

## 2014 USPSA Handgun Rules Summary of Changes

**Bold** text indicates changed or inserted language in the rules.

1.1.5.1 Level I matches may use shooting boxes, and specify where or when specific target arrays may be engaged, and may specify mandatory reloads in short and medium courses only.

**Long courses are exclusively governed by 1.1.5.**

*Changed language to require freestyle course design and operation in Long courses at all level matches.*

1.2.1.1 "Short Courses" must not require more than **12** rounds to complete and no more than 2 shooting locations. Course design and construction must not require more than 8 scoring hits from any single location or view, nor allow a competitor to shoot all targets in the course of fire from any single location or view.

1.2.1.2 "Medium Courses" must not require more than **20** rounds to complete and no more than 3 shooting locations. Course design and construction must not require more than 8 scoring hits from any single location or view, nor allow a competitor to shoot all targets in the course of fire from any single location or view.

1.2.1.3 "Long Courses" in Level III or higher matches must not require more than 32 rounds to complete. **At any level match**, Course design and construction must not require more than 8 scoring hits from any single location or view, nor allow a competitor to shoot all targets in the course of fire from any single location or view.

*Increased round counts for short and medium courses of fire, and clarified requirement for no more than 8 scoring hits from a single location or view.*

1.2.2.3 "Speed Shoot"- Courses of fire consisting of one continuous string of fire not exceeding 16 rounds shot on one or more arrays of multiple targets from a single location or view. **The written stage briefing may specify engaging arrays of targets without violating rule 1.1.5, as long as the competitor is allowed to engage said arrays in any order, and individual target engagement is not specified.** No more than 8 rounds may be required without a mandatory reload and no more than one mandatory reload may be required in the course of fire. **Weak /Strong hand may be stipulated after the reload is complete.** Stage may be scored either Comstock or Virginia Count. See Rule 9.2.3.2.

*Added language clarifying use of target arrays, and separated out the requirements for use at Level II or higher.*

1.2.2.3.1 Level II or higher matches are allowed no more than one of these courses of fire per every five stages. The total points available in these courses of fire shall not exceed 20% of the total points available in any match.

1.3.1 Match organizers wishing to receive Level II or Level III USPSA **sanction** must comply with the general principles of course design and course construction as well as all other current USPSA **rules** and regulations relevant to the discipline. Courses of fire that do not comply

with these requirements will not be sanctioned, and must not be publicized or announced as USPSA sanctioned matches.

- 2.1.2 Safe Angles of Fire – Courses of fire must always be constructed **to ensure** safe angles of fire. Consideration must be given to safe target and frame construction and the angle of any possible ricochets. Where appropriate the physical dimensions and suitability of backstops and side berms must be determined as part of the construction process.
- 2.1.8.4 **Scoring** static “Classic” paper targets must not be presented at an angle greater than approximately 45 degrees from the vertical. **No-Shoot static “Classic” paper targets may be presented at any angle.**
- 2.1.8.5 Appearing scoring targets must be designed and constructed to be obscured to the competitor (during the course of fire) prior to activation.
  - 2.1.8.5.1 **Level I matches are encouraged but not required to strictly comply with this requirement. The written stage briefing may prohibit competitors from engaging certain target(s) which may be visible prior to activation until the operation of the activating mechanism has been initiated (see Rule 9.9.4).**
- 2.2.1.5 Off-Limits Lines may be used to define an area of the range floor which has been declared off-limits. The written stage briefing must identify the presence and location of Off-Limits Lines (if any). The off-limits area must be clearly delineated with rope, caution tape or other materials and must be at least 2 feet high and at least 2 feet from any Fault Line or Shooting Box. (See Rule 10.2.11). **Crossing an off-limits line will result in a zero for the stage. Openings in off limits lines are allowed for RO access only; competitors may not use the openings to enter any off limits areas or move through the course of fire in a manner not indicated by the off limits lines. The lines are deemed to extend through the open areas.**
- 2.3.1 Match Officials may, for any reason, modify the physical construction or stage procedure for a course of fire, provided that such changes are approved in advance by the Range Master. Any such physical changes or additions to a published course of fire should be completed before the stage begins.
  - 2.3.1.1 In lieu of modifying course design or physical construction, a Range Master may explicitly forbid certain competitor actions in order to maintain **safety during a course of fire.**
    - a. Declaration of a Forbidden Action may be made to prohibit competitor movement which is likely to result in an unsafe condition. The declaration of a Forbidden Action cannot be used as a means of compelling or limiting competitor movement within a course of fire (e.g., to prevent a shooter from “cutting the corner” on an L-shaped shooting area). Except as provided in Rule 1.1.5.1, a course designer wishing to compel or limit competitor movement must do so using target placement, vision barriers and/or physical barriers **or off limit lines.**
    - b. The declaration of a Forbidden Action cannot be used as a means of compelling or limiting competitor movement within a course of fire (e.g., to prevent a shooter from “cutting the corner” on an L-shaped shooting area). Except as provided in Rule 1.1.5.1, a course designer wishing to compel or limit competitor movement must do so using target placement, vision barriers, physical barriers, or off limits lines.
    - c. Subject to 2.3.1.1(a) and (b), an area of the range floor may be declared off limits. The area must be clearly delineated with Off-Limits Lines (Rule 2.2.1.5). Crossing an Off Limits

Line **will result in a zero for the stage.**

- d. Any Forbidden Action or Off Limits Area must be specified in the Written Stage Briefing (See Rules 2.3.3 and 3.2.3).

2.3.2 All competitors must be notified of any such changes as soon as possible. At a minimum, they must be notified by the official in charge of the course of fire during the squad briefing.

## **2.4 Safety Areas**

The host organization is responsible for the construction and placement of a sufficient number of Safety Areas for the match. They should be conveniently placed and easily identified with signs. At level II or higher matches, **Safety Areas must include a table with the safe direction and boundaries clearly shown.**

3.2.4 After the written stage briefing has been read to competitors, **and any questions about the course of fire** have been answered, competitors should be permitted to conduct an orderly inspection (“walkthrough”) of the course of fire. The duration of time for the inspection must be stipulated by the Range Officer, and it should be the same for all competitors. If the course of fire includes moving targets or similar items, these should be demonstrated to all competitors for the same duration and frequency.

3.2.6 In the event that a competitor action contravenes the course requirements, **and that action creates a safety issue**, the Range Master must be immediately summoned for a ruling. The Range Master may rule that the action is allowed and the competitor’s score will stand. Alternatively, the Range Master may require modifications to the course of fire, and/or may declare that the action is “forbidden” for safety reasons. (See Rule 2.3, including subsections)

3.2.6.1 Following the declaration of a Forbidden Action, the shooter(s) whose action(s) resulted in such a declaration shall be required to reshoot the course of fire. Subsequent violations by any competitor will **result in a disqualification.**

*Re-states that forbidden action is used for safety issues, and spells out the penalty for committing a Forbidden Action after one has been declared. Note that a competitor must commit a specific act for a Forbidden Action to be declared; it may not be declared prior to anyone actually shooting the stage.*

## **3.3 Applicability of Rules:**

USPSA matches are governed by the rules applicable to the discipline. Host organizations may not enforce local rules except to comply with legislation or legal precedent in the applicable jurisdiction. Any voluntarily adopted rules that are not in compliance with these rules must not be applied to USPSA matches without the express **written** consent of the President of USPSA. **All local rules allowed under these provisions will be documented at USPSA HQ.**

**3.3.1: In states where competitors are restricted by law to maximum magazine capacity, that maximum capacity will be the maximum allowed for all competitors in the contest. Any such limitations must be made known to all competitors by the Match Director/Range Master before the start of the match.**

4.1.2.2 The entire front of scoring metal targets must be painted a single color, preferably white; **scoring metal targets may not be painted black, red or green.**

*Black represents hard cover; red and green are difficult for color blind competitors.*

- 4.1.3 No-shoots must be clearly marked or be of a single color different from scoring targets. Metal no-shoots in the general size and shape of authorized paper targets may be used. Metal no-shoots do not have a non-scoring border. **No shoots may not have holes cut in them and be used as a penalty target that a competitor has to shoot through to hit a scoring target, see 9.1.5.**

*Removes no-shoot "donuts".*

- 4.2.1 There are two types of paper targets approved for use in USPSA Handgun matches (see Appendix B). These types must not be included together in any stage. **This includes using one type as scoring and the other as a no shoot.**

*Clarifies non-mixing of classic and metric targets.*

- 4.3.1.5 Scoring metal targets must be shot and fall or overturn to score. Scoring poppers which fail to fall when hit are subject to the provisions of Appendix C1, 6 & 7. Scoring metal targets which a Range Officer deems to have fallen or overturned due to a shot on the supporting apparatus or prematurely fallen or moved for any reason will be treated as range equipment failure. (See Rule 4.6.1). All Poppers shall follow the guidelines below:

1. That a minimum of 50% of the calibration zone be available at some point in the COF.
2. That the calibration will be done from a point on the COF where the calibration zone is available, closest to where the contested shot was fired.
3. **Visible evidence of a hit must be present to calibrate the popper. If no evidence is present, the request for calibration shall be denied.**

*Defines that poppers must be hit to be calibrated.*

- 4.3.1.6 Unlike Poppers, metal plates are not subject to calibration or calibration challenges. If a scoring metal plate has been hit but fails to fall or overturn, the Range Officer shall declare range equipment failure and order the competitor to reshoot the course of fire, after the faulty plate has been rectified.

- 4.3.1.6.1 A plate that has been hit multiple times and falls or overturns before a Range Officer can stop the competitor, will be scored as hit and there will be no reshoot issued.**

*This is the new wording, designed to eliminate some REF reshoots if a competitor just quickly shoots down a plate.*

- 4.3.1.7 Metal scoring targets must, if hit, be painted after each competitor. An inadvertent failure to paint one or more targets prior to a competitor's attempt at the course of fire shall not be grounds for a reshoot.

- 4.3.1.7.1 Level I matches are encouraged to paint whenever possible, but are not required to do so. Poppers that are not repainted between shooters can be challenged for calibration, unless the RO determines that the popper was not hit.**

- 4.3.1.8 Metal no-shoot targets which are designed to fall when hit, but which fail to fall or overturn when struck by a full or partial diameter hit, shall incur the penalty or penalties in accordance with Rule 9.4.3. **Failure to fall** is not grounds for a reshoot per range equipment failure.

- 5.2.1 Carry and Storage – Except when within the boundaries of a safety area, or when under the supervision and direct command of a Range Officer, competitors must carry their handguns unloaded in a gun case, gun bag or in a holster securely attached to a belt on their person (see Rule 10.5.1). **A competitor who, while not at a safety area or under RO supervision, removes their holster or their equipment belt with their handgun still in the holster, shall be considered to be in violation of Rule 5.2.1 and subject to disqualification from the match.**
- 5.2.3 **Unless specified in the written stage briefing, the belt carrying the holster and allied equipment must be worn during the course of fire; the belt must be worn at the waist level, which is deemed to be at the same level as the original belt loops on the lower garment. (See 5.2.3.1 for exceptions.) The belt or the inner belt or both must be either securely fixed at the waist, or secured with a minimum of three belt loops. The belt may be removed between courses of fire.**

*Rewrote the rule to clarify belt wear and usage. Added definition of “securely fixed” to the glossary.*

*Rule rewritten to define at the waist or waist level. Definition added to the glossary.*

- 5.2.3.1 Lady competitors are permitted to wear a belt, holster and allied equipment at hip level, however, the top of the belt must not be positioned below the furthest lateral point of the top of the femur (tuberosity major).**

*Removed all restrictions on lowered loops for female competitors. Allowed in all divisions. Also changed in Division requirements in appendix.*

- 5.2.4 During the course of fire, after the start signal, unless stipulated otherwise in the stage procedure, spare ammunition, magazines and/or speed loading devices shall be carried in retention devices attached to the competitor's belt and specifically designed for that purpose. Unless specifically prohibited in the Written Stage Briefing, a competitor may also carry additional magazines or speed loading devices in apparel pocket(s) and retrieve and use them, providing that the location of the apparel pocket does not violate the requirements of Appendix D, Item 12 (subject to the provisions of Rule 6.2.5.1). **Should the division restrict the location of the magazines or speed loading devices, carrying them in apparel pocket(s) forward of the restriction point will be allowed providing they are not removed from the apparel pocket(s) between the “standby” command and the command “if clear, hammer down and holster”. (e.g. – a magazine may be retrieved from a front pocket to facilitate loading before the start signal or while unloading at the end of a COF without penalty).** When stipulations in the WSB require placement of magazines or speed loaders on a table or similar location and not in the retention devices prior to the start signal, retrieving them and using them from the hand is allowed. Further, spare ammunition, magazines and/or speed loading devices carried in the hand after the start signal are not subject to the equipment position restrictions of Appendix D, Item 12, as long as they remain in the hand.
- 5.2.5 Where a Division specifies a maximum distance that a competitor's handgun and equipment may extend away from a competitor's belt, the measurement shall be taken in the following manner:
- Perpendicular to the belt at the point of attachment to the belt
  - From the inner most surface of the belt (against the pants/body) to **the closest point of the grip** of the handgun and/or any reloading device.

5.2.5.3 Unless specified in the written stage briefing, or unless required by a Range Officer, the position of holsters and allied equipment on the belt must not be moved or changed by a competitor during a match. If a retaining strap is attached to a holster or magazine pouch, it must be applied or closed prior to issuance of the “Standby” command.

5.2.7.4 **A holster which does not completely prevent access to, or activation of, the trigger while holstered.**

#### 5.4 Eye and Hearing Protection

5.4.1 All persons **on the range** potentially exposed to ricochet debris or bullet fragments are required to wear eye protection. All persons **on the range** where the sound of firearms being fired may potentially cause hearing damage are required to **use** adequate hearing protection.

*Reworded. Also changes to 5.4.2 through 5.4.5 to replace “ear” with “hearing”.*

6.4.1 **For Level II and higher competitions** all competitors must be individual members of USPSA, or a current member of their IPSC region. A competitor who submits a paid USPSA membership application to the Match Director **or presents proof of online registration and payment as a new member** prior to entering the competition is considered a member for the purpose of this rule.

6.4.1.1 **Anyone whose membership has been suspended or terminated by USPSA will no longer be eligible to compete in any USPSA match including local (level I) matches. A list of those who are ineligible will be kept at USPSA headquarters for verification.**

8.1.2.4 With respect to Rules 8.1.2.1 and 8.1.2.3, the term “safety” means the primary visible safety lever on the handgun (e.g. the thumb safety on a “1911” genre handgun). In the event of doubt, the Range Master is the final authority on this matter. **This safety must be on while the firearm is in the holster in order to be in compliance with 10.5.11. This safety must be applied for any loaded start conditions (such as “on table” or “in drawer”) specified in the written stage briefing.**

8.1.2.5 **When applicable, the grip safety may be disabled provided that the primary safety as described in 8.1.2.4 is operable. Production division handguns are explicitly excluded from this rule.**

8.2.2 The competitor assumes the start position as specified in the written stage briefing. Unless otherwise specified, the competitor must stand erect, facing downrange, with arms hanging naturally by the sides (**see appendix E3 for an example of this**). A competitor who attempts or completes a course of fire where an incorrect start position was used must be required by a Range Official to reshoot the course of fire. “Arms hanging naturally by sides” is illustrated in Appendix E3.

8.3.1 “Make Ready” – This command signifies the start of “the Course of Fire”. Under the direct supervision of the Range Officer the competitor must face down range, or in a safe direction as specified by the Range Officer, fit eye and **hearing** protection, and prepare the handgun in accordance with the written stage briefing. The competitor must then assume the specified start position. **The Range Officer will not proceed with any further range commands until the competitor is still and is in the correct start position.**

*Wording change; clarifies RO responsibility for not starting a competitor in the wrong start position.*

- 8.3.2 “Are You Ready?” – The lack of any negative response from the competitor indicates that he fully understands the requirements of the course of fire and is ready to proceed. If the competitor is not ready at the “Are You Ready?” command, he must state “Not Ready”.

*Removed the other statement here about assuming the start position.*

- 8.3.6 “If You Are Finished, Unload And Show Clear” or “**Unload and Show Clear**” – If the competitor has finished shooting, he must lower his handgun and present it for inspection by the Range Officer with the muzzle pointed down range, magazine removed, slide locked or held open, and chamber empty. Revolvers must be presented with the cylinder swung out and empty.

**If a competitor has been stopped by the Range Officer, they will be given “Unload and show clear” as the command.**

*Explanatory language for using the range commands.*

- 8.3.7 “If Clear, Hammer Down, Holster” or “**If clear, Cylinder Closed, Holster**” for revolvers only – After issuance of this command, the competitor is prohibited from firing (see Rule 10.4.3). While continuing to point the handgun safely downrange, the competitor must perform a final safety check of the handgun as follows: .....
- 8.7.1 A competitor is permitted to take a sight picture prior to the start signal. Such sight picture is only permitted **no more than one step** from the “Make Ready” location.
- 8.7.4 Altering stage props, targets or any other part of a COF without the approval of a Range Officer, or setting, resetting or activating moving targets on a COF identified as “Closed” or “Off Limits” will be subject to the provisions of Section 10.6. **Any person interfering with the scoring or resetting of a course of fire in any way may be assessed a procedural penalty or be subject to the provisions of 10.6. The Range Master shall be called in all cases, and will make the decision as to what penalty to assess.**
- 9.1.3 Prematurely Patched Targets - If a target is prematurely patched or taped, which prevents a Range Official from determining the actual score, the Range Officer must order the competitor to reshoot the course of fire. However, if following the scoring of a target by any assigned Range Officer, the target is patched or taped by anyone other than a Range Officer, the score will stand as called regardless of the competitor's opportunity to see the target in question and the competitor will not be permitted to appeal the score as called. **Reviewing previous score sheets is prohibited; targets must be scored as is, using the actual target as the basis for the scoring call.**
- 9.1.4 Unrestored Targets – If, following completion of a course of fire by a previous competitor, one or more targets have not been properly patched or taped or if previously applied pasters have fallen off the target for the competitor being scored, the Range Officer must judge whether or not an accurate score can be determined. If there are extra scoring hits or questionable penalty hits thereon, and it is not obvious which hits were made by the competitor being scored, the affected competitor must be ordered to reshoot the course of fire. For the purpose of this rule, B-zone and C-zone hits shall be considered one and the same. **Reviewing previous score sheets is prohibited; targets must be scored as is, using the actual target as the basis for the scoring call.**
- 9.1.5.1 In accordance with Rule 9.1.5, the scoring areas of scoring targets and no-shoots are impenetrable. Whenever two targets (scoring and/or no-shoots) are in direct contact where one target directly overlaps part of another target, the area of the "under" target which is directly covered by the scoring area of the "over" target and its perforations is**

**deemed to be non-existent. Additionally, Rule 9.5.2 is clarified to apply only to the visible portions of targets. It specifically does not apply to any area of any target which is in direct contact with and overlapped by the scoring area of another target (scoring and/or no-shoots) or by hardcover. See illustration in Appendix.**

- 9.7.2 If corrections to the score sheet are required, these will be clearly entered onto the original and other copies of the competitor's score sheets. The competitor and the Range Officer should initial any corrections. **Corrections are defined as modifications to the score sheet prior to both parties signing the score sheet.**
- 9.7.4 A score sheet signed by both a competitor and a Range Officer is conclusive evidence that the course of fire has been completed, and that the time, scores and penalties recorded on the score sheet are accurate and uncontested. **The signed score sheet is deemed to be a definitive document. It may only be changed to add penalties under Rule 8.6.2, or to correct arithmetical errors, or by mutual consent of the competitor and the originating Range Officer, or due to an arbitration decision. Changes are defined as modifications to the score sheet after both parties have signed off on the score sheet.**
- 9.9.3 Moving scoring targets will always incur failure to shoot at and miss penalties if a competitor fails to activate the mechanism which initiates the target movement. **This includes no-shoot targets that must be activated when in front of scoring targets to expose them, penalties are based on number of shots required for the scoring target(s) behind the no-shoot.**
- 9.9.4 **Level I matches only - If the written stage briefing prohibits the engagement of certain targets prior to activation, the competitor will incur one procedural penalty per shot fired at such targets prior to operating the activating mechanism, up to the maximum number of available hits (see Rule 2.1.8.5.1).**
- 10.2.1 A competitor who fires shots while any part of their body is touching the ground or while stepping on an object beyond a Shooting Box or a Fault Line, or who gains support or stability through contact with an object which is wholly beyond and not attached to a Shooting Box or Fault Line, will receive one procedural penalty for each occurrence.
- Shots fired after completely (both feet out and touching the ground) leaving a shooting area will be penalized one penalty per shot until the competitor establishes a presence in a new shooting area by placing at least one foot on the ground inside the shooting area.** However, if the competitor has gained a significant advantage on any target(s) while faulting, the competitor may instead be assessed one procedural penalty for each shot fired at the subject target(s) while faulting. No penalty is assessed if a competitor does not fire any shots while faulting, **providing doing so does not violate 2.2.1.5 or 3.2.6.**
- 10.2.2 A competitor who fails to comply with a procedure specified in the written stage briefing will incur one procedural penalty for each occurrence. However, if a competitor has gained a significant advantage during non-compliance, the competitor may be assessed one procedural penalty for each shot fired, instead of a single penalty (e.g. firing multiple shots contrary to the required position or stance).
- 10.2.2.1 Procedural penalties for failure to comply with stage procedures do not apply to the number of shots fired. Penalties for firing insufficient or additional shots are addressed in other rules and must not be penalized under the provisions of 10.2.2.
- 10.2.11 A competitor who commits a Forbidden Action (See Rules 2.3.1.1 and 3.2.6) will be stopped immediately and **will** be subject to disqualification (See Rule 10.6).

- 10.3.3 Scores for a competitor who has received a match disqualification must not be deleted until the time limit prescribed in Rule 11.3.1 has passed.
- 10.5.11 Holstering a loaded handgun, in any of the following conditions: All these conditions apply the entire time the handgun is in the holster. See 8.1.2.4
- 10.5.14 Retrieving a dropped handgun. **A dropped gun must always be retrieved by a Range Officer who will ensure it is unloaded and properly secured in the competitor's holster or a suitable container. The Range Officer may, at his discretion, clear and secure the gun himself or return it to the competitor who will clear and secure it under supervision of the Range Officer.**
- 11.1.6 Preparing the Appeal - The appellant is responsible for the preparation and delivery of the written submission, together with the appropriate fee. The submission must include relevant rule(s) to support the appeal. Both must be submitted to the Range Master within the specified period of time. **If not properly prepared, the RM will return it to the competitor so that it is filled out properly and returned to the RM within the specified period of time.**
- 11.2.1.3 **Committee members must be competitors in the match and should be certified Range Officials. Match officials are excluded, with the exception of a staff match.**
- 11.4.2 **Disbursement – If the Committee’s decision is to uphold the appeal, the fee paid will be returned to the appellant. The arbitration and decision will be forwarded to NROI. If the Committee’s decision is to deny the appeal, the appeal fee and the decision will be forwarded to the NROI. All arbitrations will be posted on the USPSA web site.**
- 11.6.1 **Committee Decision - All committee decisions must cite the rule(s) on which their decision is based. Committee decisions will be reviewed by the Match Director and may be returned to the committee, if necessary, with an explanation of why the decision does not comply with the rules. If the Match Director returns a decision to the Committee, the Committee’s next decision must be based on the rules, and must be accepted by the Match Director. When a final decision is reached by the Committee, the Match Director will summon the appellant, the official and Range Master to present its judgment.**

### **Glossary changes:**

**Dummy ammunition: Includes snap caps, empty cases, dummy rounds and any other object that resembles or duplicates a live round.**

**Facing down Range: The exact opposite of facing uprange**

**Loaded Firearm: A firearm having a live round, empty case or dummy round in the chamber or cylinder, or having a live or dummy round in a magazine inserted in the firearm.**

**Loading: The insertion of ammunition into a firearm. Loading is completed when ammunition is inserted and firearm is in battery, (slide forward and ready to fire).**

**Location: A physical space within the boundaries of a course of fire. For the purposes of this rule, a competitor will not be considered to have changed location until both feet have moved to a new physical position.**

**Must: This means the same as “will”, “shall”, etc. Mandatory.**

Reloading : The replenishment or the insertion of additional ammunition into a firearm. **The reload is not complete until the magazine/speed loader is fully inserted and the firearm is in battery, (slide forward and ready to fire).**

**Remedial Action:** The term used for correcting any problem to get the firearm back in operation, such as a jam, stuck bullet, or feeding problem due to issues with the magazine, ammunition, or firearm.

Reshoot : A competitor's **subsequent** attempt at a course of fire, authorized in advance by a Range Officer or an Arbitration Committee.

**Securely Fixed (belt):** The belt doesn't move when either the gun or a magazine is drawn from it without using both hands.

Unloading: The removal of ammunition from a firearm. **This action is completed when the firearm is empty of all ammunition and the magazine removed and shown for inspection by a Range Officer.**

**View:** a range of sight or vision *specific to an array of targets*. In order to constitute a new "view" under this rule, the range of sight of an array of targets must be broken by a vision barrier of some sort, such that a different array of targets is seen in the new view.

**Waist Level:** The normal wear level for the lower garment. Wearing a belt at waist level, which is deemed to be at the same level as the original belt loops on the lower garment means that the belt is worn at the normal wear level for the pants, trousers, skirt, kilt, shorts or jeans.

#### **Match Chronograph/Firearm weighing**

- 1. If a division as listed in Appendix D requires weighing of a handgun, the same procedure as above will be followed.**

Prior to weighing any competitor handgun, the Chrono Officer will calibrate each scale using the scale's supplied calibration weights per the manufacturer's instructions, following which the scale will be zeroed and a designated check weight(s) will be weighed on each scale and the results recorded.

- 22. For the duration of the match, a scale is considered to be in tolerance if**

- a. the scale is able to maintain a weight display stability of +/- 0.1 grain (0.2 ounces in the case of a handgun scale) over a 15 second period, and**
- b. the scale is able to repeat the results of the recorded weights in Item 21 within +/- 0.1 grain, 0.2 ounces in the case of a handgun scale.**
- c. 51. A recommended procedure to follow at the chronograph station, advise the squad/individual competitor not to handle the firearm until instructed, the Chronograph CRO should have a station next to him where the competitor, when called, can step up and show a cleared firearm when instructed then place it on the table per the CRO's instructions. The competitor will also provide an empty magazine to be used. The competitor will then step back until the chronograph process is completed. the Chronograph CRO, after the ammo has been tested, will make sure the firearm is empty and then place it on the table and call the competitor to retrieve, clear and holster the firearm, the empty magazine will be returned at this time and the next competitor called to the line.**

*In the Division requirements in the Appendices, note that rule 5.2.3.1 applies for all Divisions.  
Female competitors can wear their loops lowered in all Divisions.*

## Handgun Rule Updates

Approved changes to Limited, Limited 10, Production and Single Stack Divisions as presented effective January 1, 2013

### **APPENDIX D2 — Limited Division**

1	Minimum power factor for Major	165
2	Minimum power factor for Minor	125
3	Minimum bullet weight	No
4	Minimum cartridge dimensions	9X19mm (0.354), (0.748")
5	Minimum bullet caliber for Major	.40 cal. / 10mm (0.40")
6	Minimum trigger pull	No
7	Maximum handgun size	No
8	Maximum magazine	5.561" (141.25mm) or 6.742" (171.25mm) in single stack guns
9	Maximum ammunition capacity	No
10	Maximum distance of handgun and mags/speed loaders from inner side of belt	Handgun and Mags - 2"
11	Rule 5.2.3.1 applies	Yes
12	Restriction on position of holster and other equipment	No
13	Optical/electronic sights permitted	No
14	Installed flashlights permitted	No
15	Compensator permitted	No
16	Barrel ports permitted	No
17	Slide ports permitted	Yes
18	Maximum weight	No
19	Handgun specifically approved for Division	No
20	Holster restrictions	No

**Special conditions: See exceptions above.**

## APPENDIX D3 — Limited-10 Division

1	Minimum power factor for Major	165
2	Minimum power factor for Minor	125
3	Minimum bullet weight	No
4	Minimum cartridge dimensions	9X19mm (0.354), (0.748")
5	Minimum bullet caliber for Major	.40 cal. / 10mm (0.40")
6	Minimum trigger pull	No
7	Maximum handgun size	No
8	Maximum magazine	5.561" (141.25mm) or 6.742" (171.25mm) in single stack guns
9	Maximum ammunition capacity	Yes, maximum 10 rounds loaded in any magazine after the start signal
10	Maximum distance of handgun and mags/speed loaders from inner side of belt	Handgun and Mags - 2"
11	Rule 5.2.3.1 applies	Yes
12	Restriction on position of holster and other equipment	No
13	Optical/electronic sights permitted	No
14	Installed flashlights permitted	No
15	Compensator permitted	No
16	Barrel ports permitted	No
17	Slide ports permitted	Yes
18	Maximum weight	No
19	Handgun specifically approved for Division	No
20	Holster restrictions	No

**Special conditions: See exceptions above.**

*For both Limited and Limited 10 Divisions, items 21 and 22, prohibiting gas pedals, extended thumb rests, barrel weights, etc., were removed by BOD vote in 2011.*

**The drop offset type holster is allowed in production Division as long as the heel of the butt of the gun is above the belt per 5.2.7.2 and the rest of the criteria are met.**

**Appendix D4, 21.3, amended to say: Barrels of the same length, contour and caliber but with different crown profiles are authorized.**

**Appendix D4, 21.5 amended to say: Internal magazine disconnects are legal as they are internal parts that do not show while in battery.**

**Appendix D4, 21.6, amended to say: The Vanek trigger, much like the Speed Bump trigger, has an external modification that makes it illegal for Production division. The Speed Bump trigger has the travel screw mounted to the rear of the trigger and is visible externally, the Vanek trigger, has relocated the pivot pin about 3/16" above the factory specs, and has filled in the original hole with a black material that is still visible on inspection.**

**Appendix E1: The primary magazine measuring device shall be the EGW mag gauge. A magazine needs to conform to the length limit as well as the gauge to comply with our rules. The gauge width extends to infinity. No curved, collapsible, extendable, or similar types of magazines will be allowed. If a base pad does not conform to the configuration of the gauge, a ruler may be used to measure the overall length as pictured above. The magazine shall be placed into the gauge without any force or depression. It must lie so that the back of the magazine is flush against the gauge. The follower may be depressed to ensure proper fit. If the magazine fit or procedure is questioned, the Range Masters call will be final.**