sighting shots. No additional time or sighting shots will be allowed to compensate for time lost to change or fill a compressed air or CO_2 cylinder. It is the responsibility of the competitor to arrive at the firing line with a properly charged gas cylinder.

7.16.1 Additional Time Required

If the interruption lasts more than one (1) minute, the competitor must be given additional time equal to the amount of time lost. No more than 15 minutes may be allowed to repair a malfunctioning rifle (Rule 7.17.1).

7.16.2 Additional Sighting Shots Required

If the interruption lasts more than five (5) minutes, or if the competitor is moved to another target, additional unlimited sighting shots must be permitted.

7.16.3 Interruptions of Entire Range

If shooting on an entire range or section of a range is interrupted, all competitors must be given that amount of additional time when firing resumes, if the interruption lasts longer than one (1) minute. If shooting is interrupted for more than five (5) minutes, all competitors must be given additional unlimited sighting shots.

7.17 MALFUNCTIONS

If a competitor has an allowable rifle or other equipment malfunction, or if the rifle cannot be safely aimed or fired, he may have it repaired or replaced with the permission of the Range Officer. Any competitor who has a malfunction must notify the Range Officer immediately. Additional time or sighting shots will not be allowed if the competitor fails to notify the Range Officer before repairing or correcting a malfunction.

7.17.1 Allowable and Non-Allowable Malfunctions

An allowable malfunction is a malfunction that occurs because the rifle does not function correctly. To be allowable, there must be physical evidence of the malfunction (i. e. a broken part, broken seal, rifle cannot be fired, etc.). A non-allowable malfunction is a malfunction that is the fault of the competitor or that the competitor reasonably could have repaired. If the malfunction is allowable, extra time must be allowed up to a maximum of 15 minutes. If the malfunction is allowable and the competitor must get out of position to facilitate the rifle repair, the competitor must be allowed additional unlimited sighting shots when he resumes firing, within the remaining shooting time.

7.17.2 Improper Loading

If a competitor loads two or more pellets at one time, inserts a pellet backwards or fails to properly charge a pneumatic air rifle (i.e. short stroke), any shots fired must be scored as fired and a malfunction cannot be allowed, except when two shots are fired at one time (see Rule 7.15.10). A competitor who thinks he/she may have loaded two pellets or may have forgotten to load a pellet may call a Range Officer and ask permission to discharge that shot into a Pellet Discharge Container or the backstop or have the Range Officer use a cleaning rod to clear the barrel. A Range Officer must be present with the shooter and supervise the clearing of the barrel. No extra time may be allowed for this.

7.17.3 Shots Fired When a Malfunction Occurs

Any shot fired with low gas pressure that was caused by the competitor's failure to properly charge the rifle or have sufficient gas in the rifle's air or CO_2 cylinder must be scored as a record shot. A shot fired with low gas pressure that was caused by a rifle malfunction such as a broken seal or gas leak is an allowable malfunction; that shot may be nullified and refired. A shot fired when a malfunction occurs (*i. e., a shot fires when the action is closed due to a trigger malfunction*) may be nullified and refired if the Range Officer concludes that the shot discharge was not the fault of the shooter. To nullify such a shot the Range Officer or an Armorer must examine the rifle and determine that the trigger mechanism (i.e. too little sear engagement, etc.) caused the malfunction and that it was not caused by accidentally hitting the trigger while closing the action or handling the rifle. The trigger on this rifle should be readjusted before continuing to ensure that it is safe to use. Any second or subsequent occurrences of such a malfunction must be scored as record shots.

7.17.4 Replacing Cylinders

Having to replace an air or CO_2 cylinder because it was not properly filled before the competition is a non-allowable malfunction and no additional time may be allowed. Competitors who

must replace cylinders must insert a CBI in their rifle, have the Range Officer clear the rifle and then remove it from the firing line to replace the cylinder. *Note: This is to assure that this procedure does not disturb other competitors.*

7.18 SPECTATORS AND MEDIA

Competition sponsors should encourage and assist spectators and media at their competitions. Spectators must remain behind the firing points and may not communicate with competitors except when a Range Officer gives permission for a competitor to speak with someone behind the firing line. A Ready Line may be designated to restrict the forward movement of persons who are not firing or officiating. The Range Officer may give photographers special access or permission to photograph competitors from the area immediately behind the firing line. Spectators and media may speak in normal tones, but should not speak so loudly as to disturb competitors. Spectators or photographers may not use flash photography during competitions. All cell phones and other communication devices must be turned off while competitions take place.

7.19 PENALTIES FOR RULES VIOLATIONS

In case of a violation of the Rules or instructions given by Range Officers or the Jury, the Range Officer or Jury may impose penalties. Penalties can include a warning, a deduction of points or disqualification from the competition. Any decision to disqualify a competitor must be made by at least two Competition Officials such as a Range Officer and the Competition Director.

7.19.1 Open Violations

In the case of open violations of the Rules (rifles, clothing, position, etc.), where there is no clear evidence that the competitor gained or sought to gain an unfair advantage, the Range Officer must first give a warning so that the competitor has an opportunity to correct the fault. Whenever possible, the warning should be given during the preparation period or sighting shots. The competitor must correct the fault or illegal equipment before continuing the competition. No additional sighting shots or extra time will be allowed. If the competitor continues to fire without correcting the fault, two points must be deducted from the score. If the competitor still does not correct the fault after the deduction of points, he must be disqualified. Open violations, where Rule 7.19.2 does not apply, discovered after a competitor completes firing, may not be penalized, but the competitor must be advised of the fault so it can be corrected.

7.19.2 Concealed Violations

In the case of deliberately concealed violations of the Rules where a competitor gained or sought to gain an unfair advantage over other competitors, the competitor must be disqualified. Concealed violations include any instance where a competitor alters equipment from a legal to an illegal configuration after Equipment Control or the Range Officers checked it before or during the competition. Competitors may be disqualified for concealed violations discovered after the competitor completes firing if the concealed violation was used during the competition to gain an unfair advantage. Disqualifications may only be imposed by the decision of at least two persons such as a Range Officer and the Competition Director after the violation is explained to the competitor and he/she is given an opportunity to defend their actions. <u>The Jury may also impose disqualifications</u>.

7.19.3 Safety Violations

In the case of a serious, blatant or dangerous rifle-handling violation where the safety of another person is endangered, the competitor may be disqualified by the decision of at least two persons such as a Range Officer and the Competition Director.

7.19.4 Coaching Violations

In the case of unauthorized coaching violations while the competitor is on the firing line, both the coach and competitor must first be given a warning. After the second coaching violation, two points must be deducted from the competitor's score and the coach must be directed to leave the vicinity of the firing line.

7.19.5 Unsportsmanlike Conduct

In the case of unsportsmanlike conduct (*i. e., cheating, disobeying instructions of competition officials, disturbing other competitors, altering targets, falsifying scores, purposely damaging range equipment, disorderly conduct, dishonesty, inappropriate behavior or language, etc.*) the Competition Director <u>or Jury</u> may impose penalties including a warning, deduction of

points or disqualification, depending on the severity of the violation. Any coaches or spectators who violate this rule may be directed to leave the vicinity of the firing line.

8.0 SCORING TARGETS

8.1 VALUES OF SHOTS

The values of all record shots fired in a competition must be determined, totaled and ranked in accordance with these rules.

8.1.1 Scoring Methods

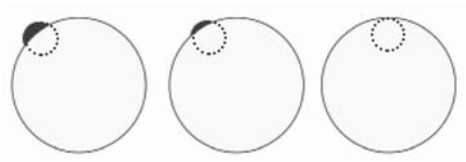
The values of shots may be determined by the manual scoring of paper targets, the use of electronic targets that are ISSF-certified or the use of a visual image electronic scoring system that is approved by the National Three-Position Air Rifle Council. Competitions must use only one method of scoring for all shots fired in that competition.

8.1.2 Determining Shot Values

In paper target scoring, a shot is given the score of highest value scoring ring that is hit or touched by that shot. In electronic target or visual image scoring, a shot is given the score that corresponds to the distance the center of the shot hole is from the center of the target.

8.1.3 Scoring Inner Tens

An inner ten is a shot where the shot hole completely covers the 10-ring dot (paper targets) or where the center of the shot hole is located somewhere on the 0.5mm ten ring (electronic scoring).



To score an Inner Ten, the ten dot must be completely covered. If the dot is not covered (upper left), the shot is not an Inner Ten. If the dot just barely protrudes (upper center), the shot is not an Inner Ten. If the dot is completely covered (upper right), the shot is scored as an Inner Ten.

Scoring Inner Tens with a 11.5mm OUTWARD Gauge

When using an 11.5mm OUTWARD air pistol gauge, read the outside edge of the gauge on the seven (7) ring using the OUTWARD scoring gauge method described and illustrated in Rule 8.3.2 on page 36. If the outside edge of the gauge is tangent to or inside of the outside edge of the seven (7) ring, the shot is scored as an Inner Ten. If the outside edge of the gauge is outside of the outside edge of the seven (7) ring, the shot is not an Inner Ten.

8.1.4 Misses

Any record shot that fails to hit the scoring rings of the competitor's appropriate target must be scored as a miss.

8.1.5 Irregular Shots

Irregular shots must be reported to the Statistical Officer by the Range Officer and scored in accordance with these Rules.

8.1.6 Scoring Integrity

Competition Directors must make special efforts to ensure that scoring is done with absolute fairness and impartiality. If possible in manual paper target scoring, scorers should not know which competitors' targets they are scoring (use competitor numbers, place name on target backs, etc.). Coaches or team officials should not score the targets of their own team members.

8.1.7 Score Posting

As soon as targets are scored, the total scores of all targets must be totaled and posted on the Official Bulletin Board and, if possible, posted electronically or in other areas of the range so that all scores are readily available to competitors and coaches.

8.2 SCORE PROTESTS

After scores are posted on the Official Bulletin Board, a scoring protest period must be provided when competitors and coaches have an opportunity to see their scored paper targets and to protest any shot values or scores they believe were scored, recorded or added incorrectly. <u>If electronic targets are used, the scoring protest period ends 10 minutes after scores are posted</u>. Scored paper targets must be made available for viewing in such a way that competitors or team officials do not handle their own targets. The scoring protest period for paper targets must give competitors sufficient time to see their targets, but should not be longer than 30 minutes after scored targets are available for inspection. The expiration time of the scoring protest period must be posted when scores are posted. Scoring protests must be submitted during the protest period. At the end of the protest period, scores become final.

8.2.1 Who May Protest Scores

Competitors must submit scoring protests for their own targets. If unusual circumstances prevent competitors from making score protests, the statistical officer may allow team coaches to make score protests.

8.2.2 Protests of Shot Values During Finals

Protests of the value of a shot in a final must be made before the next final round shot is fired or immediately after scores are announced.

8.2.3 Protests of Other Team or Individual Scores

Competitors and team coaches may not protest the scores or targets of other competitors or teams unless there is a recording, tabulation or other obvious error.

8.2.4 Score Protest Fees

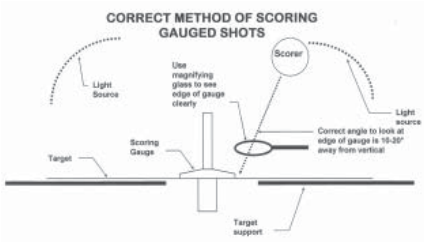
The Competition Director may establish a scoring protest fee of not more than $3.00 per shot. The protest fee must be returned if the protest is upheld.

8.3 MANUAL PAPER TARGET SCORING

When paper targets are scored manually, two scorers must score each target. No one may knowingly score a target for a competitor in whom they have a personal interest. Scorers should operate in pairs so that two scorers initially examine all targets and gauge doubtful shots. In case of disagreement between the two scorers, the Statistical Officer or a Scoring Supervisor or other person designated by the Competition Director or Statistical Officer must make the final decision.

The value of each shot scored and the fact that the shot was gauged (plugged) must be recorded on the target. The target serves as an official scorecard. The following rules apply when paper targets are scored manually.

8.3.1 Using a Scoring Gauge



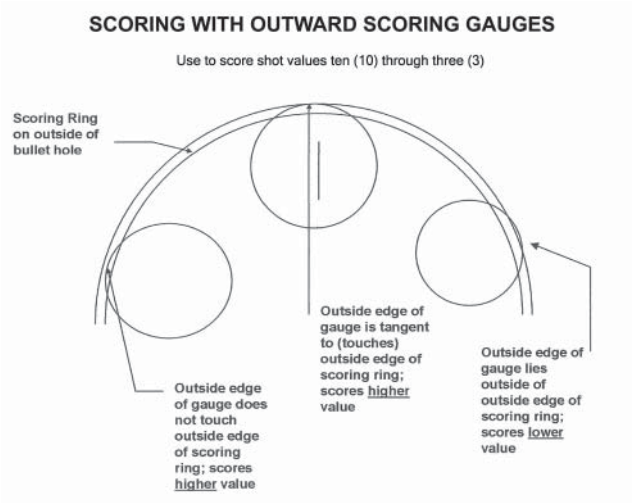
Correct scoring with a scoring gauge includes 1) placing the target horizontally on a support, 2) having the target well-lighted, 3) looking at the edge of the gauge from a slight angle and 4) using a magnifying glass when necessary.

A shot whose value is in doubt must be scored with a scoring gauge (”plug” gauge). The scoring gauge may be inserted only once to determine the value of the shot, except when a possible National Record target is rescored in accordance with Rule 11.4. The scorer must view the gauge from an angle to clearly see where the edge of the gauge’s flange and target meet. Shots that have been gauged must be marked with a plus (+) if that shot is scored as the higher value or with a minus (-) if that shot is scored as the lower value. Both scorers must mark and initial the gauged shot. If a third opinion is required, that person must also mark and initial the shot. The decision of the scorers on the value of a gauged shot is final. Any gauged shot may not be protested. See diagram above. <u>An “Eagle Eye” magnifying scoring template may be used as a magnifying glass to</u>

view inserted scoring gauges, but it may not be used as a substitute for a scoring gauge. An “Eagle Eye” template may only be used to score torn shot holes (see Rule 8.3.4 below).

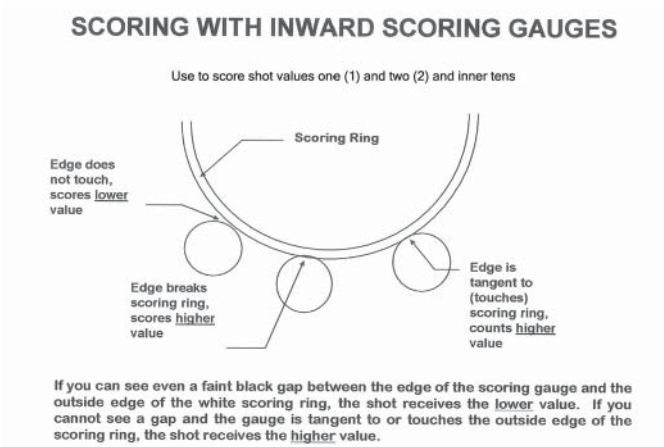
8.3.2 Using the Outward Scoring Gauge

An outward scoring gauge, with a flange diameter of 5.45-5.50mm (0.218-0.222 in.), must be used to score shots in the 3 to 10 rings. If the outer edge of the flange breaks the outside edge of the white scoring ring, the lower value is assigned to the shot. If the outer edge of the flange is tangent to or lies inside of the outside edge of the white scoring ring, the shot must be scored the higher value. See diagram below.



8.3.3 Using the Inward Scoring Gauge

The inward scoring gauge, with a flange diameter of 4.50-4.55mm (0.178-0.182 in.), must be used to score shots in the 1 and 2 rings, and to score inner tens. The shot is scored as the highest value ring that the flange of the inward plug gauge touches. When using the inward scoring gauge, if you can see even a faint black gap between the edge of the scoring gauge and the outside edge of the scoring ring, the shot receives the lower value. If you do not see a gap and the edge touches or breaks into the outside edge of the scoring ring, the shot receives the higher value. See diagram below. Note that, the inward gauge is used only to score shot values 1 and 2 and inner tens.



8.3.4 Scoring Torn Shot Holes

When the outside edge of a shot hole is torn, the shot must be scored according to the location where the pellet actually struck the target. A shot hole that is torn so badly that an inserted scoring gauge will not remain in that location may not be scored with a scoring gauge. Torn shot holes must be scored with a template or overlay gauge or by using some other means of determining an accurate outline of the actual pellet hole. Note: An “Eagle Eye” magnifying scoring template may be used for this purpose.

8.3.5 Protests of Manually Scored Targets

Shot value protests may only be made on shots whose values were decided without using a scoring gauge (Rule 8.3.1) or scoring template or overlay gauge (Rule 8.3.4). Decisions made regarding the value of shots by using a scoring gauge or overlay cannot be protested, unless there is a recording, tabulation or other obvious error.

8.4 ELECTRONIC TARGETS (EST)

8.4.1 Electronic Target Scores

Scores indicated by electronic targets are final unless protested in accordance with these Rules.

8.4.2 Protests of Electronic Target Scores

When electronic targets are used, a competitor who believes a shot has not registered or who believes a shot or series of shots was scored incorrectly must immediately notify a Range Officer to protest the value of the shot(s). The value of an individual shot must be protested before the next shot is fired or within three (3) minutes after the last shot, except for failure of the paper band to advance.

- When a shot fails to register and the paper band is advancing, the Range Officer will direct the firing of an additional shot. If this additional shot fails to register, the competitor must be moved to another firing position, be given additional sighting shots and be permitted to refire the shots that failed to register before continuing with the remaining record shots. If the additional shot registers, the competitor must continue firing on that target and the additional shot will be counted as a record shot.
- If the paper band is not advancing, the target must be repaired or the competitor must be moved to another firing position, be given additional sighting shots and be permitted to refire all shots that were fired after the paper strip stopped advancing before continuing with the remaining record shots. <u>After firing is complete, the Range Officer and Statistical Officer will determine the exact number of refired shots to be counted (starting with the first shot fired after the paper strip stopped advancing) according to ISSF Rules 6.7.11 and 6.13.5.</u>
- If a protest is made concerning the value of a shot, the shooter will be directed to fire an extra shot so that this shot may be counted if the protest is upheld and the correct value of the shot cannot be determined. After firing is complete, the Range Officer and Statistical Officer will determine the value of any shot that failed to register or whether the value of a protested shot that registered was scored correctly by following ISSF Rules 6.7.11, 6.13 and 6.15.4.2. If a protest concerning a shot value, other than zero or failure to register, is not upheld, a two-point penalty must be applied.
- Decisions by the Range <u>and Statistical</u> Officer(s) regarding protested shots on electronic targets are final and may not be appealed.
- A competitor may protest that a target is scoring inaccurately during sighting shots only and may be given an opportunity to move to another target, but if the Range <u>and Statistical</u> Officer(s) subsequently determine that the sighting shots were scored accurately <u>after applying ISSF Rule 6.7.11</u>, a two-point penalty must be assigned to the lowest value shot on the first competition series.

8.5 VISUAL IMAGE SCORING SYSTEMS

8.5.1 Definition

A Visual Imaging Scoring (VIS) system is any system that uses computer vision techniques (i. e. scanning, digitizing, etc.) to score targets. <u>VIS systems must include a quantified metric that evaluates the accuracy of each scored shot.</u>

8.5.2 Approved systems

The Orion Scoring system is approved as a VIS system in National Council sanctioned competitions.

8.5.3 Scoring rings on VIS Targets

When paper targets are scored with a VIS system, the scoring rings printed on those targets are only to be used for the shooters' reference. Those scoring rings may not be used with any manual scoring method to check or rescore the value of a shot that was scored with a VIS system. (Note: This is because the VIS and manual scoring systems use different methods to determine scores. The VIS system calculates distances from the center of the target to the center of the shot hole while manual scoring compares the edge of a shot hole with the edge of a scoring ring.)

8.5.4 Visual Image Electronic Scores

Scores determined by approved VIS systems are final unless protested in accordance with Rules 8.2 and 8.5.5. During VIS scoring, the Statistical Officer or Scorer may only correct obvious scoring errors, such as failure to locate a shot, multiple shots on a bull, paper tears, etc.).

8.5.5 Protests of Visual Image Electronic Scores

The score of an individual shot on a 10-bull target may be protested. A competitor must designate the specific shot(s) to be protested.

- The Statistical Officer will evaluate the protested shot by examining the original scan to determine if the shot hole was correctly identified or if there is an obvious error where the shot was scored incorrectly. An obvious error is one where the actual shot hole does not reasonably correspond with the scored shot as displayed by the VIS system (see diagram below). If there is an obvious error, the Statistical Officer may make a manual correction of the score for that shot.
- If a competitor wishes to protest the value of a shot where the Statistical Officer did not find an obvious error, the competitor must pay a protest fee in accordance with Rule 8.2.4. The Statistical Officer will then rescore the protested shot by using the VIS system "Protest Shot" feature. If the score protest is upheld, the score will be corrected and the protest fee returned. If the original score was correct, a two-point penalty will be deducted from the score of the protested shot. Decisions regarding protested shots that were rescored by the VIS system are final and may not be appealed.

Shot Score Verification --VIS Scoring System

On rare occasions, a badly torn or irregular shot hole will cause the VIS scoring system to misread the shot hole location. The diagram depicts a shot hole that is scored correctly with the VIS system and a shot hole with an obvious error. As a guiding principle, if the VIS system scoring ring is more than two scoring ring widths away from the apparent shot hole, the Statistical Officer may rule that this is an obvious error and make a manual correction to the scoring ring location and score.

8.6 BREAKING TIES

Ties must be broken for all places in individual and team events. Ties will be broken as follows:

8.6.1 Individual Events, Three-Positions

- During a final, all ties between any of the top eight competitors must be broken by firing additional shots, one at a time, until the tie is broken.
- All other ties are broken according to the competitor with the highest number of inner tens.
- If ties cannot be broken by inner tens, the tie must be broken according to the highest score in the last 10- shot series fired, then the next to the last 10-shot series, etc.
- If the tie is not broken, the tie must be broken in favor of the competitor with the greater number of 10s, then 9s, then 8s, etc. in all three positions.
- If any ties remain, duplicate awards will be given.

8.6.2 Individual Events, One Position

- By the highest number of inner tens.
- By scores in the last 10- shot series fired, then the next to the last 10-shot series, etc.
- By the greater number of 10s, then 9s, then 8s, etc.
- If any ties remain, duplicate awards will be given.

8.6.3 Ties for the Last Finals Position

Competition Directors may, at their option, use a five-shot standing position shoot-off to decide numerical ties for the last position(s) in a final. If a shoot-off is used, inner tens are not used to break ties for the last position(s) in a final. *Note: If two competitors have the same numerical score for places 8 and 9, a shoot-off between those two competitors would decide the tie. If five competitors have the same numerical score for places 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, those competitors would decide the tie in a shoot-off.* If a tie-breaking shoot-off to decide finalists is to be used, this must be stated in the competition program. Procedures for tie-breaking shoot-offs are as follows:

- The shoot-off must be conducted as soon as possible after qualification round scores are final.
- The shoot-off consists of five shots in the standing position. Each shot is fired on command with a 75 second time limit. Shoot-off shots should, if possible, be scored in tenth ring values using VIS or EST scoring.
- The tied shooters will be squadded from the left on adjacent firing points according to their ranking using inner tens.
- The shoot-off begins with a five-minute preparation and sighting period.
- At the end of the preparation and sighting period, the Range Officer commands **STOP**. After approximately ten to 30 seconds (sufficient time to clear EST targets), the Range Officer commands **FOR YOUR FIRST COMPETITION SHOT…LOAD…ATTENTION 3-2-1 START**.
- After 75 seconds or when all five shooters have fired one shot, the Range Officer commands **STOP**. Scores of the shots are not announced. After approximately five seconds, the Range Officer commands **FOR YOUR NEXT COMPETITION SHOT… LOAD…ATTENTION 3-2-1 START**.
- The sequence continues until all five shots are fired. If ties remain after five shots, the tied shooters will continue firing single shots until the tie is broken.

8.6.4 Multiple Course Individual Aggregates

When a competition consists of two or more courses of fire, tie-breaking will use the same rules that are used for single 3X10 or 3X20 events (Rule 8.6.1 above). If there is a final or last final, the final and final tie-breaking procedures (Rule 8.6.1, #1) apply. Where there is no final, ties will be broken by using the highest number of inner tens, then the highest score in the last 10-shot series fired, then by using the next to the last 10-shot series score, etc.

8.6.5 Team Events

Ties in team events must be decided by totaling the scores from all members of the tied teams and then applying the tie-breaking rules for individual events listed above (Rule 8.6.1). *Note: This means that the first step in breaking team ties in a three-position event is to total the inner tens fired by the four team members*.

8.7 RESULTS LISTS

Targets must be scored as quickly as possible after they are fired. After targets are scored, results must be posted on the Official Bulletin Board (Rule 5.5.8) so that team coaches and competitors can see them and the scoring protest period can begin (see Rule 8.2). After all scoring protests are decided and all ties are broken, the Statistical Officer must produce an Official Results List or bulletin. The Official Results List should list all individual and team competitors in order of their rank or place finish. Copies of the Official Results List should be distributed to participating teams and individuals electronically or through printed results. An electronic results bulletin may be used as the Official Results List.

9.0 PROTESTS AND APPEALS

9.1 PROTESTS OF COMPETITION CONDITIONS

Any competitor or team coach has the right to protest a condition of the competition. Protests can be submitted to any competition official either verbally or in writing. The competition official who receives the protest can rule on the protest. If the protest is denied, the competitor or team coach may appeal in writing to the Jury. Protests to the Jury must be submitted to the Competition Director within one hour after the competition is finished. If the competition official that ruled on the protest is also on the Jury, or if a coach or parent who is on the Jury is directly concerned with the protest, the Competition Director must replace that Jury Member. The decision by a majority of the Jury is final, unless the Jury or the person filing the protest requests a ruling from the National Jury of Appeal. The decision of the Jury must also be in writing.

9.1.1 Protest Fees

The Competition Director may establish a protest fee of not more than $10.00. If a protest fee is required, it must be paid when the protest is submitted. The protest fee must be returned if the protest is upheld or retained by the Competition Sponsor if the protest is denied.

9.1.2 Competition Protests

Any competitor or team coach can protest irregularities in the conditions or conduct of the competition and Rules violations by other competitors or competition officials. The protest must be filed within 30 minutes of the occurrence of the protested incident. Oral protests may be decided by the Range Officer or Competition Director. Written Competitions Protests must be decided by a majority of the Jury (Rule 6.3). Written protests must give the following information:

- Name of person filing the protest.
- Date and time when the protest is filed.
- Description of the incident, condition or decision being protested.
- The specific rule(s) that the protesting person believes was violated by the incident, condition or decision.

The decision on the protest by the Jury must be noted in writing on the protest or an attached document. The person filing the protest must be informed of the decision.

9.1.3 Forwarding Protests to the National Council

Any protest submitted to and decided by a Competition Jury is subject to review by the National Jury of Appeal. Copies of the written protest and Jury decision (in writing) must be forwarded to the National Jury of Appeal together with the Competion Director's sanctioned competition report. The National Jury of Appeal may affirm or reverse the protest decision or use the protest to clarify rules issues or make recommendations for future rules changes.

9.2 APPEALS OF PROTEST DECISIONS

If a written protest to a Competition Jury is denied, the person submitting the protest may appeal that decision to the National Jury of Appeal by submitting a written request for a review (see Rule

1.7). The appeal of the Jury decision must be submitted to the National Jury of Appeal by fax, 419-635-2573 or email, ***vdonoho@odcmp.com***, within 72 hours after the end of the competition. A copy of the written request for a review by the National Jury of Appeal must also be given to the Competition Director so that he/she may also submit comments on the protest to the Jury of Appeal. Any decision by the National Jury of Appeal on a protest appealed to it from a competition is final.

10.0 FINALS

A final is part of all major competition shooting events such as the Olympics, World Championships, World Cups and National Championships. A final is not required in individual Three-Position Air Rifle events, but is highly recommended. When the final is part of the Competition Program, final round scores are added to the three-position score to determine individual place winners. The final consists of 10 shots from the standing position, fired one shot at a time, with separate commands for each shot.

10.1 FINAL ROUND PROCEDURES

The top eight (8) competitors in the individual 3x10, 3x20 or standing position course of fire (the qualification round) advance to the final round. Finals may be conducted by using electronic targets or paper targets.

10.1.1 Determining Final Round Start Positions

The top eight competitors must be ranked according to their scores. All ties involving the top eight competitors must be broken according to the tie breaking procedures in Rule 8.6.1 or Rule 8.6.3. This rule must also be used to break any ties involving the eighth or last position in the final.

10.1.2 Scoring Finals Targets

Finals scoring may be done with electronic targets or the Orion VIS system that can score each shot in 10ths (1.1, 1.2, etc., up to 10.9). If such systems are not available, final round targets may be scored in whole numbers by conventional scoring means. If possible, targets should be scored immediately after each shot and the score of each competitor announced before starting the next shot. If the target system precludes immediate scoring, the Range Officer or scorers may announce estimated scores (by estimating shot values with the aid of a spotting scope) and the targets will be scored officially after the ten final round shots are fired. To add spectator interest, there should be a large manual or electronic scoreboard showing the finalists' names, their qualification round scores, the scores of each final round shot and cumulative totals. Finals scores are added to the qualification round score to produce a total score and determine the place finish of all competitors in the final.

10.1.3 Conducting Finals with Electronic Targets

If finals are conducted by using electronic targets, the procedures described in Rules 10.2-10.4 must be followed and all final round shots must be scored in tenth ring (i.e. 10.3, 9.7, 10.8, etc.) values.

10.1.4 Conducting Finals with 10-Bull Paper Targets

If finals are conducted on 10-bull paper targets and target carriers are not available, the procedures described in Rules 10.2-10.4 must be changed to accommodate the following alternative scoring procedure: A spotter with a spotting telescope must be located behind each of the eight finalists. After each final round shot, the spotter must estimate as closely as possible the value of that shot and display this shot value for the Range Officer to announce for spectators. Targets are retrieved after all ten final round shots are fired and scored officially at that time. All final round shots may be scored in tenth ring (i.e. 10.3, 9.7, 10.8, etc.) values if suitable scoring gauges are available or they may be scored in whole ring (i.e. 10, 9, 8, etc.) values.

10.1.5 Special Finals for All Competitors

In competitions with multiple relays or that take place over two or more days, where it is not possible to have the top eight competitors remain for a single eight-person final at the end of the competition, the Competition Program may provide that the top competitors in each relay or that all competitors in a relay will complete a ten-shot final round as part of the individual

event. If this is done, a final should be conducted at the end of each relay. The same finals procedures that are given in this Rule must be used, except that it may not be practical to announce individual scores after each shot if there are more than eight competitors (*An excellent way to announce scores if a large number of competitors are in a final is to announce only the firing points where a ten has been fired on that shot*). If this special finals procedure is used, the final round scores will be added only to the scores of the shooters who had the eight highest 3x10 or 3x20 scores to determine the final ranking of those eight competitors. The final round scores of the other competitors may be published in the results bulletin for information purposes.

10.1.6 Multiple Finals for Multi-Day Events

In competitions with multiple relays that take place over two or more days, where it is not possible to have the top eight competitors remain for a single eight-person final at the end of the competition, the Competition Program may, alternatively, provide that the competitors with the eight highest scores for that day will complete a ten-shot final round at the end of each day. The same finals procedures that are given in this Rule must be used. If this special finals procedure is used, the final round scores will be added only to the scores of the shooters who had the eight highest 3x10 or 3x20 scores overall to determine the final ranking of those eight competitors. The final round scores of all other competitors may be published in the results bulletin for information purposes, but will not be counted in the final rankings.

10.2 PREPARING FOR THE FINAL

The start time of the final is the time when the commands for the first shot for record begin. The start time of the final must be announced in advance. Finalists should report to the Range Officer at least 20 minutes before the start of the final to have time to prepare and to complete their preparation and sighting periods.

10.2.1 Assigning Firing Points

Finalists fire together on eight adjacent firing points. Finalists are assigned firing points with the highest-ranked competitor on the first point (left), the next ranked competitor on the 2nd point, etc.

10.2.2 Targets

If 10-bull targets are used, the two sighter bulls in the center of the target card are used for sighters.

10.2.3 Introduction of Competitors

Before or during the preparation period, finalists should be introduced in inverse order of their current ranking, starting with the competitor in 8th place. Introductions should include the competitor's current ranking, score, name, and club, school or other affiliation.

10.3 CONDUCTING THE FINAL

The final must begin at its scheduled or announced time, but not before the scoring protest time has ended (Rule 9.1). Competitors must have sufficient time before the final begins to place their rifle and equipment on their firing points and to begin their preparations for the final.

10.3.1 Three Minute Preparation Period

Finalists are given a three (3) minute preparation when the Range Officer announces ***THE THREE-MINUTE PREPARATION PERIOD BEGINS NOW***. Competitors may handle their rifles, dry fire, and carry out holding and aiming exercises on the firing line during the preparation period. The discharge of gas is not permitted <u>and a penalty of two (2) points will be deducted form the first final round record shot for each occurrence (see Rule 7.12)</u>.

10.3.2 Five Minute Sighting Period

Immediately after the preparation period, competitors are given a five (5) minute sighting period that is initiated with the command, ***FIVE-MINUTE SIGHTING PERIOD, START***. Competitors may shoot unlimited sighters during the sighting time.

The Range Officer must give competitors a verbal warning when thirty seconds remain in the sighting period with the command ***THIRTY SECONDS***.

The sighting period ends with the command ***STOP***. Competitors must stop firing. If a rifle is still loaded, the competitor must notify the Range Officer who will direct the competitor to clear his rifle (Rule 2.8).

10.3.3 Changing from Sighting to Record Shots

There is normally a 30 second pause after the ***STOP*** command for sighters and the start of the first final round record shot. This gives technicians operating electronic target time to switch from Sighting to Record scoring.

10.3.4 Loading the Shot

The Range Officer gives the command ***FOR THE FIRST (NEXT) COMPETITION SHOT - LOAD***. Competitors may not place a pellet in the barrel before the command ***LOAD***. The first violation results in a warning. The second violation results in a two (2) point deduction.

10.3.5 Firing the Shot

When all competitors have loaded their rifles, the Range Officer begins the count down for the shot, without further delay, with the command ***ATTENTION-3-2-1-START***. Competitors have 75 seconds to shoot one record shot. At the end of 75 seconds, or about five seconds after the last competitor has fired, the Range Officer commands ***STOP***.

10.3.6 Aiming Exercises Between Shots

Aiming exercises are allowed. Dry firing after the sighting period is prohibited and a two-point penalty must be deducted for each instance of dry firing after the first final round record shot. Competitors may not load their rifles until the command ***LOAD*** is given for the next shot.

10.3.7 Retrieving Targets

When 10-bulls-eye targets are used, the spotters behind each finalist must estimate and record the value of each shot fired. 10-bulls-eye targets are retrieved and officially scored only after all ten final round shots are fired.

10.3.8 Final Round Range Commands

The Range Officer must conduct the Final using these commands.

Command	Action
THE THREE-MINUTE PREPARATION PERIOD BEGINS NOW	Competitors may handle their rifles, remove CBIs, perform aiming and holding exercises and dry fire.
FIVE-MINUTE SIGHTING PERIOD, START	Competitors may shoot unlimited sighters in the five (5) minute sighting period.
THIRTY SECONDS	The Range Officer must give a verbal warning 30 seconds before the end of the sighting period.
STOP	Competitors must stop firing immediately. If a competitor has a loaded rifle, he/she must notify the Range Officer who will direct him/her to clear their rifle into a special shot container or the backstop (Rule 2.5).
There is a 30 second pause to reset electronic targets.	After the 30-second pause, the commands for the first competition shot should begin.
FOR THE FIRST/NEXT COMPETITION SHOT - LOAD	After this command the competitor loads his/her air rifle. The gun MUST NOT be loaded before the command ***LOAD***.
ATTENTION-3-2-1-START	The competitor has 75 seconds in which to fire a shot. The shooting time starts when the command ***START*** is given.
STOP	The command is given about five seconds after the last competitor has fired or when 75 seconds ends. The 75th second must correspond with the command ***STOP***. Air rifles must remain uncocked after they fire and no one may insert a pellet until the command ***LOAD*** is given. The Range Officer may use spotters to determine and signal when each finalist has fired.

RESULTS OF THE FIRST SHOT: POSITION ONE, (SCORE), POSITION TWO (SCORE), ETC.	The score of that shot is announced for each competitor beginning with the competitor on the first (left) firing point. If 10-bull paper targets
FOR THE NEXT COMPETITION SHOT - LOAD	About 10 seconds after the announcement of results for that shot, the Range Officer begins the commands to fire the next final round shot. This continues until all 10 shots are completed.

10.3.9 Ending the Final

All competitors must remain on the firing line after the last shots have been scored and are announced. If the Range Officer announces that there are no ties, competitors must insert CBIs in their rifles and may leave the line in accordance with Range Officer instructions. If there are tied scores, competitors who are tied must remain at their firing points so that ties can be broken according to Rule 10.3.10 (shoot-off). All other competitors must insert CBIs in their rifles, ground them and step back from the firing line. If 10-bull paper targets and spotters are used, all competitors must insert CBIs in their rifles and ground them so that the Range Officer may clear the line and have targets retrieved for scoring. Ties for finals shot on 10-bull paper targets will not be shot off, but will be decided according to the highest score in the final and then by applying Rule 8.6.1 to qualification round scores.

10.3.10 Tie-Breaking Shoot-Off (for finals fired on electronic targets)

Any tied scores after the ten (10) shot final score is added to the qualification round total must be broken by a shot-for-shot shoot-off. Final tie breaking must begin without delay and without additional sighting shots. The Range Officer uses the same commands that are used for final round shots, but for the tied competitors only. If tied competitors shoot the same score on the 1st tie-breaking shot, the shoot-off continues until the tie is broken. If there is more than one tie, a separate shoot-off must be conducted for each tie, with the tie for the lowest place being conducted first.

10.3.11 Final Rankings

All finalists are ranked after the final by adding the score of the ten (10) shot final to their qualification round scores. This total score determines the competitors' final ranking and must be listed in the Official Results Bulletin. As soon as total scores are available, the Range Officer should announce the 3rd, 2nd and 1st place winners.

10.4 SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES IN FINAL

10.4.1 Competitor's Time Cut Short

If the command ***STOP*** is given before the 75 seconds expires, and a competitor has not fired his/her shot, the competitor must be given a new 75-second period to shoot the shot, starting with the command: "The following commands are for the shooter in position X only. The command to load has already been given. ***ATTENTION-3-2-1-START***." The other finalists must wait until this shot is completed before results for all shots are announced and the final is continued.

10.4.2 Malfunctions in Finals

Rifle Malfunction - In case of an allowable malfunction (Rule 7.17), the competitor may complete the unfired shot, if he can repair or replace his rifle within three (3) minutes. As soon as the malfunction is repaired, the Range Officer must give a new set of commands with a full 75-second time limit for that competitor only. The other finalists must wait until the competitor with the malfunction shoots (in the allowed time) before continuing the final. Only two malfunctions may be allowed for one competitor during a final and any tie-breaking shoot-off.

Single Target Malfunction - If an electronic target fails to function, the competitor must be moved to a new target. He will be allowed an additional two (2) minute period for sighting shots before he completes the missing shot. The other finalists must wait until this shot is completed before continuing the final. If a paper target falls and competitors must clear and ground their rifles so the target can be replaced, all competitors must be given a two-minute sighting period before the next final round record shot can begin.

Malfunction of All Targets – If all electronic targets malfunction during the final and can be repaired within one (1) hour, the remaining final round shots will be completed after an additional five (5) minute sighting time. If the targets cannot be repaired within one (1) hour, the completed final round shots will be totaled and used as the official score.

10.4.3 Early and Late Shots

Each shot fired before the command ***START*** and after the command ***STOP*** must be scored as misses.

10.4.4 Protests

A finalist who wishes to protest the value of a final round shot must do so immediately after the value of the shot is announced or officially scored (paper targets) and before the commands for the next final shot commence. The competitor may protest by raising his hand and announcing "Protest." The scorers or Jury must check the shot immediately. If the value changes, the finalist receives the new value. If the competition has a scoring protest fee, the fee must be paid after the final, if the value remains the same. Protests of shooting conditions in the final must be made immediately and before final round results are announced.

11.0 NATIONAL RECORDS

The National Three-Position Air Rifle Council recognizes Three-Position Air Rifle National Records. A current National Record List is published on the CMP web site at *http://www.odcmp.com/3P/Records.htm*.

11.1 SCHOOL AGE NATIONAL RECORD EVENTS

National Records are recognized in Sporter and Precision air rifle classes for these events or courses of fire.

- Individual, three-positions, 3x10
- Individual, three-positions, 3x10, plus Final
- Individual, three-positions, 3x20
- Individual, three-positions, 3x20, plus Final
- Individual, prone position, 20 shots (sporter class only)
- Individual, standing position, 20 shots
- Individual, kneeling position, 20 shots
- Individual final, 10 shots, to count as an individual final record, the final must be scored electronically in tenth ring values (VIS or EST) and be fired in a final where the top eight competitors only are firing at the same time.
- Teams, 4 members, 3x10 each
- Teams, 4 members, 3x20 each

Inner tens will be used to break ties involving new National Record scores starting on 1 July 2009. Inner tens will not be used to break ties involving equaled National Records that were established prior to 1 July 2009.

11.2 YOUTH SHOOTING PROGRAM RECORDS

For each course of fire in which records are recognized, National Records also are recognized for competitors who are enrolled as members of the following youth programs:

- American Legion, affiliated teams or clubs
- Army JROTC
- Marine Corps JROTC
- Navy JROTC
- Air Force JROTC
- 4-H Shooting Sports
- Scholastic teams, other than JROTC

11.3 AGE GROUP RECORDS

For each course of fire in which records are recognized, National Records also are recognized for competitors who are members of these age groups (see Rule 3.4.3):

- Age Group III, competitors who will reach 14th or younger birthday in the year of the competition.
- Age Group II, competitors who will reach their 15th or 16th birthday in the year of the competition.

11.4 STANDARDS FOR ESTABLISHING RECORDS

To qualify for a record, the competition must use these Rules and be sanctioned by the Council through the CMP (see Rule 1.8). Forms to submit National Records may be obtained from the Civilian Marksmanship Program or copied from pages 58-60 in this rulebook. The Competition Director or a shooting coach where a possible record was established must complete the form to submit the possible record to the National Three-Position Air Rifle Council. A National Record does not become official until the National Three-Position Air Rifle Council recognizes it. National Record applications must include:

- Name of competitor. Team record applications must give the team name, coach's name and the names of all team members
- Address and hometown of competitor(s).
- Organization, club, school or team represented.
- Date of birth of competitor(s).
- Competition, location and date where score was fired.
- Name of organization that sanctioned the competition (see Rule 1.8).
- Score fired. A copy of the score sheet or results bulletin for the competition must be included.
- If paper targets are used <u>and were scored manually</u>, the actual targets fired by the competitor(s) must be forwarded to the Council with the National Record application. <u>Targets scored with a VIS system do not have to be submitted</u>. All targets submitted will be checked for scoring accuracy and all shots may be rescored, including shots that were previously gauged, if there is clear evidence that the original scores were not correct.
- A certification that the score was fired in a sanctioned competition where the National Standard Three-Position Air Rifle Rules were used and where required competition conditions were followed.

Topic	Rule	Page
Additional Time	7.16.1	32
Adhesive material	4.3.6 4.4.3	11 13
Age Groups, Junior	3.4.3	7
Aiming Exercises Between Shots, Finals	10.3.6	43
Appeals of Protest Decisions	9.2	40
Bipod, Sporter or Precision class	4.7.10	19
Blinder, Sporter or Precision class	4.7.8	18
Bulletin Board, Official Posting scores on bulletin board, Results Lists	5.5.8 8.7	24 40
Butt plate, adjustments, sporter air rifle Adjustments, precision air rifle	4.2.4 4.4.6	9 13
Categories, competitor categories	3.4	7
Changing Targets Changing targets during Finals	5.4.3 10.3.7	23 43
Cheek-piece, adjustments, sporter air rifle Adjustment, precision air rifle	4.2.4 4.4.6	9 13
Classifications By skill levels	3.4 3.4.4	7 7
Clear Barrel Indicators (CBIs)	2.2	4
Clothing, controls Sporter air rifle Precision air rifle Undergarments and training clothing, precision	4.6.7 4.3.1 4.6 4.6.3	17 11 14 16
Club Teams	3.2.2	6
Coaching, sporter Coaching during competitions Coaching during Finals Coaching Violations Precision events, coaching	5.2.1 5.2.3 5.2.4 7.19.4 5.2.2	21 21 21 33 21
Communicating Systems	4.7.6	18
Competition Director, Match Director	6.1	25
Completion of Firing	2.6	5
Corrective Lenses, sporter air rifle Precision air rifle	4.3.5 4.5.1	11 14
Course of Fire, 3x10 or 3x10 plus Final 3x20 or 3x20 plus Final Multiple courses of fire Team Events	5.3.1 5.3.2 5.3.4 5.3.5	22 22 23 23
Disabilities, Physical	5.1.4	20
Disputed Shot	7.15.11	31
Distance, firing line to target	5.5.1	23
Dry Firing Dry Firing, prohibited during finals	7.11 10.3.6	27 43
Ear Protection	2.13.1	6
Electronic Scoring Machine VIS (Orion)	8.5	37
Electronic Targets Electronic Target Scores Electronic Target Scoring Protests	8.4 8.4.1 8.4.2	37 37 37
Entries	7.1	26
Equipment, Classes Equipment Classes Moving Equipment To/From the Firing Line	3.3 4.1 7.4	7 8 26
Equipment Control, Chief Equipment Control	6.4 7.3	25 26
Event, 3x10 or 3x10 plus Final 3x20 or 3x20 plus Final Multiple courses of fire Team Events	5.3.1 5.3.2 5.3.4 5.3.5	22 22 23 23
Extension Tubes, for barrels	4.4.4	13
Eye Protection	2.13.1	6

Topic	Rule	Page
Filters, sporter air rifle Precision air rifle	4.2.8 4.5.2	10 14
Finals Assigning Firing Points for Final Procedures for Finals, Selecting Finalists Special Finals for all Competitors Multiple Finals	10.0 10.2.1 10.1 10.1.5 10.1.6	41 42 41 41 42
Firing Line Leaving	5.5.2 7.9	24 27
Firing Point Firing Point Assignments Firing point assignments for Finals	5.5.2 7.2 10.2.1	24 26 42
Glove, Sporter Precision	4.3.4 4.6.6	11 17
Grounding Rifles	2.3	5
Handling Rifles	2.1	4
Handstop, sporter air rifle Precision air rifle	4.2.7 4.4.2	10 13
Hygiene, Personal	2.13.2	6
Inner Tens	8.1.3	34
Intent and Spirit of Rules	1.3	3
Internal Modifications, sporter	4.2.5	10
Interpretations of Rules	1.7	4
Interruptions in Shooting Interruptions of Entire Range	7.16 7.16.3	31 32
Inward Scoring Gauge	8.3.3	36
Irregular Shots, Shots Fired before the commands LOAD and START Crossfire First Sighting Shot is Miss Misfire More than One Shot on a Target Scoring Irregular Shots Shots Fired after STOP Shots not Fired Too Many Shots in a Position	7.15.1 7.15.8 7.15.3 7.15.9 7.15.6 8.1.5 7.15.2 7.15.5 7.15.7	30 31 30 31 30 34 30 30 31
Jury Deciding protests	6.3 9.1.2	25 40
Kneeling Position	5.1.3	20
Kneeling Roll	4.7.2	18
Lighting on Targets	5.5.6	24
LOAD, Loading Loading during Finals Range Commands, LOAD	2.4 10.3.4 7.14	5 43 28
Loaded Air Rifle Loaded Rifle after STOP	2.8 7.15.4	5 30
Malfunctions Allowable Malfunctions Improper Loading Low Gas Pressure Malfunctions in Finals Non-Allowable Malfunctions	7.17 7.17.1 7.17.2 7.17.3 10.4.2 7.17.1	32 32 32 32 44 32
Match Director, Competition Director	6.1	25
Media	7.18	33
Multiple Course Aggregate Championships Tie Breaking, Multiple Course Aggregates	5.3.4 8.6.4	23 39
National Jury of Appeal Appeals to National Jury of Appeal	1.7 9.2	4 40
National Records	11.0	45
National Three-Position Air Rifle Council Forwarding Protests to Council National Record recognition	1.4-1.8 9.1.3 11.4	3-4 40 46
New Competitors, new shooters	3.4.5	7
Open Class Competition	4.1.4	8

Topic	Rule	Page
Open Junior Teams	3.2.2	6
Outward Scoring Gauge	8.3.2	36
Pellets	4.7.1	18
Penalties Shots before or after shooting time in Finals	7.19 10.4.3	33 45
Photographers	7.18	33
Position Changeover Periods	7.10	27
Precision class competition	4.1.3	8
Precision Air Rifle	4.4	12
Preparation Period Finals preparation period	7.5 10.3.1	27 42
Program, Official; Competition Program	5.6	25
Prone Position	5.1.1	19
Protests Protest Fees Protests of Competition Conditions Protests of electronic target scores Protests of Visual Image electronic scores Score Protests Scoring Protests during finals Score Protest Fees	9.0 9.1.1 9.1 8.4.2 8.5.5 8.2 8.2.2 10.4.4 8.2.4	40 40 40 37 38 35 35 45 35
Range Commands, Beginning of Competition End of Competition Finals Commands LOAD Range Command Chart (table) Range Command Chart (table), Finals START STOP	7.6 7.6 10.3 2.4 7.14 10.3.8 2.5 2.7	27 27 42 5 28 43 5 5
Range Officers	6.2	25
Record Targets Record Shots	5.4.2 7.13.2	23 28
Removable Fore-end Riser Blocks, Precision Air Rifle	4.4.5	13
Removing Rifles from the Firing Line	2.10	5
Results Lists Ranking competitors after Finals	8.7 10.3.11	40 44
Results Officer, Statistical Officer	6.5	25
Rifle Cases, usage of	2.11	5
Safety Safety Emergency Safety Violations	2.0 2.12 7.19.3	4 6 33
Sanctioned Competition	1.8	4
Scholastic Teams	3.2.1	6
School Age, Individuals National Records Teams	3.1 11.1 3.2	6 45 6
Scorers	6.6	26
Scoring Manual Paper Target Scoring Scoring Finals Targets Score Protests Scoring Rings on VIS targets Scoring Torn Shot holes Values of Shots Visual Image Electronic Scores	8.0 8.3 10.1.2 8.2 8.5.3 8.3.4 8.1 8.5.4	34 35 41 35 38 37 34 38
Scoring Gauge, how to use Inward Scoring Gauge, how to use Outward Scoring Gauge, how to use Value of Gauged Shots May Not be Protested	8.3.1 8.3.3 8.3.2 8.3.5	35 36 36 37
Shoes, sporter Precision	4.3.2 4.6.4	11 16
Shooting Jacket, precision	4.6.1	14
Shooting Kit, sporter and precision	4.7.4	18

Topic	Rule	Page
Shooting Mat, sporter and precision	4.7.5	18
Shooting Pants, precision	4.6.2	15
Shooting Positions	5.1	19
Shooting Stand, sporter and precision	4.7.4	18
Sighter, sighting targets Additional Sighting Shots Finals Sighting Period Sighting Shots	5.4.1 7.16.2 10.3.2 7.13.1	23 32 42 28
Sights, sporter Precision	4.2.8 4.5	10 14
Sling, sporter Precision	4.3.3 4.6.5	11 17
Sling Swivel, sporter Precision	4.2.7 4.4.2	10 13
Sound Producing Systems	4.7.6	18
Spectators	7.18	33
Spirit level, sporter air rifle precision air rifle	4.2.8 4.4.7	10 13
Sporter class competition	4.1.1	8
Sporter Air Rifle Approved Rifles Clothing	4.2 4.2.1 4.3.1	8 8 11
Spotting Scope, sporter and precision	4.7.3	18
Squadding, Firing Point Assignments	7.2	26
Standing Position	5.1.2	20
Statistical Officer, Results Officer	6.5	25
Stock, sporter	4.2.4	9
Substituting Positions	5.1.4	20
Tables, Shooting	5.5.5	24
Targets	5.4	23
Target Height	5.5.4	24
Target Numbering	5.5.3	24
Team Coach	6.7	26
Teams	3.2	6
Tie Breaking Finals, paper targets Finals, shoot-off to break ties Finals, ties for the last position Individual Events, One Position Individual Events, Three Positions Multiple Course Aggregates Team Events	8.6 10.3.9 10.3.10 8.6.3 8.6.2 8.6.1 8.6.4 8.6.5	39 44 44 39 39 39 39 40
Time Limits, 3x10 Event, 10 shots per position 3x20 Event, 20 shots per position Time limit for Finals shots Time limit, when competitor’s time is cut short	5.3.1 5.3.2 10.3.5 10.4.1	22 22 43 44
Time Warning, Two Minutes Five Minutes Thirty second warning during Finals sighters	7.8 7.7 10.3.2	27 27 42
Trigger Weight, sporter	4.2.3	9
T-Shirt, wearing in sporter competition	4.3.1	11
Unsportsmanlike Conduct	7.19.5	33
Weight, sporter air rifle	4.2.2	9
Weights, on precision air rifle	4.4.1	13

National Three-Position Air Rifle Council Programs

The National Three-Position Air Rifle Council approves, publishes and administers the ***National Standard Three-Position Air Rifle Rules***. The Council and its member organizations offer a full array of programs to promote participation, encourage development and offer outstanding competitions in three-position air rifle shooting. This section provides information about those programs. Application forms are provided for you to duplicate and use. Here is a summary of three-position air rifle programs offered by National Council members:

- **Competition Sanctioning**. See Rule 1.8. Having a "sanctioned" match means it is recognized and approved by a national sanctioning body. The CMP provides competition sanctioning services for the Council. A sanctioned match guarantees participating teams that standard, nationally recognized rules will be followed. Sanctioned competitions are listed in CMP National Council "coming events" listings (On the Mark magazine, CMP web site) to promote participation. Scores fired in sanctioned three-position matches can be recognized as National Records. To sanction your competition, obtain an ***Application to Sanction a Three-Position Air Rifle Competition*** from the CMP or download the form at *http://www.odcmp.com/3P.htm*. Fill it out and send your completed application and sanctioning fee to the CMP.
- **Junior EIC Award Program**. This popular incentive and recognition award program is modeled after the prestigious Distinguished Badge program that was initiated by the U. S. Defense Department in 1884. The Junior EIC program is designed for school-age juniors who compete with sporter or precision class air rifles. Program regulations are on pages 52-55.
- **National Records**. The National Council recognizes National Records in all approved three-position air rifle events. Current records are posted on the CMP web site at *http://www.odcmp.com/3P/Records.htm*. Scores fired in sanctioned competitions that exceed current records can be recognized as National Records if an application is submitted. A ***National Record Application Form*** is printed on pages 58-60.
- **Rules Hotline/Rules Clinics**. If you have a question concerning Three-Position Air Rifle Rules, want advice on the correct way to organize a competition or have a protest to resolve, the National Council Rules Hotline and the National Jury of appeal can assist you. Call 419-635-2141, ext. 1102 or 1131 or email *3PAR@odcmp.com* and you will get an answer from experts.

The Junior Distinguished Badge is earned by having a series of high place finishes in National Council Member state, regional and national championships.

In addition to these joint National Council programs, each Council member offers outstanding programs that provide unique opportunities for position air rifle shooters. Here are summaries with contact information:

- **American Legion Junior Shooting Sports**. A national postal and shoulder-to-shoulder competition is offered by The American Legion. Contact *http://www.legion.org*. Check their web site for details on how to register and participate in a two-phase postal Competition Program where the top 15 sporter and top 15 precision class individual shooters earn trips to Colorado Springs to participate in The American Legion National Junior Championship.
- **CMP Scholarships**. Each year, the CMP awards 75 $1,000 college scholarships to high school seniors who have excellent academic and leadership records and who excel in rifle marksmanship as members of a school, Boy Scouts, 4-H, JROTC or club rifle team. Regulations and application forms can be downloaded from the CMP web site at *http://www.odcmp.com/3P/Scholarships.htm*. There are also 75 $1000 scholarships for JROTC seniors who attend their service championships. Information on these scholarships and how to apply is available at the Service Championships.

- **Daisy-U.S. Jaycees Shooter Education Program**. An open national competition is conducted each year by the Daisy/US Jaycee Shooter Education Program, http://www.daisy.com/education.html. This colorful championship offers air rifle sporter and precision class three-position events that each year attracts junior participants from all over the United States.
- **4-H Shooting Sports**. Every year, the National 4-H Shooting Sports Committee organizes a 4-H Shooting Sports National Invitational competition that includes three-position and standing sporter class events. 4-H Shooting Sports also offers a huge grassroots oriented club program; check their web site at http://www.4-hshootingsports.org/.
- **USA Shooting**. The national governing body for Olympic shooting in the USA sponsors annual National Junior Olympic Standing Air Rifle Championships, with state and national phases. Program information is available at http://www.usashooting.com/index.php. Junior Olympic state qualifiers and the national championship are shoulder-to-shoulder competitions.
- **Army, Marine Corps, Navy and Air Force JROTC Commands**. The JROTC Commands conduct a series of JROTC Air Rifle Championships that are administered by the CMP. The program begins with postal qualifying matches in the September-January time-frame, where every Army, Marine Corps, Navy and Air Force JROTC unit can participate. The Army, Marine Corps, Navy and Air Force postal competitions are followed by JROTC Service Region Championships conducted at Camp Perry, Ohio. The top teams and at-large individuals from each Service's Region Championships are invited to the National JROTC Championship. This championship is conducted at Anniston, Alabama, in late March or early April. For details, check this web site, http://www.odcmp.com/3P.htm.
- **National Junior Olympic Three-Position Air Rifle Championship**. The CMP sponsors the state and national level championships each year. The championships are in late June-early July and rotate between CMP Marksmanship Centers in Anniston, Alabama and Camp Perry, Ohio. Program information is available at http://www.odcmp.com/3P/JO.htm.

Each member organization in the National Three-Position Air Rifle Council sponsors championships that give school-age juniors annual opportunities to excel in prestigious national competitions.

JUNIOR EIC AWARD PROGRAM

1. National Three-Position Air Rifle Council Awards Program

1.1. The National Three-Position Air Rifle Council established the Junior Excellence-In-Competition Award Program to provide incentives for junior three-position air rifle competitors to improve and excel. This program awards prestigious badges of distinction to the most outstanding junior shooters.

1.2. All awards available through this program are for school-age junior shooters (see Rule 3.1) who compete in three-position air rifle competitions governed by the ***National Standard Three-Position Air Rifle Rules*** and sanctioned by CMP.

1.2.1. Junior Distinguished Badges and EIC Silver and Bronze medals are provided by the CMP and awarded to shooters who earn EIC credit points in designated competitions conducted by member organizations of the National Three-Position Air Rifle Council.

1.2.2. Gold, Silver and Bronze Achievement Award Pins are available for match sponsors to purchase for presentation to competitors in their matches who equal or exceed achievement award scores listed in paragraph 8.0 of this section.

The gold Junior Distinguished Badge (left), the Junior EIC Silver (center) and EIC Bronze (right) badges are awarded to school-age junior shooters through the Junior EIC Award Program.

2. Excellence-in-Competition Credit Points

2.1. Junior shooters earn EIC credit points by placing in designated competitions in accordance with the requirements of this program. The number of credit points that may be earned through these competitions are listed in the ***EIC Credit Point Chart*** below.

Credit Point Chart to Earn Junior Distinguished and EIC Badges

Competition or Championship	Top 1/6th of EIC qualifiers	2nd 2/6ths of EIC qualifiers	2nd 1/2 of EIC qualifiers
State JO Championship or CMP Cup Match with 45 or fewer eligible competitors, Sporter Class	5	4	3
State JO Championship or CMP Cup Match with 45 or fewer eligible competitors, Precision Class	6	5	4
CMP Cup Match with 46 or more eligible competitors, Sporter Class	6	5	4
CMP Cup Match with 46 or more eligible competitors, Precision Class	8	6	5
Any National Council Championship, Sporter Class	6	5	4
Any National Council Championship, Precision Class	8	6	5
National JO Championship, Sporter Class	8	6	5
National JO Championship, Precision Class	10	8	6

2.2. Junior EIC credit points are calculated by determining the total number of non-distinguished competitors in the competition and then by applying the established percentage of competitors who receive EIC credit points in that competition to that total (see 3.1.6, 4.2, 5.1 & 5.2 below). Procedures for calculating credit points earned and any required rounding to determine credit points earned will be resolved by CMP in accordance with ***CMP Competition Rules***, Rule 10.2.6, "Determining EIC Credit Points." View the chart on the CMP website at *http://www.odcmp.com/3P/Forms/EIC_Charts.pdf*.

2.3. The CMP maintains the official record of EIC credit points earned by eligible junior competitors. A list of junior competitors with credit points is posted on the CMP web site at http://www.odcmp.com/3P.htm.

2.4. A competitor who earns EIC points in the Sporter Class may subsequently compete in the Precision Class and also earn points in that class. A competitor who earns points in the Precision Class cannot subsequently earn additional points in the Sporter Class.

2.5 Score reports from all competitions where EIC points are awarded must be forwarded to the CMP within three weeks after the competition (21 calendar days). EIC points may not be awarded for score reports received after this deadline. *Note: Late score reports delay the crediting of EIC points for other competitions that are reported on time since all EIC competitions must be recorded in chronological order*.

3. CMP Cup Matches

3.1. CMP Cup Matches are large junior three-position air rifle competitions that must be approved and sanctioned in advance for the Council by the CMP. Junior shooters may earn EIC Credit Points in these matches. All CMP Cup Matches must meet these standards:

3.1.1. ***National Standard Three-Position Air Rifle Rules*** must govern and the CMP must sanction the competition.

3.1.2. The range used for the competition must have a minimum of 10 firing points, with adequate lighting and target stands.

3.1.3. The competition should host an expected minimum of 50 individual shooters representing at least 10 schools, teams or junior clubs.

3.1.4. The competition should have events for sporter and/or precision class shooters and a 3x20 course of fire. CMP Cup Matches should, if possible, also have finals for individual sporter and precision events. Finals, however, are not required.

3.1.5. The competition must meet minimum standards of quality by having qualified range officers and scorers, a printed program, pre-match publicity, adequate administrative staff and a final results bulletin.

3.1.6. The top 10% of all competitors in CMP Cup Matches receive EIC credit points.

3.2. State championship three-position air rifle competitions including state high school championships, State Games, state American Legion championships and state 4-H championships may be approved as CMP Cup Matches if ***National Standard Three-Position Air Rifle Rules*** are used, an application is submitted by the sponsoring organization in advance of the competition and the standards described in 3.1 above are met.

3.3. The sporter and precision results from the combined end-of-camp competitions of all annual CMP Junior Rifle Camps are designated as one CMP Cup Match.

4. National Council Championships

4.1. National Council Championships are organized by members of the National Three-Position Air Rifle Council and governed by ***National Standard Three-Position Air Rifle Rules***. Junior competitors may earn EIC Credit Points in all National Council Championships.

4.2. Recognized National Council Championships are:

4.2.1. **Daisy Air Rifle Championship**. An open championship; the top 10% of all competitors in the three-position air rifle events receive EIC credit points.

4.2.2. **American Legion Junior Air Rifle Championship**. Restricted to qualifying individuals; 50% of the competitors who qualify for the national championship sporter and precision events receive EIC credit points.

4.2.3. **4-H National Invitational Championship**. An open 4-H Shooting Sports national competition where 4-H competitors are limited in the number of times they can participate; the top 25% of the competitors in the air rifle sporter 3X20 event receive EIC credit points.

4.2.4. **Army, Marine Corps, Navy and Air Force JROTC Championships**. Restricted to qualifying teams and individuals; the top 25% of the competitors receive EIC points. EIC credit points are calculated separately for each Service Championship.

4.2.5. **JROTC National Championship**. Restricted to qualifying teams from the Army, Marine Corps, Navy and Air Force JROTC Championships; the top 50% of the competitors in the National competition receive EIC points.

4.2.6. **U.S. Army Junior Air Rifle Tournament**. Restricted to qualifying teams; the top 50% of the competitors in the individual competition receive EIC credit points.

5. Junior Olympic Championships

5.1. The CMP sanctions State Junior Olympic Championships in each state every year. State JO Championships may be conducted by combining scores from sectional competitions in different locations in the state. The top 10% of all competitors in the combined sporter and precision results for an entire state receive EIC credit points.

5.2. The CMP conducts the National Junior Olympic Championship each year, with support from other National Council members. This is a restricted competition; the top 50% of all competitors receive EIC credit points.

6. Junior Excellence-in-Competition Badges

6.1. The Junior EIC badges are silver and bronze badges that are awarded to school-age junior three-position air rifle shooters who distinguish themselves by attaining high rankings in designated major junior air rifle championships that include the State Junior Olympic Qualifiers, CMP Cup Matches, National Junior Olympic Championships and other National Council Three-Position Air Rifle Championships.

6.2. The Junior Bronze EIC Badge is a bronze-finished badge. The Junior Bronze EIC Badge is authorized for wear on JROTC cadet uniforms (see appropriate Cadet Command regulations).

6.3. To receive the Junior Bronze EIC Badge, shooters must earn a minimum of 3 EIC credit points. Any shooter eligible to receive the Bronze EIC Badge may order the badge by submitting an application (*please copy the **Application Form** that follows this program description and use it to order EIC medals*) and an administrative fee of $5.00 per medal ordered to: CMP Competitions—3-P Air Rifle, P. O. Box 576, Port Clinton OH 43452 or *3PAR@odcmp.com*.

6.4. The Junior Silver EIC Badge is a silver-finished badge. The Junior Silver EIC Badge is authorized for wear on JROTC cadet uniforms (see appropriate Cadet Command regulations).

6.5. To receive the Junior Silver EIC Badge, shooters must earn a minimum of 15 EIC credit points. Any shooter eligible to receive the Silver EIC Badge may order the badge by submitting an application and an administrative fee of $5.00 per medal ordered to: CMP Competitions—3-P Air Rifle, P. O. Box 576, Port Clinton OH 43452 or *3PAR@odcmp.com*.

7. Junior Distinguished Badge

7.1. The Junior Distinguished Badge is awarded to school-age junior three-position air rifle shooters who distinguish themselves by attaining a series of high rankings in designated major junior air rifle championships that include State Junior Olympic Qualifiers, CMP Cup Matches, the National Junior Olympic Championships and other National Council Three-Position Air Rifle Championships.

7.2. The Junior Distinguished Badge is a gold-filled badge. The Junior Distinguished Badge is authorized for wear on JROTC cadet uniforms (see appropriate Cadet Command regulations).

7.3. To receive the Badge, junior shooters must earn 30 EIC credit points in designated competitions. At least 10 of the 30 points must be won in National Championship competition. Alternatively, up to 10 of the 30 points may be won by earning gold EIC points (top 1/6 of the competitors in that match who earned EIC points). The Junior Distinguished Badge will be provided, at no cost, by the CMP and, whenever possible, awarded at a ceremony appropriate for the presentation of an award of such high distinction.

8. Junior Achievement Award Pins

8.1. Achievement Award Pins are incentive and recognition awards for juniors who attain established score levels in any sanctioned competition sanctioned by the National Council.

8.2. Bronze, silver and gold pins may be awarded to competitors in sanctioned three-position air rifle competitions when they equal or exceed the following scores.

Sporter Class	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Medal Scores 3x10	245+	220-244	200-219
Medal Scores 3x20	490+	440-489	400-439

Precision Class	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Medal Scores 3x10	280+	270-279	250-269
Medal Scores 3x20	560+	540-559	500-539

8.3. Sponsors of sanctioned matches may purchase achievement award pins through CMP Competitions for presentation to junior shooters who fire qualifying scores in their matches.

APPLICATION FORM TO ORDER SILVER AND BRONZE EIC BADGES

COPY AND COMPLETE THIS FORM TO ORDER EIC BADGES

To see the current official list of junior competitors who have earned EIC credit points, go to the CMP web site at this location:

http://www.odcmp.com/3P.htm

Then click on “List of Juniors with EIC Credit Points”. Any competitor with a minimum of 3 points is eligible for the Bronze EIC Badge. Any competitor with a minimum of 15 points is eligible for the Silver EIC Badge. Junior shooters who earn 30 points will receive the gold Junior Distinguished Badge at a special presentation. Junior shooters who are eligible to receive the bronze or silver EIC badges should use this application form to order badges. Complete the form and send it with $5.00 to cover administrative costs for each medal ordered.

Name	
Mailing Address	
Name of school, team or club	
Phone Number	
Email Address	
Number of EIC credit points earned	
I am eligible to receive the (circle one)	
Bronze EIC Badge 3-14 EIC credit points	Silver EIC Badge 15-29 EIC credit points

Please complete this form and forward it with $5.00 for each badge ordered to:

CMP Competitions—3-P Air Rifle, P. O. Box 576, Port Clinton, Ohio 43452 or fax this form to: 419-635-2573.

You may also email this information to 3PAR@odcmp.com.

National Record Application Form

Current Three-Position Air Rifle National Records are posted on the CMP web site at http://www.odcmp.com/3P/Records.htm. Use this form to report any score fired in a sanctioned competition that exceeds or equals a listed National Record. Please use a different form (make as many copies of this form as you require) for each possible National Record that is reported.

Events: The chart below lists the different events for which National Records are recognized. Check the event (one event only) for which this application applies.

Sporter Class air rifles:	**Precision Class air rifles:**
❑ Individual, 3x20 shots	❑ Individual, 3x20 shots
❑ Individual, 3x20 shots plus final	❑ Individual, 3x20 shots plus final
❑ Individual, 20 shots prone position	❑ Individual, 20 shots standing position
❑ Individual, 20 shots standing position	❑ Individual, 20 shots kneeling position
❑ Individual, 20 shots kneeling position	❑ Individual, 3x10 shots
❑ Individual, 3x10 shots	❑ Individual, 3x10 shots plus final
❑ Individual, 3x10 shots plus final	❑ Teams, 4 members X 3x20 shots
❑ Teams, 4 members X 3x20 shots	❑ Teams, 4 members X 3x10 shots
❑ Teams, 4 members X 3x10 shots	

Record Categories: One score may qualify for a National Record in more than one record category. Check each category that is valid for this record application:

❑ Open, overall record	❑ American Legion, must represent TAL-affiliated organization
❑ Age Group II, competitors who will 15th or 16th birthday in year of competition	❑ Army JROTC
❑ Age Group III, competitors who will reach 14th or younger birthday in year of competition	❑ Marine Corps JROTC
	❑ Navy JROTC
	❑ Air Force JROTC
	❑ 4-H Shooting Sports, must represent a 4-H club
	❑ Scholastic, must represent school team, not JROTC

Record Score and Competition Information: Please provide the information requested about the score fired and the competition where it was fired:

Score Fired:	Date Fired:
Name of Competition:	
Location of Competition:	

Individual Competitor Information: If this is an application for an Individual National Record, please provide the information requested here:

Name of Competitor:	
Date of Birth:	
Mailing Address:	
Phone:	Email:
Name of Club, Team or School Represented:	
The competitor's club, team or school is affiliated with these organizations: ___ Army JROTC ___ Marine Corps JROTC ___Navy JROTC ___Air Force JROTC ___ American Legion ___ 4-H Shooting Sports ___ High School, non JROTC _____	

Team Record Information: If this is an application for a Team National Record, please provide this information about the team that fired the possible record score and its members:

Team, Club or School Name:	
The club, team or school is affiliated with these organizations: ___ Army JROTC ___ Marine Corps JROTC ___Navy JROTC ___Air Force JROTC ___ American Legion ___ 4-H Shooting Sports ___ High School, non JROTC _____	
Team Coach:	
Mailing Address for Team:	
Phone (coach):	Email (coach):
List of names of the four team members in the lines below	

Certification Information:

Name of Competition Director or Responsible Competition Official:	
Phone (Competition Official):	Email (Competition Official):
We certify that the following required conditions for establishing a National Record were met: Check each box to confirm	
❑ ***National Standard Three-Position Air Rifle Rules*** were used to govern this competition.	❑ The competition was sanctioned by the CMP.
❑ The firing distance was 10 meters, 32 feet, 9.7 inches. *This distance should be rechecked before submitting a National Record application.*	❑ The competitor's/team's air rifles and equipment complied with Rule 4.0. *If an equipment control was not done before the competition, the equipment should be checked.*
❑ A Range Officer who enforced time limits in accordance with Rule 5.3 supervised firing.	❑ The competitor's/team members' firing positions complied with Rule 5.1.
❑ A Range Officer was present during firing and witnessed the actual firing of the record score.	❑ There were no irregularities in the handling and scoring of targets in this competition.
❑ The actual targets fired by the competitor/team members to produce this score are attached.	
The Competition Director or a Responsible Official from the Competition must sign this application. _____ _____ Date Signature	

Please copy and complete this application form and send and the competitor's or team members' targets to:

National Three-Position Air Rifle Council

P. O. Box 576

Port Clinton, Ohio 43452

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Safety Rules for Air Rifle Ranges

Continued from the inside front cover

Before doing any shooting on ranges, shooters, coaches and competition officials must study these Safety Rules for Air Rifles and the Safety Rules in Section 2.0 of this Rulebook.

7. ***GUN CASES*** – Many air rifles are transported to and from ranges in gun cases. The Range Officer on any range will determine whether shooters may open gun cases and remove air rifles from them or replace air rifles in them behind the firing line or whether this may only be done on the firing line. When a gun case is opened, the first thing that must be done is to open the action and insert a CBI. When an air rifle is replaced in a gun case, the CBI may be removed, the action closed and the trigger released before closing the gun case. Closing the action and releasing the trigger to discharge gas after the line has been cleared may only be done when authorized by the Range Officer.
8. ***RANGE COMMANDS*** – Know the range commands that are used in Three-Position Air Rifle shooting. No shooter may load a pellet in an air rifle until after the command LOAD is given. No shooter may fire a shot until after the command START is given. When the command STOP is given, no further attempt to fire a shot may be made; the rifle must be taken down immediately and the action must be opened. If a pellet remains in the rifle, ask the range officer for instructions.
9. ***LOADING*** – Rifle muzzles must remain pointed downrange or up towards the ceiling whenever the rifle is charged and loaded. Special care must be taken during charging and loading to ensure that a rifle muzzle is never pointed at a neighboring shooter or at any area behind the firing line.
10. ***TARGET*** – Shoot only at the target designated for you. Be sure the target is properly placed in front of a safe backstop. Shooting at any object on a range besides your own target is strictly forbidden.
11. ***GOING DOWN RANGE*** – Whenever it is necessary for anyone to go down range to hang or retrieve targets or for any other purpose, all air rifle actions must be open with CBIs inserted and all rifles must be grounded on the floor or shooting bench. No one may go down range until authorized to do so by the Range Officer. No one may handle rifles while anyone is downrange.
12. ***EYE PROTECTION*** – Eye protection is recommended for air rifle shooting especially if there is any possibility of a pellet or pellet fragment bouncing back from the backstop. Eye and/or hearing protection may be required on some ranges.
13. ***TREAT EVERY RIFLE AS IF IT WERE LOADED*** – Even if you are sure your rifle is unloaded and it has a CBI inserted and even if a Range Officer has checked your rifle; treat it at all times as if it were loaded. Always be sure it is never pointed at another person. Remember the first rule of gun safety, keep the muzzle under control and pointed in a safe direction!

Cost: $2.00
To obtain additional copies of these Rules, contact:

National Three-Position Air Rifle Council
Camp Perry, P. O. Box 576
Port Clinton, Ohio 43452
Email 3PAR@odcmp.com
Tel. 419-635-2141 (ext. 1102), Fax 419-635-2573

These Rules may be viewed at or downloaded from the CMP web site at http://www.odcmp.com/3P.htm