

HIGH POWER RIFLE

Rule changes effective 2016

NRA International Fullbore Prone Rifle Rules

7. Courses of Fire

Rule 7.7 – Fullbore Regional Individual Course (90 shots):

Day 1

# Shots	Distance	Target
10	300 yds.	MR-63
10	500 yds.	MR-65
10	600 yds.	MR-1
15	900 yds.	LR

Day 2

# Shots	Distance	Target
10	300 yds.	MR-63
10	500 yds.	MR-65
10	600 yds.	MR-1
15	1000 yds.	LR

NRA High Power Rifle Rules – F-Class

7. Courses of Fire

Rule 7.21 – F-Class Mid-Range National Championship Course

Day 1	Prone	20	slow	300 yds.	MR-63/wMR-63FC
	Prone	20	slow	500 yds.	MR-65/wMR-65FC
	Prone	20	slow	600 yds.	MR-1/wMR-1FC
Day 2	Prone	20	slow	600 yds.	MR-1/MR-1FC
Day 3	Prone	20	slow	300 yds.	MR-63/wMR-63FC
	Prone	20	slow	500 yds.	MR-65/wMR-65FC
	Prone	20	slow	600 yds.	MR-1/wMR-1FC
Day 4	Prone	20	slow	600 yds.	MR-1/wMR-1FC

Day 4 will consist of firing two 4-person team matches, 80 shots/team.

Any organization authorized to hold the NRA National F-Class Mid-Range Championships must use the course of fire as specified in this rule.

3. Equipment and Ammunition

Rule 3.4 F-Class Rifle –

- (b) **F-Class Target Rifle (F-TR)** - A rifle limited to .223 Remington or .308 Winchester or their commercial and/or metrification equivalents. Chamber dimensions must not exceed the maximum SAAMI or CIP specifications. Bore, groove, and throat dimensions may be selected to suit bullets used. There is no restriction on bullet weight. The rifle must be fired off a bipod, rigidly attached to the rifle's fore-end, and/or a sling. Any bipod, meeting the definition of a bipod, may be used but its weight must be included in the rifle's overall weight. Any safe, manually operated trigger is permitted. Any sighting system is permitted, but it must be included in the rifle's overall weight.

The provisions of Rules 3.16 and 3.16.1 apply to this definition.

- (1) The rifle's overall weight, including all attachments such as sights, sling and bipod, must not exceed 8.25 kilograms (approximately 18.18 pounds). An attachment also includes any external object, other than the competitor and apparel, which recoils or partially recoils with the rifle, or which is clamped, held, or joined in any way to the rifle or which even slightly raises with the lifting of the rifle from its rest/firing point.
- (2) The rifle must be fired in the prone position from the shoulder of the competitor using the rifle as defined in 3.4.1(b)

NRA High Power Rifle Rules

Teams

Rule 2.10 Team Representation - No individual may be a Team Captain, Coach, firing member, or alternate firing member on more than one team in any match.

- (a) A non-firing coach does not have to be a member of the State Association (Rule 2.12) or Military Service (Rule 2.13) that they are coaching.

2.11 Open Teams – Teams may be comprised of members without restriction on residency or club membership.

17. National Records - *Note: International competitors, who are members of the U.S. NRA, shall be eligible to set NRA National Records in sanctioned matches.*

Rule 17.4 – Scores for National Team Records – Such scores must be fired in matches where teams fire as a unit and no combination of individual match scores will be considered for recognition as a team record. For recognition as special group records (“Open”, “Civilian”, “Police”, “Service”, “Women”, “Junior”, “Senior”, “Grand Senior”) all members of the team must

be members of the special group concerned (Rule 1.7(e)). Teams must be bona fide teams as outlined in Rules 2.10 to 2.18.

3. Equipment and Ammunition

Rule 3.1(c) Service Rifle - U.S. Service Rifle 5.56mm M16 series

- Must be chambered for the 5.56 x 45 mm NATO (.223) cartridge.
- The gas operating system must be fully operable and adhere to the original M16 rifle design (i.e. Stoner design, gas impingement system) or have a piston-operated gas system.
- The receiver must be separately machined from the handguard; the two parts must be separable.
- The barrel may be no longer than 20 inches; flash suppressors are not required, but if the barrel has a flash suppressor, it shall not be included in the barrel length measurement.
- Upper receivers and barrels may not be changed during the firing of any event.
- Metal or synthetic (polymer) magazines, standard issue or commercial equivalent, with standard service 20 or 30-round box magazine dimensions must be attached during the firing of all courses and in all positions. A 10-round magazine with the same external dimensions as a standard service 20-round box magazine may be used. A dummy magazine with a ramp for single shot loading may be used if this magazine has the same external dimensions as the standard service 20-round box magazine. Magazines may not contain added weights.
- The rifle may have an optical sight (reflective sights are considered optical sights) with a maximum power of 4.5X installed on the receiver. Variable scopes with a maximum of 4.5X are permitted. Only commercially manufactured scopes that were produced with a maximum magnification of 4.5X and that have a maximum objective lens of 34 mm may be used. If an optical sight is used, the same optical sight must be used in all stages of a course of fire (changing sights is not permitted). The centerline of an optical sight shall be no higher than 3.5 inches above the centerline of the bore.
- Alternatively, the rifle may be equipped with issue-type metallic front and rear sights. Metallic sights, if used, must have an M16 type sight design with the rear sight in the carry handle and the front sight in the standard M16 location.
- Butt-stocks may vary in length and be either fixed or collapsible. Collapsible or adjustable length stocks may be adjusted during an event, but butt stocks that allow for other adjustments such as the cheek-piece height or butt-plate location may not be used.
- Only standard A1 or A2 type pistol grips may be used.
- Quad rails or similar hand guards may be used.

3.22 Electronic Devices – Competitors are responsible to ensure that all electronic communications and audio devices in their possession forward of the Ready Line are silenced and communication disabled.

- (a) During team matches only, team members may communicate with each other via communications devices. These communication devices must only be capable of communicating with other team members, and must not interfere with safety, range operations, or other competitors.

NOTE: Communications between the line and the pit during team matches is forbidden.

11.6.8 Team Squadding –

- (b) For slow fire stages, the team time allowance is computed according to Rule 8.3. The Team Captain may nevertheless elect to fire singly or by pairs within that allowance. In pair firing, the competitor on the right fires first and the competitors proceed to fire alternately. Any shot fired out of sequence will be considered a record shot and shall be scored as a miss and where that competitor has not yet fired sighting shots, the ability to fire sighting shots will be forfeited.

19. National High Power Rifle Classification

Rule 19.9 Obsolete Classifications and Scores - All classifications and scores (Including temporary, Rule 19.14) except Master, shall become obsolete if the competitor does not fire in NRA competition within the discipline in which the classification was earned, at least once during three successive calendar years. Master classifications and scores shall become obsolete if the competitor does not fire in NRA competition of the appropriate discipline at least once during five consecutive calendar years. Lifetime Master Classifications will not become obsolete.

10. Range Commands, Control, and Operations

10.17 Electronic Scoring Targets

Note: It is recommended that an observer/scorer be present at each firing point when a competitor is firing to assist/score in applying the rules.

Electronic scoring targets are authorized for events. When electronic scoring targets are used, targets must be checked for functioning and accuracy under the supervision of the Match Director or Technical Officer, if appointed. The individual competitor's system must be set to the bullet diameter currently being used by the competitor.

- (a) Two types of targets are available to the competitor on the monitor; Sighting Targets and Match Targets. Competitors will fire sighting shots on Sighting Targets and shots for record on Match Targets.

10.17.1 Electronic Target Requirements – Any electronic target system that meets the requirements of these rules may be used for NRA sanctioned matches.

- (a) Electronic scoring targets must be capable of scoring shots to within .25 inches of accuracy.
- (b) All target units must provide a black aiming area corresponding in size to the black areas of the respective competition targets (Section 4 Targets) and a non-reflective, contrasting white or off-white area surrounding the aiming area. Targets used for F-Class competition must be of the same size and dimensions as regular paper targets and must display and be calibrated for conventional scoring rings visible to the competitor through the rifle scope, including the “X” inside the X-Ring, or the “V” inside the “V-Ring” on international targets.
- (c) Scores recorded must be determined according to scoring ring dimensions for competition targets (Section 4 Targets).
- (d) Every shot hitting an electronic target must have its result, with its location and value, displayed on a monitor placed on the firing point.
- (e) Electronic targets may, but are not required to, use a paper strip or other form of witness strip to allow a determination that a shot fired did, or did not, hit the target.
- (f) For those systems with the capability, a printout of each competitor’s results from a memory source other than the main electronic computer system (back-up memory) must be available immediately during and/or after a competition.
- (g) If practical, in F-Class and other prone competition, a seven (7) second delay in the presentation of the last shot fired on the firing line monitor may be made available for use by the competitor as an option on the monitor. When used in F-Class competition and whenever possible and practicable, the system should be programmed so as to display the words “Waiting” during the 7-second delay and to show a digital count-down of the seconds, and where additional shots arrive at the target during the “Waiting” period, those shots should be displayed as well as the initial shot. The purpose of this procedure is to assist with the shot value determinations in cross-fire situations.
- (h) The scoring system must be capable of transferring sighting shots to shots of record when convertible sighters are used.

10.17.2 Electronic Scoring Targets Competitor Familiarization

- (a) It is essential that before firing the competitors familiarize themselves with the control buttons that alter the target presentation on the monitor screen (Zoom capability) and how to change from a Sighting Target to a Match Target. If any competitor is in doubt, he must ask a Range Official for assistance.
- (b) It is not permitted to obscure the competitor’s monitor-screen or any part of the screen. The whole screen must be visible to the range personnel
- (c) Competitors and Range Officials must not touch the printer control panels and/or printer strips (if provided for) before the end of the relay, or event, except when authorized by the Chief Range Officer. Competitors shall sign the printer strip, if produced, (next to the score total) before leaving the range to identify their score.

- (d) When a competitor fails to sign the printer strip, if produced, a Range Official should initial this printer strip to allow it to be sent to the Statistical Office.

10.17.3 Procedure for Examination of Electronic Scoring Targets following a Score Protest, Complaint, No Indication, Etc.

- (a) If the software is capable, a Block official will require a determination if a shot missed the target. If it is determined that a shot did miss the target, score a miss.
 - (1) If no determination can be made,
 - i. In slow fire, follow Rule 14.10(b) and Rule 10.17.4.
 - ii. In rapid fire, follow Rule 10.10(c), Rule 14.11, and Rule 10.17.5.
- (b) No data will be cleared from the system without specific authorization of the Statistical Officer. The Statistical Officer or designated representative must also supervise any manual intervention of the control computer results.
- (c) Whenever a Referee is not assigned, a Jury will be appointed by the Match Director and will be present on the range at all times to decide protests. Protests that are not resolved to the satisfaction of the competitor are subject to review and final ruling by the National Protest Committee.
- (d) The number of shot holes displayed on the monitor must be counted and their location taken into account. The Statistical Officer or designated representative must examine the items above and then make independent assessments before a formal Jury decision is made.

10.17.4 Cross-Fires in Slow Fire

Note: An individual observer (scorer) is required for each competitor.

- (a) Cross-fires of competition shots must be scored as misses. If a competitor fires a sighter on the Competition Target of another competitor, it will be disregarded. The shot will be deleted from the competition score of the target receiving the shot.
- (b) If a competitor fires a sighting shot on the Sighting Target of another competitor, no penalty is incurred.
- (c) If a competitor receives a confirmed cross-fire shot and it is impossible to determine which shot is his, he must be credited with the value of the highest undetermined shot.
- (d) If a competitor wishes to disclaim a shot on his target, he must report this immediately to a Range Officer before firing another shot.
 - (1) If the Range Officer confirms that the competitor did not fire the disputed shot(s), he must make the necessary entry on an Incident Report and the shot must be deleted after receiving approval from the Statistical Office.
 - (2) If the Range Officer cannot confirm beyond all reasonable doubt that the competitor did not fire the disputed shot(s), the shot(s) must be credited to the competitor and must be so recorded.
- (e) The following must be considered as reasons to justify deleting a shot:

- (1) If the Range Officer confirms by his observation or that of the assigned observer (scorer) that the competitor did not fire the shot.
- (2) If a missed shot is reported by another competitor or Range Officer at approximately the same time, and from within the neighboring three firing points.

10.17.5 Cross-Fires in Rapid Fire

Note: An individual observer (scorer) is required for each competitor.

If a competitor fires a sighting shot on the Sighting Target of another competitor, no penalty is incurred.

Score other incidents following Rules 14.10 (c) and Rule 14.11.

10.17.6 Insufficient Hits and Refires

- (a) Insufficient hit (less than 10) shall have the missing number of hits recorded as misses (zero) except in the event of a malfunction. If there is a malfunction, the fired values will be recorded and, following the refire, the Range Officer, at the direction of the Match Director, will manually enter the low values of the refire to fill out the original score to ten shots. Refires should be done immediately whenever possible. The competitor's score will then consist of shots fired on the first string and the value of the lowest shots on the refire string to equal ten record shots.

10.17.7 Failure of Electronic Scoring Target System

In the event of a failure of ALL the targets on a range:

- (a) The time of failure and the expired shooting time or time remaining must be recorded by the Chief Range Officer.
- (b) All completed competition shots of each competitor must be counted and recorded. In the event of a range power supply failure, this may involve waiting until the power supply is restored to enable the number of shots registered by the target, not necessarily on the firing point monitor, to be established.
- (c) After the failure is rectified and the full range is in operation, an additional five (5) minutes (3 minute preparation time and 2 minutes for 2 sighting shots) will be added to the competition time remaining. The time for resuming firing is to be announced at least two (2) minutes before the competition restarts.

In the event of a failure of a SINGLE target on the range:

- (d) If the Electronic Scoring target cannot be repaired within five (5) minutes, the competitor will be moved to a reserve position and when he is ready to resume, an additional five (5) minutes will be added to the competition time remaining (3 minute preparation time and two (2) minutes for 2 sighting shots).

10.17.8 Complaint concerning Failure to Register or Display a Shot on the Monitor of an Electronic Scoring Target System.

- (a) The competitor must immediately inform the nearest Range Official of the failure. A Range Official must make a written note of the time of the complaint. One or more Range Officers must go to the firing position.
- (b) The competitor will be directed to fire one more aimed shot at his target. If the value and location of the shot is registered and displayed on a monitor, the unaccounted for shot will be scored as a miss.
- (c) If the extra shot fired as directed does not register or display, follow Rule 10.17.7(d).
- (d) If a competitor complains during the sighting shots about the correct recording or evaluation of the shot(s), the Range Officer may offer to move him to another firing point. The competitor will be given appropriate extra time.

11. Tournament Officials

11.4.1.1 Technical Officers - Electronic Scoring Targets – Technical Officers may be appointed to operate and maintain the electronic scoring target equipment; they may offer advice to the Chief Range Officer, Range Officers, and Jury Members but must not make any decisions.

11.4.1.2 Duties of Range Officer with Electronic Targets – Prior to the commencement of each relay, a Range Officer must inspect all monitors and ensure that they are cleared of all scores from the previous relay before beginning the next relay.

11.6.1 Duties of Officer (Stat) – It is the duty of the Statistical Office to:

- (a) Register competitors and check their eligibility and classification;
- (b) Accept match entries;
- (c) Prepare, post and keep current a list of competitors showing name, competitor number, and classification;
- (d) Squad competitors and prepare range assignment cards where such cards are used;
- (e) Prepare Official score cards;
- (f) Check addition on score cards and correct totals;
- (g) Tabulate scores on order of merit;
- (h) Prepare Preliminary and Official Bulletins;
- (i) Maintain an Official Bulletin Board;
- (j) Determine winners and distribute awards;
- (k) Report to the Match Director, NRA Official Referee, Jury or Supervisor for appropriate disciplinary action any irregularities in firing or scoring which may be indicated by squadding records or score cards;
- (l) Make required reports to NRA within the specified time;
- (m) The Statistical Officer or designated representative shall operate the computer system associated with the recording of each competitors' target. Once all challenges and protests have been resolved and the equipment is reset for the next relay, no changes will be made to recorded scores.

Section 23.

This probationary program will be placed in Section 23 of the Rule Book.

NRA Mid-Range (Prone) Tactical Rifle (AR)

Note: Most rules necessary for the integration of this rifle into existing competition are already in existence and remain the same.

MID-RANGE COMPETITION FOR TACTICAL RIFLES ON THE “AR-PLATFORM”

Conceptually, this new NRA Mid-Range (Prone) Tactical Rifle (AR) program will be designed to provide civilian, military, and police shooters with an opportunity to shoot NRA Mid-Range Prone competition along-side of other Mid-Range Prone shooters in matches using semi-automatic rifles built on an “AR Platform” and equipment generally thought of as being “tactical” in design and use. These rifles will be configured so as to replicate as closely as possible the tactical rifles (semi-automatic) and equipment used by the United States Military and America’s Law Enforcement Community in “mid-range” tactical applications. These semi-automatic rifles will be more “off the rack” or “stock” than “competition” in nature. They will be more of a “tactical design” than “match design” and therefore less expensive than the vast majority of mid-range prone rifles currently in use.

These rifles will be of the “AR-Platform” variety, semi-automatic, chambered in any caliber from .223 cal./5.56mm up to and including .308 cal./7.62mm. The courses of fire will be the same courses of fire currently used for other NRA Mid-Range (Prone) High Power Competition (300, 500 & 600 yards) and are designed to be fired concurrently with other forms of Mid-Range competition. The targets will be the same targets that are used for Service Rifle, Match Rifle and Palma Rifle Mid-Range Prone competition. Mid-range telescopic sights will be allowed, but not required. Because this is prone competition, shooters may use tactical front rests such as Harris-type bipods and limited rear rests of the type one might find used in military or police tactical situations.

This new style of competition is designed to be more “tactical” in spirit and for that reason equipment normally found in other types of High Power Rifle Competition such as Match Rifle, Palma Rifle and F-Class Rifle will not be permitted. In order to understand the spirit of this new sport one might think of this sport as “prone Service Rifle with a bipod and a scope”. This ***IS NOT*** designed as another version of F-Class competition.

As a practical matter, Match Directors wishing to provide this competitive shooting opportunity within their programs will simply integrate this rifle with others already provided for within their standard Mid-Range program. In other words, this will simply be another category of rifle to be added to those already in existence.

These Rules should be “Provisional” to be revisited after three (3) years of operation; i.e., January of 2020 – if approved.

3.3.3 NRA Mid-Range (Prone) Tactical Rifle (AR) (PROVISIONAL)

Any semi-automatic rifle constructed on an “AR-Style Platform” chambered in any caliber from .233/5.56mm caliber up to and including .308 caliber/7.62mm similar in outward appearance to the “Service Rifle” described in 3.1(c), above, equipped with the standard 10-, 20-, or 30-round box magazine, having not less than 4 ½ pound trigger pull, with standard type “tactical” stock (Military or Police); barrel length not to exceed 20 inches; total weight of the rifle including one empty magazine, bipod and/or sling, if any, and sighting system (scope) may not exceed 14 pounds.

- a. Stock – Must be of the type and design commonly issued to and/or used by U.S. Military or U.S. Police; may be straight (solid), folding, or collapsible; competitive style stocks such as those commonly found on Match Rifles, Palma Rifles, and F-Class Rifles are prohibited. Tactical stocks with an adjustable cheek piece and/or an adjustable butt plate are permitted. Tactical rail and/or equipment attachment system are permitted. Tactical adjustable stocks fitted with rear monopods are permitted but the rear monopod may not be used for support. See below and see Rule 5.2.
- b. Sights – Telescopic sights, either fixed or variable, not to exceed 12x magnification. Standard metallic, holographic and other tactical sighting systems are also permitted. Laser sighting systems are prohibited.
- c. Tactical Front Rest – detachable and collapsible (folding) tactical-style front bipod of the “Harris-type”; or, separate soft roll or soft front bag of the type and design commonly used in military/police “field-expedient applications” are permitted. Mechanical/machine front rests and non-collapsible and/or mechanically adjustable bipods of the types(s) otherwise legal in F-Class competition are prohibited. A field-expedient front rest consisting of a back pack or range bag may be substituted, but only one such item may be used. The front rest, bipod or otherwise, must be in direct contact with the ground. No boards, mats, rugs, clothing, towels, or other devices may be used to level the firing point under the front rest or to support the front rest.
- d. Tactical Rear Rest – Use of a soft roll or soft rear bag without “ears” is permitted but not required. Field-expedient rear rests consisting of one back pack or one or more items of clothing may be used. Solid, adjustable and/or rigid rests of all kinds are prohibited. F-Class-style rear bags with “ears” are prohibited. Neither the butt of the rifle nor any attachments thereto (such as monopod) may touch the ground while firing or during recoil. Rear rest may be placed on the shooter’s mat/ground cloth, but no board or other device may be placed under the rear bag/rest or used to solidify support for the rear bag/rest, if any. See Rule 5.2.
- e. Sling – Shooter may choose to use a sling permitted by Rule 3.13(b). Competition-style slings and sling systems of the types commonly used in Match Rifle and Palma Rifle competition are prohibited. Tactical slings and sling systems specifically designed for tactical field applications with “AR Platform” tactical rifles may be used. Slings are not required.
- f. Shooting Mats – See Rule 3.10
- g. Magazine – Standard 10-, 20-, or 30-round magazines must be used. Reduced capacity magazines and “sleds” are prohibited. Magazine may not be used for support and may not touch the ground during firing or recoil. See Rule 5.2.

- h. Barrel Accoutrements/Devices – Standard, factory installed “flash hidere” are permitted. Competition-style muzzle brakes, compensators, and barrel tuners are prohibited Suppressors are prohibited.
- i. Ammunition – See Rule 3.17
- j. Spotting Scope – See Rule 3.8
- k. Interpretive Intent – It is the intent of this rule that this semi-automatic rifle and the equipment used therewith most closely resemble the semi-automatic tactical rifles and equipment issued to and sometimes used by U.S. Military and U.S. Law Enforcement in tactical situations at the distances utilized in standard NRA Mid-Range Prone competition. This is not meant to be another form of F-Class competition. Rifles and equipment designed specifically for competitive shooting applications are generally outside the spirit and intent of this rule. See Rule 3.18.

*NOTE: See Rule 7.20 for Mid-Range Courses of Fire
See Rules 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6 for applicable Mid-Range Targets
See Rule 9.15, Table No. III, for Individual Mid-Range Prone Classifications
See Rules 19.1, 19.2, and 19.6, pertaining to “Classified Competitors”,
“Unclassified Competitors”, and “Assigned Classifications”, respectively.
See current NRA High Power Rifle Rules, generally.*