3PAR Rule Revisions - August 2021

New or altered language is shown in red underlined font. Current rules are shown in black font.

(new) 2.3 CLEARED RIFLES (renumber rules that follow)

A CLEARED rifle is a rifle that has its action open, a CBI inserted in the full length of its barrel and that has been checked by a Range Officer. All rifles must be CLEARED after each Match Fire stage and before they are cased or removed from a firing point.

4.2 SPORTER AIR RIFLE

4.2.1 Approved Rifles

- a) Air Rifles officially approved for Sporter Class air rifle competitions are the Air Force Air Guns Edge, Crosman CH2000 (CO₂), Crosman CH2009 (CO₂ or CA), Crosman CH2021 (CA), Daisy M599 Competition Air Rifle, Daisy M853/753/953/853CM (pneumatic), Daisy 888/887 (CO₂), Daisy XSV40 Valiant (compressed air), Air Arms T200 (compressed air, with non-adjustable cheek-piece and butt-plate) and the Champions Choice T200 (CZ 200T, compressed air, with adjustable cheek-piece and butt-plate). Daisy 887/888 rifles may have 2010 model replacement stocks.
- c) Any approved Sporter Class air rifle that is not currently available to junior clubs or teams at a cost of \$650.00 or less will lose its Sporter Class approval. Air rifles of that model that were purchased at a cost of less than \$650.00 may continue to be used in Sporter Class competitions. The price ceiling specified in this rule may be a price that is available to junior shooting clubs or team through a manufacturer's special marketing program. Note: For information on Special Marketing Programs contact the manufacturer or distributor directly.

4.2.4 Stock

- f) Wood, plastic wood or other material may be added to the lower, forward surface of the pistol grip, but the modified pistol grip may not be anatomically formed, its dimensions may not exceed the maximum width of the original pistol grip and no part of the modified pistol grip may extend further forward than a line perpendicular to the bore that is 1.50 inches from the center of the forward surface of the trigger.
- g) The depth of the fore-end as measured from the centerline of the bore to the bottom of the fore-end may not exceed 100 mm (3.94"). The fore-end may have a moveable fore-end attachment or extension, provided the depth of the fore-end with the attachment in place does not exceed 100 mm (3.94"). A moveable fore-end attachment on the AFAG Edge may be moved between positions (because of its short length).

5.5.2 The Firing Line and Firing Points

The "firing line" consists of the available firing points on a range. A clearly visible firing line stripe must delineate the front boundary of the firing points. *Note: A red or yellow stripe 50- 60 mm wide is recommended; the actual front boundary of each firing point is the rear edge of this stripe.* A firing point is the area on the firing line designated for one athlete. There must be one firing point for each target. The recommended minimum width of each firing point is 1.0 meter (39.4 in.). The recommended minimum length is 2.2 meters (86.6 in.). There must be sufficient space behind the firing points where Range Officers may move freely. Firing points may be furnished with these items:

- a) Shooting Mats. A shooting mat approximately 80 cm x 200 cm (31.5" x 78.7") and not thicker than 50 mm (2.0") in the front portion of the mat should be provided for each firing point. If the range does not provide shooting mats, this must be stated in the Competition Program.
- b) Shooting Bench. A small moveable bench or table approximately 0.70 m to 1.00 m high (27.5" 39.4") may be provided for each firing point.
- c) Chair. A chair or stool may be provided, but they must be removed if the firing point is used for a final.

6.5 STATISTICAL OFFICER

The <u>Chief Statistical Officer or Statistical Officer</u> or Statistical Officer is responsible for all phases of results production during a competition. The Statistical Officer is directly responsible to the Competition Director. The Statistical Officer must retain all fired targets until the expiration of the time allowed for challenges and protests. The Competition Director and Statistical Officer must appoint and train sufficient scorers to score all targets in a timely manner, according to these Rules. In a small competition, the Statistical Officer may also be a target scorer. The Statistical Officer must ensure that preliminary results are posted on the Official Bulletin Board in a timely manner and that a Final Results Bulletin is provided for team officials and athletes. When Visual Image Scoring (VIS, rule 8.5) is used, the Statistical Officer should be someone who has experience and training in the proper use of the VIS system.

(new) 8.2.5 <u>Decisions on Protested Shots</u>. The Chief Statistical Officer, Statistical Officer, or another qualified Match Official designated by the Competition Director shall be responsible for deciding protested shots. Their decision on shot scores and numbers of shots is final and may not be appealed.

7.6 PREPARATION AND SIGHTING STAGE

A minimum of five minutes after athletes are called to the firing line, they must be given an eight (8) minute Preparation and Sighting Stage before the start of Record Firing in the prone position. This stage begins with the command *PREPARATION AND SIGHTING STAGE...TIME LIMIT EIGHT (8) MINUTES...START*. Athletes may continue to prepare their prone positions, remove CBIs, dry fire and fire unlimited sighting shots. When the command *START* is given, athletes are authorized to load and fire when they are ready to begin sighting shots. The Range Officer must inform athletes when 30 seconds remain in the Preparation and Sighting Stage by announcing *THIRTY SECONDS*. At the end eight (8) minutes, the Range Officer will command *STOP*. After the command *SIGHTING SHOTS...STOP* between the Sighting and Record Stages, rifles may remain loaded and in position ready for the *RECORD FIRE START* command. If electronic targets are used, a pause to change the targets to Record Fire is necessary.

7.15.7 More Than One Shot on a Target (bulls-eye) in One Position

When an athlete fires more than one shot on one target (bull) during a three-position event, they will not be penalized for the first two (2) such occurrences in a three-position event, if they leave a subsequent target (bull) on a target for the same position open (unfired). The lowest scoring shot must be assigned to the target without a shot. The athlete must be given a two (2)-point penalty for the third and all succeeding misplaced shots occurrences. When an athlete fires more than one shot on a single target (bull) they must not fire a shot on one subsequent target. Penalties for the third or subsequent occurrence must be assigned to the lower value shot that is transferred. Note: If an athlete fires in a three-position event, the penalty must be applied when there are three or more targets (individual record bulls) in all three positions with more than one shot.

7.15.9 Crossfires

A crossfire occurs when an athlete fires a shot on the target of another athlete or fires a shot on their own target for a position other than the position being fired (internal crossfire). If an athlete crossfires a sighting shot onto a sighting target of another athlete during a Preparation and Sighting or Sighting Stage, they must not be penalized. If an athlete crossfires a Record shot on the target of another athlete or on the target for another position, the shot must be scored as a miss. If an athlete receives a crossfired shot, and it is impossible to determine which shot is theirs, they will receive the value of the highest undetermined shot.

8.1.2 Scoring Methods

Shot values may be determined by the manual scoring of paper targets, the use of approved ISSF-Phase II (ISSF Phase III approval is not relevant for Three-Position Air Rifle competitions.) certified electronic targets or the use of a visual image electronic scoring system approved by the National Three-Position Air Rifle Council. Current ISSF-Phase I or II National Council approved 10m electronic targets are produced by DISAG, Kongsberg (KTS), Megalink, Meyton, Orion Athena and SIUS AG. The Orion Scoring System (VIS electronic scoring) is approved by the National Council for scoring targets. All shots fired in one competition must should be scored with only one method of scoring, however, a Match Program may provide for exceptions for virtual matches or for competitions on ranges that have both electronic and paper targets.

10.1 COMPETITIONS WITH FINALS

There are two types of Finals. In a **Standard Final**, the top eight athletes in the regular event fire an additional ten shots in the standing position, with each shot timed separately. Those scores are added to the regular event scores to determine final rankings. In a **Start-from-Zero Final**, the top eight athletes in the regular event fire an additional progressive elimination program of 24 or <u>45</u> shots that includes firing in all three positions. In Start-from-Zero Finals, regular event scores qualify competitors to be in the Final, but final rankings are determined solely by how athletes finish in the Final.

10.3.6 Final Round Competition Shot Commands and Announcements

The Range Officer conducts the Final by using the following commands and procedures to control the firing of each record shot. A Range Officer script with these procedures and commands is found on pages 65-69.

- a) For each record shot, the Range Officer will command FOR THE FIRST/NEXT COMPETITION SHOT...LOAD.
- b) After a 5 second delay to give finalists time to load and get into their firing positions, the Range Officer will command **START**.
- 50 seconds after the START command, or after all athletes have fired their shots, the Range Officer will command STOP.
- d) After the STOP command, the Range Officer or Announcer will announce the scores and give brief commentary about the current rankings (<u>The scores of each shot should not be announced</u> <u>unless those scores are not visible to spectators</u>). Score announcements must give the family name of the athlete and the score (i.e. RIVERA, 10.2; JONES, 9.6, etc.).