

Rule Number	Existing Rule	Edited Rule (highlight changes)	Comments
5.5.1	Unless specifically prohibited in the Written Stage Briefing, spare ammunition, magazines and/or speed loading devices may be carried anywhere on the shooter's person or firearm. The shooter must not be allowed to have ammunition or magazines/speed loading devices in their hands at the start signal.	Unless specifically prohibited in the Written Stage Briefing, spare ammunition, magazines and/or speed loading devices must be carried anywhere on the shooter's person or firearm. The shooter must not be allowed to have ammunition or magazines/speed loading devices in their hands at the start signal.	Apparently some folks are reading the 'may' as being allowed to stage mags and such anywhere on the stage. 'Must' makes it clear.
9.2.7.2	Any Rifle, PCC and/or Handgun and associated ammunition may be tested at any time. In the event that the ammunition fails to make declared power factor, the actual measured power factor will be used for scoring.	Delete, information in C2 #39	This is already covered in C2. Doesn't need to be repeated in Chapter 9
9.5.3.4	Unlike Poppers metal plates are not subject to calibration or calibration challenges. If a scoring metal plate has been hit but fails to fall, self-indicate, or overturn as designed the Range Officer shall determine whether the plate is functioning as designed. If found to be defective 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. The Range Officer shall be the final arbiter as to whether the plate is functioning as designed.	Delete, information is already stated in 4.3.5 and 4.3.5.1	Duplicate info, needs to be streamlined
9.5.3.4.1	It is considered range equipment failure if the RO determines a functioning PCC, rifle or pistol plate has been hit but fails to fall.	Delete, information is already stated in 4.3.5 and 4.3.5.1	Duplicate info, needs to be streamlined
9.5.3.4.2	A functioning shotgun plate must fail to score. It is not range equipment failure if a functioning shotgun plate is hit insufficiently enough to fall.	Delete, information is already stated in 4.3.5 and 4.3.5.1	Duplicate info, needs to be streamlined
9.5.3.4.3	Self-indicating (flash targets) must flash to score.	Renumber to 9.5.3.4	Renumber so it makes sense, this info not covered in 4.3.5
10.5.3.1	A competitor who for any reason during a course of fire safely and intentionally places the firearm on the ground or other stable object will not be disqualified provided the competitor maintains constant physical contact with the firearm until it is placed firmly and in a safe direction, securely on the ground or another stable object, and remains within 1 yard of the firearm at all times. While a firearm has been placed in this manner, a competitor may not fire another firearm.	A competitor who for any reason during a course of fire safely and intentionally places the firearm on the ground or other stable object will not be disqualified provided the competitor maintains constant physical contact with the firearm until it is placed firmly and in a safe direction, securely on the ground or another stable object, and remains within 1 yard of the firearm at all times. Firing a second firearm while a firearm has been placed in this manner will result in a DQ.	We just fixed this rule, but forgot to state what the penalty is.
App. C1, 8c	If the first shot fired by the Range Master misses the popper altogether, another shot must be fired until either 8a or 8b occurs.	If the first shot fired by the Range Master misses the popper altogether, another shot must be fired until either 8a, 8b, or 8d occurs.	The way the rule currently reads, if the RM misses they have to keep shooting until 8a or 8b is fulfilled and ignores 8d
App. C2, #3	In all cases, the skyscreens must be positioned and spaced per the manufacturer's requirements for the chronograph in use. The closest skyscreen must be placed no less than 10 feet from the shooting location (measured from muzzle of firearm to skyscreen).	In all cases, the skyscreens must be positioned and spaced per the manufacturer's requirements for the chronograph in use. The closest skyscreen must be placed no less than 10 feet from the shooting location (measured from muzzle of firearm to skyscreen). When radar sensing units are used, the reading at V0 must be used.	To clarify which distance reading to use with LabRadar