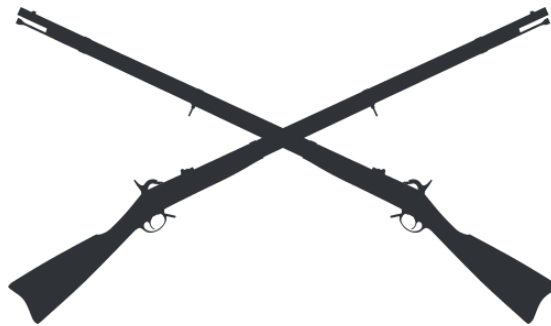


Cherokee Rod and Gun Club



2019 Shooter's Manual
For
Vintage and Modern
Military Rifle and Pistol
CRGC Matches



January 20, 2019

Foreword and welcome from Jim Branham, Coordinator of Vintage Military Rifle and Pistol Matches at Cherokee Rod and Gun Club and national pistol competitor

Welcome to Cherokee Rod and Gun Club and thank you for taking time to explore this Shooters' Manual for Military Rifle and Pistol Matches. It has been my pleasure to have created the Vintage Rifle and Pistol Matches and to have put them on in 2005 and 2006. Jerry Paregien conceived and developed this Shooters; Manual for the purpose of putting into print what existed only in the ether of my mind and the match bulletin.

This match is dedicated to practical shooting skills with as-issued military weapons. However, we want to include all shooters. If shooters want to get a feel for competition and come shoot their scoped deer rifles or modern commercial pistols in these matches to see if they enjoy it or to test their skills, those shooters are welcome. That is why the category of "participant" is included. We want to make the matches open to all.

Some purists will object to what we have included as acceptable modifications to competitors' rifles and pistols, but modifications do not guarantee good shooting. At the time of this writing, the club record for rifle was shot with an 8mm 1888 German Commission rifle made at Spandau Arsenal in 1890. It was as-issued, unmodified, complete with some rust, both inside and outside, and its original sights which would not zero at 100 yards and caused the shooter to have to aim at a chosen point in the vanilla portion of the target. That record is a 271 out of a possible 300 points. That included the highest point count target shot – a 92 out of a possible 100. At the time of this writing, the current pistol record was shot with an original Model 1912 Steyr Hahn made in 1913. The ammunition used in it, caliber 9mm Steyr was made in 1935 in Germany. It is an unaltered gun, and the Club in 1913. The ammunition used in it, caliber 9mm Steyr was made in 1935 in Germany. It is an unaltered gun, and the Club record is a 285 out of a possible 300 points. The highest single pistol target was shot with that gun, which was 100 with 7X.

Though out my life and shooting career I have been helped by numerous people. Many were the people who started and built Cherokee Rod and Gun Club. Unfortunately, a great many of them are deceased. Now we are the shooters who are carrying the torch. Each meeting night we have new members join our club.

Knowledge and skills have passed from past to present and it is our mission to hand them on to the future. This manual is dedicated to the ideals of knowledge, skill, sportsmanship and to the wonderful friendships which have been formed in the past and are now being formed within the shooting community.

Club competitions like this one and the other put on here at Cherokee can be a springboard to state, regional and national competition or they can be a very pleasant way of improving shooting skills and keeping mind and body active.

It is my desire that you come, watch or participate, and share this sport. Shooters of all ages participate. The youngest is eight years old, and we have had competitors in their seventies. Shooters have come from Pennsylvania, Texas and South Carolina to shoot with us. Everyone is welcome.

Jim Branham

September 5, 2006

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CHEROKEE ROD AND GUN CLUB MILITARY RIFLE AND PISTOL MATCHES GENERAL

FOUR RULES OF GUN SAFETY. As shooters in Cherokee Rod and Gun Club's military matches, you must always keep the four rules of gun safety in the forefront of your mind. There is absolutely never any reason to violate them and violations will not be tolerated during the match. These rules are:

- 1. All guns are always loaded.**
- 2. Never let the muzzle cover anything you are not willing to destroy.**
- 3. Keep your finger off the trigger until your sights are on the target.**
- 4. Be sure of your target and what's beyond.**

In addition to Jeff Cooper's rules, the club is affiliated with the NRA and we also follow the **NRA's gun safety rules**. They are:

- Always keep the gun pointed in a safe direction.
- Always keep your finger off the trigger until you are ready to shoot.
- ALWAYS keep the gun unloaded until ready to use.
- NRA Additional Rules for using a gun:
 - Know your target and what's beyond.
 - Know how to use the gun safely.
 - Be sure the gun is safe to operate.
 - Use only the correct ammunition for your gun.
 - Wear eye and ear protection as appropriate.
 - Never use alcohol, over the counter drugs or prescription drugs before or while shooting.

You will also find these rules in the CRGC "Green Book."

CRGC Definition of Vintage Military Rifles and Pistols

Firearms used in CRGC Vintage Military Rifle and Pistol matches will be rifles and handguns in centerfire calibers, either original or replicas, adopted for use by any army, navy or other military service prior to 1948, in an as-issued condition. Firearms are to be those models issued to common infantry and cavalry soldiers, sailors or aircrew and may not be sniper rifles or match-quality firearms. Match officials will certify the

correctness of firearms, where needed, from W.B. Smith's "Small arms of the World," other reference works, or the Match Director's knowledge.

CRGC Definition of Vintage Modern Military Rifles and Pistols

Firearms used in CRGC Vintage Modern Military Rifle and Pistol matches will be rifles and handguns in centerfire calibers, either original or replicas, adopted for use by any army, navy or other military service in 1948 or after, in an as-issued condition. Firearms are to be those models issued to common infantry and cavalry soldiers, sailors or aircrew and may not be sniper rifles or match-quality firearms. Specialized makes and models of rifles and pistols adopted for use by small units such as Special Forces, Navy SEALs and British SAS units, having iron sights, are equally acceptable providing they are lawful to possess, are not machine guns, select fire weapons, sniper rifles or match-quality firearms. Match officials will certify the correctness of firearms, where needed, from W.B. Smith's "Small arms of the World," other reference works, or the Match Director's knowledge. Match acceptance standards for certain modern military firearms are contained in Annex B. Firearms that qualify as Vintage may also be used in the Vintage Modern matches.

CRGC Definition of Modern Military Rifles

Firearms used in CRGC Modern Military Rifle matches will be rifles in centerfire calibers, either original or replicas, adopted for use by any army, navy or other military service in 1948 or after, in an as-issued condition. Firearms are to be those models issued to common infantry and cavalry soldiers, sailors or aircrew and may not be sniper rifles. Specialized makes and models of rifles and pistols adopted for use by small units such as Special Forces, Navy SEALs and British SAS units are equally acceptable providing they are lawful to possess, are not machine guns, select fire weapons, or sniper rifles. Match barrels and free floated handguards are allowed. Optics with a magnification of 4.5x or lower and/or match iron sights are allowed. Aftermarket triggers with a pull weight of at least 4.5 pounds are allowed. Match officials will certify the correctness of firearms, where needed, from W.B. Smith's "Small arms of the World," other reference works, or the Match Director's knowledge. Match acceptance standards for certain modern military firearms are contained in Annex B. Firearms that qualify as Vintage or Vintage Modern may also be used in the Modern matches.

Required Condition of Firearms and Shooters

Firearms must be complete and in safe shootable condition. All firearms must be properly zeroed so that bullet impacts where the sights are aiming. Shooters must be familiar with the safe operation of their firearms. A match is not a training class.

Modifications of Firearms

Recognizing the tremendous number of modified vintage military firearms in the United States, the Club will strive for fairness by adhering to the following general standard governing these firearms: Modifications that do not improve the accuracy of a firearm may be approved by match officials. Modifications that improve the accuracy of a firearm will not be approved. The standard shall not bar the Match Appeals Board or the Match Director from reaching a decision in cases where the standard's applicability may be unclear. Specific examples of modifications to military firearms are discussed in Annex A and B.

Prohibited Firearms

Because of the Club's insurance requirements and the limitations of our ranges, the following firearms are prohibited from these matches.

- Class III firearms, i.e., fully automatic firearms, select fire firearms, even if single-loaded and/or fired in the semiauto mode.
- Firearms of unlawful length.
- Silencers and suppressors unless the shooter is in possession of the appropriate Federal forms during the match.
- Belt fed firearms of any description
- Semiautomatic firearms having a crank or other mechanical device such as a "bump stock" intended to allow firearm to simulate machine gun fire.
- Firearms chambered to fire the .50 caliber Browning Machine gun (.50 BMG) or .338 Lapua cartridge. (These may be fired on the upper range, but not on the lower range during these matches.) Arms chambered for the .50 caliber short cartridges originally used in M8 spotter guns on recoilless rifles are also disallowed in these matches and from the lower range.

Other Prohibited Devices

Grenade launchers, rocket launchers and other destructive devices. Certain grenade and/or rocket launchers and other devices which may be attached to military rifles are

unlawful for private citizens to possess. Even when lawful to possess, some of these devices reflect discredit upon the Club within the community.

Therefore the Club, as an upright and law abiding organization, authorizes the Match Director to prohibit any such device or firearm he believes to be unlawful or detrimental to the Club's good image in the community. Proof of the illegality of such a device or firearm is not required of the Match Director in order for him to exclude it from a match or from Club property. In such cases, the burden of proof of legality or propriety shall be borne solely by the device's or firearm's owner. Such proofs may be presented in writing to the Match Appeals Board, as appropriate, after the owner has complied with the Match Director's instructions.

This passage shall have no application to the popular M59/66 Yugoslavian SKS Carbine with permanently attached grenade launcher.

Ammunition Standards

Ammunition used in matches must be of the correct caliber for the firearm being used. It must be safe to fire. Its projectile must be inert and of the same diameter as the bore, i.e., sabots, tracer and incendiary ammunition are prohibited.

Participants and Competitors

In the spirit of fellowship upheld by the Club in its 64 years, shooters who do not have access to a military rifle or pistol are warmly invited to shoot alongside of those of us having correct firearms. Shooters who use firearms that do not qualify as military firearms will be shown as "participants." Scores registered while shooting as a participant will not be included or combined with any shooter's cumulative total that was registered while shooting as a competitor – the two types of scores must stand separately. Participants are not eligible for end of season awards. Finally, when space on the firing line is limited, participants will be asked to allow competitors to take precedence over them for firing positions and/or choice of relay.

The Match Appeals Board

A Match Appeals Board is hereby established for such purposes as clarifying rules, contesting scores or findings, or resolving any other conflict or dispute arising from a match. The Board will be chaired by the Match Director who will render decisions after

obtaining advice from at least two other regular competitors or past Match Directors. Every attempt will be made to resolve these issues in a timely manner.

Scoring

Required Targets: The required match rifle target will be the official NRA 100 yard rifle target with 6 inch diameter black disc, #SR-1. The required pistol target will be the official NRA 25 yard pistol target with 5-1/2 inch diameter black disc, #B-8P. Shooters may use their own target frames if they do not interfere with the match or with other shooters. The shooter may also mark an aim point on their target as long as the aim point does not interfere with scoring.

Scoring of Rifle Targets: Shooters will fill out a match score sheet before the match starts and keep it at their firing point. After the first ten shot string is fired, the rifle will be emptied, detachable magazines removed, a safety flag inserted and the rifle benched with the muzzle pointed down range. The shooter can then move back from the firing line for a five minute rest period. The shooters will be called back to the line after the rest period for the second string. After the second string, rifles will once again be emptied, detachable magazines removed, a safety flag inserted and the rifle benched with the muzzle pointed down range. At this time, the line will be cleared by the match director or their designee. After the line is cleared, shooters will go downrange and will score the target to their immediate left. Scorers will then record that person's score on his/her score sheet and sign or initial it. The spent targets will be the property of the individual shooter and each shooter will be solely responsible for the accuracy of his/her score sheet when it is turned into the Match Director at the conclusion of the match.

Scoring of Pistol Targets: Shooters will fill out a match score sheet before the match starts and keep it at their firing point. After a ten shot string is fired, the pistols will be emptied, detachable magazines removed, a safety flag inserted and the pistol benched with the muzzle pointed down range. At this time, the line will be cleared by the match director or their designee. After the line is cleared, shooters will go downrange and will score the target to their immediate left. Scorers will then record that person's score on his/her score sheet and sign or initial it. After the first string, the target is to be pasted or a new target posted. The spent targets will be the property of the individual shooter and each shooter will be solely responsible for the accuracy of his/her score sheet when it is turned into the Match Director at the conclusion of the match.

Scoring Standards: Shots that cut a scoring ring line will be given the higher value of the two scoring rings involved. Match target centers contain a small area designated with an "X". Shots within this area are recorded both as a 10 and as an "X." Scores on targets and score sheets must include the number of "X's" fired as part of the score, i.e., 156 – 4X as an example. Unlike a sanctioned CMP match, if there are more than the correct number of bullet impacts on a target, the highest correct number of impacts are scored instead of the lowest. If a shooter has made an aim point on their target that interferes with determining if a shot cut a scoring line or not, the shooter will be given the lower score in this case.

During a Match

Range Commands: All persons on the range are subject to the commands of the Match Director who also serves as the range master. Only he or his designated alternate will issue commands, except that any person seeing an unsafe situation during a firing period MAY AND SHOULD yell "**CEASE FIRE, CEASE FIRE, CEASE FIRE.**" Shooters are then to open and safe their firearms, lay them on the bench pointing downrange and await further instructions. See appendix E for more detail.

Resting during firing periods: Shooters who wish to rest during firing periods may empty and open their firearms, lay them on the bench pointing downrange and take a brief rest or stretch in place as desired. Safety flags are not required to be installed in firearms in this case except during the five minute rest period between strings in rifle matches. Shooters may not move about the firing point or leave it or the firearm during such rests.

Fouling shots and sighting shots: The match Director will allow shooters, on command, to fire up to three fouling shots before the first string before competitive shooting begins. Sighting shots are not allowed.

Misfires – procedure: When a cartridge fails to fire, the firearm shall continue to be pointed downrange for one minute before the action is opened and the misfired cartridge is ejected from the firearm. Misfires are legitimate alibis and the time lost will be reinstated to the shooter.

Defective Firearms – procedure: Should a firearm suffer a malfunction or stoppage that cannot be readily cleared, such as a broken firing pin, the firearm must be emptied, left

open and placed on the bench with a safety flag inserted and muzzle pointed downrange. The shooter should then raise their hand for the Match Director/RSO's attention. After the firearm has been checked by the Match Director's designee, the firearm may be moved off the firing line to the nearest rack with the safety flag still installed. If the shooter has a second qualifying firearm within ready access, he/she may continue the match with the substitute firearm. Time lost during this transaction is a legitimate alibi and will be reinstated to the shooter.

“Going full-auto” – procedure: If a semiautomatic firearm should fire more than one shot per a single pull of the trigger, the firearm is to be considered unsafe and must be immediately unloaded, safed, and placed on the bench with the muzzle pointed downrange without further firing. Once the firearm is on the bench with a safety flag installed, the shooter should raise then raise their hand for the Match Director/RSO's attention. After the firearm has been checked by the Match Director's designee, the firearm may be moved off the firing line to the nearest rack with the open bolt indicator still installed. If the shooter has a second qualifying firearm within ready access, he/she may continue the match with the substitute firearm. Time lost during this transaction is a legitimate alibi and will be reinstated to the shooter.

Shoulder firing of rifles is required: All rifles, regardless of stock design, must be fired from the shoulder. Rifles having side-folding or under-folding stocks may only be fired with the folding stock in its extended and locked position. Telescoping stocks must be extended to a length appropriate to the stature of the shooter.

Detachable box magazines: Detachable box magazines must be used separately, i.e. may not be attached to each other by any means during the match.

Range Safety Procedures: Safety Flags (formerly called Empty Chamber Indicators, ECIs or Open Bolt Indicators) must be placed in all rifles and pistols after they are uncased. Safety flags must remain in rifles or pistols at all times, except during preparation and firing periods. A rifle or pistol being carried on a range must have a safety flag inserted as soon as it is in an uncased condition. Safety flags must be fluorescent orange, yellow or a similar bright color and must have a probe that inserts into the gun chamber and a visible flag that projects out from the open gun action.

Concealed Carry during a Match. A shooter or observer may only carry a concealed weapon during the match (from the time the match is called to order to the match conclusion) with the Match Director's permission. Permission needs to be gained each match day, not just once a year. If permission is given, the firearm must be concealed

and never removed from its holster. There will be no open carry during the match. If you are planning to shoot your carry weapon during the match, then it will be treated as any other firearm during the match. In particular, it needs to be cased when not in use and only brought to the line during the match it will be used. This a requirement because carrying a loaded weapon violates the match rules, but exceptions may be made for concealed carry.

Loaded Firearms: Fire arms should only be loaded after the command 'Load' is given by the Match Director after the preparation period and during the firing period. Loaded firearms **MUST NOT** be removed from the firing line by any shooter. If a firearm cannot be unloaded and cleared for any reason, it must be made as safe as possible: magazine removed if possible, a safety flag inserted if possible, as much ammunition that can be taken out of the firearm removed, the firearm benched with the muzzle downrange and brought to the attention of the Match Director/RSO by the shooter by raising their hand for attention while still on the line. The Match Director and other experienced shooters will determine the safest course of action after the current firing string is concluded.

Rifle Course of Fire: The course of fire is slow-fire, standing, unsupported, 20 shots in 25 minutes in one string being fired at 100 yards. If all shooters finish their string before time expires, the string will be called complete. The line will be cleared and the match director will give permission to go forward of the firing line to retrieve targets and bring them back to the line for scoring. New targets may be posted at this time if required to save a trip downrange.

Pistol Course of Fire: The course of fire is slow-fire, standing, unsupported, with two strings of 10 shots in 10 minutes. Pistol matches will be scored after each ten round string is completed, the line is cleared and the match director gives permission to go forward of the firing line. After scoring, the target may be pasted or a new target posted.

Rest Periods: There will be a rest period for all shooters after returning from posting/scoring targets to allow the shooter's heart rate to return to a resting rate. Firearms may NOT be handled during this time. This period will be no longer than 10 minutes, but may be shortened if all shooters agree.

Magazine loadings and rate of fire: Magazine loadings and rate of fire are at the shooter's discretion, **except that no firearm may be loaded with more than ten rounds of ammunition and all firearms must be fired at a rate consistent with safe and carefully aimed fire.** Pistols may be fired single or double action, one hand or two.

Rifles must be fired offhand from the shoulder, completely unaided by “hasty sling” support. The top possible score for rifle and pistol matches will be 200-20X. The highest possible combined aggregate will be 400-40X. The Match Director may conduct rifle and pistol matches simultaneously or separately.

Bypassing Unnecessary Matches: If no competitor or participant is shooting in both the Vintage Modern and Modern Rifle matches and there are enough firing positions available, both the Vintage Modern and Modern Rifle matches will be held at the same time to save time.

Handling firearms: Firearms MAY NOT be handled during matches without the permission of the Match Director. The Match Director will issue commands to bring and remove firearms to/from the firing line at the appropriate times.

Fees and Equipment

Match Fees: The fee for each match is \$5.00, which is waived for Junior shooters and for military personnel on active duty. Only one \$5 fee will be charged for Vintage Modern Rifle and/or Modern Rifle allowing the shooter to compete in one or both matches with the one entry fee.

Required Equipment: Ear protection, eye protection, safety flags, firearms, correct ammunition for firearms (20 rounds per match plus up to three fouling rounds per match.) Prescription lenses meet this requirement but contact lenses do not. Hearing protectors must be professionally manufactured earplugs or ear muffs.

Suggested Equipment: A range bag or case, snacks and drinks, pens, pencils or markers, stapler with extra staples, hand towel, eyeglass cloths, a cap, a poncho, insect repellent, cleaning gear, Windex if shooting corrosive ammunition, tools for tightening screws, drifting sights and adjusting optics and a spotting scope or binoculars.

Competitor Responsibilities

Safety: Every shooter must be capable of safely completing the course of fire for that match and of following all safety rules. If, in the opinion of the range officers and match director, a shooter is not able to handle the rifle or pistol safely, that person may be removed from the firing activity. Any decision to remove a competitor must be made by

at least two officials such as a range officer, chief range officer, match appeals board member and match director.

Knowledge of the Rules: Competitors are responsible for knowing and complying with the Military Match Competition Rules, the official match program and any match director bulletins issued for the match.

Personal Conduct: In the tradition of American sportsmanship, shooters and spectators must conduct themselves safely and show due care and respect for all others present. Irresponsible or unethical conduct, which is unworthy of our Club's image will be cause for disqualification from the match and may result in dismissal from Club property. This tradition of responsibility forbids persons who may be consuming from alcohol or drugs, or who may be under the influence of alcohol or drugs, from entering Club property, and especially from participating in any Club activity. All rules in the club's 'Green Book' must be followed. This manual in no way reduces the need to follow the club's rules.

New Shooters: A new shooter will be paired with an experienced shooter for their first few matches to make sure the new shooter learns and understands the rules. The experienced shooter can answer most of their questions, but if there is any doubt, you may call the Match Director over for clarification.

Supportive wear not allowed: Shooting jackets and other supportive shooting wear are not allowed. Supportive braces worn out of medical necessity will be accommodated unless they afford the shooter an unfair advantage in accuracy. In such cases, these shooters will be invited to shoot as participants.

Junior Shooters and Disabled Shooters: Juniors and disabled shooters may shoot the course from a bench rest firing position as participants.

Making Up Missed Matches

If during the course of a season, a match or matches are missed by a competitor, they may be made up either the month before for a known absence or the following month for an unexpected absence or firearm stoppage. These make ups are not for the convenience of the shooter, but will be allowed if the Match Director or Match Appeals Board believe the absence is justified. The missed matches must be made up during regularly scheduled matches, there will NOT be a special make up match scheduled. Make up matches are to be shot during normal matches at a separate target although

the competitor will be giving extra time to complete the current match and the makeup match. Some valid reasons to allow a makeup match are as follows:

- Upcoming medical procedures
- Shooter was unable to compete due to illness
- Births, weddings, funerals and other family events
- Competitor participation at CMP sanctioned matches
- Firearm breaks but cannot be repaired during the current match
- Others as deemed appropriate by the Match Director and Match Appeals Board

Reporting Scores and Awards

Reporting of Scores: Scores should be reported as soon as practicable after each monthly match via email to the shooters and other interested parties. Monthly scores may also be announced at regular club meetings.

Awards will be given in each of the five classes for the highest season totals (total of all matches held with the lowest match score dropped if the competitor has shot in all matches) at the first match of the following season. There may also be an award giving for high gun overall aggregating vintage rifle, vintage pistol, vintage modern rifle and modern pistol scores for 2018. After the 2018 season, a determination will be made to combine the vintage modern and modern rifle classifications to just modern rifle or to keep them as two separate classifications. Season high gun awards may also be announced during the regular club meetings.

Annex A

LIST OF TYPICAL APPROVED AND UNAPPROVED MODIFICATIONS

Approved Modifications to Military Rifles: The following is a list of modifications that, in the absence of any other disqualifying factors, do not offer an unfair advantage to the shooter and will not disqualify a rifle from competition.

- Non-adjustable and/or slip on recoil pads
- Non-issue unimproved stocks and forends
- Non-issue flash hidere
- Non-issue levers and releases
- Non-issue wood or metal finishes
- Non-issue buttplates
- Non-Issue flash hidere
- Stocks lengthened by grafting new material onto the rear of the buttstock by temporary or permanent means.
- Model 70 style safeties or low-scope safeties
- Front sight blades replaced or modified solely to achieve 100 yard/meter zero and which retain the configuration of the original sights.
- Cock-on- opening modification (Mainly 1917 Enfields and pre-1898 Mausers)
- Rebarrelling M-1 Garand to 7.62x51 NATO cartridge, or rechambering Mauser rifles to 8mm/06 caliber.
- External floorplate release buttons (Mauser and Springfield)
- Bolt handles bent for convenience or future scope mounting.
- Correcting of bedding by scraping away pressure points, adding shims to barrel/action/magazine in order to achieve correct bedding of the barreled action in the stock. Glass bedding may only be used to reinforce a weak area, repair a cracked or broken stock, or to fill in bad gaps.
- There is no objection to the “polishing” or “smoothing-up” of factory stock military triggers in order to eliminate unusual creep, drag or jerky trigger pulls. Pull weights must remain within service rifle standards. A “hair trigger” renders the rifle unsafe and unusable in any CRGC match.
- Refinished rifles with other than the original finish.

Unacceptable Modifications to Military Rifles: The following modifications in and of themselves disqualify a rifle from competition as a competitor. However they are welcomed as in a participant status.

- After Market triggers in Vintage or Vintage Modern military rifles. After market triggers are allowed in modern military rifles provided the trigger pull weight is 4.5 pounds or higher.
- Modifications to sighting systems aside from the front sight modifications discussed above. Modern military rifles may utilize match iron sights or optics with a maximum magnification of 4.5x.
- Adjustable recoil pads such as the Morgan models.
- Glass bedding or other updated bedding devices likely to produce an unfair advantage in accuracy for the competitor. Modern military rifles may have free floated barrels.
- Trigger shoes
- Lace on or glue on cheek pieces.
- Aftermarket firing pins that improve lock time
- Muzzle brakes except on modern rifles.
- Bull barrels

Approved Modifications to Military Pistols: The following modifications in and of themselves do not afford an unfair advantage to shooters and will not disqualify a pistol from competition.

- Extended safety levers, whether single or ambidextrous.
- Extended slide stop levers.
- Enlarged ejection ports.
- Swapping backstraps on Colt/Browning M1911 type pistols (I.e. arched for flat or vice versa.)
- Replacement grips, regardless of materials or color, whether checkered or smooth, which are the exact same size, shape and bulk as the originals and which do not have thumb rests or grooves.
- Refinished guns with other than the original finish.
- Loading ramps polished or “throated” to chamber wadcutters.
- Beveled magazine wells

- Springs kits that improve functioning but not accuracy.
- After market magazines with standard floorplates.

Unapproved Modifications to Military Pistols: The following modifications in and of themselves disqualify a pistol from competition as a military pistol.

- Sight alterations
- Non-stock triggers or hammers
- Solid guide rods in Colt/Browning M1911 type pistols and other pistols that were not issued with solid guide rods.
- Checkered or stippled grip frame faces and trigger guard faces unless said checking or stippling approximates what was originally issued.
- Sandpaper or other abrasives applied to the front face of the grip frame
- Magazine floorplates that act as a finger rest or which extend the length of the magazine for the purpose of supporting the hand.

Shooters whose firearms do not qualify as military firearms are always welcome to shoot with us as participants.

Annex B

MATCH ACCEPTANCE STANDARDS FOR CERTAIN VINTAGE PISTOLS

Several popular pistols have enjoyed unusually long careers and have been the subject of continuous upgrading during the production run. The Colt Single Action Army dates from 1873. The Smith and Wesson Military and Police revolver was introduced in the 1890's, the Colt .45 automatic in 1911 and the Browning Hi Power in 1935. These guns were not only produced in unadorned versions for the military, but were also produced for the civilian market with a host of improvements of the service versions. So it is necessary for the Club to establish match acceptance standards for these pistols. They are as follows:

M1911/M1911A-1 Colt/Browning "Government Model" automatic pistol. The following pistols of this family are considered to be vintage military pistols. All others not listed here are modern Military Pistols.

- M1911 and M1911A1 Government Model pistols manufactured under U.S. government contract, regardless of manufacturer.
- Government Model pistols Manufactured for the civilian market by Colt between 1911 and the introduction of the Mark IV Series 70 gun and which are chambered in 9mm Luger, .38 Super Auto or .45ACP cartridges.
- Government Model .45 ACP pistols manufactured under license from Colt and strictly faithful to the M1911 and M1911A1 design such as the M1927 Argentine model.
- Government Model .45 ACP pistols of other commercial or military manufacture that are strictly faithful to the design of the M1911 and M1911A1 pistols and which offer no appreciable improvement over them. Typical manufactures are Springfield Armory, Rock Island Arsenal and others.
- Later models having adjustable sights or late-issue wide fixed sights are NOT vintage military pistols. Pistols having late issue, wide blade fixed sights are acceptable for modern military pistols.

Shooters are warned that some manufacturers are marketing what are described as copies of the Government Model 1911/1911A1 but are actually **copies of the Colt Mark IV series 80 government Model pistol**. These are NON-VINTAGE military pistols and will disqualify the shooter from being a competitor, however the shooter will be welcomed as a 'participant.' Beware of this if buying a pistol for use in CRGC Vintage Military Pistol matches.

Browning P-35 “Hi-Power” Pistol

- Browning P-35 pistols having the narrow service fixed sights or the tangent sights of the Canadian Inglis model are considered to be vintage military pistols.
- Later models having adjustable sights or late-issue wide fixed sights are modern military pistols.

Smith and Wesson “Military and Police” Revolver model 10 or otherwise

- Smith and Wesson Model 10 revolvers having barrels of any original length and narrow fixed service sights are considered to be vintage military pistols. Pre-Model 10 Military and Police revolvers of all barrel lengths are vintage military pistols. Note: W.B. Smith’s “Firearms of the World” and the Jinks history of Smith and Wesson show all barrel lengths, 2”, 3”, 4”, 5” and 6” to be military contract firearms. All Victory Models prior to serial number VS811,119 are also military contract firearms.
- Later models having heavy, bull barrels regardless of barrel length, and/or improved wide sights are non-vintage military pistols.

Colt Single Action Army Revolver, M1873

- The Colt Single Action Army revolver, M1873 and all of its clones and replicas, in any center fire caliber and having barrels of 5-1/2” or 7-1/2” inches are vintage military pistols unless a disqualifying feature is present.

MATCH ACCEPTANCE STANDARDS FOR CERTAIN MODERN PISTOLS

Modern military pistol designs are as numerous as military rifle designs and present the same problems with huge numbers of clones, replicas and civilian models of military designs being available. Therefore, to provide the shooter with a fair idea of what constitutes an acceptable pistol for 'competitors' to use in these matches, the following passage will identify typical modern military pistols as well as those that fail to qualify and set a general standard for clones, replicas and civilian version of military models.

The following is a partial list of typical modern military pistol designs. The service pistols mentioned here are all fixed-sight models.

- Makarov PM, regardless of nationality
- CZ Models 52, 75/85 and Tanfoglio copies
- Beretta Models 51, 52, 92, M-9 and Helwan and Taurus copies
- Late issue Browning P-35 and Argentine FM copies
- Glock Model 17 and others
- Sig Sauer Models 220, 226, 320 and others

Pistols that do not qualify as Modern Military Pistols

The following is a partial list of pistols that fail to qualify as modern military pistols because they have never been adopted by a military service for use by normal soldiers

- Colt Commander, Mark IV Series 70, Series 80 and Gold Cup National Match models
- Upgraded and enhanced copies of the Colt/Browning M1911 Government Model pistol such as those made by Kimber, Hi Standard, Dan Wesson and others
- Most, if not all, Smith and Wesson semi-automatic pistols
- Most, if not all, Ruger semi-automatic pistols

Shooters are warned that some manufacturers are marketing what are described as copies of the Government Model 1911/1911A1 but are actually **copies of the Colt Mark IV series 80 government Model pistol**. These are NON-MODERN military pistols and will disqualify the shooter from being a competitor, however the shooter will be welcomed as a 'participant.' Beware of this if buying a pistol for use in CRGC Modern Military Pistol matches.

The admission to competition of clones, replicas and civilian versions of modern military pistols will be governed by the following general set of standards:

- Must closely approximate the size and features of the service model copied
- Any center-fire caliber
- Full size models
- Standard length slides
- Fixed sights
- Complete absence of target accessories or features

Some differences are entirely inconsequential and will have no bearing on a pistol's eligibility for competitor status. Examples are:

- Where the service model has a sear-blocking safety and the copy has a decocker or vice versa.
- Where the service model has one safety lever and the copy has two or vice versa.
- Where the service model has one slide stop and the copy has two or vice versa
- Where the service model and copy have different metal finishes.
- Where the service model and the copy are made of different materials.

Match acceptance for the AR-15 family of Rifles in Vintage Modern Rifles

Rifles of this family may compete in these matches as Vintage Modern Military Rifles providing they meet the following set of standards:

- They must be gas-operated, semi-automatic, center-fire arms, with iron sights, in any rifle or pistol caliber, without match triggers or match sights. The operating mechanism must be essentially similar to that designed by Eugene Stoner and incorporated into the AR-10, AR-16 and M-16 series of rifles. They may not be pistol mechanisms or other rifle mechanisms disguised to look like this family of rifles. Any manufacturer is acceptable.
- They may not be National Match rifles nor may they be dedicated target rifles by any other name.
- They must be readily recognizable as a member of this family of rifles. They must have underside pistol grips, the rear sights must be peep sights mounted on a carry handle* and the front sight must be a protected post elevated above the bore line as in the military M-16. (*Note: flat top receivers are equally acceptable providing the sight are service grade and not target grade.) The charging handle must also be closely akin to the M-16. Barrel lengths must be between 16 inches to 20 inches and may be of any weight not specifically marketed as a “target barrel”. 14.5” barrels are permitted with the proper Federal paperwork for short barreled rifles.
- Magazines must be detachable box magazines. They may be made of any material and may have a capacity ranging from 5 to 30 rounds. At no time should the rifle be loaded with more than 10 rounds.
- Rifles may or may not have ejection port dust covers, forward assists, flash hiders, bayonet studs or sling swivels. Upper and lower receivers may be constructed of any material.
- Buttstocks are required and may be of telescoping or folding design.

Reiterating, these rifles may not have any capability whatsoever for fully automatic fire.

Match acceptance standards for the AK-47 Family of Rifles in Vintage Modern Rifle

Rifles of this family may compete in these matches as Vintage Modern Military Rifles providing they meet the following set of standards:

- They must be gas-operated, semi-automatic, center-fire arms, with iron sights, in any center fire rifle or pistol caliber, without match triggers or match sights. The operating mechanism must be essentially similar to that designed by Mikhail T. Kalashnikov and incorporated into the AK-47, AK-74 and AKM series of rifles. They may not be pistols mechanisms or other rifle mechanisms disguised to look like this family of rifles. Any manufacturer is acceptable.
- They may not be dedicated target or sniper rifles.
- They must be readily recognizable as a member of this family of rifles. They must have a gas cylinder mounted atop the barrel with an open leaf adjustable rear sight above the gas cylinder. The front sight must be protected post elevated well above the barrel as in the military AK-47. The safety must be activated by an unusually large lever on the right side of the receiver. Underside pistol grips are standard, but skeletonized, quasi "sporter stocks" with built in pistol grips from the Clinton-era bans are acceptable. Folding or telescoping stocks are also acceptable. Barrels must be a minimum of 16 inches in length unless proper federal forms are provided to the match director and may not be target barrels.
- Magazines must be detachable box magazines. They may be made of any material and may have a capacity ranging from 5 to 30 rounds.
- Such rifles may or may not have flash hidens, bayonet studs or sling swivels. Receivers may be stamped or milled. Permanently attached bayonets are acceptable.
- Buttstocks are required and may be of folding or telescoping design. Butstocks, pistol grips and forends may be made of any material.

The following derivatives of the Kalashnikov design are NOT vintage modern military rifles. However, shooters may nonetheless use them in matches as 'participants.'

- The Saiga sporting rifles based on the Kalashinkov action with modified trigger groups and hunting-style sporting stocks.
- The SVD Dragunov series of sniper rifles, in caliber 7.62x54R, may be used with their iron sights instead of a scope.

- Civilian versions of the RPK squad automatic rifle may be used providing they have no capability whatsoever for fully automatic fire and are fed by box magazines instead of drum magazines.

Match acceptance for Rifles in Modern Rifles

Rifles of these families may compete in these matches as Modern Military Rifles providing they meet the following set of standards:

- They must be gas-operated, semi-automatic, center-fire arms, with any iron sights or optics of 4.5x magnification or less. If a variable optic has a maximum magnification of more than 4.5x it must be turned down to 4.5x or less during the match.
- The operating mechanism must be essentially similar to that in military issued firearms of the rifle's family. They may not be pistol mechanisms. Any manufacturer is acceptable.
- They must be readily recognizable as a member of the family of military rifles. They must have underside pistol grips if the family has underside pistol grips. Barrel lengths must be 16 inches to 20 inches and may be of any weight, however the barrel must not be larger in diameter of .750" forward of the rearward portion of the gas block. Shorter barrels than 16" are permitted with the proper Federal paperwork for short barreled rifles and kept with the rifle or shooter during the match and shown to the match director.
- Suppressors are allowed if the proper Federal paperwork is available and kept with the rifle or shooter during the match and shown to the match director.
- Magazines must be detachable box magazines. They may be made of any material and may have a capacity ranging from 5 to 30 rounds. At no time should the rifle be loaded with more than 10 rounds.
- Rifles may or may not have ejection port dust covers, forward assists, flash hiders, bayonet studs or sling swivels. Upper and lower receivers may be constructed of any material. Buttstocks are required and may be of telescoping or folding design.
- Rifles may or may not have free floated barrels and/or quad rails or the like.
- After market triggers are allowed but must have a pull weight of at least 4.5 pounds.

Reiterating, these rifles may not have any capability whatsoever for fully automatic fire.

Typical Modern Military Rifles

Obviously there are other modern military rifle designs beside the Stoner and Kalashnikov systems. With this in mind, the following list of typical modern military rifle designs is intended to give the shooter a well-rounded idea of what some of the other rifles are. Please note that some of them were select-fire rifles while in military service, but upon being imported fell under Federal rules prohibiting this feature. The ones listed here are import models without select-fire capability.

- H&K G3 family
- Spanish CETME family
- FN 1949 Rifle
- FN FAL and L1A1 family
- Springfield Armory M1A service grade rifle
- U.S. M-1 Garand rifle in 30-06 or .308
- U.S. M-1 Carbine
- Madsen M47 or Colombian 1958 family
- French MAS 49
- Swedish Ljungman and Egyptian Hakim family
- Beretta BM59
- Others

Annex C

Corrosive Ammunition

What is “corrosive ammunition?” Corrosive ammunition is ammunition manufactured with primers containing a substance known as potassium chlorate. When this ammunition is fired, the chemical reactions involving the potassium chlorate saturate the firearm’s barrel with highly corrosive salts which will completely destroy the rifling in a barrel in less than a day’s time if not cleaned out. The world’s armies used corrosive primers well into the 1990s and much of the surplus ammunition on the market today was made with these corrosive primers.

How can these corrosive salts be cleaned out of the barrel? The good news is that these salts are easily removed from your gun. The traditional way to do it is to immerse the muzzle of the rifle a couple of inches into hot soapy water and then to work a patch on a loop up and down inside the bore sucking the soapy water upwards and scrubbing the salts out. But recently a more convenient method has been found that can be used right on the range. It involves an old, tried and true product we all have around the house – Windex – and it is being used by shooters around the country to get rid of these corrosive salts. In other words, it really works. Here’s the procedure used by some of our Cherokee shooters and it is very effective.

1. Remove the bolt and point the muzzle downward. Squirt Windex into the chamber until it starts to flow out of the muzzle, rotating the gun so that the entire circumference of the bore gets saturated. Do this twice.
2. Saturate a patch in Windex and push it through the bore from breech to muzzle and let it drop when it comes out. Don’t attempt to draw the patch back through the bore. Do this at least six times, depending on how much shooting you’ve done. Eight or ten times are sometimes necessary if you’ve done a lot of shooting.
3. Push a dry patch through the bore to dry it out. Do this twice and you have now cleaned all of the damaging salts out of your bore.
4. Squirt the front third of the bolt with Windex and wipe it off to remove any corrosive salt from it as well
5. Now clean your barrel as normal. Do not make the mistake of thinking that normal cleaning solvents or brushes will take care of the corrosive salts by themselves. It doesn’t work and will ruin your firearm. Use the Windex or soapy water at least.

6. Shooters using gas-operated firearms will need to clean the components of the gas system with Windex because salts are also deposited there during firing.

Most importantly, shooters shouldn't be afraid to use corrosive ammunition in their guns as long as they clean the corrosive salts out right away. It is only damaging if one neglects to clean his firearm, and corrosive ammunition is just as accurate as the non-corrosive commercial variety.

Example Monthly Match Results

September Military Match Scores

		September Rankings (Rank - Score - X's)						
Competitor #	Name	Modern Rifle	Modern Pistol	Vintage Rifle	Vintage Pistol	Modern Total	Vintage Total	Match Total
1		5 - 212 - 0x	6 - 212 - 1x			4 - 424 - 1x		9 - 424 - 1x
2		7 - 174 - 1x	4 - 233 - 1x	6 - 151 - 0x	5 - 251 - 1x	6 - 407 - 2x	5 - 402 - 1x	4 - 809 - 3x
3								
4		1 - 245 - 0x	3 - 267 - 3x	1 - 243 - 2x	1 - 276 - 3x	3 - 512 - 3x	1 - 519 - 5x	1 - 1031 - 8x
5				3 - 214 - 0x	9 - 133 - 1x		7 - 376 - 3x	11 - 376 - 3x
6		10 - 62 - 0x	8 - 197 - 0x			10 - 259 - 0x		12 - 259 - 0x
7		3 - 235 - 2x	2 - 278 - 6x	6 - 151 - 1x	4 - 266 - 3x	2 - 513 - 8x	4 - 417 - 4x	3 - 930 - 12x
8								
9								
10		4 - 215 - 2x	7 - 200 - 3x			5 - 415 - 5x		10 - 415 - 5x
11			14 - 58 - 0x			14 - 58 - 0x		16 - 58 - 0x
12								
13				4 - 204 - 1x	3 - 273 - 5x		3 - 477 - 6x	8 - 477 - 6x
14								
15								
16								
17								
18		9 - 157 - 0x	12 - 171 - 0x		8 - 158 - 2x	9 - 328 - 0x	9 - 158 - 2x	7 - 486 - 2x
19		6 - 195 - 0x	9 - 185 - 0x		6 - 225 - 1x	7 - 380 - 0x	8 - 225 - 1x	6 - 605 - 1x
20		2 - 241 - 1x	1 - 280 - 5x	2 - 222 - 0x	2 - 274 - 5x	1 - 521 - 6x	2 - 496 - 5x	2 - 1017 - 11x
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30			11 - 179 - 0x			12 - 179 - 0x		14 - 179 - 0x
31			13 - 115 - 0x			13 - 115 - 0x		15 - 115 - 0x
32			5 - 227 - 0x			11 - 227 - 0x		13 - 227 - 0x
33		8 - 167 - 0x	10 - 184 - 0x	5 - 201 - 0x	7 - 197 - 1x	8 - 351 - 0x	6 - 398 - 1x	5 - 749 - 1x
34								
35								
36								
37								
38								
39								
40								
41								
42								
43								
44								
45								

The first number is rank in that column for the month. Second number is the cumulative score for that match or group of matches. Last number is the total of X's for that match or group of matches.

Example Season Totals Scoresheet

Military Match 2017 Season Scores

Competitor # Name	Season Rankings (Rank, Score, X's, Matches Shot)									
	Modern Rifle	Modern Pistol	Vintage Rifle	Vintage Pistol	Modern Total	Vintage Total	Match Total	Total X's		
1	7-596-1X-3	6-718-6X-3	6-629-3X-3	8-702-10X-3	7-1314-7X-6	6-1331-13X-6	7-2645-20X-12	6-20X		
2	3-1067-4X-6	3-1404-11X-6	3-993-2X-6	3-1327-5X-6	3-2466-15X-12	3-2320-7X-12	3-4786-22X-24	5-22X		
3										
4	1-1487-10X-6	2-1648-25X-6	1-1495-9X-5	1-1655-30X-6	1-3135-35X-12	1-3150-39X-11	1-6285-74X-23	1-74X		
5										
6	5-789-1X-5	8-673-0X-5	9-472-3X-2	11-308-2X-2	6-1462-1X-10	11-780-5X-4	12-780-5X-4	13-5X		
7	16-0-2X-2	20-0-8X-2	15-151-3X-2	14-0-6X-2	21-0-10X-4	16-151-9X-4	22-151-19X-8	7-19X		
8										
9										
10	4-1017-2X-5	5-805-6X-5	7-509-0X-3	7-706-7X-3	4-1822-8X-10	7-1215-7X-6	5-3037-15X-16	8-15X		
11	15-164-0X-1	14-207-0X-2			13-371-0X-3		17-371-0X-3	19-0X		
12										
13	9-466-2X-2	9-579-18X-2	4-858-2X-4	5-1087-22X-4	9-1045-20X-4	4-1945-24X-8	6-2990-44X-12	3-44X		
14										
15										
16										
17										
18	6-731-2X-5	4-1028-3X-5	5-681-2X-4	4-1099-4X-6	5-1759-5X-10	5-1780-6X-10	4-3539-11X-20	10-11X		
19	11-380-0X-4	7-690-1X-5	16-130-3X-2	6-859-5X-4	8-1070-1X-9	9-989-8X-6	9-2059-9X-15	11-9X		
20	2-1378-6X-6	1-1690-31X-6	2-1170-0X-6	2-1585-20X-6	2-3028-37X-12	2-2755-20X-12	2-5783-57X-24	2-57X		
21	10-656-3X-2	11-420-4X-2	10-426-0X-2	10-487-8X-2	11-876-7X-4	10-913-8X-4	10-1789-15X-8	8-15X		
22										
23	8-483-1X-2	10-547-10X-2	13-203-1X-1	12-247-3X-1	15-248-3X-1	12-450-4X-2	14-698-7X-3	12-7X		
24										
25										
26										
27										
28	12-217-1X-1	17-176-0X-1	11-297-0X-2							
29	13-187-1X-1		17-92-0X-1							
30										
31										
32										
33	14-167-0X-1	15-184-0X-1	14-201-0X-1	13-197-1X-1	14-351-0X-2	13-398-1X-2	13-749-1X-4	15-1X		
34										
35										
36										
37										
38										
39										
40										
41										
42										
43										
44										
45										

The first number is rank in that column for the month. Second number is the cumulative score for that match or group of matches. Third number is the total of X's for that match or group of matches. The last match is how many matches the competitor has shot for score.

Annex E – Match Range Commands

The following range commands and procedures will be used during the matches.

The match is called to order. All rules in the military match rule book are to be followed, the match director has taken full control of the range. There is no gun handling past this command without the match director's permission until the match is concluded. Unloaded rifles may have already been placed on the benches with safety flags inserted, safeties engaged and pointed downrange as the shooters arrive before the match is called to order.

Shooters to the line. The shooters may remove their safed firearms from the rack to the firing position or take cased firearms to the bench. The firearm at all times, even if cased, should be carried muzzle up to prevent muzzle sweeping any person in transit.

The preparation period is beginning, you may prepare your benches. Shooters, put on your eye and ear protection at this time. You may load your detachable magazines but **NOT** insert them into the firearm. You should not handle the fire arm until your eye and ear protection is on. If the firearm is cased, you may remove it from the case. You may remove the safety flag from the firearm. After you have finished your preparations, place the firearm back on the bench. A safety flag may or may not be inserted.

You may dry fire your weapon (changed to a separate command). You may dry fire your firearm with it pointed down range in a safe direction.

Shooters, check your left and right alignment. The shooters should be at their firing position. The muzzles of all firearms on the line should be in a line with no muzzle being in front of or behind of other's shooters muzzles.

Does any shooter require fouling shots? Fouling shooters and fouling shooters only, you may fire your fouling shots. Commence firing. (Only before the first string of a match.) If a shooter requires, they may load and fire up to three fouling shots after permission is granted. These fouling shots should not hit any shooter's target. If no fouling shots are required by any shooter, the second part of this command may be skipped.

Fouling shooters, clear your firearms and standby. (optional) If there were any fouling shooters, they need to remove detachable magazines, lock the bolt open and engage safeties so they'll be ready for the next command.

Is there any shooter not prepared to load? If a shooter has any issues and is not ready, raise your hand so the Match Director/RSO will see it. At this time, your bolt/slide/cylinder should still be open and safeties engaged. There should be no ammunition in the firearm.

You may load your weapon with up to ten rounds of live ammunition. Up to ten rounds of live ammunition may be loaded into your firearm. You may close your bolt/slide/cylinder and a round may be chambered. The firearm must stay pointed in a safe direction down range and if a negligent discharge occurs, the bullet must strike in the safe areas of the back stop. Do not point the weapon where the bullet will strike the floor, ceiling, front overhang or travel over the mountain.

Is the line ready? Ready on the right? Ready on the left? The line is ready. The bolt/slide may be closed if not already and a round chambered, but any external safety should still be engaged. The firearm must continue being pointed in a safe direction.

You have 10 minutes for 10 shots, Commence firing. If the bolt/slide is still open, it should be closed. Any external safety can be disengaged. You may fire at your target. You may reload your firearm as needed for the current string without further instruction.

Two minute warning. At eight minutes into the string, you will be given a warning that you still have two minutes left to complete the string.

Does any shooter require more time? At the time limit of the string or when it appears that all shooters are finished, the match director/RO will ask if any shooter needs more time. If so, raise your hand. However, if the time limit has been reached, the shooter will need to have a valid alibi to receive more time.

Cease fire, cease fire, cease fire. Remove all detachable magazines, all ammunition, lock actions open, set safeties and insert safety flags. The firearm should be unloaded, detachable magazines removed, external safeties engaged, a safety flag inserted, and benched. Remain at the line for further instructions. **Any person on the range may and should give this command if necessary.**

Your rest period is now beginning. (Rifle matches, first string only) The unloaded rifle remains on the bench, with a safety flag inserted and external safeties engaged (if possible) and the shooter will move off the firing line for a rest between the first and second strings of fire. **NOTE:** The line is **NOT** considered clear and no one is allowed to stay at the firing line or move down range during this period.

Clear the line. This command is given at the end of each pistol string and at the end of the second rifle string. At least two people will confirm that every firearm is unloaded, detachable magazines removed, safeties engaged (if possible) and safety flag inserted into the firearm.

The line is clear. After confirmation that all firearms are clear and safed. Firearms should not be handled without the Match Director's permission after this command. Shooters may move **behind** the firing line.

You may go forward and score targets and paste or post new targets. Shooters will move to the target line and score the current target and after scoring, paste or post new targets and return to the ready line.

You may remove firearms from the line and bring up your next firearm. After it has been confirmed that no one is down range and this command given, you may take your firearm to the rack with the safety flag still inserted and carried muzzle up to the rack to prevent muzzle sweeping people. If you prefer to case your firearm, you may remove the safety flag, close the bolt and dry fire the firearm down range pointed in a safe direction. You may then place the firearm in the case and remove the firearm from the line with the muzzle held straight up to prevent muzzle sweeping people.

The match is concluded. The Match Director no longer has exclusive control of the range and all gun handling procedures revert back to the club's "Green Book" rules.

Annex F

Changes made to this rule book after evaluating rule changes

1/20/1019

- **Scoring** - The shooter may make an aim point on both rifle and pistol targets providing the aim point does not interfere with scoring. If the added aim point causes doubt if a bullet cut a scoring line or not, the shooter is given the lower score instead of the higher score in this case.
- **Rifle Course of Fire** – The rifle course of fire was changed from two strings of ten shots in ten minutes with a five minute rest break between strings to one string of twenty shots in twenty five minutes. The shooter still has the same amount of time, but in practice we were getting done in approximately 12 to 13 minutes per match saving 30 minutes over the day's three matches.