

These notes should be read in conjunction with the Handbook and do not replace the need to be familiar with the Handbook. The Handbook will take precedence.

Role of Chief Range Officer (CRO):

(See HB B2.3)

- Assigned by MD to a range.
- Responsible for safety, discipline and efficiency.
- Responsible for all RO's and ensuring they are familiar with relevant rules and conditions, especially for events being run.
- Must be constantly alert, impartial and courteous, but firm/clear.
- Deal with challenges, protests or disciplinary issues calmly and quietly at the firing line, or by taking a competitor to one side. Any disturbance or involvement of other competitors to be avoided.
- Identify any competitors with limited experience and provide additional support/oversight as required.

Range Safety:

(See HB A3.2)

- At Bisley, for all NRA Meetings, eye and ear protection is mandatory in the vicinity of the firing line. This is good practice on any range. Be a role model.
- All firearms must remain boxed/cased until RO permission to remove given.
- No competitor must touch an unboxed/uncased firearm except under RO supervision and no competitor may load a firearm until ordered to do so by an RO on the firing point. Detachable magazines and speedloaders may be pre-charged but must not be inserted in the gun until the order to load is given.
- When stationary on the range the muzzles of all firearms being held must be pointed downrange in a safe direction.
- The Handbook should be referred to for specific instructions for moving around the range during an event under the control of an RO and moving around the range when not on the firing point. (See HB A3.2.6)
- ROs will provide specific instructions for moving between positions. This will either be at the start of a practice, when the firearm will be loaded but not made ready, or during a practice when the firearm must be clear and the action open. (See HB B6.2)

Overlay Gauges:

(See HB B8.5)

- A shot may be gauged in if the black circle of the same calibre touches or goes over the edge of the scoring ring.
- Late shots, as indicated by an extended hole in the target may count, if the hole is not larger than 1.5 times the normal size. Some overlay gauges have an outside band to indicate this.
- The competitor may appeal a scoring decision but must not touch the target prior to the appeal.

Role of Range Officer (RO):

(See HB B2.4)

- Assistant to the CRO and co-operative with other ROs and officials.
- Responsible for safety and discipline of all people in the part of the range to which they are assigned.
- Responsible for ensuring they are familiar with relevant rules and conditions, especially for events being run.
- Must be constantly alert, impartial and courteous, but firm/clear.
- Raise any challenges, protests or disciplinary issues calmly and quietly with the CRO.
- Identify any competitors with limited experience and provide additional support/oversight as required.

Clearing of Firearms:

(See HB A3.2.8)

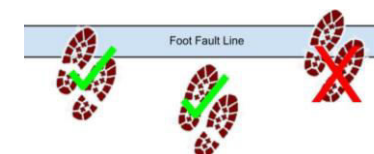
It is the responsibility of the firer to unload and clear their firearm before presenting it for inspection. No firearm may be boxed, cased, holstered or held muzzle up until it has been confirmed clear by an RO. The clearance procedures for the various gun types is follows:

- **GRSB** – Competitor removes magazine, locks action open, confirms that chamber, action and boltface are clear of live rounds, misfires and empty cases.
- **GRCF with fixed magazine** – Competitor opens the action, confirms that magazine, chamber, action and boltface are clear of live rounds, misfires and empty cases, racks three times for RO and leaves action open.
- **LBP** – As GRSB. When empty and proved clear the firearm must be pointed in a safe direction; the slide must then be put forward. If an LBP has an external hammer, this must be put down; it can be eased down if the competitor is concerned about possible damage to the LBP. LBs with internal hammers do not need to have their hammers dropped.
- **LBR** – Competitor opens cylinder, ejects all cases, confirms that chambers and frame are clear of live rounds, misfires and empty cases and presents for inspection.

Foot Faults:

(See HB B6.7)

- In the case of any sort of marked line, feet may be on the line, but not extend over the line, unless event conditions allow.



For more information visit the NRA RO Portal: nra.org.uk/roportal/downloads

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Ready Positions:

(See HB B6.1)

- **GRSB, GRCF, LBP, LBR - 45 degrees:** The gun is loaded (GRSB, GRCF & LBP with a round in the chamber) and held in both hands (rifles with the butt on the shoulder) and the barrel pointing down at an angle of 45 degrees.
- **GRSB and GRCF - Parallel:** The rifle is loaded, with or without a round in the chamber and held in both hands parallel to the ground, pointing at the target array, at waist height.
- **LBP - Holstered Loaded:** Slide forward, hammer down, chamber empty, charged magazine inserted, in a holster. The competitor must stand erect with arms hanging at the sides. The competitor's hands may not touch the gun or holster before the signal to start firing.
- **LBR - Holstered:** Loaded, hammer down, in a holster. The competitor must stand erect with arms hanging at the sides. The competitor's hands may not touch the gun or holster before the signal to start firing.

Moving Between Positions:

(See HB B6.2)

- Some practices require the competitor to start in the standing position but then adopt a different (e.g. sitting, kneeling) position when the targets face to indicate the start of the practice. In such cases, the competitor should:
 - a) Load but not make ready in the standing position.
 - b) When target faces, adopt shooting position, then make ready and shoot.
- Some practices require the competitor to move between shooting positions during the practice (e.g. kneeling to sitting, sitting to standing). The gun must be empty and locked open, with any detachable magazine removed, when moving; LBRs must have the cylinder empty and open. NB this rule does not apply when changing a firearm between hands/shoulders during a practice.
- The competitor must fire all the required shots in a position before changing position; returning to a previous position to 'top up' is not allowed

Alternative Positions:

(See HB A3.5 & B6.10)

- Competitors who are physically unable to adopt a position specified in a particular course of fire can apply to the Meeting Director for permission to use an alternative position or artificial support. The MD will decide what alternative position / artificial support to allow on a case-by-case basis.
- The competitor will normally be allowed to adopt the next most difficult position for the event. This will vary between events but may include:
 - a. Kneeling instead of Sitting.
 - b. Standing (weak shoulder/hand) instead of Kneeling, Sitting or Prone.
 - c. Kneeling instead of Standing.
- The competitor should inform ROs and other shooters before shooting starts.

Malfunctions:

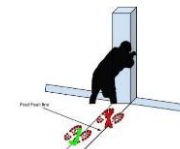
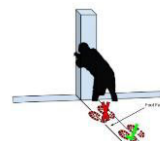
(See HB B7)

- Unless otherwise specified in the event conditions, no reshoots will be allowed for defective firearms or ammunition, or for any other malfunction of the competitor's equipment. A competitor may clear stoppages or malfunctions, and may replace rounds which have been ejected or dropped, provided that all safety requirements and event conditions have been met. Completing a Course of Fire in this manner will not be regarded as a reshoot. No additional time will be allowed. A fully charged magazine may be used to substitute for dropped rounds, or in the case of a malfunction, regardless of the number of rounds already fired.
- For more details relating to "disabled firearms", particularly when a course of fire has not been completed, please refer to **HB A3.6**.

Use of a Barricade:

(See HB B6.8)

- The barricade should be placed on and essentially be part of the firing line. No part of the shooter's body (including hands) or equipment (except the gun) may be forward of the barricade unless event conditions allow. No part of the gun may touch the barricade unless event conditions allow. When a course of fire says "using barricade", the shooter must use the barricade for support. Perpendicular foot fault lines extend from the barricade perimeters to the rear and must be adhered to as described in **HB B6.8**.



- Unless otherwise specified in the course of fire, when shooting on the left of the barricade the gun must be held with the left hand and only the left trigger finger may be in the trigger guard. When shooting on the right of the barricade the gun must be held with the right hand and only the right trigger finger may be in the trigger guard. Either the shooting hand or the gun may be supported by the other hand; if the support hand is removed, it must still be possible to fire the gun.

Handguns – One or Both Hands:

(See HB B6.11)

- Where strong/ weak/ right/ left hand is specified in the course of fire, the LBP/ LBR must be held in the specified hand. Unless the course of fire for an event specifies that one hand ONLY may be used, competitors may always use both hands to hold the gun if they wish to do so.

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