

CDTSA Precision Rifle Series Rules and Standard Operating Procedures

PRS Competition's Standards and Principles

1. Safety is the first and highest priority before, during, and after all PRS competitions and is everyone's responsibility. Anyone who observes an unsafe act can call a cease fire at any point during the course of an event.
2. PRS competitions are designed to test a shooter's ability to shoot accurately, correct for environmental factors effectively, and solve problems quickly.
3. Each course of fire at a PRS event will be very practical in nature and relative to common aspects of long-range precision rifle engagements.
4. A high level of professionalism and sportsmanship is expected at each PRS event. All participants, to include Match Directors, Range Officers, shooters, and spectators will be treated with the utmost respect at all times.
5. Cheating of any kind will not be tolerated at PRS events and will result in an immediate match disqualification and in certain instances may be grounds for expulsion from the Series.
6. PRS courses of fire (COF) are individual events designed to test a shooter's individual skill and ability. Therefore coaching a shooter while they are conducting a stage is prohibited. Assistance before and after a stage is not only authorized but encouraged especially for new shooters.

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Chapter 1-Safety

The following rules are designed to provide a safe shooting environment for all involved in a PRS Competition and are not subject to discussion or debate. It is everyone's individual responsibility to read and fully understand the PRS Safety Standards; ignorance is not an excuse for a safety violation. It is mandatory these rules be read by a Match Official prior to first rounds going down range.

1.1 General Safety Rules

- 1.1.1 Keep muzzles pointed in a safe direction at all times regardless of the status of the weapon. Do not point any weapon at anything you do not wish to destroy. This is considered "flagging" and will not be tolerated.
- 1.1.2 Keep your finger off the trigger and outside the trigger guard until you are ready to shoot.
- 1.1.3 All PRS events will be run on cold ranges. A cold range is defined as keeping firearms unloaded until it is the competitor's turn to shoot.

1.2 Safety SOP For the Conduct of a Match

The following rules apply to all participants of a PRS event. They do not apply to a shooter who is actively shooting a COF.

- 1.2.1 While conducting any movement with a firearm at a PRS, the participant will ensure all of their weapons are pointed in a safe direction at all times.
- 1.2.2 All participants will ensure all of their weapons are cleared with the magazine out at all times.
- 1.2.3 No person shall consume or be under the influence of alcohol or faculty altering drugs such as common narcotics during the match. Any person found to be impaired and unsafe as a result of legitimate prescription drugs may be directed to stop shooting and requested to leave the range.

1.3 Safety SOP For the Conduct of a COF

The following rules apply to shooters who are actively participating in a COF.

- 1.3.1 Bolts will remain open until the RO gives the command of "Load and make ready."
- 1.3.2 If there is no movement involved to the first firing point, upon MD's stage design and discretion, rifles may be in a "Hot" status meaning a round in the chamber, magazine inserted, bolt closed, and weapon on "Safe". It is the shooter's and RO's responsibility to fully understand the COF and how to prepare their rifle prior to starting.
- 1.3.3 All transitions and movements during a course of fire must be done with open bolts and an empty chamber.
- 1.3.4 The 180 degree rule must be adhered to at all times. No shooter will point their muzzle any more than 90 degrees off of the direction of fire in either direction.
- 1.3.5 Negligent Discharges (ND's) are taken very seriously at any PRS event. A ND is defined as any round unintentionally discharged from a firearm during a transition, movement, and/or weapons manipulation; or a round intentionally discharged during a cease fire period.
- 1.3.6 Accidental Discharges (AD's) are also taken seriously. An AD is defined as any round unintentionally discharged from a firearm due to a mechanical failure. The participant will be removed from the event until he or she can repair the firearm to safe working order.

- 1.4 **Penalties for Safety Infractions.** The penalties listed below should be followed as closely as possible. However, MD's may, when the situation warrants, issue a more severe punishment than what is called for in the rule book.
- 1.4.1 First offense flagging will result in a warning. Second offense will result in a stage DQ. Third offense will result in a removal of the offending shooter from the competition.
 - 1.4.2 Anyone found violating the Cold Range rule will result in an immediate Match DQ.
 - 1.4.3 Any shooter deemed to be intoxicated by any substance will receive an immediate Match DQ. The determination of a participant to be intoxicated is left to the judgement of the Match Director. The shooter will not be permitted to drive from the event while still intoxicated.
 - 1.4.4 Movement or transition during a COF with a round in the chamber or a closed bolt will result in a warning. A second offense will result in a stage DQ. Third offense will result in a removal of the offending shooter from the competition.
 - 1.4.5 First offense of violating the 180 degree rule will result in a warning. Second offense will result in a stage DQ. Third offense will result in a removal of the offending shooter from the competition.
 - 1.4.6 A ND will result in an immediate Match DQ
 - 1.4.7 An AD will result in a zero for the stage on which the incident occurred. Shooters will have an opportunity to repair their rifles and continue on with the competition but will receive no points for any stages they did not complete as mechanical failures are not grounds for a reshoot. If the incident was deemed grossly unsafe, such as an accidentally discharged round impacting outside the range fan, the MD may remove the shooter from the competition and issue a match DQ.

Chapter-2 Match Conduct

The following chapter describes the conduct of PRS Matches. Some items are rules which must be followed to ensure match standards are met and others are guidelines which should be followed but may not be possible due to extenuating circumstances.

2.1 Match Director's Responsibilities

- 2.1.1 The MD is overall in charge of the PRS event.
- 2.1.2 MD's must provide a Match Book which accurately describes each COF.
- 2.1.3 MD's will ensure targetry is in good working order. Any target past 600 yards must be reactive and have two spotters observing the target.

2.2 Range Officer's Responsibilities

- 2.2.1 RO's are responsible for all aspects of the COF they are running. They must have a complete understanding of exactly how the stage is to be executed. Any questions regarding the rules of the stage must be addressed with the MD prior to the start of the first shooter.
- 2.2.2 RO's must have a full understanding of the official PRS Rules and SOP's.
- 2.2.3 RO's must ensure the rules are the exact same for each shooter.
- 2.2.4 A Stage Brief will be conducted prior to the start of each stage and all questions must be asked and answered prior to the start of the first shooter. RO's will point out each target to the shooters except on "blind" stages in which case no shooter will be told the location of any target.
- 2.2.5 If at any point during the COF the RO observes an unsafe act, he must call a cease-fire.
- 2.2.6 It is up to the RO/MD's discretion as to how procedural faults will be handled but must be the same for every shooter.
- 2.2.7 RO's who are spotting during a COF are only required to call "Impact." "Impact" is the only word that shall be used to let the shooter know the target he/she was engaging was struck with a bullet and will be scored as a hit. The word "hit" can be confused with "miss" and often times creates confusion so it shall not be used by the spotting RO.
- 2.2.8 RO's are not permitted to signify in any way to a shooter where their rounds are impacting during the COF. Telling them after they have finished shooting is encouraged.
- 2.2.9 For all timed courses of fire, the RO will make every effort to ensure the shot timer registers the shooter's final shot. Shooters will be automatically granted a buffer time of .3 seconds meaning that if a shot was fired in 90.3 of 90 second stage and was an impact, the shooter will receive full credit
- 2.2.10 RO's must show each shooter their score for the stage prior to the squad departing the stage.

Every attempt shall be made for the shooter to initial next to his score.

2.2.11 Any issues that may arise must immediately be brought to the attention of the MD.

2.3 Shooter's Responsibilities.

2.3.1 The shooter is solely responsible for ensuring that he/she fully understands the PRS and match rules as well as the COF prior to starting the stage.

2.3.2 Shooters are completely responsible for the equipment they are shooting to include their ammo.

2.3.3 Shooters are solely responsible for their score. This applies to asking the RO for a reshoot if the shooter believes one is warranted as well as ensuring the proper score was recorded for the stage. If the shooter does not sign for their score, they will not be permitted to petition the MD for a score change during the arbitration period.

Chapter 3-Code of Conduct and Sportsmanship

3.1 Code of Conduct and Sportsmanship

3.1.1 Unsportsmanlike conduct by any participant of a PRS event will not be tolerated.

3.1.2 Unsportsmanlike conduct includes but is not limited to: arguing with other competitors or match officials, throwing of equipment or any other temper tantrum-like behavior most often associated with 3 year olds, heckling other shooters while they are shooting, use of vulgar/offensive language, habitual whining, and any other action that may be outside the norm of what is considered to be professional behavior.

3.1.3 Penalties for Unsportsmanlike infractions is left to the discretion of the MD. The general guidelines for MD's are first time offenders are given a warning and their second offense will result in a Match DQ and they will be asked to leave the premises. If, however, the MD determines the infraction to be of a serious nature, he/she may have the offender removed immediately.

3.2 Cheating Definitions and Penalties

3.2.1 Cheating is defined as deliberating attempting to gain an unfair advantage over other competitors in an unscrupulous manner.

3.2.2 Examples of cheating include but aren't limited to: shooting a PRS stage for score the shooter had a hand in setting up in any way, exceeding the velocity or caliber rule, changing anything on a fellow competitor's equipment, altering or falsifying score sheets or data in electronic scoring devices or deliberately altering targets or props prior to the target being scored or engaged to gain advantage.

3.2.3 Any person discovered cheating will receive an immediate Match DQ. A second offense or a severe first offense will result in an expulsion from the PRS for the remaining season and will not be permitted to participate in any PRS event.

Chapter 4-PRS Divisions and Classes

4.1 Open Division

4.1.1 Open Division rifles will not exceed a caliber of .30.

4.1.2 There are no other restrictions on the firearm to be used in the matches.

4.2 Ammunition

4.2.1 Tracer, incendiary, armor piercing, and steel jacketed or steel/tungsten core and steel shot ammunition are specifically not allowed and are prohibited.

4.2.2 A competitor found in violation of the above will be assessed a \$100 fee for each steel target damaged. Fines will be made payable the day of the offense.

Chapter 5-PRS Scoring

5.1 Scoring

5.1.1 There are two authorized scoring systems for PRS Competitions- 1 or 2 points per hit or 10 or 20 points per hit on steel targets and no steel target shall be worth more than 2 times the point value of any other target. Paper targets with scoring rings may be used to score on a 10 point target.

- 5.1.2 Know Your Limits/Test Your Limits Stages are exempted from this rule with one caveat; the total number of points available on the stage cannot exceed the maximum target value (2 or 20) multiplied by the number of targets. For example; a four target KYL stage can only be worth a max of 8 or 80 points depending on what scoring method is used. It is left up to the MD as to how a shooter is able to attain max points. For the four target example the stage cannot be worth more than 8 points so a scoring scheme of 1, 1.5, 2, 3.5 would be acceptable.
- 5.1.3 Match booklets will have detailed scoring information outlined for each stage.