

Rule Changes effective 03/01/2010

Handgun Rules

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. 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. Stage may be scored either Comstock or Virginia Count. See Rule 9.2.3.2.

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. Weak /Strong hand may be stipulated after the reload is complete.

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 visible at some point in the COF.
2. That the calibration will be done from a point on the COF where the calibration zone is visible, closest too where the contested shot was fired.

5.2.4 During the course of fire, 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 without penalty, 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).

7.1.9 Director NROI (“DNROI”) – While serving at a match as a member of the staff carries the same overall authority as the Match Director (“MD”), Tournament Director (“TD”) and Range Master (“RM”). The DNROI while on staff will be there to assist the MD and RM in all endeavors to keep things running smoothly and help to make the match a success.

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.

9.2.3.2 Virginia Count must use paper targets exclusively, and must only be used for Standard Exercises, Classifiers, Speed Shoots or Short Courses.

9.9.1 Moving scoring targets which present at least a portion of the highest scoring area when at rest following the completion of their designed movement, or which continuously appear and disappear, will always incur failure to shoot at and/or miss penalties (exception see Rule 9.2.4.4). See Appendix B3 for the percent of target to be presented.

11.1.2 Access – Appeals may be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the following rules for any matter except where specifically denied by another rule. Appeals arising from a disqualification for a safety infraction will only be accepted to determine whether exceptional circumstances warrant reconsideration of the match disqualification. However, the commission of the infraction as described by the Range Official is not subject to challenge or appeal. Challenges to the construction or layout of the course, safety, or shooting conditions may not be submitted after the competitor attempts the course of fire. Should a course of fire be changed after the competitor completes the stage, he is entitled to the process under appeals providing that no DQ has occurred.

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.

11.1.9 Arbitration Committee’s Duty – The Arbitration Committee is bound to observe and apply the current USPSA Rules and to deliver a decision consistent

with those rules. Where rules require interpretation or where an incident is not specifically covered by the rules, the Arbitration Committee will use their best judgment consistent with the intent of the rules. The Committee must confer with the MD before changing or removing a course of fire from the match.

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 or intent of the rules. If the Match Director returns a decision to the Committee, the Committee's next decision must be accepted by the Match Director, even if identical to the original decision. 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.

Appendix A3 Facing Uprange—Face and feet pointing straight uprange with shoulders parallel to the backstop.

Add to Appendix D4 under special conditions: Anyone signing up for Production is declaring minor regardless if the ammunition makes major at the chronograph. Should they be moved to another division, they will shoot minor for the entire match or sub-minor should their ammo fall to meet the minimum.

Appendix D5 item 21 Milling of the slide to insert sights, add or remove serrations, such as cocking or flat topping, tri-topping the slide, lowering ejection ports, cuts that are minor and cosmetic in nature are permitted. Duplicating features that are on a factory, mass produced slide available to the general public is permitted. Cuts that are designed to specifically or significantly lighten the slide, such as holes, or slots, are ruled as competitive advantage and prohibited. >p? Appendix D5 item 23 Permitted features

- External extractors, firing pin blocks, and other factory safety features.
- Duplicating features that are on a factory, mass produced slide available to the general public.
- Factory installed light rail attachments if the dust cover is no longer than 3.25 inches measured from the rear of the slide stop pin to the front of the dust cover.

Appendix C 1 item 7 the absence of any interference, or problem with a target mechanism, a calibration officer must conduct a calibration test of the subject popper (when required under 6c above), from as near as possible to the point from

where the competitor shot the popper. (See rule 4.3.1.5 for Poppers partially hidden by cover). The following will apply:

Multigun Rules

(iii) Competition Divisions

(iii) c If any firearm fails to meet the minimum power factor floor for the relevant Division, the competitor may continue shooting the match, but not for score or match recognition.

Specific Rule Variances:

MG 1.1.5: Competitors must be permitted to solve the challenge presented in a freestyle manner, and to shoot targets on an “as and when visible” basis; however, in a multi-gun course of fire the course description must define which targets are to be shot with which type of firearm. (Rule 4.3.1.10 is waived from 1.1.5 when the same self indicating targets are engaged from multiple positions, courses of fire using these, may stipulate from which positions the targets may be re-engaged from).

4.3.1 Approved metal targets for use in USPSA Multigun matches include any metal target that provides an adequate method of determining hits or misses other than by falling (self-indicating hits). Scoring metal targets by listening for hits is not permitted. Self-indicating targets when used in a Rifle COF, may be engaged from multiple shooting locations as new targets. All types of metal targets may be used as scoring targets or no-shoots. They must be scored in accordance with the relevant Appendices.

4.3.1.7 Metal scoring targets need not be painted after each competitor.

APPENDIX C1

Calibration of Poppers

Initial Calibration

1. The Range Master must designate a specific supply of ammunition and one or more handguns to be used as official calibration tools by officials authorized by him to serve as calibration officers.
2. Prior to commencement of a match, the calibration ammunition must be chronographed using the procedure specified in Appendix C2. The calibration ammunition, when tested through each designated handgun, must achieve a power factor between, 119-124, sub-minor to qualify.
3. Once the supply of ammunition and the designated handguns have been tested and approved by the Range Master, they are not subject to challenge by competitors.

4. The Range Master must arrange for each popper to be calibrated prior to the commencement of a match, and whenever required during a match.
5. For initial calibration, each metal scoring target must be set to fall when hit within the calibration zone with a single shot fired from a designated handgun using the calibration ammunition. The shot must be fired from a minimum of 10 yards.
6. Calibration Challenges
If, during a course of fire, a popper does not fall when hit, a competitor has three alternatives:
 - a. The popper is shot again until it falls. In this case, no further action is required and the course of fire is scored “as shot”.
 - b. The popper is left standing but the competitor does not challenge the calibration. In this case, no further action is required and the course of fire is scored “as shot”, with the subject popper scored as a miss.
 - c. The popper is left standing and the competitor challenges the calibration. In this case, the popper and the surrounding area on which it stands must not be touched or interfered with by any person. If a Match Official violates this rule, the competitor must reshoot the course of fire. If the competitor or any other person violates this rule, the popper will be scored as a miss and the rest of the course of fire will be scored “as shot”. If the popper falls for any non-interference reason (e.g. wind action), before it can be calibrated. Section 4.6 will apply, and a reshoot must be ordered.
7. In the absence of any interference, or problem with a target mechanism, a calibration officer must conduct a calibration test of the subject popper (when required under 6(c) above), from a minimum of 10 yards of the target with the match calibration ammo. The following will apply:
 1. If the first shot by the calibration officer hits on or below the calibration zone and the popper falls, the popper is deemed to be properly calibrated, and it will be scored as a miss.
 2. If the first shot fired by the calibration officer hits the popper anywhere on its frontal surface and the popper does not fall, the calibration test is deemed to have failed and the competitor must be ordered to reshoot the course of fire, once the popper has been recalibrated.
 3. If the first shot fired by the calibration officer hits above the calibration zone, the calibration test is deemed to have failed and the competitor must be ordered to reshoot the course of fire once the Popper has been recalibrated.
 4. If the first shot fired by the calibration officer misses the popper altogether, another shot must be fired until one of 7(a), 7(b) or 7(c) occurs.
8. Note that authorized metal plates are not subject to calibration or challenge (See Rule 4.3.1.6).

9.1.5 Failure to engage a knock down or swinging style target will result in a 15-second penalty. (10 seconds for not making the hit and 5 seconds TNE.)

9.1.11 Disappearing targets and flying birds. The course description must stipulate that these will be scored as a bonus target when hit and a non-penalty miss when not. Bonus' are scored as time off the shooters stage time and the amount should reflect the difficulty of the target itself.

Heavy Metal Division

iii)b “Heavy Metal Tactical” division within the context of a USPSA multi-gun match at this time will follow the guidelines of the newly formed Heavy Metal division in the USPSA Tournament and Appendix B1 of the Multigun rules.

Handgun: USPSA Limited 10 Division rules - Major Power Factor

Rifle: Major Power Factor, at least .308 Calibers. No more than 20 rounds loaded in a magazine.

Shotgun: 12-gauge; No more than 9 rounds loaded