



# RIFLE

## 2009 AND 2010 RULES



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2009 and 2010  
NCAA MEN'S  
AND WOMEN'S  
RIFLE RULES

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## Major Rules Changes for 2009 and 2010

*The figure below at the left refers to rule, section and article, respectively. The changed segment is identified in the rules by a shaded background.*

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# NCAA

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The NCAA Rifle Rules have been designated as either administrative rules or conduct rules. Typically, administrative rules are those dealing with preparation for competition. The conduct rules are those that deal directly with the competition itself. No rules may be altered, unless flexibility is indicated in a specific rule.

All NCAA member institutions are required to conduct their intercollegiate contests according to these rules. Violations will be subject to NCAA enforcement procedures.

The administrative rules included in this book are guidelines contained in Rule 1. All other rules deal with the conduct of rifle competition.

NCAA rules do not necessarily correspond to international rules nor NRA rules. Please reference this rules book regarding NCAA contests.

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# RULE 1

## Administrative Guidelines

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### 1.1 Responsibilities of Coaches and Competitors

Participating coaches and competitors are responsible for knowledge of and compliance with the match rules, equipment specifications and assigned relay times.

### 1.2 Range Standards

#### Indoor Range

1.2.1 Intercollegiate competition should be conducted on an indoor range.

#### Firing Line

1.2.2 The range for rifle competitions shall have a line of targets and a firing line. The firing line shall be parallel to the line of targets.

#### Firing Point

1.2.3.1 50-foot range—The firing point shall have a level surface and should not be less than 1.25 meters [4.1 ft.] wide x 2.5 meters [8.2 ft.] long.

1.2.3.2 10-meter range—The firing point shall have a level surface and shall not be less than 1 meter [37 in.] wide.

#### Target Holders

1.2.4 The targets must remain still while downrange. Multiple-bull targets should be adjustable in height to compensate for different shooter heights and the different heights of the shooting positions. For single-bull air rifle targets, the height should be 1.4 meters plus/minus 5 centimeters [55.19 inches +/- 5 centimeters] from the floor.

## Distance

1.2.5.1 The shooting distances shall be measured from the target face to the firing line to which the shooter may place his or her forward foot or elbow.

1.2.5.2 The minimum acceptable tolerances are:

<b>Precise Distance</b>	<b>Allowable Variation</b>
50 ft.	± 3 in.
10m (32.8 ft.)	± 0.05m (1.79 in.)

## Target Mounting

1.2.6 Targets will be mounted only vertically on existing target hangers (frames) with the highest-numbered bull's-eyes at the bottom.

## Illumination

1.2.7 Artificial illumination for indoor ranges must provide the necessary level of even light without glare or distracting shadows on the targets. The background area behind the targets shall be of uniform nonglaring color. The entire range area should be consistently illuminated.

## Target Numbers

1.2.8 The target holders and the corresponding firing points shall be marked by numbers that can be seen clearly by all shooters.

## Range Clock

1.2.9 The range must be equipped with a large clock that can be seen clearly by the shooters.

## Range Not Meeting Standards

1.2.10 If it is observed that a range does not meet one or more of the range standards described in Articles 2-9, attempts should be made to modify minor discrepancies (e.g., replace burned-out lights) before the beginning of a match. Matches may be fired on ranges that do not meet standards with the mutual consent of coaches of representative institutions. Every attempt should be made to correct major discrepancies before the conduct of the next match.

## 1.3 Target Standards

### Official Targets

- 1.3.1.1 The official smallbore target is the USA/NRA 50 (2006) International Smallbore Rifle target, reduced for firing the 50-meter course at 50 feet or an equivalent electronic scoring system. Rings 3-9 are black and the 10 “ring” is a white dot centered in the 9 ring. These are the only rings that will be scored.
- 1.3.1.2 The official air rifle targets:
  - 1.3.1.2.1 NRA Targets AR-5/1 (2003) (single bull’s-eye), AR-5/10 (2003) (12 bull’s-eyes) and AR-5/5 (2003) (5 bull’s-eyes);
  - 1.3.1.2.2 International Shooting Sports Federation (ISSF)-approved targets;
  - 1.3.1.2.3 International Air Rifle target; and
  - 1.3.1.2.4 ISSF-approved targets for firing at 10 meters [32.8 ft.].
- 1.3.1.3 Rings 4 through 10 are black.
- 1.3.1.4 Electronic Targets.
  - 1.3.1.4.1 Electronic scoring systems may be used in lieu of paper targets. If electronic targets are used for qualification matches, a printed scoring report must be submitted.
  - 1.3.1.4.2 When using electronic targets, no portion of the shot clock/shot monitor may be covered during competition.
  - 1.3.1.4.3 The face of the target is a white card without scoring rings. In the center is a hole the size of the black portion of the selected target. A strip of black paper, wider than the hole, is behind the hole, giving the visual representation of a white target with a black aiming mark. Inside the target are measuring devices to determine the exact position of any shot that hits the target. The associated electronics convert this into a score depending upon the target being represented. After each shot, the black strip is moved down a predetermined amount, so the hole in the strip is no longer visible. The black strip provides a record of all shots that hit the black portion and the white card on the face provides a record of all the shots that hit the white portion.

1.3.1.4.4 The target computer, having computed the shot score, transmits the:

1.3.1.4.4.1 Score value and location of a shot to the firing point monitor;

1.3.1.4.4.2 Score values to the central computer, in addition to all other relevant information concerning the shot; and

1.3.1.4.4.3 Score value to the remote display, if used.

### Backing Targets

1.3.2 If backing targets are used with the 50-foot targets, the distance between the record target and the backing target will be at least 7.6 centimeters [3 in.] and the backing target will be of sufficient size to register all bullets fired at the record target. The backing target will have the same identification numbers as the record target.

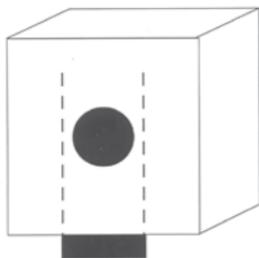


Fig. 1—ELECTRONIC SCORING TARGET

## 1.4 Officials

### Jury

1.4.1 A jury should be appointed at every competition. Members of the jury should be knowledgeable, impartial and representative. It is preferable that the jury be made up of an odd number of people.

### Referee

1.4.2 In the absence of a jury, a referee may be appointed to assume the duties of the jury. The referee shall be certified by the NRA.

### Range Officer

1.4.3 A range officer shall be appointed at any competition to conduct and oversee the match on the range and may appoint additional range officers when necessary.

### Statistical Officer

1.4.4 A statistical officer shall be appointed at any competition to oversee target scoring and score recording.

### Scorers

1.4.5 Three or more scorers shall be appointed at any competition to score targets.

## 1.5 Inspection of Rifles and Equipment

Match officials, referees and jury members are strongly encouraged to inspect and approve all equipment and rifles before shooting. Shooters must be advised in sufficient time where and when they may have this done. Rifles and equipment may be re-inspected at any time by the jury, referee or range officer.

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# RULE 2

## Definitions

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### 2.1 Equipment, Range and Positions

#### 2.1.1 Smallbore Rifle

Any conventional 5.6-millimeter (.22 caliber) long-rifle rimfire cartridge using bullets made of lead or similar soft material and gunpowder as a bullet propellant.

#### 2.1.2 Air Rifle

Any rifle that uses compressed air or gas as a pellet propellant and that meets the specifications outlined in 3.1.3 is an air rifle.

#### 2.1.3 Sights

Mechanical devices attached to the end of the barrel (i.e., the front sight) and receiver of the rifle (i.e., the rear sight) that are used by the shooter to align the rifle in relation to the target.

#### 2.1.4 Positions

Shooters fire from three different positions in the smallbore rifle phase of competition (i.e., prone, standing and kneeling) and only from the standing position in the air rifle phase of competition. The specific aspects of each position are described as:

2.1.4.1 Prone: The shooter may lie on the bare surface of the firing point or may use a mat. The body is to be extended on the firing point with the head toward the target. The rifle will be supported by both hands and one shoulder only. A sling may be used to support the rifle but the fore-end behind the left hand must not rest on the sling or its attachments. The cheek may be placed against the rifle stock in the sighting position. The rifle may not touch or rest against any other point or object. Both forearms and sleeves of the shooting jacket must be clearly and visibly raised from the surface of the firing point forward of the elbow. The shooter's forward forearm may not form an angle of less than 30 degrees

from the surface on which the elbow rests (measured through the axis of the forearm). (Left-handed shooters reverse these descriptions.)

- 2.1.4.2 Standing: The shooter shall stand free with both feet on the ground or on a shooting mat without any other support. The rifle shall be held with both hands and the shoulder, the cheek and the part of the chest next to the shoulder. 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. In the free-rifle events, a palm rest may be used. The use of the sling is prohibited for all rifles in this position. (Left-handed shooters reverse these descriptions.)
- 2.1.4.3 Kneeling: The shooter shall touch the ground with the right foot, right knee and left foot. The rifle shall be held in the same way as when shooting in the prone position, i.e., with both hands and the right shoulder. A sling may be used to support the rifle but the fore-end behind the left hand must not rest on the sling or its attachments. The left elbow shall be supported on the left knee. The point of the elbow may not be more than 10 centimeters [3.9 in.] over the point of the knee or 15 centimeters behind the point of the knee.
- 2.1.4.4 A kneeling roll may be placed under the instep, provided the foot is placed toe-down at an angle not greater than 45 degrees from the vertical. If the cushion is not used, the foot may be positioned at any angle, including placing the side of the foot and the lower leg in contact with the ground. In this case, the right knee does not have to touch the ground. No portion of the upper leg or buttock may touch the ground at any point. The shooter may kneel completely on the shooting mat (see 2.1.8.3) or may have only one or two of the three points of contact (toe, knee, foot) on the mat. Only the trousers and undergarments may be worn between the shooter's seat and heel. The jacket or other articles may not be placed between these two points or under the right knee (except the right knee may rest on the mat). (Left-handed shooters reverse these descriptions.)

## Shots

- 2.1.5.1 Shot: The result of the act of firing a rifle in which the bullet(s) or pellet(s) leaves the barrel of the rifle.

- 2.1.5.2 Sighting shot: A shot fired at the central sighting bulls located in the central sighting-shot area of each target. (Normally, the purpose of sighting shots is to make adjustments to the sight system.)
- 2.1.5.3 Miss: A shot fired outside the scoring rings of a shooter's target, outside of the sighting-shot area or off-target.
- 2.1.5.4 Early shot: A shot fired before the beginning of the competition (i.e., before the command "commence fire" has been given).
- 2.1.5.5 Late shot: A shot fired after the end of the competition (i.e., after the command "cease fire" has been given).
- 2.1.5.6 Crossfire: A shot fired onto another shooter's target.
- 2.1.5.7 Misfire: An attempted shot in which the bullet or pellet does not leave the barrel.

#### Ammunition

- 2.1.6.1 Smallbore ammunition: Any conventional 5.6-millimeter (.22 caliber) long-rifle rimfire cartridge using bullets made of lead or similar soft material and gunpowder as a bullet propellant.
- 2.1.6.2 Air rifle ammunition: Any conventional pellet with a maximum caliber of 4.5 millimeters (.177 caliber) that is made of lead or similar soft material and does not have any gunpowder as a propellant.

#### Range

- 2.1.7.1 Range: An indoor room within which a competition is conducted.
- 2.1.7.2 Firing line: A clearly visible line at one end of a range behind which shooters fire. The firing line is either the back edge or the front edge of the line as indicated by the range officer.
- 2.1.7.3 Firing point: A space that makes up a part of the firing line. It must be a level surface that meets the specifications described in 1.2.3.1 and/or 2.
- 2.1.7.4 Target line: The line downrange and parallel to the firing line along which targets are hung at distances from the firing line described in 1.2.5.
- 2.1.7.5 Target: A sheet of strong, nonreflecting paper on which several black circles known as bulls or bull's-eyes are printed.

- 2.1.7.6 Backing target: A sheet of strong paper placed behind competition targets used to register all shots that pass through the competition target. It may be used during smallbore and air rifle competitions, although it primarily is used in the former.
- 2.1.7.7 Target holder: A device that is used to hang one or more targets. It also may be used to carry the targets back and forth from the firing line to the target line.

### Miscellaneous Equipment

- 2.1.8.1 Spotting scope: A telescope used by the shooter to locate shots on the target without having to go downrange or bring the target back to the firing line.
- 2.1.8.2 Shooting stand: A free-standing device that is placed in front of the shooter when shooting from the standing position used to rest the rifle between shots.
- 2.1.8.3 Shooting mat: A long piece of cloth padded on one side and one end.
- 2.1.8.4 Sling: A belt-like, adjustable device used to support the weight of the rifle in the prone and kneeling positions.
- 2.1.8.5 Kneeling roll: A cylindrical pad or filled bag used in the kneeling position. The shooter typically places the roll underneath the instep of the right-handed shooter's right foot or vice versa.
- 2.1.8.6 Compensator or muzzle brake: A device fitted on the end of a rifle barrel that has the effect of reducing the amount of rifle recoil by diverting gases escaping from the barrel out of slots in the brake.

### Scoring Equipment

- 2.1.9.1 Inward scoring gauge: A plug-like device used to determine accurately the point value of a close or questionable shot. A shot is scored using the process described in 4.2.2.2, which involves looking at the inside edge of the gauge.
- 2.1.9.2 Outward scoring gauge: A plug-like device used to determine accurately the point value of a close or questionable shot. A shot is scored using the process described in 4.2.2.1, which involves looking at the outside edge of the gauge.

- 2.1.9.3 Target scoring box: A plastic or wooden box roughly the size of a target, which has holes cut in it that correspond to the location of the bulls on the target. Targets are placed on top of the box when they are being scored. The face of the box must be flat and its surface horizontal. (See Figure 11.)

## SECTION 2. Clothing

### 2.2.1 Shooting Jacket

Shooting jacket: A leather or cloth coat typically worn by the shooter in both events to provide support and comfort.

### 2.2.2 Trousers

Shooting trousers: Loose-fitting pants usually worn over another pair of comfortable pants. They often have padded reinforcements sewn on both knees and the seat for enhanced comfort and to prevent the slipping of one elbow during firing from the kneeling position.

### 2.2.3 Shoes

Shooting shoes: Street-like or light athletics shoes designed specifically for rifle shooting. They often have the toe end of the sole as well as the heel cut off flatly.

### 2.2.4 Gloves

Shooting glove: A padded glove or mitt, with or without fingers, used to ensure comfort of the nondominant hand (i.e., a right-handed shooter wears a glove on the left hand).

### 2.2.5 Undergarments

Undergarments: Any clothing worn under the shooting jacket and trousers.

### 2.2.6 Caps

Caps: An optional hat worn by the shooter on the head.

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# RULE 3

## Equipment and Clothing Standards

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### 3.1 Rifle

#### 3.1.1 Smallbore Free Rifle

All rifles are permitted, provided that they do not exceed the following limitations:

- 3.1.1.1 The weight of the rifle may not exceed 8 kilograms [17.6 lbs.], including palm rest and butt hook.
- 3.1.1.2 Any conventional 5.6-millimeter (.22 caliber) long-rifle rimfire cartridge using bullets made of lead or similar soft material and gunpowder as a bullet propellant.
- 3.1.1.3 The grip for the right hand (left hand for left-handed shooters) may not be constructed in such a way that it rests on the sling or on the forward arm.

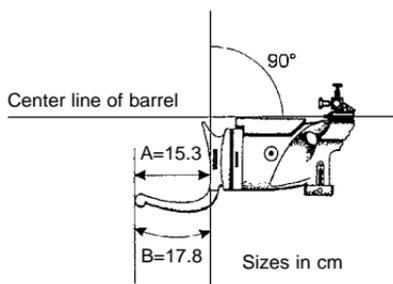


Fig. 2 — SMALLBORE FREE RIFLE SPECIFICATIONS

3.1.1.4 Butt plate and hook—A butt hook may project not more than 15.3 centimeters [6.02 in.] past the rear of a line that is perpendicular to a line drawn through the axis of the bore of the rifle and that is tangent to the deepest part of the butt-plate depression that normally rests against the shoulder (See A in Figure 2). The butt hook also may not have a total outside length around any curve or bend of more than 17.8 centimeters [7.01 in.] (See B in Figure 2). The stock butt end may not be constructed in such a way that it gives special support on the back, shoulder, upper arm or chest.

3.1.1.5 Palm rest: A palm rest is any attachment or extension below the forearm of the rifle that aids the normal hand grip and support of the rifle by the forward arm.

3.1.1.5.1 The palm rest may extend not more than 20 centimeters [7.9 in.] below the axis of the barrel.

### 3.1.2 Smallbore Sport Rifle

The specifications of the smallbore sport rifle are the same as described in 3.1.1.

### 3.1.3 Air Rifle

Any type of compressed-air or compressed-gas rifle of conventional appearance that conforms to the specifications shown in Figure 3 is permitted, with the following additional restrictions:

3.1.3.1 Caliber must be 4.5 millimeters [.177 cal.].

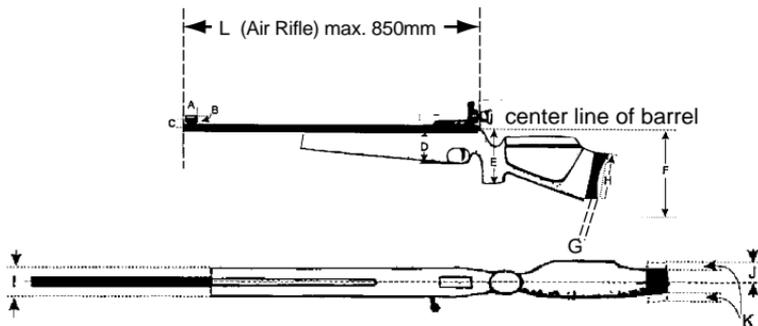
3.1.3.2 Thumb holes, thumb rests, palm rests, heel rests, hand stops and spirit levels are prohibited. A heel rest is any protrusion or extension on the front or side of the pistol grip designed to prevent the hand from slipping.

3.1.3.3 The weight of the air rifle with sights may not exceed 5.5 kilograms [12.12 lbs.].

3.1.3.4 A removable adjustable cheek piece is allowed but adjustment during the course of fire is prohibited.

3.1.3.5 The length of the stock and the height of the cheek piece may not be changed during the course of fire.

- 3.1.3.6 Only barrel weights within the radius of 30 millimeters from the center of the barrel are permitted. Barrel weights may be moved along the barrel.
  - 3.1.3.7 A bipod, attached sling swivel or hand stop is not permitted.
  - 3.1.3.8 The butt plate may be adjustable up or down. The lowest point of the stop or toe, with the butt plate in its maximum downward position, must not exceed 22 centimeters 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 at a maximum of 15 millimeters 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.
  - 3.1.3.9 The front sight must not extend beyond the apparent muzzle of the rifle.
- 3.1.4 Sights
- 3.1.4.1 Correcting glasses may not be attached to the firearm, in the rear sight, etc. If used, correcting glasses must be worn by the shooter.
  - 3.1.4.2 Any sight not containing a lens or a system of lenses is acceptable. Light filters may be fitted to the front or rear sight only.
  - 3.1.4.3 Telescopes (or telescopic sights) are not permitted.



**Measurements for Dimensions C, D, E, F, and J, are from Center line of Barrel**

Fig. 3—AIR RIFLE SPECIFICATIONS

**MEASUREMENTS FOR DIMENSIONS C, D, E, F and J ARE FROM CENTER LINE OF BARREL.**

- A. Length of front sight tunnel 50mm [1.97 in.].
- B. Diameter of front sight tunnel 25mm [.98 in.].
- C. Height of center of front sight ring 60mm [2.36 in.].
- D. Depth at front fore end 90mm [3.54 in.].
- E. Lowest point of pistol grip 160mm [6.30 in.].
- F. Lowest point of stock or toe butt plate 220mm [8.66 in.].
- G. Depth of curve of butt plate 20mm [.79 in.].
- H. Heel to toe length of butt plate 153mm [6.02 in.].
- I. Total thickness (breadth) of forearm 60mm [2.36 in.].
- J. Width of cheekpiece from center line of barrel 40mm [1.57 in.].
- K. Offset of butt plate parallel to the center line of the normal end of the butt plate left or right 15mm [.59 in.].
- L. Overall length of air rifle system 850mm [33.46in.]. The front sight must not extend beyond the apparent muzzle of the rifle.

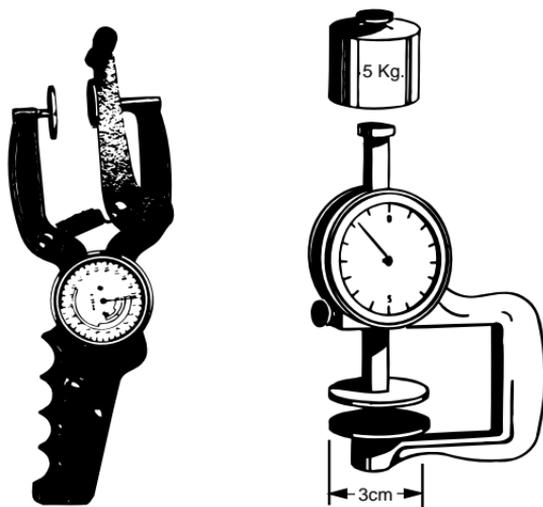


Fig. 4—SAMPLE DEVICE FOR MEASURING ARTICLES OF CLOTHING

### 3.1.5 Rifles Not Meeting Standards

Rifles not meeting specifications are prohibited from use in competition.

## 3.2 Miscellaneous Equipment Standards

### 3.2.1 Spotting Scope

The use of a telescope with the necessary stand to visually locate shot holes on a target is permitted.

### 3.2.2 Shooting Stand

The shooting stand may be placed in front of the shooter's forward shoulder on the firing line when used as a stand to support the rifle between shots during standing.

### 3.2.3 Shooting Mat

A shooting mat with a maximum total thickness of 5 centimeters [1.97 in.] may be used, provided that it is not constructed or used in a manner to provide artificial rest or support.

### 3.2.4 Sling

Maximum sling width is 40 millimeters [1.57 in.]. It may be worn only over the upper part of the left arm (right arm for left-handed shooter) and from there be connected to the forearm of the rifle stock at a single point only. The sling may pass only along one side of the hand or wrist. No part of the rifle may touch the sling or any of its attachments, except in support of the rifle by the forward hand.

### 3.2.5 Kneeling Roll

One cylindrical cushion, a maximum of 25 centimeters [9.84 in.] long and 18 centimeters [7.09 in.] in diameter, may be used for placing under the foot in the kneeling position. The roll must be made of a soft flexible material. Binding or use of other devices to shape the roll are prohibited.

### 3.2.6 Miscellaneous Equipment Not Meeting Standards

Any miscellaneous equipment not meeting standards is prohibited from use in competition.

## 3.3 Clothing Standards

### 3.3.1 Clothing Regulations—General

3.3.1.1 All shooting clothing must be made of soft, flexible and pliable material. These specifications apply for jackets, trousers and gloves. All lining, padding and reinforcements must meet the same specifications. Lining and padding may not be quilted or cross-stitched and may not be affixed to the outer garment other than at normal tailoring points. All lining or padding must be measured as a part of the clothing.

3.3.1.2 Measuring device: The device used to measure the thickness of all clothing and shoes shall be capable of measuring in tenths of a millimeter. Measurements will be taken with a 5-kilogram [11.02 lbs.] weight applied. The device shall have two round, flat surfaces, each 3 centimeters [1.18 in.] in diameter, facing each other (see figure 4). Measurements shall not be taken closer than 3 centimeters [1.18 in.] to any seam or fold.

### 3.3.2 Shooting Jacket

3.3.2.1 The body and sleeves of the jacket, including the lining, may not exceed 3 millimeters [0.118 in.] in single thickness and 6 millimeters

[.236 in.] in double thickness at any point where flat surfaces may be measured. The jacket may not be longer than the bottom of the balled fist, as shown in Figure 5a.

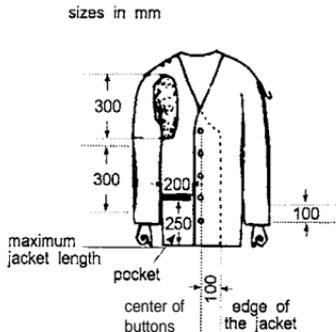


Fig. 5a—SHOOTING JACKET, AT CLOSURE

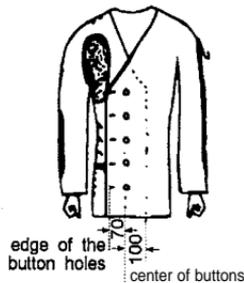


Fig. 5b—SHOOTING JACKET, OVERLAP BEYOND CLOSURE

- 3.3.2.2 Closure of the jacket may be made by any nonadjustable means. The jacket may not overlap more than 10 centimeters [3.94 in.] from the edge of the jacket to the center of the buttons as shown in Figure 5a. The jacket must hang loosely on the body of the shooter. To determine this, the jacket must be capable of being overlapped beyond the normal closure point by at least an additional 7 centimeters [2.76 in.] when measured with all clothing on. The 7 centimeters [2.76 in.] are measured from the center of the button to the outside edge of the buttonhole as shown in Figure 5b. The measurement will be taken with the shooter's arms at the side.
- 3.3.2.3 Maximum thickness, including jacket material, patches and all linings, is 10.5 millimeters [.413 in.] single thickness or 21 millimeters [.827 in.] double thickness.
- 3.3.2.4 Reinforcements may be added on both elbows to one-half the circumference of the sleeve. On the arm that holds the sling, the reinforcement may extend from the armpit to a point 10 centimeters [3.9 in.] from the end of the sleeve. The reinforcement on the opposite arm may have a maximum length of 30 centimeters [11.8 in.].

- 3.3.2.5 All straps, laces, bindings or devices that may be construed as artificial support are prohibited. It is permissible to have one zipper, one strap or two straps to take up loose material in the area of the shoulder pad. Only one hook, loop, button or similar device may be fastened to the outside of the jacket.
- 3.3.2.6 Reinforcement on the shoulder where the gun butt rests may not be larger than 30 centimeters [11.8 in.] in the longest dimension.
- 3.3.2.7 All inside pockets are prohibited. The exterior pocket must be positioned on the coat so that neither it nor any contents will give any support to the arm or any other part of the body. The maximum size of the pocket is 250 millimeters high from the lower edge of the jacket and 200 millimeters wide.
- 3.3.2.8 In the prone and kneeling positions, the sleeve of the shooting coat may not extend beyond the wrist of the arm on which the sling is attached.
- 3.3.2.9 No sticky substance, liquid or spray may be applied to the outside of the jacket or pads to prevent slipping. It is permitted to roughen the material of the jacket.
- 3.3.2.10 Only one shooting jacket may be used by each shooter for all events in any match.

### 3.3.3 Trousers

3.3.3.1 Single thickness may not exceed 3 millimeters [.118 in.]; double thickness, 6 millimeters [.236 in.].

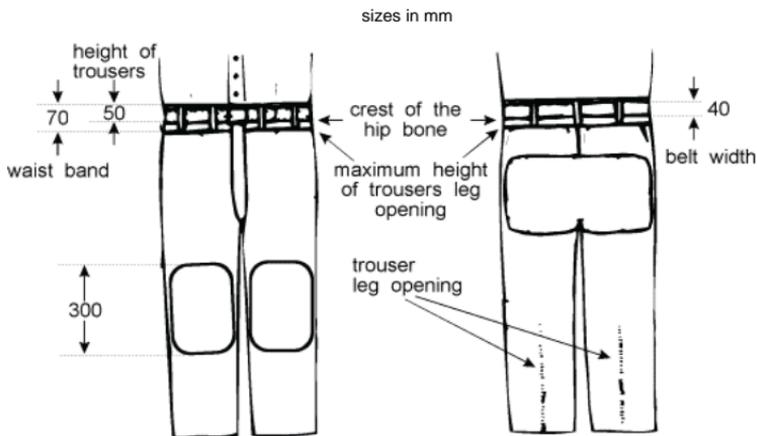


Fig. 6 — SPECIFICATIONS FOR TROUSERS

3.3.3.2 Trousers may not be higher on the body than 50 millimeters [1.97 in.] above the crest of the hip bone. All drawstrings, zippers or fasteners to tighten the trousers around the legs, waist or hips are prohibited. A normal waist belt not more than 40 millimeters [1.57 in.] wide and three millimeters [.118 in.] thick or elastic suspenders may be worn to support the trousers. The waistband must not be more than 70 millimeters [2.76 in.] wide. Trousers must be capable of being pulled on over normal athletics training shoes with zippers in the closed position. If special shooting trousers are not worn, ordinary trousers may be worn, providing they do not provide artificial support.

*Note: This rule is not intended to prevent zippers in the trouser leg that only close but do not tighten the trouser leg.*

*The shooter must be able to sit in a chair with knees bent 90 degrees with zippers in the closed position.*

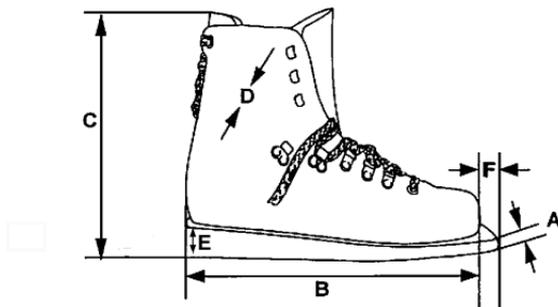
3.3.3.3 Only one pair of shooting trousers may be approved by the jury for each competitor for all rifle events in any match or tournament.

This does not prevent the shooter from using ordinary trousers. Zippers, buttons or similar types of fasteners (e.g., Velcro) may be used in the trousers only in the following places: One type of fastener in the front to open and close the trouser fly. Only one other fastener is permitted in each trouser leg. [The opening (fastener) must not start closer than 70 millimeters (2.76 in.) from the top edge of the trousers. It may, however, extend to the bottom of the trouser leg.]

- 3.3.3.4 Reinforcements may be added to the seat and both knees of the trousers. The seat patch may not exceed the width of the hips. The knee patches may have a maximum length of 30 centimeters [11.8 in.]. The knee reinforcements may not be wider than one-half the circumference of the trouser leg. The thickness of the reinforcements, including the material of the trousers and any linings, may not exceed 10.5 millimeters [.413 in.] in single thickness or 21 millimeters [.827 in.] double thickness.

### 3.3.4 Shoes

- 3.3.4.1 Normal street-type or light athletics shoes not exceeding the following specifications are permitted.



- A. Maximum thickness of sole at the toe 10mm [.39 in.]  
B. Overall length of shoe according to size of wearer's foot.  
C. Maximum height of shoe not to exceed two-thirds the length of Dimension B/plus 10 mm.  
D. Maximum thickness of material in the upper part of shoe 4.5mm [.177 in.]  
E. Maximum heel height 30mm [1.18 in.]  
F. Maximum extension of toe of the sole 10 mm [.394 in.]

Fig. 7—SPECIFICATIONS FOR SHOES

- 3.3.4.2 The upper-part (above the line of the sole) material must be soft, flexible, pliable and not thicker than 4.5 millimeters [.177 in.] including all lining, when measured on any flat surfaces such as Point D in Figure 7.
- 3.3.4.3 Sole: The sole must be flexible at the ball of the foot.
- 3.3.4.4 The height of the shoe from the floor to the highest point (Dimension C, Figure 7) may not exceed two-thirds of the length (Dimension B plus 10 millimeters); e.g., if shoe length (B plus 10 millimeters) is 30 centimeters [11.8 in.], the height (C) may not be more than 20 centimeters [7.9 in.].
- 3.3.4.5 The shoes that are worn must be a matched pair.
- 3.3.4.6 The extension of the toe of the sole must not be more than 10 millimeters [.394 in.] in the front of the shoe and may be cut at an angle either to one or both soles. No other extension of the sole in length or width is permitted.
- 3.3.5 Gloves
- 3.3.5.1 Total thickness may not exceed 12.5 millimeters [.492 in.], measuring front and back materials together at any point other than on seams and joints.

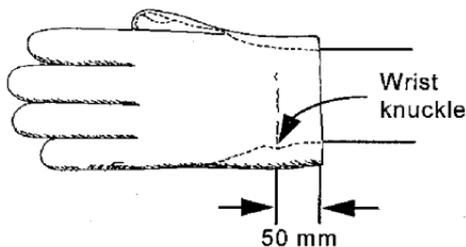


Fig. 8 — GLOVE SPECIFICATIONS

- 3.3.5.2 The glove may not extend more than 5 centimeters [1.97 in.] above the wrist.
- 3.3.5.3 Any strap or other device may be elasticized at the wrist to enable the glove to be put on, but it must leave the glove loose around the wrist.
- 3.3.6 Undergarments
- 3.3.6.1 All clothing under the shooting jacket and trousers may not be thicker than 2.5 millimeters [.098 in.] single thickness or 5 millimeters [1.97 in.] double thickness.

3.3.6.2 Any other undergarments that are worn to provide artificial support in the shooting positions are prohibited.

### 3.3.7 Clothing Not Meeting Standards

3.3.7.1 Any clothing not meeting standards is prohibited from use in competition.

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# RULE 4

## Officials and Scoring

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### 4.1 Duties of Officials

#### 4.1.1 Jury

The jury is responsible for seeing that all aspects of the competition are conducted according to the rules. A majority of the jury should be present on the range at all times. Jury members supervise the examination of rifles and equipment, supervise target distribution and collection, and shooting-time

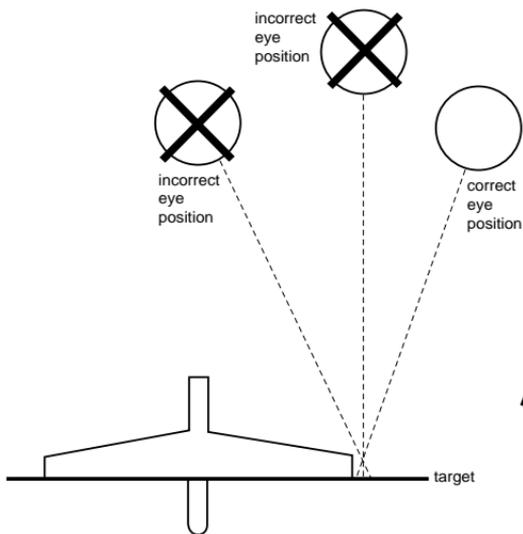


Fig. 9—SCORING TARGETS

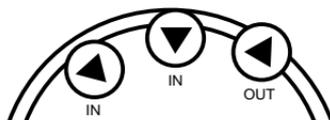


Fig. 10—SCORING GAUGES

limits. They also accept any protests and decide penalties. Jury members examine at any time the rifles, equipment and positions of shooters. Examinations and/or corrections should not be made while a shooter is firing a shot. Direct actions should be taken when concerns involving safety violations occur. Jury members may make decisions and interpretations in cases not provided for in the rules. The jury, through a majority vote, will make those decisions necessary to the efficient and honest operation of the competition. Its decisions will be final in all matters.

#### 4.1.2 Referee

The referee has the same duties as jury members.

#### 4.1.3 Range Officer

The range officer is in charge of the range and will conduct the firing of the match, being responsible for range safety and the enforcement of all rules. Duties include calling the shooters to the line, giving range commands (see Rule 5.4), keeping proper time, supervising the working of the target mechanisms, verifying that a shooter's equipment has been inspected, maintaining order and safe conduct on the range, and being directly responsible to the jury or referee.

#### 4.1.4 Statistical Officer

The statistical officer is responsible to the jury or referee. The statistical officer is responsible for the efficient, correct scoring and recording of all targets and scores, and will be responsible for following these rules for scoring and assessing any scoring penalties that may be required.

#### 4.1.5 Scorers

Scorers are responsible to the statistical officer. Scorers will assist the statistical officer in the proper performance of the officer's duties. Competitors should not be used to score targets.

## 4.2 Scoring

### 4.2.1 Point Values

Shots that hit record bulls are awarded point values relative to the location of the shot holes and the scoring rings.



#### 4.2.2 Scoring Gauges—Air Rifles

4.2.2.1 The outward gauge must be used for scoring all air rifle shots with the exception of determining inner 10's. When an outward gauge is used for air rifle, the higher value is assigned if the flange is tangent to the outer edge of the scoring ring or closer to the center (see Figure 10). White will not be visible when the plug truly is tangent to the scoring ring.

4.2.2.2 The inward gauge must be used only to score inner 10's. All inner 10's on the air rifle target (AR-5/1, AR-5/10) are those in which the 10 dot is completely covered by the inward air rifle scoring gauge.

4.2.2.3 The diameter of the scoring gauges will be within these limits:

Air rifle inward gauge—4.50 - 4.55mm [.177 in. - .179 in.]

Air rifle outward gauge—5.45 - 5.50mm [.2146 in. - .2165 in.] or  
10.45 - 10.50mm [.4114 in. - .4134 in.]

Note: Only the outward gauge shall be used to gauge 10's.

#### 4.2.3 Scoring Gauges—Smallbore

4.2.3.1 The outward gauge must be used to score rings 6 through 10. When an outward gauge is used for smallbore, the higher value is assigned if the flange is tangent to the outer edge of the scoring ring or close to the center (see Figure 10).

4.2.3.2 The inward gauge must be used for scoring rings lower than 6 and inner 10's, if needed. Any shot hole where the inner gauge covers the 10 dot and does not exceed the outside edge of the 8 ring is scored as an inner 10.

4.2.3.3 The diameter of the scoring gauges will be within these limits:

Smallbore inward gauge—5.60 - 5.65mm [.2225 in. - .2240 in.]

Smallbore outward gauge—8.98 - 9.03mm [.3610 in. - .3625 in.]

Note: Only the outward gauge shall be used to gauge 10's.

#### 4.2.4 Scoring Targets

4.2.4.1 When the point value of a shot is clear, scoring gauges are not required to award a point value to a shot.

4.2.4.2 A plug-type gauge will be used to determine the value of close or questionable shots. The gauge must be inserted vertically into the

shot hole while the target is horizontal. The plug gauge may be inserted only once in any bullet hole. Once inserted, two scoring officials must agree on the value before it is removed and the use of the gauge must be marked on the target by the scoring officials, together with their initials. The outer scoring gauge must be viewed from above and the side so that the point where the gauge flange contacts the target can be clearly seen. The inner scoring gauge must be viewed from directly above when gauging a shot. The outward scoring gauge must be viewed from the side of the gauge when gauging a shot except when determining if a shot is tangent (see Figures 9 and 10). Once the shot hole is gauged, it shall be marked with a plus or minus sign, the value of the shot, and the initials of the scorers.

4.2.4.3 When the accurate use of the plug gauge in smallbore rifle is made difficult by the proximity of another bullet hole, the shot value may be determined by the means of an engraved (overlay) gauge of a flat, transparent material to aid in reconstructing the position of the bullet hole.

4.2.4.4 It is recommended that a scoring box or board similar to the one illustrated in Figure 11 be used when scoring both smallbore and air rifle targets. In using this device, the target must be horizontal when the gauge is in the shot hole.

#### 4.2.5 Breaking Ties

4.2.5.1 To determine place finishes in a single- and multiple-position match, tied scores will be broken in the following order:

4.2.5.1.1 The highest score in the last 10-shot series working backward by 10-shot series until the tie is broken;

4.2.5.1.2 The highest number of 10's, 9's, 8's, etc.; and

4.2.5.1.3 The highest number of inner 10's.

4.2.5.2 Team-match ties in team events will be broken by totaling the results of all team members and following the procedures of 4.2.5.1.

#### 4.2.6 Misses

4.2.6.1 Shots outside the scoring rings on the shooter's target are scored as misses. Sighting shots fired outside of the sighting-shot area are scored as misses (see 2.1.5.3). Shots off-target also are recorded as misses.

4.2.6.2 After the command “commence fire” has been given, any release of the propelling charge without a pellet hitting the target, regardless of whether a pellet has been loaded, will be scored a miss.

#### 4.2.7 Early Shots

If any shots are fired before the command “commence fire,” or “start” for finals use, the shooter shall be penalized by the deduction from the total score in that position of two points for each early shot.

#### 4.2.8 Late Shots

If any shots are fired after the command “cease fire,” or “stop” for finals use, an equal number of the highest-value shots will be scored as misses.

#### 4.2.9 Shots on Wrong Target

4.2.9.1 If a shooter fires a sighting shot on the sighting target of another shooter, neither shooter will be penalized.

4.2.9.2 If a shooter fires a sighting shot on the record target of another shooter, the firing shooter shall be penalized by the deduction of two points for each such shot. The two-point deduction will be assessed against the next record shot.

4.2.9.3 Any crossfire of a record shot onto another shooter’s target will be scored as a miss (zero).

#### 4.2.10 Excessive Shots

4.2.10.1 If a shooter fires more shots on a record bull’s-eye or target than are provided for in the program, the shooter shall not be penalized for the first two such occurrences. For the third and all succeeding such shots, the shooter shall be penalized by the deduction of two points each time. The shooter must fire a correspondingly fewer number of shots at the succeeding bull’s-eyes in the same position and subcourse.

4.2.10.2 If a shooter fires a sighting shot on a record target after resetting from one subcourse to another subcourse, the shooter shall not be penalized for the first such occurrence. For the second and all succeeding such shots, the shooter shall be penalized by the deduction of two points each time.

4.2.10.3 If a shooter fires more shots in a match than are provided for in the program, the extra shot or shots will be annulled. If the shot or shots

cannot be identified, the highest-valued shot or shots will be annulled on the target in question.

4.2.10.4 Two points shall be deducted for each sighting shot fired at a sighter bull after the first record shot, unless additional sighting shots have been authorized under the provisions of 5.1.8.2 through 5.1.8.5.

4.2.10.5 If a shooter wishes to disclaim a bullet hole on the target, the shooter must report this immediately to the range officer. If the range officer confirms that the shooter did not fire the disputed shot, the shot will be annulled.

If the range officer cannot confirm beyond all reasonable doubt that the shooter did not fire the disputed shot, the shot will be credited to the shooter and will be so recorded. The following shall be considered sufficient to justify the annulment of a shot:

4.2.10.5.1 If the backing targets confirm that the shooter did not fire the shot.

4.2.10.5.2 If a “missed shot” is reported by another shooter at approximately the same time.

#### 4.2.11 Insufficient Shots

If a shooter fires fewer shots on a record bull’s-eye or target than are provided for in the program, any unfired shots will be scored as misses.

#### 4.2.12 Challenges

4.2.12.1 Paper Targets. When a shooter or coach believes that a shot has been evaluated or scored improperly, either may challenge the scoring. Such a challenge must be registered within 30 minutes after the posting of scores. It shall be the challenging person’s privilege to inspect the target during the recheck. Decisions on the value of shot holes made by means of plug gauges are final and cannot be appealed unless there is a recording error. Appeals may be made if the shot value has not been determined by means of a plug gauge or in cases of inaccurate entries in the results list. The value of a shot hole made by means of plug gauges can be changed for arithmetic errors.

The jury may, at its discretion, recheck any shooter’s target by an administrative challenge. Such challenge also must be registered within the

challenge period specified in the previous paragraph. The decision of the jury/referee is final.

4.2.12.2 Electronic Targets. If a shooter contests the value of a shot, a challenge will only be accepted when made before the next shot (except for failure of the paper or rubber band to advance), or if it is the last shot, within three minutes after the last shot.

4.2.12.3 If a challenge is made concerning the value of a shot, the shooter will be requested to fire another shot at the end of the competition; if the protest is upheld, this final shot will count and the protested shot will not count.

#### 4.2.13 Protests

4.2.13.1 A shooter or coach may formally protest the following:

4.2.13.1.1 Any injustice that the shooter believes has been done, except the evaluation of a target, which may be challenged.

4.2.13.1.2 The conditions under which another shooter has been permitted to fire.

4.2.13.1.3 The equipment that another shooter has been permitted to use.

4.2.13.2 A protest must be initiated immediately upon the occurrence of the protested incident. Failure to comply with the following procedure automatically will void the protest:

4.2.13.2.1 State the complaint to the range or statistical officer. If not satisfied with the decision, then

4.2.13.2.2 State the complaint to the jury/referee, whose decision is final.

4.2.13.3 In matches conducted using paper targets, all protests must be submitted within 30 minutes after the scores are posted if the shooter contests.

4.2.13.4 In matches conducted using electronic targets, a protest will be accepted only when made before the next shot is fired. If it is the last shot, a protest must be made within three minutes after the last shot is fired.

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# RULE 5

## Conduct of Competition

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### 5.1 Collegiate Program

#### 5.1.1 Contests

A collegiate contest (“match”) consists of shoulder-to-shoulder competition between a collegiate team and any other team only under NCAA bylaws. The contest may include team or individual competition. Teams will be composed of four shooters. Team members must be designated before any team member starts firing. The team does not have to fire together as a unit. The method to be used to determine the team-match winner must be decided upon by coaches, juries or match program before the start of the contest.

#### 5.1.2 Format

The course of fire for a collegiate contest will be one or more of the following, fired shoulder to shoulder: Smallbore Full Course Free Rifle Three Position (120 shots), Smallbore Half Course Free Rifle Three Position (60 shots), Air Rifle (40 shots) or Air Rifle (60 shots).

#### 5.1.3 Smallbore Full Course

A full course shall consist of 120 shots comprising three-position subcourses, fired in the following order at 50 feet:

- 40 shots prone position
- 40 shots standing position
- 40 shots kneeling position

#### 5.1.4 Smallbore Half Course

A half course shall consist of 60 shots comprising three-position subcourses, fired in the following order at 50 feet:

- 20 shots prone position

20 shots standing position

20 shots kneeling position

#### 5.1.5 Air Rifle 40-Shot Course

The air rifle 40-shot course consists of 40 shots, standing position (see 3.1.3 and 2.1.4.2), fired at 10 meters [32.8 ft.].

#### 5.1.6 Air Rifle 60-Shot Course

The air rifle 60-shot course consists of 60 shots standing position (see 3.1.3 and 2.1.4.2), fired at 10 meters [32.8 ft.].

#### 5.1.7 Dry Firing

5.1.7.1 Dry firing is the release of the cocked trigger mechanism of an unloaded cartridge firearm or the release of the trigger mechanism of an air or gas rifle fitted with a device that enables the trigger to be operated without releasing the propelling charge (air or gas).

5.1.7.2 Dry firing is permitted during both the preparation period and during competition, except during finals (see 5.2.5.3).

#### 5.1.8 Sighting Shots

5.1.8.1 Sighting shots (see 2.1.5.2) (unlimited in number) may be fired before the beginning of each position. Once the first record shot in a position has been fired, no further sighting shots are allowed as per 2.1.5.2. "Fouling/warm-up" shots shall be considered sighting shots. (See 5.3.7.)

5.1.8.2 Unlimited additional sighting shots are allowed for each instance the shooter must move out of position to change targets within a position subcourse or an air rifle course.

5.1.8.3 Unlimited additional sighting shots are allowed whenever a shooter's firing is delayed five or more minutes due to conditions beyond his or her control.

5.1.8.4 Unlimited additional sighting shots are allowed whenever a shooter must change firing points during a position subcourse or an air rifle course.

5.1.8.5 Unlimited additional sighting shots are allowed for a disabled rifle. (See 5.3.9.)

### 5.1.9 Time

5.1.9.1 The time allowance is computed for a complete stage. The range officer may terminate any relay before completion of the full time allowed if all shooters in that relay have completed firing. Time allowed but not used does not carry over to another stage.

5.1.9.2 The following time is allowed for the firing of sighting and record shots for smallbore half course. The shooter will have a total block of time of 120 minutes for 20 record shots for prone, standing and kneeling, including position changes, target changes and sighting shots. For ranges without target carriers, use the following:

Prone—20 minutes for 20 record shots.

Standing—40 minutes for 20 record shots.

Kneeling—30 minutes for 20 record shots.

An additional three minutes will be allowed for each instance the shooter must move out of position to change targets within a position subcourse.

5.1.9.3 The following time is allowed for the firing of sighting and record shots for smallbore full course.

Prone—40 minutes for 40 record shots.

Standing—80 minutes for 40 record shots.

Kneeling—60 minutes for 40 record shots.

An additional three minutes will be allowed for each instance the shooter must move out of position to change targets within a position subcourse.

5.1.9.4 The following time is allowed for the firing of sighting and record shots for air rifle: one hour and 15 minutes for 40 record shots and one hour and 45 minutes for 60 record shots. If shooting on 10 bull targets, each target will be allowed 20 minutes, which includes target changes.

5.1.9.5 Additional time equal to the actual time lost plus five minutes will be allowed in case of range malfunction or a disabled rifle.

5.1.9.6 The shooters will be allowed at least 10 minutes for changing equipment between positions except when using half course block time.

- 5.1.9.7 Shots fired after the end of the official time, or not fired at all, shall be registered as misses unless additional time has been allowed.
- 5.1.9.8 Shooters using a compressed gas air rifle who wish to release any of the propellant must inform the range officer before the command to start shooting and discharge the propellant in a safe manner on the range as directed.

## 5.2 Finals

### 5.2.1 Events with Finals

- 5.2.1.1 Finals are a 10-shot shoot-off after the conclusion of regular competition used to determine winners in individual smallbore and air rifle matches. The coaches or jury need to decide before the start of the contest if a final will be conducted. The conduct of a final is optional.

<b>Event</b>	<b>Shooting time</b>
Air Rifle	75 seconds
Smallbore (standing position)	75 seconds

- 5.2.1.2 The first eight places in the smallbore and air rifle events will qualify for the finals.

### 5.2.2 Shooting Position

The shooter with the highest score will start on the first firing point on the left of the range and so forth as follows.

Firing Point:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Start Position:	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th

### 5.2.3 Paper Targets

For paper targets only, one 10-bull target will be hung per shooter for the finals. Unlimited sighting shots will be allowed that must be fired in the sighting holes. The shooter will fire only one shot per record bull.

### 5.2.4 Reporting to the Range/Range Commands

- 5.2.4.1 Shooters must arrive at the firing line 10 minutes before the scheduled starting time, complete with all their shooting equipment needed for the final event. They must be dressed and have only the required shooting equipment.

- 5.2.4.2 Jury members and range officers should complete their equipment checks on the firing line.
- 5.2.4.3 The three minutes preparation time starts with the command, “Preparation begins now.”
- 5.2.4.4 The shooters will be introduced to the spectators during the preparation time and if necessary, the first minutes of the sighting time.
- 5.2.4.5 Before and during the preparation period, shooters may handle their rifles, dry fire and carry out holding and aiming exercises on their assigned firing points.
- 5.2.4.6 The discharge of gas in air rifles is not permitted and violators receive first a warning and then a penalty of two points, if repeated.
- 5.2.4.7 At the end of the preparation time, the range officer will announce “Sighting Time Start.” Five minutes of sighting time is allowed for unlimited sighters.
- 5.2.4.8 Thirty seconds before the end of the sighting time, the range officer will announce, “30 seconds.”
- 5.2.4.9 At the end of the five minutes sighting time, the range officer will announce, “Stop.”
- 5.2.4.10 There will be a 30-second pause.
- 5.2.4.11 The final consists of 10 shots and will be conducted single-shot-for-shot with the following commands for each shot:

<b>For the first/next competition shot load</b>	<b>After this command, the shooter loads his/her rifle.</b>
	That means: The bolt (breech) of smallbore rifles must be opened. It is permitted to leave an empty case in the chamber between shots. Air rifles must be cocked only after the command, “Load.” The cartridge or pellet must be loaded into the chamber only after the command, “Load.”

<b>For the first/next competition shot load</b>	<b>After this command, the shooter loads his/her rifle.</b>
Attention 3-2-1 Start	The shooter has 75 seconds in which to fire a shot.
	This command with the count-down should give the shooters sufficient time to take their shooting position.
	The shooting time starts when the command, “Start” has been given.
Stop	This command is given after the last shooter has fired, or immediately on termination of the shooting time. The last second must correspond with the word, “Stop.”
Change Targets	For pit or carrier-operated target systems, after the command, “Stop.”

### 5.2.5 Shot Value

5.2.5.1 After immediate scoring of each shot and announcement of the results, the procedure indicated will be repeated until all 10 shots have been fired.

5.2.5.2 If on paper targets, the statistical officer or designated jury member will provide an estimated shot value from behind the firing line by using a spotting scope and announce the estimated value for each shooter accordingly. If carrier-operated target systems are used, the targets must only be brought back to the firing line after the commands “Stop” and “Change Targets,” to avoid disturbing neighboring shooters.

5.2.5.3 Aiming exercises are allowed only between the command “Stop” and the following command “Load,” but only with open bolt on a smallbore rifle, or with an uncocked air rifle. Dry firing in any form is prohibited.

### 5.2.6 Final Results

5.2.6.1 In all events, the results of the finals competition will be added to the individual results of the qualification round.

5.2.6.2 The results of the qualification and the finals and the total must be printed in the official results bulletin.

5.2.6.3 Scoring of the finals will be conducted with electronic targets or scoring gauges (refer to 4.2) with paper targets.

### 5.2.7 Tied Scores

5.2.7.1 In the case of tied scores after the finals, ties will be broken by a shot-for-shot shoot-off.

5.2.7.2 All shooters must remain on the firing line after the last shots have been scored and until the final results are announced.

5.2.7.3 If there are tied scores, shooters who are tied must remain at their firing points; all other shooters will immediately withdraw from the firing line, leaving their rifles at the firing point.

5.2.7.4 When several shooters are tied for more than one ranking place, i.e., two shooters tied for second place (places 2 and 3) and two shooters tied for fifth place (places 5 and 6), the tie for the lowest ranking position will be broken first, followed by the next higher-ranking position until all ties are broken.

5.2.7.5 The final tie breaking will commence without delay and without additional sighting shots, following the procedure in 5.2.4.11.

### 5.2.8 Multiple Ties at Smallbore

5.2.8.1 If there is a delay of more than five minutes after the final series, up to three warming shots may on request be fired at the target without scores being indicated in a maximum time of 30 seconds.

5.2.8.2 The warming time starts when the command “Start” has been given and the last second must correspond with the word “Stop.”

5.2.8.3 After immediate scoring and announcement of the results of each shot, the procedure indicated in 5.2.4.11 will be continued until ties are broken.

5.2.8.4 When a single target fails to function, the shooter will be moved to a reserved position. On the shooter’s request, he or she will then be allowed an additional two-minute period for sighting shots, before he or she repeats the missed previous competition shot.

## 5.3 Competition Operations

### 5.3.1 Safety

- 5.3.1.1 Safety is of paramount importance. To ensure the safe and efficient conduct of competition, shooters, coaches and match officials shall be responsible for having a thorough knowledge of NCAA rifle rules.
- 5.3.1.2 The safety of shooters, range personnel and spectators requires continued and careful attention to firearms handling and caution in moving about the range. While the shooter is on the firing point, the rifle must always be pointed in a safe direction. It is the duty of range officials to enforce discipline and the duty of shooters and team officials to assist in such enforcement.
- 5.3.1.3 In the interest of safety, any person may stop the shooting at any time. Match personnel must be notified of any situation that may be dangerous or that may cause an accident.
- 5.3.1.4 Match officials may handle a shooter's equipment to relieve an unsafe condition.
- 5.3.1.5 Before leaving the firing line, it is the responsibility of the shooter to ensure that the rifle is unloaded with the action open.
- 5.3.1.6 Handling of rifles is not permitted when anyone is forward of the firing line.
- 5.3.1.7 All shooters and range personnel in the immediate vicinity of the range are required to wear hearing protection during smallbore shooting.
- 5.3.1.8 All shooters are urged to wear shatterproof shooting glasses or similar eye protection while shooting.
- 5.3.1.9 The possession and/or use of electronic sound recording or playback devices (e.g., iPods, cell phones) on the firing line is prohibited.

### 5.3.2 Action Open

- 5.3.2.1 The action of the rifle must remain open at all times unless the rifle is cased or the shooter is in position during the preparation period or the official firing period.
- 5.3.2.2 Clear barrel indicators must be placed in the rifle upon case removal and will remain in the barrel until firing begins. Clear barrel indicators may be brought with the visiting team or can be provided by the host institution. When not actually firing, all rifles must be unloaded and the bolt or action must be open.

The action, breech or loading device must not be closed until the rifle is pointing down range in a safe direction toward the target/back stop area. Rifles may be loaded only on the firing point and only after the command or signal "Start" or "Load" is given. At all other times, the rifles must be kept unloaded. Failure to comply with these safety regulations will result in a verbal warning. Further failure to comply will result in team disqualification.

### 5.3.3 Target Mounting

Either the shooter or the match director may mark the targets. The shooter is responsible for ensuring that the targets are marked and hung properly. Either the shooter or range personnel will remove the fired targets under supervision of the range officer.

### 5.3.4 Shooter's Position

No portion of the shooter's body may rest upon or touch the surface in advance of the firing line.

### 5.3.5 Changeover Period

A five-minute period will be allotted for performing necessary duties such as collection, changing and hanging of targets. The shooters shall not handle rifles during the changeover period.

### 5.3.6 Preparation Period

The shooter may take up position on his or her firing point 10 minutes before the commencement of firing. When moveable carriers are not available, three minutes will be allowed within the stage; 10 minutes will be allowed at the beginning of each stage.

### 5.3.7 Misplaced Sighting Shots

5.3.7.1 If a shooter's first shot misses the sighting bull or sighting-shot area of a multiple-bull target, the shooter shall halt firing and notify the range officer. The range officer will note this shot and all other misplaced shots until the shooter hits the sighting-shot area. At this point, any additional misplaced sighters will be scored according to 4.2.10.4.

5.3.7.2 If a shooter fires a sighting shot on a record target after resetting from one subcourse to another subcourse, the shooter shall not be penalized for the first such occurrence. For the second and all succeeding such shots, the shooter shall be penalized by the deduction of two points each time.

### 5.3.8 Changing Rifles

5.3.8.1 Free rifles or accessories may be changed at any time during the competition.

5.3.8.2 Air rifles may not be changed or modified during any match. The match is considered to have started when the shooter fires his or her first record shot. Vertical butt-plate adjustments and sight adjustments may be made. (See Figure 3.)

5.3.8.3 A rifle may be changed if it has been declared disabled. (See 5.3.9.)

### 5.3.9 Disabled Rifle

5.3.9.1 A disabled rifle is one that:

5.3.9.1.1 Cannot be safely aimed or fired; or

5.3.9.1.2 Has suffered damage so that it cannot be fired or will not function properly.

5.3.9.2 A competitor shall not continue to shoot with a disabled rifle. If a rifle becomes disabled, it is the responsibility of the shooter to notify the range officer. After the range officer is satisfied that the rifle is disabled, the shooter may replace it or have the problem corrected. All shots fired up to the time the claim is made will count. The range officer will record the amount of time the shooter lost because of the disabled rifle, and the shooter will be given time equal to the lost time when shooting recommences. (See 5.1.9.5 and 5.1.9.6.)

5.3.9.3 If in the finals, the shooter will have three minutes to correct the problem.

### 5.3.10 Disturbance of a Competitor

If a shooter feels that he or she was disturbed while firing a shot, the shooter must put down the rifle and immediately make a claim to the range officer or jury member without disturbing the other shooters. If the claim is upheld, the shot will be annulled, and the shooter may repeat the shot.

### 5.3.11 Target Failure

In the event of target system failure, the expired shooting time must be recorded by the chief range officer and the jury.

All completed competition shots of each shooter must be counted and recorded. In the event of a range power supply failure, this may involve waiting until power

is restored to enable the number of shots registered by the target, not necessarily on the firing point monitor, to be established.

After the failure is rectified and the full range is in operation, an additional five minutes will be added to the competition time remaining. The time for recommencing is to be announced over the loudspeaker system at least five minutes beforehand. Shooters must be allowed to resume their position in the five minutes before the competition restarts. Unlimited sighting shots must be allowed during the remaining shooting time, but only before competition shots are resumed. (The above rules language regarding target failure appears courtesy of the ISSF, which has given the NCAA consent to reprint and use.)

### 5.3.12 Coaching

No audible communication between a shooter and a coach may occur while the shooter is on the firing line and official time is in progress. Visual communication is permitted, provided that other shooters are not disturbed. In order to talk to the coach, the shooter must leave the firing line without disturbing other shooters. If the coach wishes to talk to the shooter, the coach must have the range officer contact the shooter. The shooter then will leave the firing line to talk to the coach.

### 5.3.13 Penalties

5.3.13.1 In cases of infringement and contravention of the regulations or of the instructions of a match official, the following penalties may be imposed on the shooter by the jury or referee: a warning, deduction of points from the score or disqualification.

5.3.13.1.1 A warning may be given so that the shooter may have the opportunity to correct the fault. A warning to the shooter must be expressed in such terms that there will be no doubt that it is an official warning. Whenever possible, the warning to the shooter should be given so that it does not disturb the shooter while firing a shot. The shooter shall be warned immediately if the infringement concerns safety. If the shooter does not correct the fault within the stipulated time, two points will be deducted from the current string. For repeated infringements, the competitor may be disqualified.

5.3.13.1.2 In the case of a serious violation of safety regulations, the referee or jury has the authority to impose immediate disqualification.

- 5.3.13.1.2 If, in the judgment of the referee or jury, the shooter has attempted to disturb other shooters in an unsportsmanlike manner, the shooter may be penalized by the deduction of two points from his or her score or may be disqualified.
- 5.3.13.1.3 If the referee or jury has established that the shooter has attempted to be dishonest, the shooter shall be disqualified.
- 5.3.13.1.4 Two penalty points shall be deducted for each shot that is fired with an uninspected rifle. The shooter must have his or her equipment examined before continuing firing. If a shooter exchanges or modifies inspected equipment in contravention to the rules, the shooter shall be disqualified.
- 5.3.13.1.5 A competitor may not be penalized for violations of these rules occurring at the direction of a match official.

## 5.4 Range Commands

### 5.4.1 Firing Line Commands

- 5.4.1.1 When ready to start the firing of a match, the range officer says, "Shooters to the firing line." The shooters are then allowed to take their places on their firing points and prepare their equipment.
- 5.4.1.2 When ready to start, what is known as the "preparation period" begins and the commands given are: "The preparation period begins now. You will have 10 minutes." On ranges without moveable target carriers, a three-minute preparation period will be allowed before the firing of the second set of targets.
- 5.4.1.3 Before firing begins, the range officer tells the shooters from which position they are to fire, the number of record shots to be fired, the amount of time they have to shoot the shots and when they may take sighting shots as per 5.1.8.
- 5.4.1.4 When the preparation period is ended, the range officer gives the command to start shooting, which is: "Commence firing."
- 5.4.1.5 When time has expired, or when all shooters are finished, or when an unsafe range condition exists, the command "Cease firing" is given by the range officer. At that time, all shooters immediately will stop shooting and open their actions.

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